

Rotary
Club of Young Inc



PRESENTS

YOUNG
HERITAGE WALK



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YOUNG HERITAGE WALK

Welcome to our town. Today you know us as Young but in our early days we were Lambing Flat. Three self-guided walks are mentioned but only the Heritage Walk is covered in detail in this guide.

The **HERITAGE WALK** includes sites mainly away from Boorowa Street. These are shown on the map in blue numbering with information in the guide as you proceed. The numbered signs are on walls, fences, stands or poles adjacent to the feature. Use the map, number, photograph and guide information to view the subject/s.

The **TOWNSHIP WALK** is featured mostly around Boorowa Street and is shown by red numbered boxes. To view the sites read the information on the sign and then look over it to the site.

Before leaving the town a leisurely walk beside Burrangong Creek might add to the understanding of the area and of the events which unfolded.



Church of England



Cram Flour Mill



Post Office 1878



Old & New Methodist Church



Early Catholic Church



Power Generator Shed



Power Generators 1889

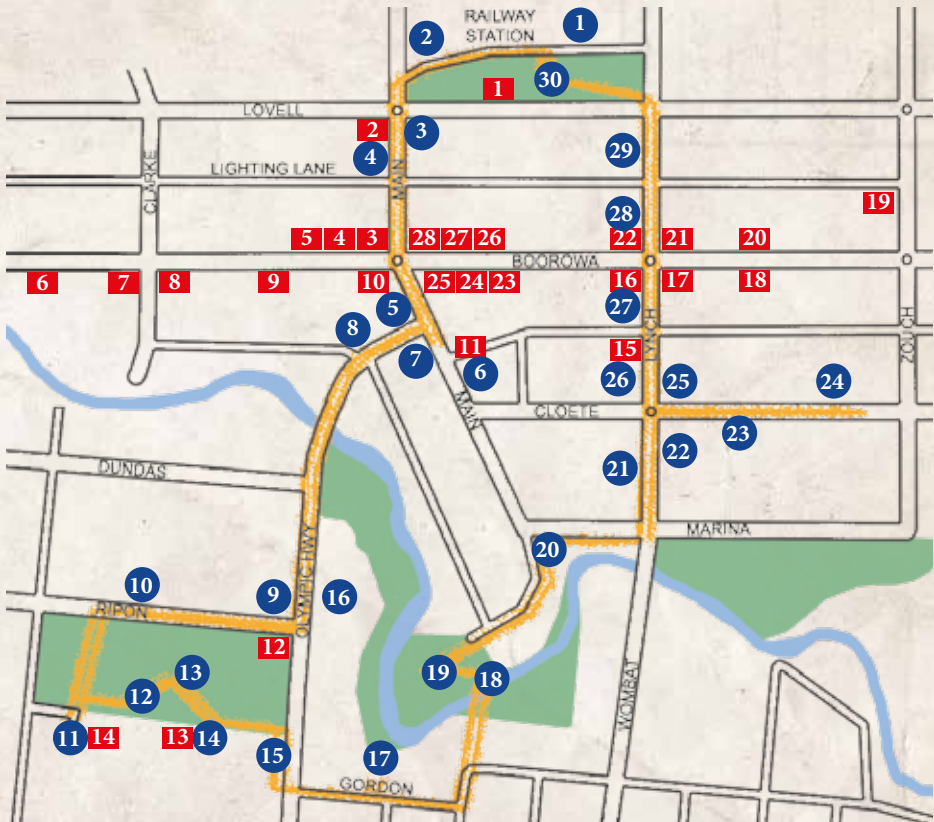


Watsons Flour Mill (Credit Union Site)

SUGGESTED WALK

WALKING DURATION APPROX 1HR (4KMS)

STARTING POINT



■ Township Walk

● Heritage Walk (refer to the above trail map)

- 1 Anderson Park
- 2 Empire Hotel
- 3 Main Street 1860
- 4 Hall of Commerce
- 5 Boorowa Street 1889
- 6 Millards Steam Cabinet Factory
- 7 The Strand Picture Theatre
- 8 Watson's Garage
- 9 Mechanics Institute/Town Hall
- 10 The Albion Hotel
- 11 Temperance Hall
- 12 Young Public School
- 13 Young District Court House
- 14 Young Goal Site

- 15 Young Post Office
- 16 Watson Bros Flour Mill
- 17 City Bank
- 18 Boorowa St Pre 1875
- 19 New Masonic Hall
- 20 The Albion Hotel
- 21 A.A. Trompf & Co.
- 22 The Royal Hotel
- 23 The Criterion Hotel
- 24 James White Young's First Settler
- 25 Lambing Flat Riots 1860-1861
- 26 Bank of New South Wales
- 27 Watson Bros Store
- 28 Schimdt Chambers



1. YOUNG RAILWAY STATION

Trains arrived in Young 25 years after the Gold Rush began in 1860. Surveyors set the tracks on the longest level ground in the town: the Public School, Temperance and Masonic Halls and Congregational Church 'in the road' were demolished. The station is a perfect example of the High Victorian era when the State was 'rolling in cash' from the mining boom: Italianate-Gothic of brick with (under the paint) sandstone dressings, high roofs and ornate cast-iron verandahs. Daily, seven trains each way covered 30 kilometres to meet the main Sydney-Melbourne line at Harden; on Saturdays weddings were in the morning and bridal couples set off on their honeymoon on the 12.30pm train, and the steam loco tooted "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" all the way up the hill. In 2008 the building was heritage listed after restoration and became Young's VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE. There have been moves to open the Harden to Blayney (via Cowra) line by private enterprise.

2. BIG RED CHERRIES

Paid for by local orchardists and several local businesses to advertise the district as the leading cherry-producing centre in Australia. The soft-fruit industry began with Italian and Dalmatian immigrants arriving during the Gold Rush; they planted fruits they knew. Over the years cherry varieties have been selected to cope with the dry summers; the season lasts from November to mid-January. Cherry Festival is late November/early December when the town fills with international backpackers and tourists.





3. EMPIRE HOTEL

A fine example of the Australian style of country hotel, 'The Empire' is the only one in town retaining its original character (1880s), ornate cast-iron verandah and gabled brick parapets.



4. MAIN STREET (1)

This was the first street on the goldfield, starting at the Main Creek (now Burrangong Creek) where the first nugget was found by Dennis Regan and Alexander the Yankee on the Lambing Flat in June 1860. The commercial district grew from the creek: tents or slab and bark huts - pubs, 'shanties' (for drinking and gambling) and Chinese opium dens, and stores selling provisions, clothing and merchandise. From about 1870 Boorowa Street became the town's business centre, crossing Main Street at the next intersection. Although the importance of Main Street was lost, several Chinese traders continued here until the late 20th Century as green-grocers and general merchants. The lane to the right is called "Lighting Lane" because in 1889 the Borough Council of Young installed a steam power plant next to the Town Hall to generate electricity (the first local government to provide lighting to streets and premises in the British Empire - ahead of Sydney or Melbourne, or London). Power lines went along the lane as far as McLerie Street.



On the right at the Boorowa Street intersection is the Commercial Hotel, its red-brick arches and pan-tile roofs in the 1930s Art Deco 'Spanish' Style. Across Boorowa Street in front of Raine & Horne is a tablet commemorating the Centenary of Electric Power Supply - restored cast-iron street-lamps now stand at major intersections in the downtown area, their columns bedecked with twisty ribbons and tiny flowers.

The Township Walk along Boorowa Street displays Historical Markers describing early commercial buildings, banks, hotels and notably Millards "The Big Store" and the Town Hall (1875 with 1922 War Memorial clock-tower).





5. MAIN STREET (2)

The dog-leg alignment of this street is the last trace of the chaotic early settlement at Lambing Flat - in 1861 Government surveyors laid out the street grid approximately in line with the compass points. The Heritage Walk proceeds on the eastern side of the street along the line of old shops (early 1900s). Their fronts are deeply panelled in timber; awnings are the original verandahs suspended from steel rods when the posts were removed by Council by-law in 1955 (because they looked old-fashioned and 'obstructed the pavement'). Directly over the road can be seen Federation Building - this was Billy Hayes' cafe, grocery and hardware business into the 1960s; Mr Hayes was one of the last Chinese traders in town. To the right are three old shops (with new fronts) which actually survive from the mining-boom era, the oldest buildings in town. For the first fifty years there were hotels on every corner hereabouts.

6. SOUTHERN CROSS HALL (Cinema)

Originally the Parish Hall for St Mary's Roman Catholic church - built by Dean Hennessy in 1924 a memorial to those who served in World War I. It had the best dance floor in Young. By the 1990's redundant for parish usage, it was acquired by Young Shire Council. Through hard work by local citizens and enabled by generous grants from local and state governments, it re-opened as a cinema and arts centre in 2004. The commodious building in the Federation style houses a large foyer/mezzanine space, two studios and a 180-seat raked auditorium, fully equipped with digital projection and surround-sound. Films are screened 6 days per week.





7. PATTERSON BROTHERS FUNERALS

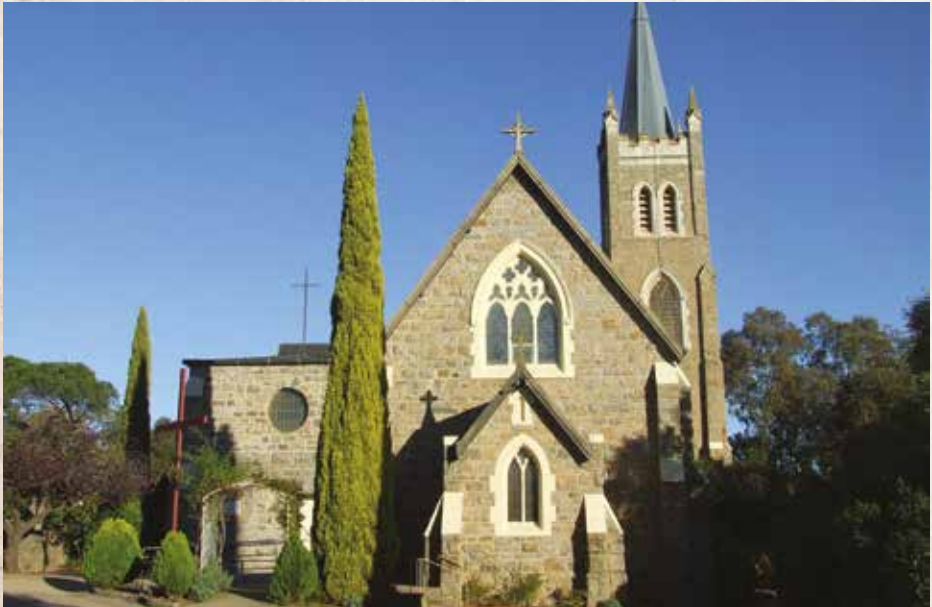
Across the street is Young's oldest undertaking business. Patterson Brothers moved from Boorowa in 1906, having purchased the premises from Nielsen's, one of the earliest undertakers. The façade dates from the Federation era, with its distinctive gabled parapet; the little cottage next door (now a beauty parlour) is a remnant of the gold rush. Adjacent is the TEMPERANCE HALL built in 1884 to replace one demolished for the railway – made from local sandstone in a rustic classical style and now used by Local Land Services. Note the stone mounting block.



8. HERITAGE WALK

continues past Shell Service Station to cross Short Street via pedestrian refuge. Turn left and proceed to THE ALLEY and make a right turn; along this little passage is a rear view of some of the oldest premises in Young. #1 Tiny low-slung shops to the right were originally made of rough-hewn timber slabs and bark strips with bark or shingle roofs. They are 150 years-old, reclad in modern materials. Contrast with the 1875 premises on the left of the alley and the looming three-storeyed brickwork of Millards Department Store, built in 1917. RETURN to Short Street and continue to the pedestrian bridge over Burrangong Creek. This is the earliest site of the gold diggings, transformed into a park landscape by Landcare volunteers and local council. Ahead are the buildings of Hennessy Catholic Secondary College and the spire of St Mary's Parish Church. CROSS Dundas Street and proceed uphill along Campbell Street.

#1 Refer Main Street (2)



9. ST MARY'S CHURCH & PARISH OFFICE

The former Infants' School facing Campbell Street is now the office for St Mary's Catholic parish; brick arches and elegant style - built 1934. The noble church (1874) is of local grey granite with Welsh slate roof; architect Andrea Stombucco (Italian immigrant) designed several churches for the Goulburn Diocese, and later in Brisbane. The 1931 belfry and spire (designed by Hennessy, Sydney) raised the height to 108 feet (32 metres). The church has twice been extended, most recently in 1959. Inside is simple Gothic Revival with a handsome scissors-beam roof and gorgeous stained glass, and recent liturgical arrangements. Beside the nave a Celtic cross marks the grave of Monsignor Jerome Hennessy, the great builder-priest of Young (Parish Priest 1889 - 1895).



10. PRESENTATION CONVENT & CHAPEL/ ST PAT'S SCHOOL (Ripon Street).

Built in 1891 for the nuns of the Presentation Order who ran Catholic education for girls in Young (boys were taught by Christian Brothers). This charming building has ornate cast-iron verandahs, the nuns' chapel is early 20th Century. Now Hennessy Catholic Secondary College Admin Block. Along the street is St Patrick's School, the oldest remaining school building on the campus (1895) with unusual double hall structure.



11. OLD GAOL GATE

Across Ripon Street and up through Carrington Park to the old Gaol Gate (1876). Built to hold 90 prisoners, the gaol specialised in making 'cabbage tree hats' from the fronds of coastal palms; the milliner's house still stands in Campbell Street. The gaol closed in 1923, and most was demolished; remaining buildings form part of Young Campus of Riverina TAFE.



12. MEMORIAL TO JOHN & JAMES WHITE

Erected 1928, this monument celebrates the first European settlers in the district; James White arrived about 1832 (dates uncertain) and settled where Coborn Jackey advised of reliable running water (opposite Quamby homestead on Grenfell Road). White's niece Sarah Musgrave is also memorialised (author of *The Wayback*). See Jackey's name-plate in Lambing Flat Museum.



13. CARRINGTON PARK & 1912 ROTUNDA

A memorial plaque to the town's first bandmaster, Professor WF Roberts, is at side of the Bandstand. The park was established on the former Police Paddock in 1889 and opened by Lord Carrington (State Governor) who was in town to switch on the first electric power system. The roses and hedgerows are being restored to the original layout. The gates were erected in memory of Drum Major Arthur Lee and Bandsman Frederick Dirou killed in World War I and have an Honor Roll for the Young and District Band.





14. GREAT COURT HOUSE 1886

The giant Ionic portico proclaims 1884 in Roman numerals, but it opened in 1886. This monster courthouse was built to demonstrate Law and Order on the site of the worst encounter between rioting miners and police (1861). There was always a small courthouse in Lynch Street used for Petty Sessions, so this one was thought to be an extravagance. One of the finest court buildings of NSW, it was designed by James Barnet Government Architect. Since 1925 it has served as the town's High School, the courtroom is now the hall seating 350.



15. READING THE RIOT ACT – July 14, 1861

On the High School picket fence facing Campbell Street, this notice records the only public declaration of “The Riot Act” in NSW history. Miners carrying banners and notices against Chinese on the Goldfield surged up the hill to confront police at their camp. The response to the Riot Act was out-cry, so mounted troops with sabres charged while some fired overhead. Miners retreated in disarray, many being injured.

VIEW FROM TRAFFIC ISLAND near the Carrington Park gates in Campbell Street features the three principal towers of Young - St Mary's spire, Town Hall clocktower and campanile belltower of the former Primary School. Also on view is Millards' Emporium 1917 and tall gums of the Arboretum growing along Burrangong Creek. At Noon can be heard the Angelus from St Mary's answering the Town Hall's chime. Notice also giant Bunya Pines (*Araucaria bidwillii*) across the road and Queensland Hoop Pines (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) at the front of the High School, about 130 years old.



16. YOUNG PUBLIC SCHOOL 1884

First school demolished for the railway, so this steeply-sloping site selected and new school built, designed by William Kemp (architect of many NSW schools). The style is 'Free Classical', with airy classrooms; timber columns in the Doric Order support the verandah, at centre is the Belltower with a distinctly Italian caste and over to the right the Baroque Porch with clustered columns the marking entrance to the Girls' School (later Infants' School). To the right is the two-storeyed Headmaster's Residence. Since 1973, when the school moved to South Young, this has been the Community Arts Centre - here are Family History Centre, Camera Society, Theatre Company, Kettle & Grain Café (in courtyard) and Lambing Flat Folk Museum.

To reach LAMBING FLAT FOLK MUSEUM, walk down Campbell Street, crossing over Ripon Street to the pedestrian crossing, proceeding to the museum entrance. Part of the collection is displayed at street edge – Mile Posts from Young to Bribbaree Road. OPEN DAILY the Museum houses a large collection with several unique items - including Coborn Jackey's nameplate (1831), "The Roll-Up Banner" carried by miners in the 1861 riots, bushranger Frank Gardiner's Prayer Book. And a three-legged chook!

NB: suggested short heritage walk – numbers 9 to 17, starting (and finishing) at the carpark.

Proceed uphill along Campbell Street passing the original mile post Cowra (CA) to Cootamundra (CT) in its original location. Continue uphill and turn left into Gordon Street. * (James Gordon set up practice in Young in 1868, an early MP for Young and Mayor in 1898; the firm continues today as Gordon, Garling and Moffatt,.) Continue to the lookout on the left about 20 metres



17. LUPTON'S LOOKOUT

Precipitous landscape was the scene of digging for gold; first discoveries were made on the level below – the Lambing Flat. Lookout has been named for William Lupton, the only person killed in July 1861 assault on the Police Lock-up, shot through the neck by stray bullet. Lupton was buried after a huge procession through the camp, led by brass band. Lakes along the creek were created from Bi-Centenary of European Settlement grant 1988.



18. HALLIDAY'S BRIDGE

Proceed down Gordon Street and left into Yass Street – this was the beginning of the road to Yass, the nearest established centre of commerce and government services in 1860. Halliday opened the bridge in August 1862 as a business venture, charging a toll to all vehicles. In the gutter at the corner can be seen early granite slab formation. Proceed along path to pedestrian bridge at Captain Cook Weir – in creek-bed at left is one timber pile remaining from 1870s Yass Street Bridge. Here is the site of the original Rush and the track that became Main Street.

#2 Refer points 4&5 above.



19. ARBORETUM

Native trees planted by High School students in 1979. Site of a memorial of those who fought and fell in Korea, Malaysia, Borneo and Vietnam and in appreciation of many years of voluntary work by the RSL Women's Auxiliary.

[Sponsored by Young RSL Sub-branch, Young Shire Council and the Australian Day Committee.]

20. GOLD CENTENARY MONUMENT

Corner Main and Marina Streets. This sundial was unveiled by Alec Chisholm, President of the Royal Australian Historical Society, in 1960 to mark discovery of gold and birth of Town of Young on the Lambing Flat in 1860. Captain Cook Park Lake is a popular recreation spot for families and for waterbirds! Marina Street is named for Carlo Marina, pioneer pastoralist who settled at Moppity (east of town), having married Eliza Tout at Yass in 1861. Carlo had fought in Garibaldi's army in Italy, and arrived in Melbourne in 1856. At first a butcher, he became a grazier and planted orchards and vineyards as well.





21. YOUNG HOTEL

Originally Oddfellows Arms Hotel 1874, remains a popular watering hole. The Oddfellows Hall was to the left of the hotel. In the 1940's there was a miniature golf course on the present ambulance station site.



22. METHODIST CHURCH

Now the Uniting Church was built in 1909 in the Arts & Crafts style - red brickwork and light stucco bands with Late Gothic detail. Inside is a 'hammer-beam' roof and sloping floor. (In 1865 the Methodist Church stood at the corner of Cloete and Lynch Streets.) The site was adjacent to Cram's (First Mayor) sawmill and flour mill.





23. CLOETE STREET

Named for the Police Commissioner on the goldfield, Peter Cloete; he rode to Yass in 1860 seeking government help to control the riots – from there telegraph messages were sent to Sydney and troops dispatched. Along the street are Young Police Station and lock-up and a police cottage; the large timber house was a former medical practice, next the original CWA Rooms, now Tester-Porter Accountants. At the corner is a fine 1920s bungalow.



24. ANGLICAN CHURCH BUILDINGS

Across the street, St John the Evangelist Church built 1893 to the design of Arthur Blacket (of the famous church-building firm) in late 13th Century Gothic style. This the second church on the site, the first being in memory of Police Captain John Wilkie who died in a fall from his horse in 1862 – his widow Margaret raised funds to start parish and church here in 1865. St John's church is built of grey slate from Bendick Murrell with sandstone details. The beautiful interior is worth a visit - fine woodwork, stained-glass windows and organ gallery.

The Rectory was built in a Deco-Tudor style in 1937. At rear of the 1957 parish hall is the former Church of England School 1866 designed by William Kemp, the only school building remaining from gold-rush days. In front of parish office a huge Peppercorn tree remains from the 1884 street-planting scheme of Borough Council (here ducks nest in Spring). Return to Lynch Street



25. COURTHOUSE & POST OFFICE

At corner of Lynch Street stands 1928 Courthouse built partially from funds from Dept of Education for transfer of Great Courthouse to use as high school. Interior cedar fittings were moved into this new building from the larger one, creating a very handsome court room. Entrance portico has paired Tuscan Doric columns, a fine example of Early 20th Century Classical design. Post Office next door (1878) replaced little timber cottage from 1862, the year the telegraph line reached town. Much altered over the years, but retains its clock.



26. LYNCH STREET

Named after Sub-Inspector Lynch who arrived here from Tumbarumba in March 1861 to assist troops arriving from Sydney for riot control. Young's best street, with beautiful trees and several fine buildings. Opposite the Post Office is the ANU Country Medical Annex in "Toledo", Arts & Crafts style from the early 20th Century with battlemented parapet - completely burnt out in 1937, but refitted as before. The Indian Restaurant 'Namaste' on Rosemary Lane occupies the little building where Solicitor James Gordon practised from 1881. Next door is the proud building (1910) built by Baldo Cunich, owner of world's largest (for many years) cherry orchard.



27. CORNER LYNCH & BOOROWA STREETS

Shops to the corner (now Amcal Pharmacy) were rebuilt by Tout and Kelly after the catastrophic fire in March 1877. Much of the commercial centre is of a consistent style, two storeys with a neat parapet - built after fires had removed ramshackle shops and cottages from gold era. Handsome verandahs that gave so much character to the town have been stripped from the facades. Crossing Boorowa Street reveals views of the heart of town, dominated by Millards "Big Store" and Town Hall clock.



28. BANKS

Young's grand bank buildings reflect prosperity of the town. Three are at intersection with Boorowa Street. At right, former Rural Bank of NSW in a comfortable rustic Georgian style (now South-West Slopes Credit Union). Beyond, former Commonwealth Bank in Art Deco style - brand of that bank (now a gunshop). To the left the grandest of all, the baroque splendour of City Bank 1890, later becoming Commercial Bank of Australia and now an auctioneer's - worth a glance inside for ornate ceiling and cedar fittings. It resembles a small Roman palazzo in the style of Bramante. At the rear stands the old stone stables (late 1870s) with attic hayloft, now used by Young Hardware.





29. LYNCH STREET north

Corner of Lighting Lane is the Library in the School of Arts 1904; the pleasant brickwork is hidden under a coat of paint. Opposite is the Fire Station, mid 1930s; on the fence the Fire Bell (1870s) which has been moved several times, originally standing in Main Street. Next door is the Presbyterian Church 1920, built of Bendick Murrell Blue/Grey/Green feldspar quartz with slate throughout in Early Gothic style to the design of WM Campbell, Melbourne (corner tower yet to be completed). Presbyterians opened their first church in 1871 next to Lynch Street bridge. [Now site of a restaurant.]

Across the street, former AMP Insurance Building (1920s) in a fine rendition of English Palladian (Classical) style; above curved Doric portico is AMP's signature stone statuary group. Eric Campbell solicitor (in late-1920s founder of The New Guard, an organisation of ex-servicemen dedicated to overthrow State Labor Government) had his office here. Captain de Groote who famously slashed the ribbon to open the Sydney Harbour Bridge was riding a horse from Young.

Radio Station 2LF also had its offices in this building.

30. Return via ANDERSON PARK to TOURIST CENTRE

The Park was named for Lt-Colonel Charles Anderson, a local grazier and soldier. Anderson was one of the few awarded the Victoria Cross in World War II. Anderson later became Federal Member for Hume until the mid-1960s. Servicemen from WW II, Korean, Vietnam and later campaigns are commemorated in this park. The huge London Plane trees were planted at the opening of the Railway Station 1885.

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