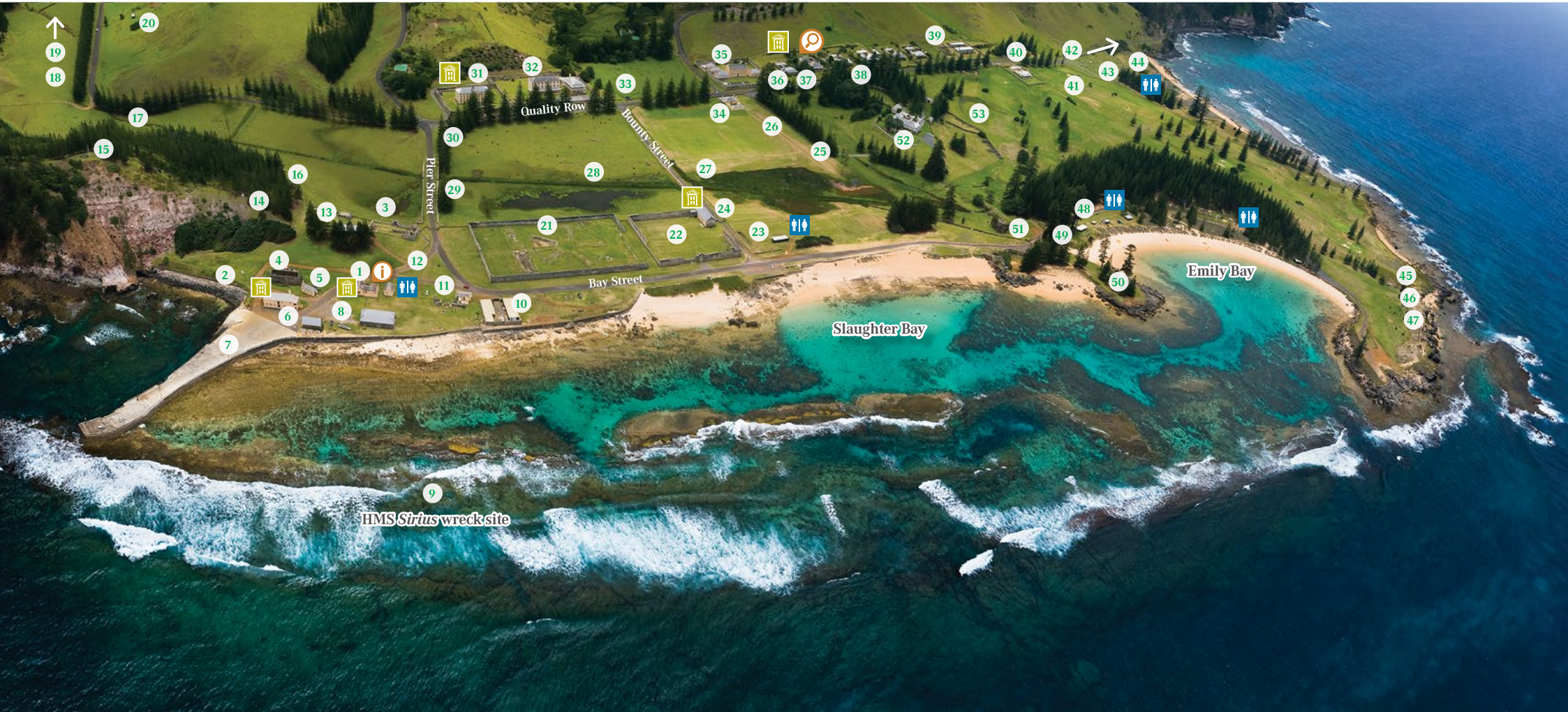


Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area




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Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area

Pier and Landing Place

The first British settlers arrived here in 1788 and established the first town and Government House. Second (Penal) Settlement buildings and the existing pier were constructed here from 1825. The Pitcairn Islanders arrived here in 1856.

- 1 Royal Engineers Office (R.E.O.) (Museum shop and information)  
- 2 Landing Place 1788
- 3 Site of First and Second Government House 1789–1804
- 4 Crankmill/Original Commissariat Store
- 5 Settlement Guard House
- 6 Pier Store (Museum) 
- 7 Kingston Pier
- 8 Boatsheds
- 9 HMS *Sirius* wreck site
- 10 Blacksmiths Compound
- 11 Constables Cottages (ruins)
- 12 Civil Hospital
- 13 Surgeons Quarters
- 14 Longridge Road
- 15 Flagstaff Hill (signals)

Arthur's Vale


Cleared and farmed from 1788, this valley contains the earliest surviving evidence of agricultural activity in Australia.

- 16 Mill Road
- 17 Watermill Creek
- 18 Colonial and Penal Convict Settlement Agricultural Buildings (ruins)
- 19 Watermill and Dam
- 20 Ticket of Leave Hut

Prisoner Compounds

During the second settlement there were three separate walled compounds.

- 21 New Gaol (ruins)
- 22 Prisoners Barracks (ruins)

- 23 Lumber and Mess Yard (ruins)
- 24 Protestant Chapel (in the Prisoners Barracks) (HMS *Sirius* Museum) 




Commons and Wetland

This swampland was drained from 1796 for farming. Buildings were constructed here in the 1840s and from 1856 the area was used for grazing. Today the wetland provides habitat for a number of migratory bird species.

- 25 Serpentine, drainage channels and wetlands
- 26 Bligh Street
- 27 Bounty Street Bridge
- 28 Remains of Overseers and Assistant Superintendents Row, inferior persons quarters and Police Hut
- 29 Pier Street Bridge

Military Row/Quality Row

There were three walled military compounds built in the 1820s and 1830s. The Georgian style streetscape was built between 1832 and 1847 to house civil and military officers and clergy.

- 30 Cenotaph, War Memorial 1929
- 31 Commissariat Store (Museum)  (All Saints church)
- 32 New Military Barracks
- 33 Soldiers Gully/Town Creek/Parade Ground/Officers Bath
- 34 No. 11 Quality Row, Roman Catholic Clergymens Quarters
- 35 Old Military Barracks
- 36 No. 10 Quality Row, Foreman of Works Quarters (Museum) 
- 37 No. 9 Quality Row, Royal Engineers Quarters (Research Centre) 
- 38 No. 5 to No. 8 Quality Row, Civil Officers Quarters (private residences)
- 39 No. 4 Quality Row, Duplex 2 and 3—ruins of Civil Officers Quarters
- 40 No. 1 Quality Row, Stipendiary Magistrates Quarters (Golf Clubhouse)
- 41 Golf Course
- 42 Bloody Bridge (follow Driver Christian Road)

Cemetery

The earliest headstones date from 1798 and record convict deaths and revolts, and causes of death of marines, women and children. The Pitcairners and their descendents are also buried in this cemetery.

- 43 Cemetery
- 44 Murderers Mound

Windmill Ridge and Point Hunter

There was a windmill here in 1800 but the surviving ruin dates from the 1840s. There were stone quarries in the area as well as bathing sheds.

- 45 Windmill
- 46 Quarry
- 47 Point Hunter

Chimney Hill

Named in the first settlement for the smoking chimneys of the lime kilns, this is also where salt was made by evaporation, and stone quarried. In the 1950s the back of Emily Bay was planted with pines to stabilise the expanding sand dunes.

- 48 Polynesian Settlement site
- 49 First Burial Ground site
- 50 Salt House (ruins)
- 51 Lime Kiln (ruins 1790s/1825)

Government House Reserve

Built upon footings from the 1804 Government House, this 1829 building is one of the earliest Government Houses in Australia.

- 52 Government House and outbuildings

Lowlands

Originally this area was drifting sands until stabilised as the Garrison Farm.

- 53 Quarry (World War II)

Part of

