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

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Australian Convict Sites – inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2018

NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACE