

## **A. RICHMOND HERITAGE WALK – ST PETERS CHURCH PRECINCT**

**2.5 km walk**

**2.5 hours**

**Map nos. 1 – 31**

This walk commences at St Peters Anglican Church at the western end of Windsor Street and includes many buildings constructed during the first hundred years of European settlement.

***Unrestricted parking available in Windsor Street near St Peters Anglican Church.***

Richmond Hill was named in honour of Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond, by the first governor of the colony of NSW Captain Arthur Phillip, who camped with his exploration party on the bank of the Hawkesbury River in July 1789. On 6 December 1810, the town of Richmond was one of five named by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, the others being Windsor, Wilberforce, Pitt Town and Castlereagh. The purpose of the towns was to provide safe residences for the farmers who had already settled on flood prone land on the banks of Hawkesbury-Nepean River.

In January 1811 the Richmond township was surveyed by James Meehan who marked out the principal streets, town lots, market square (now Richmond Park) and the church precinct. By 1820 dwellings had been constructed on twenty-four of the seventy-nine original allotments and by 1848 the town had increased in size to 746 people and 147 houses. The population had more than doubled by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although the perimeter of the town has now spread beyond Hobartville to the south-west, the original layout is still very much as Macquarie envisaged.

***Please note that this brochure includes many privately owned buildings which are not open for public inspection and may be viewed from the public street only.***

### **1. St Peters Anglican Church, Rectory, Cemetery & Sunday School Hall – Windsor Street**

On 3 December 1810 Governor Lachlan Macquarie determined the location for Richmond's future church, school-house and burial ground. In his diary he described the scene very much as it appears today: 'a very beautiful elevated bank immediately above this fine basin of fresh water'. When he returned on January 8 1811, the governor instructed the surveyor James Meehan to mark out this location with strong posts to define the boundaries. The name Richmond was painted on a board and nailed to a high post 'immediately above and overlooking Pugh's Lagoon...where it is intended to erect the church of Richmond'.

The church was not begun until about 1837, many years after Macquarie left the colony, however the school-house (see No 7.) served as a temporary place of worship until St Peters Church was completed. Designed by colonial architect Francis Clarke in the Colonial Georgian style and constructed by local builder James Atkinson at a cost of £1,697, the church was consecrated by Bishop Grant Broughton in 1841. Since that time several alterations to the exterior of the building have taken place, with the gable roofed porch being added in 1850 and the chancel in 1856. The attractive arched windows with blue and red coloured glass panes were added in 1874. Note the iron bootscrapers on either side of the porch steps. The bricks for the church would have been made

locally by hand and vary in size and shape. Mechanisation of the brick making process was not introduced into NSW until the 1870s making the finished product much more uniform. The colour tones were determined by the minerals present in the clay materials used to make the bricks.

The iron palisade front fence and memorial gates were commissioned to celebrate the jubilee of the consecration of the church in 1891 and were constructed by George Robertson of Windsor. The beautiful Onus window above the altar, presented in 1891 by Joseph Onus (1818-1895) was made by Sydney firm, Goodlet & Smith at a cost of £70. The two other stained glass windows were given by members of the Vindin and Stewart families. Set back from the road to the west of the church, the Rectory was designed by Edmund Blacket and completed in 1848. The design was reputedly similar to that of Bishop Broughton's former vicarage in Farnham, England.

Across from the church lies the cemetery which was in use by July 1811. Many notable citizens have been interred here including members of the Cox, Bowman, Pitt, Onus, Town, Sly and Boughton families. Famous women such as Margaret Catchpole and Louisa Calvert (née Atkinson) are also buried here. One of the early burials was that of Isaac Cornwell (snr) who was murdered at North Richmond on 3 January 1811.

Adjacent to the cemetery is the Gothic inspired Sunday School Hall which was constructed at a cost of £500 during the ministership of Dr William Woolls in the 1870s. This building and the church required expensive restoration work after being substantially damaged in a storm in 1956. The church steeple collapsed to the ground also damaging the stone and iron fence and roof of the hall needed to be rebuilt.

## **2. Site of Richmond Elevated Reservoir**

In response to agitation by the residents in the early 1920s, an elevated water reservoir for the town was constructed to improve water pressure and supply for the householders of the town. A reticulated water supply had been available within the town boundary since 1892 but the pressure had diminished as more and more households were connected to the supply. The land was resumed from the Trustees of the Church of England in May 1924 and tenders were called for the erection of the elevated cast iron water tank in September 1925. The tank was completed by the Water Board in May 1926 at a cost of £4,200. Most of this site was decommissioned, the tank dismantled and the land sold off for housing in January 1983. Only a small portion of the land remains as part of the water supply pumping facilities for Richmond.

## **3. Georgian Cottage – 339 Windsor Street**

One of the few remaining nineteenth century slab cottages in Richmond, this small worker's cottage with iron roof is complemented by the attractive cottage garden and picket fence. Corrugated iron imported from England became readily available in Australia from the 1830s onwards. Many roofs were covered by iron as the original materials usually wooden shingles or bark failed and no longer protected the occupants from rain and wind. A versatile and easy to handle material, the original roof was often left in situ and may still be found underneath the iron cladding. Iron had the added advantage of being suitable for the collection of rainwater for domestic purposes. Before corrugated iron water tanks were in common usage rainwater was channelled into brick-lined underground wells. A hand operated pump was used to draw supplies when required.

## **4. Georgian Cottages – 335-337 Windsor Street corner Chapel Street**

This pair of semi-detached cottages was constructed in the 1860s. Each has a central hallway flanked by a single double-hung sash window on each side. The hipped iron roof covers the main front wing and the separate hipped iron front verandah is supported on delicate open cast iron columns. Of interest is the centrally located chimney stack with four terracotta cowls. Each cottage has a brick wing constructed at right angles to the main structure. Both houses retain much of their original internal detail.

## **5. Georgian Cottage – 9 Chapel Street**

A simple timber worker's cottage with iron roof and central hallway flanked by twelve pane double-hung sash windows. Most worker's cottages of the time included no more than one small window per room. Even though panes of glass as large as 70cm square were available only the more prosperous settler could afford the expense.

## **6. Inew Cottage – 7 Chapel Street**

William Roper Travis chose the Victorian Gothic style popular in the period for the construction of a cottage for his family in 1893. Travis, born in Richmond in 1865, was the son of monumental mason Herbert Davison Travis (1835-1890) who had established a mason's yard in Windsor Street earlier in the century. William carried on the family business until illness forced his early retirement. Many examples of his craft may be still found in local cemeteries such as St Peters Richmond. In 1892 he won a tender for construction of sandstone curb and guttering which is still in place in many streets of the town at a price of 12 shillings per foot. Travis died unexpectedly at the age of 61 years in August 1924.

This modest gable-fronted cottage retains many original details including decorative fretwork bargeboards and finials. The front verandah is supported on delicate cast iron columns with intricate brackets. The building has a stuccoed base and windows have stuccoed sills and lintels. The original front door is panelled with a fanlight and has a marble threshold. The name and date *Inew Cottage 1893* is inscribed on a plaque set into the gable.

## **7. Site of Richmond School-House**

The school-house completed in 1813 was one of several constructed under instructions from Governor Macquarie and was similar in appearance to the only surviving example at Wilberforce. The building functioned as a school on weekdays, as a chapel for divine worship on Sundays and provided accommodation for the schoolmaster and his family in the lower floor of the building prior to the building of St Peters. It was located in Francis Street, facing Chapel Street, and was demolished in about 1890.

## **8. Chapel Street**

Named for the school house and chapel, a feature of this street is the avenue of London Plane trees which were planted by local businessman George Guest between 1885 and 1894. The avenue marked one of several entrances to the Hobartville Estate.

The Hobartville Estate originally included the land grants of 100 acres to James Blackman (1802) and 400 acres to Edward Luttrell (1804) and by 1818 was owned by Lt William Cox, son of William Cox of nearby Clarendon. The present homestead was completed by Cox in 1828. It remained in the Cox family until 1877 when it was purchased by Andrew Town who established a thoroughbred racehorse stud on the property. This tradition has been continued by subsequent owners until the present day. A glimpse of the grand homestead may be seen across the paddocks from Kurrajong Road when heading from Richmond towards North Richmond.

## **9. Josieville – 2 Chapel Street corner Francis Street**

Anne Sharp, widow of Joseph Onus senior (1782-1835) was the first person to hold title to the land on which this house was built. Research by the owners indicates that the Georgian style building was commenced by Joseph senior in the 1830s and later became the home of Joseph Onus junior (1818-1895). The home was also occupied by two of the ministers of St Peters Church prior to the completion of the Rectory in 1848. Rev. Joseph Kidd Walpole was resident from 1843-45 and then Rev. John Elder succeeded him in the position.

Originally the façade would have resembled that of *Rutherglen* in March Street (see No 19.) with the top storey Victorian style verandah with iron lace and French doors being added by Joseph junior in the 1870s. The beautifully patterned iron work was manufactured by the Sydney firm P N Russell & Co. which operated from 1855 until 1875.

Interestingly, in his *Reminiscences of Richmond* published in 1903, Samuel Boughton refers to the building as *Josephville*, rather than *Josieville*. The Onus family is commemorated in the naming of the nearby Onus Lane.

#### **10. Clear Oaks - 135 Francis Street**

*Clear Oaks* has also been known as *Onus Farm* and as *Moxey's Farm* after two of the previous owners. The house is believed to have been built during Macquarie's governorship by David Langley, a former sea-captain and glassmaker. Langley's wife, Ann, died in 1818 when she fell down the outside steps of the house. In 1819 the farm was sold to emancipated convict Joseph Onus (1782-1835). *Clear Oaks* lacks the symmetry of a Georgian building, indicating that it was possibly built in sections over time. *Durham Bowes*, built for John Dight in Inalls Lane, and the home of George W Evans, Surveyor in Dight Street are two other early colonial dwellings still existing in Richmond dating from the period before 1820.

#### **11. Zeta & Kialla – 132 & 130 Francis Street**

This pair of attractive Victorian villas were completed for Henry Powell in September 1887 at a cost of £700. The building contractor was George Robertson who had previously constructed a similar house at 307 George Street, Windsor. The villas were constructed of face brick with rendered foundations, quoins and sills. Each has a symmetrical façade with a bell-cast iron verandah, ornate open cast iron columns and frieze. *Kialla* has retained its original slate roof and the buildings are complemented by the original iron palisade fence.

One of the notable people to reside in *Zeta* over the years was William H Pinkstone (1875-1953) who, with Fredrick W Collison, commenced publication of the *Hawkesbury Herald* newspaper in 1902 at Windsor prior to moving the business to Richmond. In 1916 Mr Pinkstone moved back to Cootamunda to manage the publication of his father's newspaper, the *Cootamundra Herald*. The *Hawkesbury Herald* merged with the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* in 1945.

#### **12. Rosmoyn – 128 Francis Street**

This house built in the 1920s has a simulated stone façade with rusticated quoins and features turned timber verandah columns and attractive timber bargeboards to the front gable. It was popular at the time to apply exterior finishes to the brickwork which were then incised to give the appearance of stone.

#### **13. Worker's Cottage – 4 Bosworth Street**

This mid nineteenth century cottage is a typical example of a worker's dwelling which was common in Richmond until the 1920s. According to Macquarie's regulations in 1810, dwellings were to be composed of two rooms to which a series of skillions were added over time, resulting in a sloping exterior profile and a diminishing interior ceiling height as each addition was made. These simple buildings often had minimal foundations with the floor joists laid directly on the earth. This example has retained two original chimneys for living room and kitchen.

#### **14. Semi-detached Cottages – 19-21 Bosworth Street**

Amongst the earliest surviving domestic buildings in Richmond, this pair of semi-detached colonial vernacular sandstock brick cottages are typical examples of labourers' cottages of the 1840s. Each features a steeply pitched hipped roof and low verandah supported on square timber posts. Only one brick chimney now survives (No. 19) at the gable end. The windows are typical twelve paned sash Georgian windows with dressed sandstone sills. Only one original panel door survives (No. 21). The verandah ceiling is tongue and groove board lined and the floor is concrete on a raised sandstone base.

#### **15. Cornwell's Butcher Shop – 295 Windsor Street**

This former butcher's shop and residence owned by George Matcham Pitt was completed in October 1895 by building contractor Mr Hinds. Arthur Cornwell carried out his butchery business at this

location for many years and in December 1915 a balcony was added to the premises. This has subsequently been removed, however the attractive scrolled parapet still adorns the facade. It was last used as a butcher's shop in the 1970s and the building has had a variety of businesses since that time.

**16. Black Horse Inn – 340 Windsor Street corner Bosworth Street**

The roof of the early nineteenth century building known as the *Black Horse Inn* can still be seen above street level. An inn was constructed on this site in 1819 during the governorship of Lachlan Macquarie. Following the death of the first licensee Paul Randall in 1834 the licence was transferred to his daughter Margaret Seymour who developed the site and continued until her death in 1875. The building operated as a hotel until 1927. The original sign depicting a black charger in full gallop painted by Tom Masters is conserved at Hawkesbury Regional Museum, Baker Street, Windsor. Known as the Honeymoon Hotel in its heyday the building has housed many different commercial ventures over the last sixty years. Converted into a service station in the 1950s it became an agent for Atlantic fuels and in the 1970s was the headquarters of Richmond Motor Engineers, distributors of Valiant and Hillman cars. More recently, commercial buildings have been constructed masking the old structure.

**17. Seymour's House – 24 Bosworth Street**

Named for the Seymour family who once owned the two acre block along Bosworth Street from Windsor to March Street, by the 1970s this late Georgian (mid 1840s) stuccoed brick townhouse had been stripped of many original details including the front verandah and had been divided into several flats. The house had retained the original slate roof and front door with sidelights flanked by two fluted columns. Since then the building has undergone complete renovation with the reinstatement of the bell cast iron verandah roof and missing window shutters and is now commercial premises.

**18. Shaddick Solicitors – 155 March Street**

This symmetrical brick building was constructed in about 1868 and was occupied by the Woods family later in the century. The concave iron verandah is supported by attractive cast iron columns with a decorative lace frieze. The holly tree is reputed to be over 80 years old. During the 1980s a similar building was constructed by Gubbay and Greenway Solicitors to complement the style of the adjacent property.

**19. Rutherglen – 158 March Street**

This two-storey Georgian sandstock brick house constructed during the 1830s is unusual for the irregular spacing of its twelve pane sash windows. There is a main hipped iron roof and a simple hipped iron verandah roof supported on colonial vernacular style stop chamfered timber posts which rest on a dressed stone base. The stone flagged verandah is decorated with an undulating scalloped timber fascia and has a tongue and groove board lining. Also of interest are the fanlight above the front door and the brick arched windows.

Constructed on William Sharp's grant of 1841 this building was home to Dr John Selkirk from the 1850s until about 1874. He conducted his surgery in an adjacent building which can be seen in the accompanying photograph. He also served as the medical officer for the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society Hospital in Windsor for five years from 1873. The owner was Joseph Onus (1782-1835) from 1888 to his death in 1895, then from 1921 to the early 1940s home to Albert V Grimwood, town clerk of Richmond Municipal Council. In 1927 Mr Grimwood opened the Richmond Picture Theatre, later known as the Blue Danube Dance Hall (now Richmond Senior Citizens Centre).

**20. Mortimer's Cottage – 42 Bosworth Street**

According to the *1827 Town of Richmond Survey* by White, George Mortimer (1822-1864) was already occupying this two acre block along Bosworth Street from March to Lennox Street. He gained legal title to the land in August 1841. In December 1855 nine allotments were subdivided from the block and offered for sale by auction by Mortimer's son, also George Mortimer. The auctioneer was George Guest, Richmond saddler and entrepreneur. Mortimer's cottage was built in three stages from about 1841, with the two front rooms added in 1844. During renovation in the 1980s a coin dated

1842 was discovered under the stone threshold, accurately dating the front portion of the building to this time period.

***Remain on this side of the road to view The New Inn across Bosworth Street.***

#### **21. The New Inn – 49-51 Bosworth Street**

Australian born Isaac Cornwell (junior) gained title to this allotment in 1840, although this building dates from an earlier period. Initially a four room structure with a front verandah, it was expanded in the 1830s to include an additional three rooms to the south and a rear kitchen. The long building with a verandah facing Bosworth Street was marked by surveyor Galloway on his plan of Richmond in 1839. It is a rare example of the brick nog construction technique of which only a small number of known examples remain today (see Bowman Cottage No. 29). This technique involves constructing a framework of timber posts filled in with courses of brickwork. One of the first licensees was Robert Potts who kept the hotel known as the New Inn from 1837 until 1839. Over the years the building has also been used as a store and private dwelling. The property was narrowly saved from demolition in the late 1980s and was adapted for use as a motel in 1995.

***Retrace steps back to Windsor Street, cross safely to the other side of the road at the traffic lights corner Bosworth Street and March Street.***

#### **22. Clotho Private Hospital – 33 Bosworth Street**

*The Windsor and Richmond Gazette* of 15 February 1913 announced the official opening of Nurse Payne's Maternity Home, later to be called Clotho Private Hospital, which was held at 4 o'clock on Wednesday 20 February 1913. The hospital was a small establishment restricted to maternity cases only and holding a maximum of three patients at any time. Adelaide Zopporah Payne held the license from the January 1913 until December 1919 followed by Lucy Ina Anthony from August 1920 until March 1922. Mary Eva Hughes commenced duties as Resident Manager in June 1922 continuing until June 1923 when Merle Mary Corduroy was appointed. An advertisement for the hospital was published in the local paper on 3 August 1923 confirming her qualifications and experience in the field. Nurse Corduroy continued to operate the hospital until closure on 10 May 1924.

#### **23. Dr Steele's Residence - No 25-29 Bosworth Street**

This Federation double brick dwelling has had very little change since construction in about 1900. It has been the home of several medical practitioners including Dr Helsham and Dr Steele who both served terms as Medical Officer at the Drill Hall (see No. 24). The steeply pitched terracotta roof with decorative finials extends over the substantial verandah supported by pairs of timber posts with timber brackets and short brick piers. The home is set within a mature garden featuring the pair of tall palms at the front which date from the time of construction.

#### **24. Former Lancers Regiment Drill Hall – 23 Bosworth Street**

This building is a rare example of a purpose built point of assembly, training and administration for the local military reserve. It was constructed in 1913 and was known as the Light Horse Field Ambulance Depot. Between the wars the hall became a venue for meetings and social functions. During World War Two the building became the office of recruitment in the district and later became a centre for mutual support and welfare services for returned service personnel organised by the RSL.

More recently, the Royal Australian Air Force used the site for cadet training until 1984. The purpose built nature of the site as a public building means it has a vast social and historical significance among local families and the community. The main building is pre-World War One design, featuring a meeting hall with a very high vented ceiling, two office rooms with fireplaces, two training rooms, an added kitchen and open verandahs to the rear.

Constructed on brick foundations, the hall features wide timber weatherboard exterior and double sheet Redcliffe corrugated iron roofing. Interior surfaces are lined with timber panelling, with some

original doors remaining intact. The windows are double-hung six pane sash windows and in the main hall these have a further sash above the double hung set. The chimney pots are made of terracotta. There is evidence that a boxing ring was anchored to supporting timbers in the stable complex at the rear of the site.

#### **25. Richmond Ambulance Station – 307 Windsor Street**

The land was originally granted to Isaac Cornwell (junior) in 1840. One hundred years later, in May 1940, the Hawkesbury Branch of the Central District Ambulance Station was opened by the Acting Minister for Health, Hon. H L Primrose MLA. The premises have been refurbished and enlarged several times consistent with modern operational standards and remain a vital part of Western Sydney & Nepean Blue Mountains Sector operations.

#### **26. The Cottage – 315 Windsor Street**

This allotment was first granted to Daniel Harresky in April 1840 on which he constructed a hotel known as The Welcome Inn. According to Samuel Boughton in his Reminiscences it was 'a long low building, partly brick and partly wood-nogged and plastered' and had many publicans throughout its history. The Cottage which replaced the inn was constructed in about 1865 and was the home of Joseph Onus until his death in 1895 when it passed to his widow Clara. Onus was very active in local affairs, being a member of the Richmond Road Trust, Hawkesbury District Agricultural Association, Hawkesbury Race Club, Mayor of Richmond on two occasions and alderman for over fifty years.

Following the death of Clara Onus in 1917 the house was sold to Richmond butcher Arthur Cornwell. Following his death in July 1964, aged 90, the property remained in the Cornwell family until the late 1970s. For a period in the 1980s it became The Richmond Restaurant and some of the interior rooms were remodelled for the purpose.

This house remains a fine example of a single storey brick Victorian villa with front and back verandah supported on open cast iron columns interspersed with a hanging cast iron frieze. The building has retained many original details such as the slate hipped roof, tall chimneys and stone flagged verandah. The interior of the house features fine cedar joinery with high ceilings, deep cornice and plaster rosettes. The main rooms have white marble fireplaces with cast iron grates. Some of the outbuildings have survived, including a two storey brick stable with original feed troughs.

#### **27. Eltham - 317 Windsor Street**

This elegant colonial Georgian townhouse has an interesting history. The first title holder of this allotment was William Prestnell in 1841. Occupation of this location dates from an earlier period when Thomas Eather opened an inn known as the Union Inn on this site the 1830s. The sign depicted three women representing the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and was also the work of Tom Masters (see Black Horse Inn No. 16).

Owners of the property between 1843 and late 1880s included Thomas Tebbutt, John Tebbutt, George Guest and Andrew Town. In 1888 Town sold the building to the Australian Joint Stock bank, renovations were made and the branch opened in October 1888 under the management of Francis J Vindin. The bank outgrew these premises and in 1891 moved to the remodelled former Post Office Hotel in Windsor Street opposite the park. Local medical practitioner Dr Helsham opened his surgery in the former bank building in January 1892. In 1895 the property was purchased by Mr Vindin who commissioned alterations such as the replacement of the two shop windows at the front by a bay window. The building then became the home of George Wood and family and continued to be used as a family home until recently.

#### **28. Californian Bungalows – 319 to 325 Windsor Street**

Several homes built in the Californian Bungalow style were constructed in this part of the street during the 1920s to 1940s, providing a contrast to the surrounding nineteenth century structures. Features of this style include high pitched terracotta tile roofs with large front-facing gables over tiled verandahs and geometrically patterned casement windows. Notice how the buildings lack the symmetry of the

Georgian buildings of the previous century and the decorative quality of the iron lacework of the Victorian era.

### **29. Bowman Cottage - 368 Windsor Street**

A rare surviving example of brick-nog construction, this house (see also No. 21) was commenced as a flood safe refuge for free settler and district police constable James Blackman. After Blackman left the district in 1820 due to continuing financial difficulties, the unfinished cottage was sold to George Bowman. Bowman became prominent in local affairs and was elected the first mayor of Richmond in 1872 and to the NSW Legislative Council for Northumberland and Hunter. He paid for the construction of St Andrew's Church in West Market Street and contributed funds for the construction of the School of Arts (see Part B Richmond Park Precinct), becoming a wealthy land owner with extensive estates in the Hunter Valley.

He lived in the cottage with his wife Sophia and 11 children until his death in 1878. The building was in a neglected state when it was purchased and restored by the NSW Department of Environment and Planning in 1983. The house comprises twelve rooms with front and back verandahs and a brick lined cellar. The building now houses the district office of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

### **30. Former Motor Garage – 331 Windsor Street**

One of several Hawkesbury buildings built from Clark's Concrete Bricks, which were made by Bill Clark from the late 1940s at a site known as The Crusher on the bank of the Hawkesbury River near Yarramundi Lane. This former motor garage property was owned in the 1950s by Harold Plunkett who was the agent and distributor for Neptune Oil and Trident Power Kerosene. In 1964 Brooks Retreads Pty Ltd purchased the property and opened for business on this site and has had several other commercial tenants since that time.

### **31. Pughs Lagoon & Smith Park**

The lagoon was named after Edward Pugh who was granted 100 acres in the vicinity in September 1802. The wetland is a significant breeding ground for many bird species including ducks, swamp hens and swans and, together with Smith Park which was named after J W Smith Mayor of Richmond 1938-1948, is a popular picnic spot for locals and visitors alike and provides facilities such as picnic shelters, gas barbecues and public toilets.

## **OTHER RICHMOND HERITAGE WALKS**

### **B. Richmond Park Precinct nos. 32 – 74**

This walk takes in the features of Richmond Park including the Pavilion, Fountain and War Memorial and includes nearby residential areas and the original commercial heart of the town which grew up along Windsor Street during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**2.5 km walk, 2.5 hours.**

### **C. East Richmond Precinct nos. 75 – 100**

This tour commences in Paget Street and takes in the eastern section of the town including Francis, Jersey, Bowman and Pitt Streets and returning along Windsor Street to Paget Street. Formerly Crown Land much of this part of Richmond was released for sale in 1893 with additional portions in this area being made available in the 1920s. Gradually as houses were constructed and gardens established the area became known as East Richmond.

**2.5 km walk, 2.5 hours.**

### **D. The College Precinct nos. 101 – 120**

Commencing in March Street this walk takes in the south eastern section of the town and includes dwellings dating from several periods of development ranging from the 1840s to the 1880s. The precinct is named after the Hawkesbury Agricultural College (now University of Western Sydney – Hawkesbury) which was established in 1891.

**2.5 km walk, 2 hours.**

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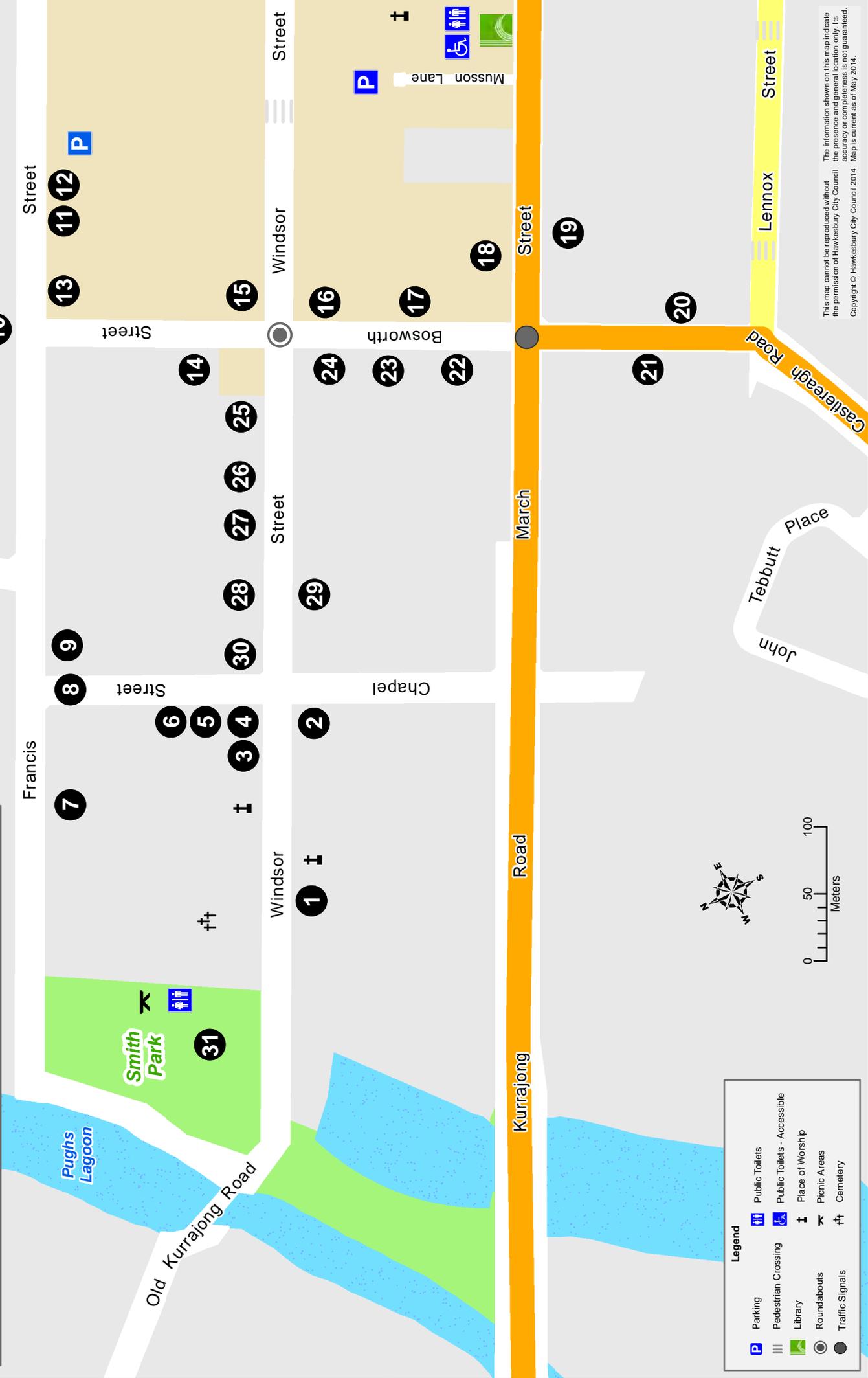


For further information call the Hawkesbury Visitor Information Centre (02) 4560 4620 or  
1300 362 874. Or visit [www.hawkesburytourism.com.au](http://www.hawkesburytourism.com.au)

The Centre is at Ham Common (opposite Richmond RAAF Base), Hawkesbury Valley Way,  
CLARENDON NSW 2756. Open 7 days. Managed by Hawkesbury City Council

# MAP A: RICHMOND HERITAGE WALK

## St Peters Church Precinct



**Legend**

- Parking
- Public Toilets
- Pedestrian Crossing
- Library
- Roundabouts
- Traffic Signals
- Public Toilets - Accessible
- Place of Worship
- Picnic Areas
- Cemetery



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# RICHMOND HERITAGE WALKS

- A. St Peters Church Precinct
- B. Richmond Park Precinct
- C. East Richmond Precinct
- D. The College Precinct

**Legend**

	Cemetery		Roundabouts
	Golf Course		Traffic Signals
	Library		Train Stations
	Parking		Rail Line
	Pedestrian Crossing		Local Roads
	Place of Worship		Main Roads
	Playgrounds		Regional Roads
	Picnic Areas		Creeks & Rivers
	Post Office		Commercial Area
	Public Toilets		Industrial Area
	Public Toilets - Accessible		National Parks
	Schools		Parks & Reserves



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