



B. RICHMOND HERITAGE WALK – RICHMOND PARK PRECINCT

2.5 kms walk

2.5 hours

Map nos. 32 - 74

Unrestricted parking available along March Street and in Richmond Park, enter from March Street.

This walk commences in Richmond Park 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.

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

32. Richmond Park - originally the Market Square

It was on this site on Tuesday 8 January 1811, the Governor and Mrs Macquarie, accompanied by a surveyor marked out 'the great square' and the principal streets of the new township of Richmond. It is hard to believe that by the 1860s this now beautiful park had become a haven for wandering stock and was considered for subdivision into small housing allotments. Thankfully the area was formally dedicated as a reserve for public recreation in 1868 and following the inception of Richmond Borough Council in 1872 major improvements to the park were instigated. In the late 1870s a major tree planting program commenced which included native Australian and exotic species many of which are still growing healthily today.

33. The Pavilion

Known as The Pavilion this grandstand overlooking the oval was constructed by local building contractor and Councillor Samuel Boughton and was completed in 1884. Boughton was also the author of detailed reminiscences of the Hawkesbury district published in 1903. The Richmond Park sign on the East Market and Windsor Street corner was erected in his honour by his family following his death in 1911. Since 1999, the Pavilion has been named the Rod McConville Stand in honour of the Richmond High School teacher 'for his outstanding service to the local community to sport especially cricket'. Cricket had been played on the park since the 1840s and another of the park's improvements included the cricket pitch and oval. Richmond Cricket Club, formed as early as 1884, is one of the oldest cricket associations in NSW.

34. The Fountain

In October 1892 the Governor of NSW Lord Jersey and his wife were invited to officially turn on the Richmond Water Supply. Richmond Municipal Council looked for a suitable item to be unveiled on the day by Lady Jersey. As well as painting and repairing many of the park's fittings, Richmond Council decided that a fountain would be a fitting memorial of the event. The Works Committee choose a handsome iron fountain with three iron statues of a winged cherub with a mermaid's tail. A decision

was made to erect it in front of the 1884 Pavilion but this was changed to the East Market Street frontage, opposite the railway station. The day of the water works opening was ironically one of torrential rain, befitting such a momentous occasion. In more recent years the fountain suffered from theft and vandalism and the remnants were removed for safe keeping. When the park was refurbished in 2012 a replica of the fountain was installed in the present location.

Walk to the corner of the park to view the sign in honour of Samuel Boughton by his family in 1911.

35. The War Memorial

The memorial was constructed between 1919 and 1922 by the Richmond District Comforts Fund. The cannons mounted each side of the memorial have an interesting history. Obsolete cannon were offered by the federal government to local councils, including Richmond and Parramatta, in 1903. They were erected as a memorial to fallen soldiers following the Boer War in South Africa in 1905, having previously been used to guard Wollongong Harbour. One was placed on each side of the Pavilion.

The cannons were buried where they stood in 1933 because the wooden carriages on which they were placed had deteriorated and they were a danger to children. Local antique dealer Alex Hendrickson located them by use of a metal detector in 1985. Richmond resident Mr Gascoigne aged 77 years remembered the location of the cannons. They were manufactured in 1855 by Low Moor Iron Company in Bradford Yorkshire, England and were once located in Sydney as part of the harbour defences before being removed to Wollongong in 1884. Adjacent to the War Memorial is a plaque commemorating the turning on of the Richmond Water Supply in 1892.

Cross at the traffic lights on the corner of March and East Market Streets to view the Richmond Railway Station.

36. Richmond Railway Station

As early as 1856, local residents petitioned the NSW government for an extension of the railway line from Blacktown to the Hawkesbury. In 1861, a sum of £60,000 was approved to extend the line from Blacktown to Richmond which was opened on 29 November 1864 by the Governor of NSW Sir John Young. The first through train service from Richmond to Sydney took place in 1893 but it was not until 1991 that the line was electrified from Riverstone to Richmond. The present Richmond Railway Station building and platform were constructed in 1881 following a major upgrade of the stations along the line. In 1926 the railway was extended from Richmond to Kurrajong travelling on the edge of March Street before continuing on to Kurrajong. The current line of Kurrajong Road over the Hawkesbury River Bridge follows the old way of the Kurrajong Line which was closed by a landslide in 1952.

Walk to the Commonwealth Bank corner then cross Windsor Street at the traffic lights to the Richmond Records corner.

37. Richmond Records formerly Rozzoli's Jewellers - 161 Windsor Street corner East Market Street

Located at what was known as 'Park Corner' this portion of land was subdivided from the Toxana property next door in about 1921. In April 1929 an application was made to Richmond Council to erect a shop and dwelling on the block and from 1930 the premises was occupied by Mr Oscar Hudson's Jewellery Store. The business was purchased by Mr Frank Rozzoli in 1946. The store stock included china, crystal, silver plate as well as watches and jewellery. Rozzoli was a member of the Horological Guild of Australia and provided expert watch and clock repairs. The business was then operated by Frank's son Ron and his wife in 1975 and closed following their retirement in 1995. Ron's brother Kevin also a trained watchmaker and jeweller worked in the family business from 1956 until 1972. Kevin served as the member for Hawkesbury in the NSW Legislative Assembly from 1973 to 2003.

38. Toxana – 147 Windsor Street

Around c1842 William (brother of George Bowman) and Elizabeth Bowman constructed a new home on land originally granted to John Bowman but inherited by William on his father's death in 1825. A substantial and imposing brick structure with sandstone quoins this building is reputed to have been constructed by James Melville (bricklayer) and George Marlin (carpenter) who were brought out from England for the purpose. The front entrance is delineated by semicircular sandstone steps and the twelve pane windows feature sandstone sills. The top floor verandah roof is supported by iron balustrading in alternating patterns and lacework posts while the lower verandah has tapered timber Doric columns. William Bowman was a successful pastoralist, local philanthropist and in 1843 was the first Hawkesbury representative to be elected to the NSW Legislative Council, later serving in the NSW Legislative Assembly from 1856 until 1858. After William's death in 1874, Elizabeth continued to live in the house until her death in 1886.

Reverend James Cameron purchased 'Toxana' in June 1886 from the Bowman estate. Local Methodist Minister, Rev J Kinghorn occupied the house until it was leased from February 1891 until 1896 as accommodation for the 20 first students enrolled at newly established Hawkesbury Agricultural College. For much of the 20th century the house was divided into flats having several owners over this time prior to being purchased and renovated by Windsor Municipal Council in 1978. The home is now privately owned and has recently undergone important conservation works.

39. Regent Theatre – 145 Windsor Street

The oldest surviving picture theatre in the town but not the first, The Regent first opened on 17th July 1935 with 'My heart is calling'. Designed by Moore & Dyer in the Art Deco style with Spanish Mission influence, the theatre is similar in style to the Parramatta Roxy which opened in 1930. The theatre was bought by television personality Mike Walsh in 1976 with a grand reopening celebration featuring the epic drama 'Gone with the wind' and afterwards a champagne supper at Hobartville Estate. During the late 1980s the interior theatre space was extensively renovated and redecorated, however the front concertina doors have since been removed. The Regent was converted to a twin cinema in 1995 and now uses the latest in digital projection equipment.

View 'Jerendine' from the corner of Windsor and Toxana Streets.

40. Jerendine – 135 Windsor Street

The first title holder to this portion of Richmond bounded by Windsor, 'Toxana', Francis and Paget Street was Charles Henry Chambers in October 1841. The block remained intact until Toxana Street was created and the portions of land fronting Toxana Street were subdivided and offered for sale as the Toxana Estate in November 1906. The sale was ordered by the executors of the will of the late Rev James Cameron. Part of the land was mooted as a possible site of a cottage hospital for Richmond but this never eventuated. The house known as 'Jerendine', occupying the corner position, was constructed about this time. This early twentieth century cottage has an asymmetrical facade with projecting gables to the front and side, linked by a return verandah. The bullnose iron roof is supported on paired timber posts resting on low brick piers.

Continue along Toxana Street and view Devonshire by crossing at the pedestrian crossing adjacent to The Richmond Club.

41. Devonshire – 87 Francis Street

The Windsor and Richmond Gazette reported in 1903 that Robert Marlin was erecting a fine brick cottage on his farm property in Francis Street. Marlin was born in Richmond in 1844 and married Elizabeth Sweet at St Peters Church Richmond in 1868. He was raised by his grandparents George and Mary Ann Marlin. Robert Marlin came from a family tradition of builders, his grandfather was one of the builders of Toxana for William Bowman in the 1840s (see No. 38). The Marlin family were from Devon, England hence the name of the house. This house has retained its aspect and view over the

lowlands and once nestled in a lovely garden. The circular gravel drive added elegance to the approach to the property.

Retrace your steps back to the corner of Windsor and East Market Street corner, then cross at the pedestrian lights to Royal Hotel corner, then across to the park view the buildings across Windsor Street from the park side.

42. Royal Hotel – 167 Windsor Street corner East Market Street

The Royal has been continuously licenced since it was opened by Mr W Reid in 1865. The rear wing was added in about 1882 incorporating a billiard room with upstairs bedrooms and bathrooms. The site once boasted an attractive rose garden placed between the hotel and 'Walton Cottage' next door. The hotel remained in the ownership of the Walsh family from 1920 to 1974. Extensive alterations to the façade in the 1950s removed the iron lacework from the double storey verandah and further building works in recent years have obliterated the mid 19th century façade along Windsor Street.

43. Walton Cottage – 179 Windsor Street

This cottage remains hidden from view at street level but the roofline is visible when observed from the park. It was built in about 1860 by John Ducker who established a store in Richmond in the 1840s which later became Woodhill's Store. It was also home to George Woodhill prior to the construction of 'Tosca' (see No. 53).

44. Former Laurel Boarding House – 181 Windsor Street

One of a pair of villas opposite the park built by Mr Douglas (builder) and superintendent of works, Caleb Crisford for Mr R H Ducker in 1892. In February 1893 The Windsor and Richmond Gazette reported that Mr Harris, a gentleman from India intended to take up one of Mr Ducker's villas. This news was of great interest to the citizens of Richmond at the time. One of the villas was known as 'Trentham' and was home to Mr and Mrs Alfred Woodhill for many years. This house was known during World War Two as Laurel Boarding House and was owned by John Milne and his wife Edith Phipps. Unfortunately the other of the pair was demolished to build the modern commercial premises next door which now houses Richmond Post Office.

45. Former Commercial Hotel now RG McGees – 193 Windsor Street

This hotel was built in 1891 by George Cobcroft who held the licence for fourteen years. The advertisements of the day described the features of the premises including public and private bars as well as 'well ventilated sleeping apartments' and stabling for guest's horses. In 1901 Mrs Cobcroft designed a cool and inviting fernery at the rear of the premises to provide respite for patrons from the hot summer sun. By 1956 the emphasis was on providing first class accommodation and drinking lounges in a modern setting, continental cuisine and nightly entertainment and dancing.

46. Kilduff's Buildings and former Wesleyan Chapel – 209 Windsor Street

The parapet of the Wesleyan Chapel constructed about 1843 may still be glimpsed above street level although obscured by the construction of the three shopfronts known as Kilduff's Buildings in 1930. This church was advertised for sale by auction on 20 September 1929. The purchaser was George Kilduff a local hairdresser who lived in Paget Street. The same year, the foundation stone of a new Methodist Church was laid in Paget Street and the construction proceeded with funds from the proceeds of the sale of this old church building (see Richmond Heritage Walk – East Richmond Precinct Nos. 68 & 69).

47. Site of Woodhill & Co Store – 211 Windsor Street, now Park Mall

In 1887 after the sale of a similar business at Burwood, Alfred Woodhill purchased this general store from R H Ducker. It had been established on this site by the Ducker family in the 1840s. The premises were refurbished and reopened on 25 June 1892 by Alfred's son George Edward Woodhill. The store prospered and diversified its range of merchandise as well as expanding to include stores at

Kurrajong and Nowra. The department store had 4 large glass display windows facing Windsor Street and was an icon of the town for almost 100 years. The store sold a great range of merchandise from clothing for men, women and children to farm produce and explosives. The family became prominent land owners and business operators in the district. The Richmond store closed its doors in the early 1970s and the building was demolished in 1985.

Cross Windsor Street at the pedestrian crossing and walk along the side of the park to view the buildings on this side of the street.

48. Westpac Bank – Windsor Street

The first branch of the Bank of NSW (now Westpac) opened in Richmond on 29 August 1864. Initially the bank rented premises from a Mr W Price but later the same year commenced operation in one of a terrace of four shops opposite Richmond Park in Windsor Street leased from Mrs A Long at a cost of £75 per year. By 1872 the growth and prosperity of the district was reflected in the bank's need for more expansive premises.

A substantial building described by Samuel Boughton as 'one of the oldest houses in Richmond' was leased from Mr Joseph Onus. This building was situated between West Market Street and Bosworth Street, the present location of Coles Supermarket. In 1931 the bank moved to the corner of West Market Street and Windsor Street occupying the premises of the Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd (ABC Ltd, formerly Australian Joint Stock Bank). The Bank of NSW had acquired ABC Ltd and therefore did not require two branches in the same town.

In 1938 the former ABC Ltd branch was demolished and the building which houses the current Westpac Bank was constructed on the site. This structure of brick and concrete included a banking chamber and staff rooms as well as manager's residence of four bedrooms with a front and rear balcony to the first floor. The building has been substantially modified over the years yet still retains much of its Art Deco detailing to its imposing façade. The name of The Bank of NSW was changed in October 1982 to Westpac Banking Corporation following the acquisition of the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.

49. Chalmers Buildings – 239 Windsor Street, corner East Market Street

Thomas Chalmers purchased this site from Abraham Cornwell and operated a successful bakery and general store for many years before replacing the existing long low structure with this imposing terrace of three shops with upstairs residential accommodation in 1897. Originally French doors opened onto a second storey verandah built over the front footpath decorated with iron lacework and supported on cast iron columns. The name and date of the building is inscribed in the heavily moulded parapet which adorns the façade. Described in his obituary as quiet, honest and industrious, Chalmers died in 1899 and the business was carried on by his family for many years.

50. Holborow's Store - 245 Windsor Street

Daniel Holborow a storekeeper of George Street, Sydney bought this store from William Bowman and Stephen Field at an auction in April 1862 for £1270. He set the shop up as a draper and mercery business managed by his 22 year old son William Hellier Holborow. Ownership of the business was transferred to William in 1871. He became very involved in town affairs serving as mayor in 1874 and from 1878-1880 and was responsible for the establishment of the Richmond Volunteer Corps in 1867. With Andrew Town he was instrumental in the revitalisation of Hawkesbury District Agricultural Association in 1879. Carrying on the business in Richmond for over forty years Holborow died at Ashfield in 1917. The building is a rare example of a two storey 1850s Georgian brick house to which has been added a mid-19th century shopfront. It is substantially intact and all the original moulded timber shop front details remain right across the facade complete with original double front panel door.

51. Former Allison's Pharmacy – 257 Windsor Street

The advertising sign painted on the side of the building may still be seen, although partially obscured by the building of the adjacent arcade. J W Allison took over the pharmacy in February 1890 from a Mr Hawkins and made several improvements to the premises, including a very attractive 'dentist's

room'. The local newspaper advertised Mr Allison as a pharmacist and 'surgical and mechanical dentist'. He was famous in the town for introducing nitrous oxide (known as 'laughing gas') as an aid to pain free dental treatment. In 1897 a soda fountain was installed 'providing a refreshing and invigorating ice drink for dusty travellers at any hour of the day'.

Cross Windsor Street at the pedestrian crossing and walk back towards the West Market Street corner.

52. Richmond Telephone Exchange – Windsor Street

Richmond Telephone Exchange was converted from manual to automatic operation at 6.30pm on Friday 23 November 1973. This new \$2 million dollar exchange connected the 1,200 Richmond subscribers to the STD network. Prior to this conversion the manual exchange had a staff of 30 women mostly employed as telephonists plus 2 male night attendants and was housed in the Richmond Post Office building.

53. Tosca – 312 Windsor Street

Constructed in 1900 for George E Woodhill and his family, this single storey Edwardian cottage retains many features of the style including narrow timber bay windows, timber shingled gables, corner turret with Art Nouveau frieze panelling with an acanthus motif, hipped terracotta tile roof, stucco and brick chimneys, a panelled front door with lead light side panels and painted and etched glass. Internal features of the house are intact with a large central passage divided by elaborately turned columns on pedestals with a fretwork frieze above. All the rooms have original square fireplaces with Victorian ceramic floret patterned tiles, central plaster ceiling roses and an original wall paper frieze remains in the front room. The building was restored and reopened 3 May 2006 as a centre for specialist medical practitioners, a return to similar usage as that of 1910 when Mr C Clifton Bossley advertised his service as a Mechanical and Surgical Dentist from these premises.

54. Former Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd (CBC) – 294 Windsor Street, corner West Market Street

From the 1870s to the early 1900s many branches of the CBC Bank were designed by the Sydney firm of architects Mansfield Bros (see 'Eulabah', No. 61). The Richmond Branch was completed in 1880 and this imposing structure included banking chamber, stables and a residence on the first floor. The characteristic style of these architects included large double hung sash windows and an entrance portico. In 1981 the CBC Ltd merged with the National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Ltd (now NAB) and in subsequent years the branch was closed and the premises sold into private ownership.

Cross carefully across West Market Street to the Richmond Police Station and Court House corner.

55. Richmond Court House and Police Station – 288 Windsor Street

The present building was designed by Colonial Architect, James Barnet in 1877 as a court house with associated police station. The front entrance is via an attractive arched colonnade with feature brickwork and the roof is supported by bracketed eaves. The raised roof of the court room may be seen in the centre of the structure. Note the similarity in style with the adjacent former post office, also the work of James Barnet. It replaced the watch-house built by William Cox in 1827. The watch-house was a four roomed structure with a detached kitchen. One of the rooms was barred and secure for the custody of prisoners. The other rooms were for the policeman on duty. The rear of the site was set aside for the first stock pound in the town. The court house is still in use but the Police Local Area Command is located in Windsor.

56. Former Richmond Post Office – 286 Windsor Street

Mail was delivered to Richmond three times per week from 1830 where the local constable would deliver it on a voluntary basis. The first post office was officially established in Richmond in 1844, with

a telegraph office later operating from the railway station. In about 1870, the residents of Richmond petitioned for a new post office to be built. The new single storey building costing £1,479 and designed by Colonial Architect's Office under James Barnet opened in October 1875. The colonnade around the building was added in 1879, with stables and other additions constructed in 1882. The original form of the ground floor suggests that part of this space was initially used as a residence for the postmaster. In 1888 the second storey and balustrade was added to provide additional residential space, being completed by local contractor Samuel Boughton at a cost of £869. The Georgian Revival style infill of the ground floor colonnade was completed in 1906. Australia Post relocated the post office to a shopfront across the road in 1998-9.

57. CWA Street Stall

This little kiosk was constructed from Clark's Concrete Bricks (see St Peters Church Precinct No. 30) in late 1950s to provide an outlet for regular sales of craft and jams and preserves in aid of local projects sponsored by the Richmond Country Women's Association.

Retrace steps back to West Market Street and turn left and view buildings on either side of the street.

58. CWA and Baby Health Centre Rooms

Richmond Country Women's Association was inaugurated in 1931 and celebrated its 75th anniversary in 2006. The branch continues to raise funds for the support of NSW families. In July 1945 the CWA Rooms, which included a baby health clinic which had been funded by the CWA fundraising together with a subsidy provided by the NSW government and Richmond Municipal Council, were officially opened.

59. Richmond Neighbourhood Centre

The centre, opened in 1980 was built on the site of the teacher's residence which was constructed in 1879 for the National School which was demolished in 1964. The centre provides meeting rooms for community groups and after school activities for children and is operated by Hawkesbury City Council.

60. St Andrews Uniting Church Group – West Market Street

Presbyterian services in Richmond were first held in a converted cottage located on the corner Lennox and East Market Streets. Originally constructed as a Free Presbyterian Church in 1845 this place of worship was built on land given by George Bowman (elder son of John and Honor Bowman). Bowman also generously funded most of the building costs and his legacy is commemorated on a tablet on the wall in the porch. The tower also paid for by Bowman was erected in 1877 with the clock being installed after his death in 1878. The longest serving minister of the church was Rev Dr James Cameron (see Eulabah No. 61) who was incumbent for 49 years. The memorial in front of the building is to medical practitioner Dr Andrew Cameron, brother of Rev Dr James Cameron and husband of Mary Bowman, for his lifelong dedication to the people of Richmond.

In 1977 the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches came into Union, forming the Uniting Church in Australia and local services were all held in the Methodist Church in Paget Street. Restoration work on St Andrew's commenced in 1987 with assistance from the NSW Heritage Commission and took five years to complete. By 1992 St Andrew's was reopened for worship, and the Methodist Church in Paget Street was advertised for sale. In 1996 the new multipurpose Centre was opened for the use of the local church community. The adjacent Sunday School Hall was built in 1860 using funds from the sale of the former National School across the road (now the RSL League premises) to the NSW Board of National Education for use as a public school.

61. Eulabah – 27 West Market Street

The home of Rev Dr James Cameron and his wife Eliza (Bowman) was designed in the late Victorian Jacobean style in 1881 by Sydney architects Mansfield Brothers who also designed the nearby CBC Bank (No. 54) and the mansion Abercrombie House in Bathurst. Dr Cameron made a significant

contribution to the development of the town of Richmond as well as writing an important history of the Presbyterian Church in Australia. He became minister of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Richmond in 1856 and moderator of the NSW Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. His wife Eliza, whom he married in 1857, was the daughter of George and Eliza Bowman. Dr Cameron died in 1905 and the home was sold to George Woodhill.

The home was then sold for the sum of £1,000 to a committee of trustees in 1911 for the purpose of establishing a district hospital. Funds were raised by various means such as concerts and balls and the hospital opened in July 1913. The hospital was known by various names over the years including Richmond Cottage Hospital, Richmond District Hospital, Richmond Community Hospital (from 1957) and Richmond Community Nursing Home (from 1966 until about 1990). The home has been carefully restored and is now in private ownership.

62. Richmond Branch Library – 29 West Market Street, corner March Street

Richmond Borough Council was incorporated in 1872 following the passing of the NSW Municipalities Act (1858) which gave local town councils the power to levy rates on freehold property. George Bowman was elected as the first mayor and the local government body became a municipality in 1906. Council meetings were held in the School of Arts across the road until 1913. This building was constructed in 1940 as the Richmond Municipal Council Chambers and the official opening ceremony took place on 13 January of that year. Following the amalgamation of Richmond and Windsor Councils in 1949 the building was utilised for the Richmond Branch Library and was renovated and greatly enlarged in 1980.

63. Richmond Returned Services League Sub Branch

This complex of buildings were originally part of a Presbyterian School constructed between 1845 and 1860 with Rev Dr James Cameron being the secretary of the Board of Local Patrons which ran the school. The Board, with agitation by George Bowman, requested the NSW Board of National Education to supervise the local school, pay the schoolmaster's salary, and help with the provision of books for 60 children. The premises were sold to the NSW Department of National Education and became a National School, later the public school in July 1860. In 1928 the school relocated to a new site in Windsor Street. In 1929 the buildings were purchased from the Department of Education by the Masonic Lodge. The Lodge was first established in 1882, then lapsed and was reformed in 1886. The Lodge room was purpose built in the School of Arts in 1896, prior to moving into the former school buildings next door. The Returned Services League Sub Branch which was established in the district in 1916 purchased the property from the Masonic Lodge in 1996, relocated from the Richmond Club on the corner of Francis and East Market Streets.

64. Richmond School of Arts and Literary Institute – 26 West Market Street

Schools of Arts and Mechanics' Institutes were established in NSW during the 19th and early 20th century to provide educational opportunities for working men. The Richmond Literary Institute was established in 1861 with founding President George Bowman contributing £100 towards the construction of the School of Arts building. The foundation stone was laid in 1864 and the official opening took place on 27 August 1866 by (Sir) Henry Parkes (later Premier of NSW and campaigner for education reforms). In 1878 additions were made to provide a library and reading room. This library served the Richmond community until 1958. The main auditorium has been used for a variety of functions such as lectures, debating and dancing. At one stage dancing was banned, however this was overturned by a well-attended meeting of members. Many other improvements have been made to the building including the decorative porch with turned timber columns and radiating spoke decoration which was added in about 1896. The building is managed by a voluntary committee of trustees drawn from the membership of the institute. The halls and meeting rooms provide a regular meeting place for many local community organisations such as theatrical group, The Richmond Players, which was originally known as the CWA Players, formed in 1952.

Cross March Street using the pedestrian refuge at the School of Arts corner.

65. Cottage – 130 March Street, corner West Market Street

Dating from the 1830s this interesting cottage was constructed for William Thomas Price and his wife Caroline Martin. Apart from a family home it has also been the premises of a school operated by Mrs Parkinson in the 1850s and in the early 1900s Fred Small ran a small blacksmithing business from this site. After being unoccupied for about 20 years major conservation works took place in 2003 saving the structure from demolition. Note the range of colours and shapes of the handmade bricks in the side wall and the interesting square terracotta paving on the front verandah.

Continue along West Market Street, turn left and walk along Lennox Street.

66. Cottage – 114 Lennox Street

A very early brick Georgian cottage with rendered finish which was constructed about 1830 during the first period of town development. Although both the front windows are double hung, unusually they are different sizes. The one on the left of the central front door has sixteen panes and the other more typically twelve panes. Once common, the town vernacular cottages of this type are becoming increasingly rare.

67. Cottage – 112 Lennox Street

This four-roomed cottage similar in style and period of construction to No. 114 Lennox Street but with matching front windows has fallen into disrepair in recent years.

68. Cottage - 104 Lennox Street

This brick cottage also dates from the early period of the development of the town. Built about 1845, it has retained many original details such as the twelve pane double hung windows and chimney pots. Note the hipped verandah which is continuous with main hipped iron roof.

69. Cottage – 102 Lennox Street

This fine example of a substantial brick Georgian town house was constructed in about 1845. The symmetrical façade with its central front door is flanked by pairs of twelve paned double hung windows. The internal joinery is of cedar and the house retains its detached brick kitchen, slab stables and barn.

70. Lennox Street Group

This group of modest timber cottages constructed in the late nineteenth century is typical of domestic architecture of the period, incorporating a symmetrical façade with a narrow front verandah, central hallway flanked by four pane double hung windows and iron roof.

90 Lennox Street - Note the scalloped timber valance decorating the front verandah.

88 Lennox Street - In a similar style to No. 80 Lennox Street, the verandah is covered by curved iron.

82 Lennox Street - This cottage features a bull nose iron covered front verandah with decorative brackets.

80 Lennox Street – Retained original details include curved iron verandah roof supported by turned timber posts.

Turn left at the corner of East Market Street and walk to the corner of Windsor Street opposite the park, then continue along March Street.

71. Worker's Cottage - 102 March Street

Although not all of the original buildings have survived the years, the residences along this section of March Street present an attractive streetscape. This timber worker's cottage was constructed in about 1870 and is typical of the period, built close to the street with a hipped iron roof and symmetrical facade. At that time the street included a mixture of commercial establishments. Next door was the blacksmith H R Hill and the store and dwelling kept by Mr Orchard.

March Street was not always the busy main thoroughfare it is today as Windsor Street was the main road which lead past Pughs Lagoon and through the farming land to the Richmond Bridge. From 1926 until 1952 the railway line from Richmond to Kurrajong followed March Street along the side of the park and then down the hill to the railway bridge over the river. In 1959 several years after the closure of the Kurrajong Line the main road was constructed along the former railway route providing more direct route to the bridge.

72. Gow's Cottages – 104 & 106 March Street

Frank Gow's Gothic inspired cottage at Number 104 was constructed in the 1860s with a steep gable roof and projecting gabled wing. The verandah is supported by cast iron columns with frieze. Note the triple window with contrasting red brick above and the small bull's eye vent in the front gable. Gow operated his produce business from this site until moving to Sydney in 1889. The residence and business was purchased by Mr A R Sherwin who named the house 'Clara Ville'. The worker's cottage at Number 106 was constructed for Mr Gow to complement his more fashionable house next door. The simple style of the four room dwelling with central hallway is embellished by the inclusion of sandstone sills beneath the twelve pane windows fitted with shutters.

73. Pandelis – 118 March Street

Erected in the early 1840s this cottage was owned by the Price family for many years. Mrs Tuck operated her school for young ladies here in the 1850s, later it was home to schoolteacher Mrs Parkinson. From photographs taken around 1880 this weatherboard cottage with iron roof was built with 12 paned windows which were later replaced with French doors. Other names associated with this home include Timmins, Ward and Makinson.

74. Price's House – 120 March Street

William Price was born 25 December 1792 Chermshire Essex, England and arrived in NSW as a convict aboard the 'Ocean' in 1816. In 1822 he bought one acre of land from William Bowman and by 1827 had constructed this two storey dwelling where he resided with his wife Ann (Cooper) and several children. Price also ran a post office and an undertakers business from this site. He died on 28 May 1877 aged 85 years. The home has been occupied by succeeding generations of the Price family. William's son William Thomas established a thriving blacksmithing and wheelwright business at the rear of the house employing several tradesman.

***Cross back to the park at the pedestrian refuge on the corner of
March and West Market Streets.***

OTHER RICHMOND HERITAGE WALKS

A. St Peters Precinct nos. 1 – 31

Richmond was one of five new towns proclaimed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie on 6 December 1810 and surveyed by Meehan in 1811. This walk commences at St Peters Anglican Church and Cemetery at the western end of Windsor Street and includes many buildings constructed during the first hundred years of European settlement.

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.

© Hawkesbury City Council. Compiled by Cathy McHardy, October 2014.
Information may be reproduced on condition that the following attribution is included.
Researched information courtesy of Hawkesbury City Council.

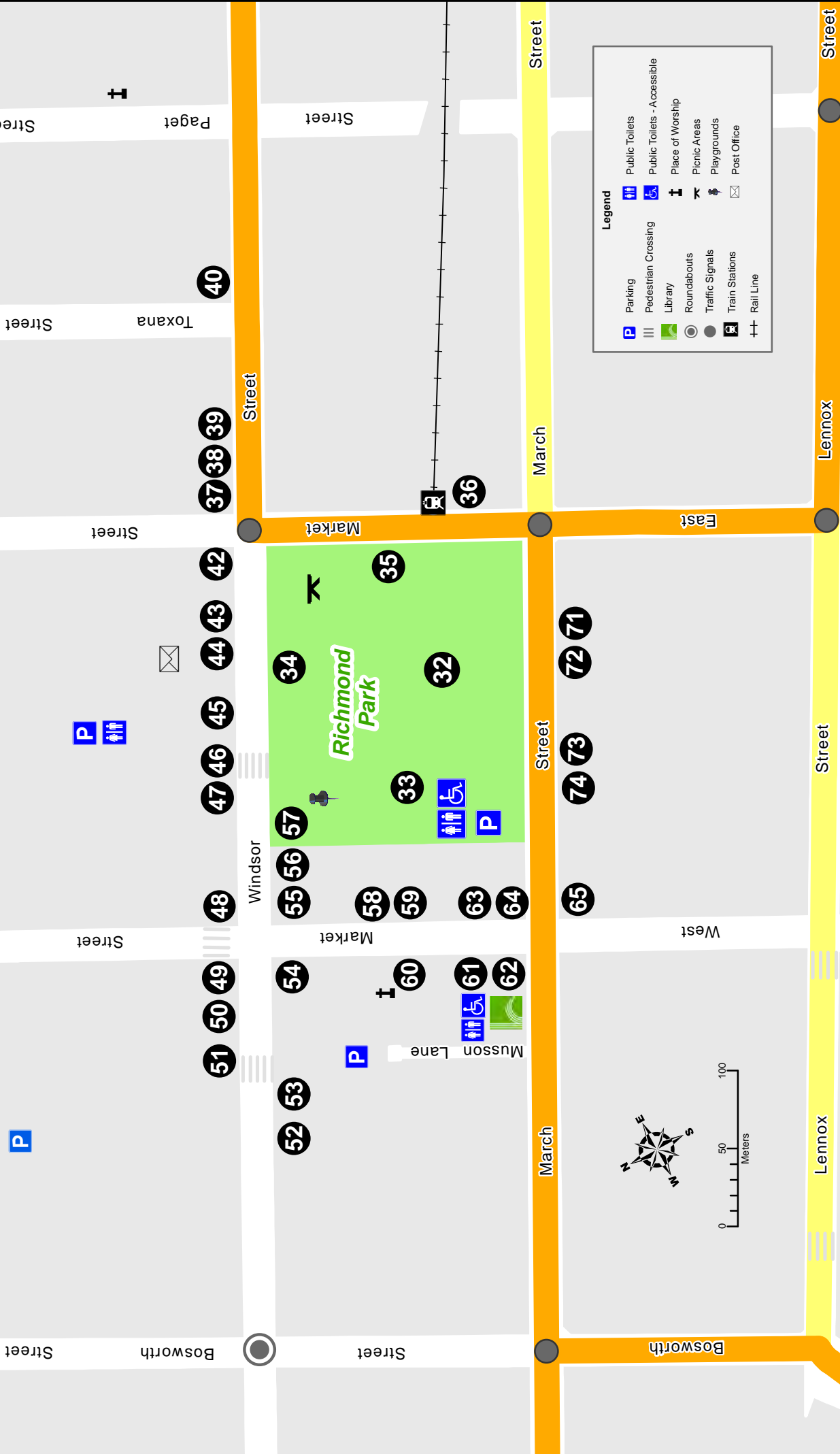


For further information call the Hawkesbury Visitor Information Centre (02) 4560 4620 or 1300 362 874. Or visit www.hawkesburytourism.com.au

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 B: RICHMOND HERITAGE WALK

Richmond Park Precinct



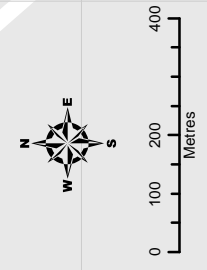
The map cannot be reproduced without the permission of Hawkebury City Council. The information shown on this map indicates the presence and general location only. Its use is not guaranteed. Copyright © Hawkebury City Council 2014. Map is current as of May 2014.

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
	Ponds		Creeks & Rivers
	Post Office		Commercial Area
	Public Toilets		Industrial Area
	Public Toilets - Accessible		National Parks
	Schools		Parks & Reserves



This map cannot be reproduced without the permission of Hawkesbury City Council. The information shown on this map indicates the presence and general location only. Its accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed. Copyright © Hawkesbury City Council 2014. Map is current as of May 2014.