



C. RICHMOND HERITAGE WALK - EAST RICHMOND PRECINCT

2 km walk

2 hours

Map nos. 75-100

Unrestricted parking available in Paget Street.

This tour commences in Paget Street and takes in the eastern section of Richmond including Francis, Jersey, Bowman and Pitt Streets returning along Windsor Street to Paget Street. Apart from Paget and Moray Streets which were part of Governor Lachlan Macquarie's original plan for the town, 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.

As early as 1893 new residents petitioned the state government for the construction of a railway platform at the Bourke Street crossing. East Richmond Railway Station was not constructed until 1939 so the residents at this end of the town still had many years to wait before more convenient access to public transport was made available. Blocks of land in East Richmond backed on to rear laneways to accommodate the collection of 'nightsoil' from outside toilets as this area was not connected to the sewer until 1962. In recent times the backyards of some properties have been subdivided and the new dwellings now front the laneways.

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.

75. Blair Athol – 12 Paget Street

This block was purchased by Arthur Paul Biddle in 1927 and was originally part of a 4 acre grant to Elizabeth Smith in 1841. Built in the Californian Bungalow style, this home features high front-facing gables with decorative finials. The front verandah is supported by twin timber posts mounted on high brick pillars. Exterior walls are clad in timber weather boards and fibrous cement sheets. This type of modest home is becoming increasingly rare in Richmond as vernacular dwellings are replaced by multi-unit developments. It represents an example of the subdivision and residential construction phase of development of the town which took place between the world wars.

76. Former Richmond Methodist Church – 10 Paget Street

The foundation stone of the Methodist Church was laid in September 1929 by Mrs B E Sullivan. The building was constructed and furnished at a cost of £1700 with funds from the sale of the old Wesleyan Chapel in Windsor Street to George Kilduff (see Kilduff's House below and Richmond Park Precinct No. 46).

In June 1977 the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches came into Union, forming the Uniting Church in Australia. This church then became the focus for Uniting Church services in

Richmond. In 1992 following the restoration of St Andrew's in West Market Street, the Paget Street building was no longer required by the church and the property was sold.

77. Paget Street

Paget and nearby Moray Street were both part of Governor Lachlan Macquarie's original plan for the town surveyed in 1811. The blocks on this northern side of Paget Street were part of the 'Garden Hut Estate' subdivision comprising nine allotments extending from Windsor Street through to Francis Street which were advertised for sale by auction in December 1898. The land was part of the assets of Andrew Town, famous horse breeder and owner of the Hobartville Estate who died in 1890. The estate along with other land holdings in Richmond and Currency Creek (now known as Glossodia) were sold off in 1898 by creditors including William Alexander Long and George Hill in an attempt to recoup Town's substantial debts.

78. Kilduff's House – 9 Paget Street

This cottage constructed in 1899 was the home of Richmond hairdresser George Kilduff who opened his new shop in Kilduff's Buildings in Windsor Street in 1930 (see Richmond Park Precinct No. 46). Kilduff was a keen gardener and an avid philatelist who had one of the finest stamp collections in the district.

This cottage was constructed to a similar plan as *Tara* in Francis Street (see No. 83 below) probably by local contractors Mullinger Brothers of South Windsor. It is a single storey stuccoed brick house with a hipped iron roof and projecting gable front decorated by ornamental timber fretwork and cantilevered iron awning above a triple window. The bullnose iron verandah roof is supported by cast iron columns decorated with brackets and valances and French doors open onto the front verandah.

79. Richmond Iron Works – 3 Paget Street

This block included an existing small brick cottage when it was advertised for sale as part of the Garden Hut subdivision of 1898. It was purchased by George Woodhill at a cost of £25 and later sold to local builder Fred Stevenson in 1900. Remnants of the older structure survive on the block together with the brick cottage constructed by Stevenson about 1900.

Walk to the corner of Paget and Francis Streets, turn right and pause at Lawson House, then view Benson House across Francis Street.

80. Lawson House – 60 Francis Street

Formerly known as *Strathdon*, Lawson House was built for Clarence John Lawson and his wife Sarah A Benson in 1893. It was regarded as one of the prettiest cottages in Richmond at the time and the interior walls featured decorative cornices and friezes. The garden included a wonderful display of beds in the shape of crescents and stars planted with roses, camellias and the wonderfully scented bouvardia. A tessellated tile pattern adorned the encircling verandah and the house was fitted with the exceedingly modern convenience of 'electric bells' to summon the servants to their duties.

81. Benson House – 61 Francis Street

Formerly known as *Tycawina* this home was built as a single storey dwelling with a barn, detached kitchen and other outbuildings in the 1840s. It was the home of William Murray Benson, his wife Marian Kay and their family who arrived in NSW from Scotland in January 1844. Later it became the home of his son Alexander Benson who married Mary Anne Elizabeth Onus in 1858. Benson spent many years away from the Hawkesbury managing his properties in the Moree district. His only child Emma May Benson married Prosper Henry Ridge in 1884 and *Tycawina* became their residence from about 1888. In the mid 1890s Prosper Ridge added the second storey to the building and in 1897 erected a new stables and coach house. Alexander Benson died at *Tycawina* in 1903 aged 67 years. The Benson family was commemorated in the naming of the nearby road Bensons Lane.

In 1892 Lord and Lady Jersey were guests at *Tycawina* during their visit to the district on the occasion of turning on the water supply for the town. Jersey Street was named in honour of their visit to the district. Prosper Henry Ridge was very active in local affairs serving as mayor from 1892-96 and was president of Richmond School of Arts. He died in July 1904 aged 61 years.

Continue along Francis Street, crossing Burgess and then Moray Street. Cross Francis Street at the pedestrian crossing near the school grounds. Walk to the corner of Jersey Street and view Tara across Jersey Street on the corner of Francis Street.

82. Tara – 21 Francis Street corner of Jersey Street

The land on which *Tara* was built was first purchased by Prosper Henry Ridge for £30 at the sale of Crown Land in 1893. It then passed to Mrs Mary Ann Hibbert, Gatekeeper at Clarendon Station in September 1899. According to the Windsor and Richmond Gazette in June 1900 'Mrs Hibbert's new brick cottage in Francis Street is almost finished. Messrs Mullinger Bros of Windsor have done a fine job of the brickwork, Mullinger and Cupitt the woodwork and the plasterers are now putting the finishing touches'. It was constructed to a similar plan as 9 Paget Street (see No. 78).

Continue along Jersey Street, cross at Strong Place until reaching the Presbyterian Cemetery.

83. Richmond Presbyterian Cemetery - Jersey Street

This cemetery dates from the 1860s with the earliest surviving headstone recording the death of Elizabeth Perry in 1863. Several families who were instrumental in the development and prosperity of the town are interred in this burial ground including members of the Bowman, Cameron, Cornwell, Chalmers and Woodhill families. George Bowman funded the building of St Andrews Presbyterian Church, the Richmond School of Arts and agitated for the establishment of Richmond National School. Rev James Cameron, minister of St Andrews for almost 50 years was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of NSW on two occasions. For further information regarding burials in this cemetery see – http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/cemetery/richmond_presbyterian/index.html

Other nearby cemeteries include the Richmond General Cemetery (dedicated 1893) comprising Catholic and Methodist (now Uniting Church) sections and a Lawn Cemetery administered by Hawkesbury City Council is situated on the corner of Clarendon and Dight Streets, see key map for location. Richmond War Cemetery is located in Dight Street adjacent to the Richmond General Cemetery. For information regarding burials in this cemetery see – http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/cemetery/richmond_war_cemetery/index.html

Further along Dight Street beyond the scope of this walking tour will be found the site of William Cox's property Clarendon (1804) and George W Evan's Farmhouse dating from 1806.

Retrace your steps about 50 metres and cross carefully to the other side of Jersey Street. Continue along Jersey Street then along Bowman Street until reaching the corner of Pitt Street.

84. Pitt Street – Avenue leading to Richmond RAAF Base

While in Pitt Street take note of the lovely avenue of Brush Box trees which line the street and lead to one of several entrances to Richmond RAAF Base (no public access). This site had been an airfield since 1912 when a Parramatta dentist William Ewart Hart purchased part of the area known as Ham Common for the purpose of aviation. A private flying school was established in 1914 and later in 1916 a NSW Aviation School was established by the NSW State Government. In 1923 the airfield was acquired by the Commonwealth Government and has been in continuous operation since this time.

Also of interest are the several sandstone markers placed on the corners of Bowman and Pitt Streets. These stones were a reference point for surveyors in preparation for the Crown Land to be subdivided and sold by auction sale in 1893.

85. Glenleigh – 31 Pitt Street corner Bowman Street

This stylish residence was the home of Richmond Police Constable John McNeely and his wife Johanna who purchased 4 blocks of land amounting to a little over 3 acres for £148 at an auction sale of Crown Lands in September 1893. Later he purchased several other blocks in the area. In July 1894 McNeely placed an advertisement in the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* calling for tenders for the erection of a large brick cottage. Note the patterned slate roof with decorative ridge capping, elegant iron verandah posts and frieze and the symmetrical façade. Constable McNeely retired from service in March 1897 and it was not until September 1904 that he gained legal title to his property. McNeely died at *Glenleigh* in December 1911 aged 81 years.

Walk towards Francis Street and notice the small timber shop in Pitt Street at No 23 which was operated by John W Devlin from the 1930s. Cross carefully at the corner of Francis Street to view the Francis Street Group.

86. Worker's Cottages - Francis Street Group

Located at numbers 5, 7, 13, 15, 19, 24 and 26 Francis Street this group of worker's cottages are examples of the type of accommodation occupied by many residents of the town during the late 19th and first part of the 20th century. Mostly of weatherboard construction with iron hipped roof the group consist of modest dwellings which were often constructed by local builders and business operators as investments. The oldest of the group appears to be no. 19 which may date from earlier in the 19th century due to its more humble appearance. Numbers 24 and 26 may have been constructed as a pair as they are very similar in proportion and size although their appearance has been altered over the years.

Cross Francis Street near the corner of Jersey Street and turn left at the Bourke Street corner, then cross at the pedestrian crossing in Bourke Street.

87. St Monica's Catholic Presbytery – Bourke Street

A definite date for the completion of the presbytery has not been determined but the *Hawkesbury Chronicle and Farmers Advocate* newspaper noted that the building was under construction in August 1886.

88. St Monica's Catholic Church and School – Bourke Street corner Windsor Street

The church was consecrated on 4 May 1859 by Rev J J Therry assisted by Rev Dr Dean Hallinan, parish priest. The building was designed to accommodate 150 persons and was constructed in the Gothic style at a total cost of a little over £500. The transepts were added in 1897 and the back section in 1955. A new church was constructed on the adjacent block in 1982 on the site of the St Francis De Sales Convent which was operated by the Sisters of the Good Samaritan from 1 January 1883 until 1943 when the convent was handed over to the Poor Clare Sisters from Waverley. The school closed and the convent building was demolished in 1975. Since that time the old church has been used for functions, meetings and parish events.

Walk along Bourke Street to the corner of Windsor Street and view Osier Bank and 70 Windsor Street from this corner.

89. Osier Bank – corner of Windsor Street and Bourke Street

Both comfortable and spacious this home constructed for Richmond bootmaker William Sullivan in 1897 was larger than most in the town. It boasted two halls, four bedrooms, a separate dining and

drawing room and an office for Mr Sullivan as well as bathroom, kitchen, pantry and washhouse all set in an extensive garden. Mr Hind was the contractor with Mr Bartrop completing the brickwork. Sullivan was a Trustee of the Wesleyan Church and a member of the first Richmond Borough Council in 1872. He died in 1906 and was buried in the Methodist Section of Richmond General Cemetery.

90. Cottage - 70 Windsor Street

This section of Windsor Street running east from the Bourke Street corner was reserved for the Police Paddock until the mid 1930s when 10 allotments were made available for sale by auction. One of the purchasers was Victor Harold Goldfinch who constructed this Spanish revival dwelling on this block in July 1936, a rare example of this style in the town. Later, in 1953 it was purchased by Neville Albert Cutts who was an instructor in the Apiary Section at Hawkesbury Agricultural College for many years.

Continue walking along Windsor Street and view Wheelwright's Cottage across Windsor Street.

91. Wheelwright's Cottage – 82 Windsor Street

By 1868 this cottage was home to wheelwright Robert Eggleton, his wife Elizabeth Roberts and nine children. Eggleton began his apprenticeship to William Small in March Street around 1841 when he was a boy of about fourteen. He was a skilful tradesman, making and servicing wheels from timber which he cut with an axe, shaped with an adze and finished with a spoke shave. The tyre was forged from iron into a circle the same circumference as the wheel and was then heated. The metal tyre was fitted over the wheel rim and then both were plunged into water. The sudden rapid cooling shrank the metal and caused it to tighten on the wooden rim.

At this Windsor Street address, Robert lived and carried on a business as both wheelwright and blacksmith until the 1900's when he went to live with his son Edward at Pitt Town. On his death in 1910, after what the local paper described as a 'largely attended funeral' Robert Eggleton was buried in St Peter's Cemetery, Richmond.

92. Former Presbyterian Manse – 89 Windsor Street

This two storey home was completed in July 1893 as a residence for the incumbent minister the Rev. James Kinghorn of the St Andrews Presbyterian Church in West Market Street and was considered to be 'an ornament to the beautiful town of Richmond'. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone by Miss Jessie Cameron, daughter of Rev. James Cameron took place on 4 July 1892. It was a great achievement as it had taken the congregation twenty years to raise the funds for its construction.

During the ceremony a history of the Presbyterian Church in Richmond and its suburbs was read by the Hon. Sec. of the Church, Mr T H Griffin. The original document was enclosed in a bottle, sealed and placed in a cavity beneath the stone. Mr Griffin then explained that instead of burying coins of the realm with the stone it had been decided to give a coin to each of the workmen.

In attendance were many of the leading Presbyterians of the district including William Lamrock, George Douglass, William Mitchell, Phillip Charley, A R Woodhill, William Chalmers, J W Allison and honorary secretary T H Griffin as well as Mr J L Thompson Principal of the Agricultural College. The architect was William Lamrock jnr, of Orange and Richmond builder Robert Marlin was contracted to complete the work. Mr W Mitchell expressed his great pleasure at having the opportunity of saying a few words. 'This Manse, when completed, would be an ornament to the beautiful town of Richmond. He felt sure that Mr Marlin, who was a native of the town, would carry out and complete his work with credit to himself and satisfaction to all'.

Cross Moray Street and continue along Windsor Street.

93. Richmond Public School – 93 Windsor Street

This site which included Benjamin Richard's mansion *Kamilaroi* (see below) was purchased by the NSW Department of Education in 1926 and opened as Richmond District Rural School on 21 Sept 1928 by Minister for Education at a cost of £11,395. Rural schools were established in the early 1920s with the aim of providing vocational education for children aged 5 to 14 years. Subjects included agriculture, farm mechanics and rural economics for boys and home science and economics for girls. Two weatherboard buildings survive from the establishment of the school on this site. In the 1950s they were used for practical arts such as woodwork, metalwork, technical drawing and sewing. The buildings are best viewed from Burgess Street near the intersection with Francis Street.

Gates of Kamilaroi – 93 Windsor Street

The grand entrance gates are all that remains of the large two-storey home known as *Kamilaroi* which was completed in July 1893 for Benjamin Richards owner of the slaughter yards at Riverstone which became Riverstone Meat Works. Richards had made his fortune in the butchery business in Sydney but did not enjoy the opulence of his mansion for very long as he died in 1898. The property was left to his daughter Mrs Durham. In 1926 the property was subdivided into 16 residential blocks. The building and remaining grounds were purchased by the NSW Department of Education for the use of Richmond District Rural School. Sadly, the house was demolished in late 1955 but some timber from the house was used in the construction of Richmond Scout Hall in Bourke Street.

View Vicky's House across Windsor Street then turn right at Burgess Street.

94. Cottage – 106 Windsor Street

Known as *Vicky's House* for many years this simple Victorian cottage was constructed in the 1870s is characteristic of the style of dwellings which once dominated the streetscape of Windsor Street. The structure, now commercial premises it has retained an iron roof, curved iron verandah with iron lacework and cast iron columns.

95. Cottage – 8 Burgess Street

Burgess Street was named after storekeeper, auctioneer and commission agent William Grinsell Burgis. (Note the change of spelling of this surname which has occurred over the years.) He operated a store in Windsor in the 1840s and later with Mr Shelton conducted business in March Street and Windsor Street, Richmond. The land is part of the grant of four acres to Elizabeth Smith in 1841 and was subdivided into residential lots in the late nineteenth century. The oldest remaining dwelling in Burgess Street this mid-nineteenth century weatherboard cottage with central front door with sidelights has a corrugated iron hipped roof with a curved iron verandah roof. Note the tall palm trees which are probably as old as the house. Many of the blocks on this side of the street have been resumed for use by Richmond Public School.

Walk back to the corner of Burgess Street and view 117 Windsor Street on the corner, then walk to the corner of Paget Street and view Andrew Town House across Windsor Street.

96. Cottage – 117 Windsor Street

Arthur Paul Biddle, manager of Woodhill & Co's Richmond store in Windsor Street purchased this property from the estate of George Matcham Pitt in 1917 and the house was probably constructed around this time. In June 1936 he subdivided land fronting Windsor, Paget and Burgess Streets. Although altered over the years this home still retains the character of its time with a high double-gabled roof and shingle and half-timbered gable ends facing Windsor Street, all set in a mature garden.

97. Andrew Town House – 122 Windsor Street

The building known as Andrew Town House because of its association with Andrew Town, horse breeder and land owner of Hobartville Estate has had a very colourful history. Town was born in 1840, the son of William and Mary Town and died in 1890 at the young age of only 49 years.

Only a portion of the original building, an inn built by Town's grandfather John Town before 1840 survives. Extensive research on the building was carried out by the late Peter Rukin in 2003. The inn was originally a substantial two storey Georgian building built about 1828 and named by Town firstly as The King's head then the George IV. Later it was known as The Fat Sheep during the time of William Onus. Town inherited the building following the death of his grandfather in 1846.

The Georgian style two storey structure facing Windsor Street is a later addition by Andrew Town during the 1860s. According to Sam Boughton in his 'Reminiscences of Richmond' horse races were regularly held from Town's house to the Black Horse Inn on the corner of Bosworth Street, a distance of 1500 metres. Along with *Toxana* the house was used as student accommodation prior to buildings being completed on the grounds of Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Town's house was known as No. 2 College as it accommodated the second batch of students enrolled in the new college (see Richmond Park Precinct No 38). From 1906 it was also the home of pioneer of the Australian aircraft industry John George Percival and his wife Martha Jane Tate until Percival's death in 1936.

Cross Paget Street and view the home of John Town across Windsor Street, then continue along Windsor Street to take in the remaining five properties in this walking tour.

98. Home of John Town - 126 Windsor Street

This Georgian cottage was built for John Town (snr) and his wife Mary Pickett in about 1840. John Town had arrived in the colony of NSW as a convict in 1800 having been sentenced to transportation for life for stealing a quantity of linen and other items. He became a prominent citizen of the town and was active in local affairs. John Town (snr) gave the land for the building of St Phillips Church, North Richmond which was erected in 1849. The church is now a private residence. The home has been occupied over the years by Sloper Cox, William Lamrock, Dean O'Connell and members of the Holborow family.

99. House – 125 Windsor Street

Along with nearby 127 and 129 Windsor Street, this block was part of the Garden Hut subdivision of 1898 (see Paget Street No 77) and was purchased by George Woodhill for £46. The front windows and doors feature beautiful ruby glass sidelights and there is a return verandah on the Paget Street side. The verandah is supported by cast iron columns with decorative brackets. Although the original roofing material has been replaced by terracotta tiles, this house is an important component in the streetscape of Windsor Street.

100. Edwardian Cottages - Windsor Street Group

127 Windsor Street - William Mitchell purchased this block for £40 in 1898 and constructed this modest timber cottage with a hipped iron roof and bullnose verandah with decorative turned timber posts.

129 Windsor Street – This block was purchased by Thomas Biddle in 1898 at a cost of £31. The *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* reported that the new cottage being erected by Mr Thomas Biddle in 1902 should be a very comfortable residence. The newspaper commented that was the first structure of its kind in Richmond as the walls were to be built with the new building material hollow bricks. This new material was also used to construct residential accommodation for Hawkesbury Agricultural College (now University of Western Sydney – Hawkesbury Campus). This house is similar in style to No 131 but was built with a central front door with glass sidelights, French doors and a return verandah to either side covered by a bell cast iron roof and turned timber posts.

131 Windsor Street – Arthur Williams worked at the Richmond Post Office when he bought this block of land and construct this house in 1908. The *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* noted that ‘Mr. F. Stevenson has the contract for the brickwork for the cottage being erected for Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. W. Mullinger, of Windsor, has the contract for the carpentering work’. The style is similar to No 129 above but with simple double hung windows

133 Windsor Street – William Ernest Biddle was the manager of Woodhill & Co’s Kurrajong store when he purchased this block in 1908. Similar in style to numbers 129 and 131 above, this cottage includes an iron roof and bell cast iron verandah with decorative turned timber posts and brackets. French doors open onto the front verandah which has a return to one side.

Retrace steps back to Paget Street.

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.

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.

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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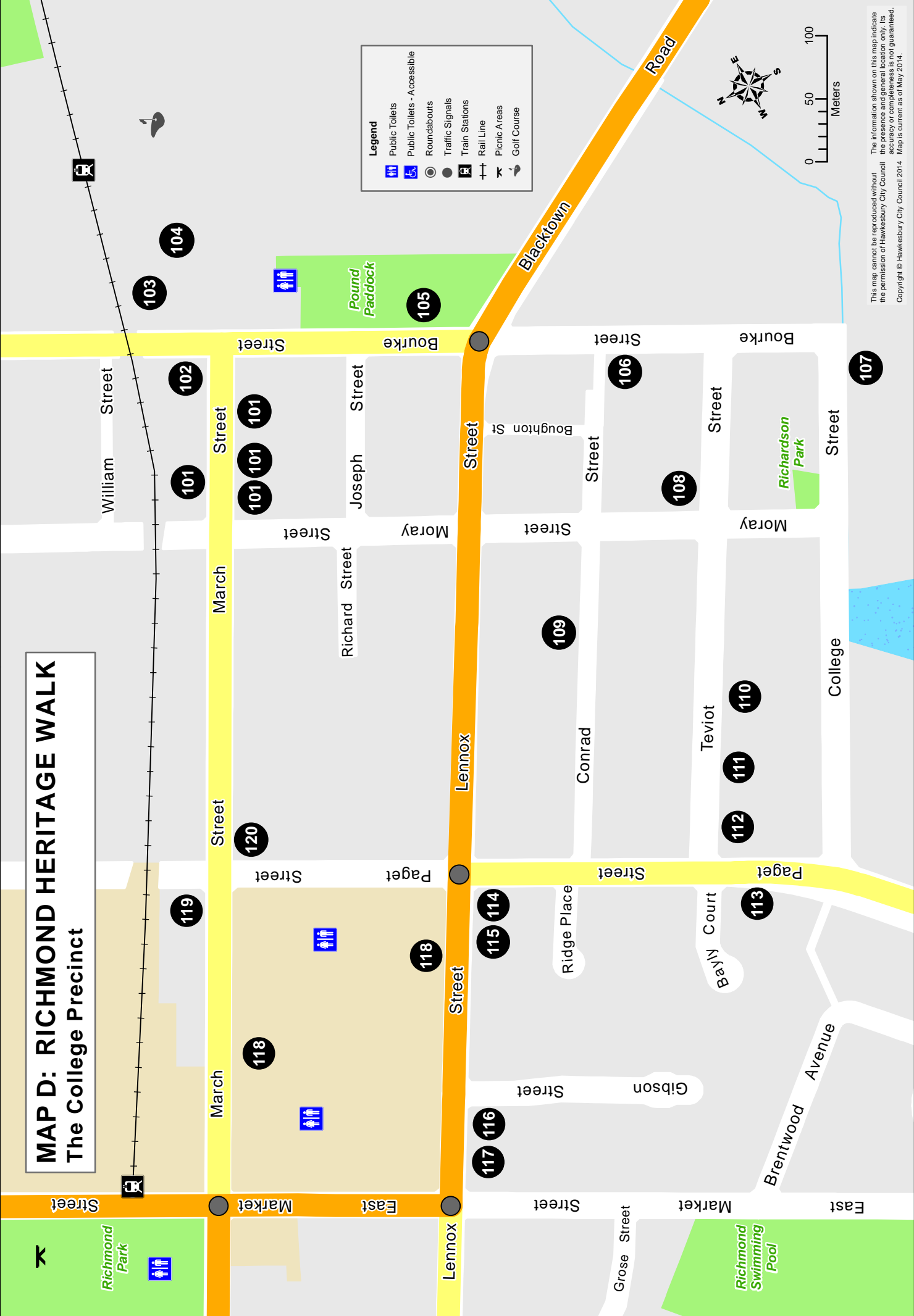


For further information call the Hawkesbury Visitor Information Centre (02) 4560 4620 or 1300 362 874. Or visit www.hawkesburytourism.com.au

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 D: RICHMOND HERITAGE WALK

The College Precinct



Legend

- Public Toilets
- Public Toilets - Accessible
- Roundabouts
- Traffic Signals
- Train Stations
- Rail Line
- Picnic Areas
- Golf Course

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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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