



D. WINDSOR HERITAGE WALK – McQUADE PARK PRECINCT

3.5 km walk

2 hours

Map nos. 54– 83

Continuing along George Street from New Street to the Windsor Railway Station and back along The Terrace, discover the residential areas of Windsor as they have developed around McQuade Park. The park was planned by Macquarie when the town was laid out in 1810. Of special interest is St Matthews Anglican Church which was commenced in 1817 during the time of Governor Lachlan Macquarie and its associated burial ground and rectory.

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.

54. Mrs Cope's Cottage

This house was built in the Colonial Georgian style with a symmetrical façade and fifteen pane windows by Maria Cope or her son Joseph Cope during the 1830s-1840s and has a fine fanlight above the front door. The building was home to Ascough family during the 1840s-1860s and the Ward family 1870s-1950s. It is now known as *Mrs Cope's Cottage* after Maria Cope, a Windsor property owner and business woman who subdivided the area from George Street to The Terrace in 1840 which resulted in the formation of New Street.

55. Raymond Villa

Known locally as the 'house with the lions' this elegant home built of facebrick resting on sandstone foundations was built by Windsor monumental mason George Robertson in the 1880s. He operated his business from the yard at the rear of the house. In 1887 Robertson also constructed a pair of villas known as Kialla and Zeta for Henry Powell in Francis Street Richmond to the same design. Later he moved his works to the rear of the block of shops next to the Windsor Catholic Cemetery further along George Street (see No 65.). He also established a monumental mason yard at Penrith in about 1888. Many fine examples of Robertson's craft may be found in local cemeteries.

Raymond Villa was later the home of Charles Ford Marden and family who kept a store in Windsor. The home retains many original features including front fence, ornate chimneys and front door with sidelights. Marden died in 1901 leaving his wife Isabella with three small children.

56. Former Windsor Municipal Council Chambers

The old telegraph office which had been built in 1860 in George Street opposite Christie Street was refurbished and opened as a town hall in January 1891. This building was demolished and new premises in the Georgian Revival style were constructed on the same site opening in June 1934. This building still stands however new council premises were constructed at 366 George Street, opposite McQuade Park in 1966.

57. Site of Scots Presbyterian Church

The Scots Presbyterian Church was opened in 1842 and demolished in 1968 due to repeated attacks by termites and damp. The last service was held on 12 March 1966, following the closure of the church services were held in the hall in the church grounds.

The first minister was Rev. Mathew Adam, who conducted a school and gave a number of young men in the Hawkesbury area their education. His students erected a memorial in the church after his death in 1863. In the notorious flood of 1867, the highest recorded to date, the water entered the church to a depth of 0.6 metre. The site is now occupied by the office of Peppercorn Services.

58. Former Hawkesbury Hospital and Convict Barracks

Take time to explore the precinct and to examine the four interpretive panels located at the rear of the building which provide an interesting insight into the history of the site which includes a former mortuary building. The adjacent Deerubbin Centre opened in 2005 houses the Hawkesbury Central Library, Hawkesbury Regional Gallery and community meeting rooms.

The original building on this site was erected as a male convict barracks during the term of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1820. In 1823 it was extended and converted into a hospital for convict work gangs designed by Lieutenant John Watts. Following the end of convict transportation to NSW in 1841, the building lay vacant and abandoned until reopening in 1846 under the management of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society as a hospital and asylum for the poor and destitute of the district. By 1911 the original building was in need of refurbishment and upgrading to the standards of health care of the day.

Opened by the Governor of NSW Lord Chelmsford on 6 April 1911 before a crowd of 2,000 citizens, the new hospital was cause for great celebration in the town. Completed at a cost of £5,500, the refurbished hospital was based on modern principles of fresh air, sunlight and cleanliness advocated by Florence Nightingale. Designed in the Federation Arts and Crafts style by architect George Matcham Pitt the building works masked the brickwork of the original Georgian building and completely altered the appearance and functions of the building. Interesting stylistic elements include the use of contrasting textures such as the river pebble infill to the verandah supports and fence, roughcast walls and plain-face brick work.

With its many additions and alterations the hospital continued to serve the Hawkesbury district until 1996 when a new facility was opened on the opposite side of Macquarie Street. In 2002 Hawkesbury City Council completed the restoration of the former hospital building to the appearance and layout of the 1911 design.

The purpose of the former mortuary building was to provide temporary storage for the bodies of those who had died in the adjacent hospital or cases involving investigation by the local coroner. The deceased was then removed for burial by the family of the deceased or an undertaker. The building continued to be used as the hospital mortuary until the construction of a larger facility in the 1940s (now Peppercorn Services building).

Archaeological investigations in 2010 revealed that the building had been reconstructed during the period c. 1850-1870 for use as a mortuary upon the original foundations of 1824 using a mixture of new and recycled materials. This building had no ceiling and was originally illuminated by two skylights in the roof as shown by surviving framework. Between 1911 and 1919 a partition was installed dividing the building into two sections. The larger portion was used as a store with the smaller mortuary section accessed from the outside by two sliding doors. The line of this partition may still be seen in the floor and two sections of the timber ceiling. A concrete floor was laid at this time covering the earlier bricks and plaster and render was used to cover the lime washed interior walls.

For a closer view of Trevallyn please cross Macquarie Street at the traffic lights then return to George Street to continue the walk.

59. Trevallyn

Trevallyn [pictured] was constructed in the mid 1850s for Richard Ridge on land once owned by Rev. Samuel Marsden, this farmhouse was later altered in the late 1880s by William Dean who replaced the original shingles with iron and the timber verandah posts with open cast iron lacework. The property still includes a number of surviving timber outbuildings.

60. Hawkesbury Hotel

A hotel known as the Commercial was built on this site in about 1840 and over the years was also known as the McQuade Park Hotel under the licensee (and Mayor of Windsor) Michael McQuade. By 1892 the hotel had reverted to its original name but then lost its licence due to non-compliant repairs and alterations. It reopened again in 1894 under the licence of the Benevolent Society's Farmers Hotel which was transferred from Brabyn Street. The original building was demolished in 1938 by Bert Tate and reopened as the Windsor Hotel however from about 1953 the hotel was locally referred to as *Tate's*. Since 1990 it has been known as the Hawkesbury Hotel.

61. Windsor Public School

It is believed that the first school in Green Hills (later Windsor) was established by missionary John Harris in 1804 and many private and denominational schools operated in the Windsor area up until the opening of the public school. Following a meeting in the School of Arts on 11 March 1868 an application was made to the NSW government for the provision of a public school. The foundation stone was laid by Henry Parkes (later Sir Henry) with a silver trowel. The official opening by Parkes was attended by some 500 people and took place on 21 February 1870. The school remains on its original site and has grown substantially from the initial enrollment of fifty pupils. A marker near the corner of Christie and George Streets records the height of the 1867 flood waters.

62. Reverend Turner Cottage

This vernacular cottage was built for Rev. Peter Turner a Wesleyan missionary who served for 22 years in Tonga and Samoa before retiring to Windsor with his wife Mary. Other owners of the house have included Stephen Gow (1885), David Johnston (1917) and Stephen Ernest Rhodes (1942). Windsor Municipal Council purchased the property in 1976 and the building was restored in conjunction with the construction of a new Library in 1980.

63. Windsor Bowling Club, McQuade Park

The club is recognised as the oldest in the Nepean District Bowling Association. The first green was available for play by March 1931 and the second green was opened in 1948. The first clubhouse was an old army hut which was transferred to the site at a cost of £75 in 1931. The new clubhouse opened 23 May 1953 at a cost of £9,041 and the old building was moved to Riverstone as the clubhouse for the Riverstone Bowling Club which was being established at the time. Women were admitted to the club for the first time in 1970 with 26 women being foundation members of the women's club. Nora Cupitt was the first patron of the club and remained in that position until her death in 1991 aged 99 years.

64. Windsor Catholic Cemetery

One of the earliest Catholic burial grounds in Australia, the site was promised to the church by Governor Macquarie in 1821 with over 80 interments taking place by 1837. Several fine examples of the stone carver's craft may be found in this cemetery. Notable citizens buried here include John James Fitzpatrick (1899); James Doyle (1836) who donated the land for St Matthews Catholic Church; members of the prosperous McQuade family and Eliza Wilson who was the only fatality from the Great Fire which destroyed much of the commercial area around George and Macquarie Streets in 1874.

65. Number 394 George Street

Originally a general store known by the name *Glasgow House* built by George Robertson (see no 55.) in 1896 which sold a wide variety of merchandise including Christmas cards, toys, ribbons and lace, gloves, corsets, dress making fabric, men and boys clothing, shirts and tweed trousers. Robertson also had a stonemason's yard at the rear of the site and employed Irish stone carver John Charles O'Kelly who crafted the building's ornate allegorical stonework. The work of this firm of monumental masons may also be seen in many local cemeteries.

66. Windsor Railway Station

The railway was extended from Blacktown to Richmond in 1864 and was electrified from Riverstone to Richmond in 1991. This station building was constructed in 1883 and replaced an earlier structure which was moved to a new location at 8 Mileham Street, Windsor and is now a private home. The railway yards included facilities such as goods shed, cattle race, sheep race, carriage dock and loading ramp. The gas works which supplied the town of Windsor for 30 years from December 1884 until the end of 1915 were located on the southern side of the railway line between Cox and Church Streets.

67. Former Station Master's House

The home for the Windsor station master was constructed after the station building in 1885. It is now in private ownership.

68. Railway Hotel

The Railway Hotel, one of the last to be established in Windsor was built in 1864 by Mrs Susannah Hopkins (daughter of Thomas and Ann Lisson) to take advantage of the passing trade following the opening of the railway line to Richmond in 1864.

69. Fairfield

This grand Victorian house is believed to incorporate an earlier Georgian residence (c.1833) built by William Cox and was extended in the Victorian Filigree style by Henry McQuade (manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, Sydney) in 1880. The interior of the house features opulent fittings and furnishings including marble fireplaces, elaborate plasterwork, ballroom and entrance portico.

In 1882 a cricket match was held in the grounds between local teams and the All England Eleven and a special train carried 1,000 spectators from Sydney to view the event. The property also included a private race track. The house **[pictured]** originally had an entrance from the main road but can still be viewed across the Windsor Golf Course (opened May 1905) from Hawkesbury Valley Way.

70. Clifton Cottage

Originally built in the 1820s for Captain John Brabyn who arrived on the *Marquis Cornwallis* in 1796 as an ensign in the NSW Corps, *Clifton* then became the home of the Hoskisson family for over 100 years. The main house is constructed of brick with a slate roof and includes a separate kitchen wing and servants quarters.

Safely cross Hawkesbury Valley Way to McQuade Park at the traffic lights.

71. Don't Worry Oval

McQuade Park includes two ovals namely the McQuade Park Oval and the Don't Worry Oval. The story goes that a couple of blokes were having a yarn in one of the local hotels when the topic of cricket came up. One bloke asked the question 'where are we going to play?' and another answered with 'don't worry, we'll find somewhere' and the cricket pitch in McQuade Park became known as 'Don't Worry'. During the 1930s the 'Don't Worry' team played in the B grade tournament organised by the Hawkesbury District Cricket Association.

72. McQuade Park

Planned by Macquarie in 1810, having grown directly from the 'great square' that was to stand in front of St Matthews Anglican Church, the park was controversially named after J M McQuade, Mayor of Windsor in 1872 and 1874. McQuade used his casting vote to ensure that the name was changed from Windsor Park to McQuade Park during his term of office.

The statue of Governor Lachlan Macquarie who planned and named the five Hawkesbury towns in 1810 is situated in McQuade Park opposite St Matthews Anglican Church and was unveiled during the celebrations of the bicentenary of the establishment of European settlement in the Hawkesbury in 1994. The small band rotunda was built by Onus Brothers in 1915 and was lit by electric light, a new innovation at the time. On the corner opposite the hotel is the Memorial Park which includes war memorials for the Boer War and the two world wars.

73. Claremont Cottage

One of the oldest remaining houses in the district, *Claremont* was constructed in several stages with the first dating from 1796. In 1822 the property was purchased by William Cox who is well known for constructing the first road over the Blue Mountains in 1814. Since that time the house has been associated with several famous owners such as Francis Beddek, and Sir Phillip Charley. The older kitchen wing dates from about 1796.

74. St Matthews Anglican Church and Cemetery

St Matthews is the masterpiece of the convict architect Francis Greenway, who was retained by Governor Macquarie to rectify the poor standard of building in the colony. The church which was built on a site selected specifically for the purpose under Governor Macquarie's direction, and is one of the most beautiful buildings in Australia. The corner stone was laid by Governor Macquarie in October 1817 and the building was consecrated in December 1822 with Samuel Marsden conducting the opening service.

Predating the church is the burial ground surrounding the church. Enterprising ex-convict and friend to Macquarie, Andrew Thompson, was buried in 1810. The stone covering his grave (to the north-east of the church), was commissioned by Macquarie and is inscribed with an emotional tribute to Thompson's life and achievements. The cemetery also includes the graves of other notable Hawkesbury citizens including Dr Thomas Arndell, Captain John Brabyn, William Cox and John Tebbutt. Memorials in the cemetery range from the most simple to elaborate high Victorian marble monuments.

75. St Matthews Anglican Rectory

This is the oldest rectory in Australia. Georgian in style, it was built by William Cox to the plan of an unknown architect, possibly Francis Greenway or Standish Harris. Cox had previously been contracted to construct Windsor Courthouse in 1822. The building is of exceptional design with elegant front entrance door and fanlight and semi-circular staircase. The small paned cedar windows have retained their original interior folding shutters. Also worthy of mention is the two storey brick stable standing at the rear of the building.

76. Fitzroy Cottage

Built in 1879, this fine example of a Victorian villa was the home of James and Kezia Holmes and family. Holmes was the publican of Fitzroy Hotel in George Street until 1880. The cottage features a hipped slate roof and beautifully patterned openwork cast iron verandah posts with matching frieze supporting a corrugated iron roof. The facebrick façade of the building includes a panelled front door with matching sidelights and windows which have retained their original shutters. From about 1918 it was home to James Vincent Ryan and family who leased their farm on Pitt Town Bottoms before moving to Windsor. The cottage remained in the Ryan family until the early 1960s.

77. St Matthews Catholic Church

The foundation stone for St Matthews Catholic Church was blessed by Archbishop Bede Polding on 28 December 1836. The building was completed with the assistance of a bequest from James Doyle together with public subscriptions and was officially opened by Dr Polding and Rev. W Ullathorne on 21 October 1840, with the 80th Regiment Band playing at the official ceremony. Catholic education in Windsor dates from 1834 when James and Esther Cassidy opened the first Catholic school in the town.

78. Little Church Street and Catherine Street

The land around Catherine Street and Little Church Street was part of a 20 acre grant to Thomas Rickaby in 1798 described as portion 21, Parish of St Matthew, County of Cumberland. The grant was known as *Catherine Farm* after Rickaby's de facto wife, Catherine Smith. The land was subsequently sold to Samuel Terry and upon his death was purchased by Maria Cope, a successful businesswoman in the colony. Cope purchased a total of 600 acres in the Windsor district from Terry's estate in 1838 including *Catherine Farm* and proceeded to subdivide the land into 40 blocks in the vicinity of The Terrace, forming Catherine and New Streets. Both Georgian and Victorian homes contribute to the attractive streetscapes of this area of Windsor.

79. The Bell Inn

Built around 1845, the Bell Inn was operated by John Primrose and continued as an inn until the railway took business from the area. Note the window shutters which are of a solid rather than louvred construction. Also of interest is the front doorway, which is placed on a barrelled corner which was commonly used on corner shops and inns. Nearby buildings also provide interesting examples of Georgian housing styles; the small terrace at 2-4 Catherine Street also dates from the 1840s.

80. The Terrace

Also known as Windsor Terrace this street was considered for many years to be Windsor's best address. The Terrace was subdivided into residential blocks in the 1840s and then later in the inter-war period land overlooking the river became available. Homes along this street include a range of styles from Georgian to modern times.

81. Crescentville

Built for local politician and solicitor William Walker in about 1854, *Crescentville* is notable since four generations of the Walker family were born in the front room of the dwelling. The attractive single-storey Georgian style home retains many of its original features, including symmetrical façade, Australian cedar joinery, windows & shutters, timber verandah posts together with the original stables, loft and coach house.

82. Haldane

Situated at 73, The Terrace this home built in the inter-war style was constructed in 1936 for the principal of Windsor Public School, Thomas Strang and his wife Ethel. The house is set upon rock-faced sandstone foundations with geometrically patterned leadlight windows typical of the period.

83. Former Hawkesbury Dairy Company Factory

The Jersey Butter Factory as it became known was opened by Lord Jersey on 24 August 1892. The day was one of celebration for the citizens of Windsor including children from surrounding schools with the factory being opened by the Governor of NSW, Lord Jersey who arrived in Windsor aboard a special train dedicated for the purpose. The town was decorated with two festive arches composed of foliage and ferns erected over the roadway, one near the railway station and the other at the post office corner. Following the opening ceremony a banquet was held in the Church of England Hall in New Street. Later the factory [pictured early 1900s] produced condensed and powdered milk but the industry did not flourish and the factory closed down in December 1921.

OTHER WINDSOR HERITAGE WALKS

A. Thompson Square precinct nos. 1 – 10

With the focus on Thompson Square, this walk features many fine examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings. The square was named by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in honour of his friend Andrew Thompson and was originally the centre of the village known as Green Hills which was proclaimed the town of Windsor by Governor Macquarie in December 1810.

500m walk, 30 minutes.

B. The Peninsula precinct nos. 11 – 24

This walk which commences in Thompson Square explores The Peninsula area, site of early land grants and many significant public buildings of the Colonial era. The area today includes a variety of housing styles ranging from Victorian cottages and inter-war bungalows to modern houses all of which contribute to the unique character of the streetscape. Within this precinct John Tebbutt also built several observatories from which he made several important astronomical discoveries.

2 km walk, 1 hour.

C. Windsor Mall precinct nos. 25 – 53

Commencing at the waterwheel near Baker Street, this walk travels through the commercial heart of Windsor returning to Thompson Square via The Terrace. Along Windsor Mall and further along George Street, a variety of architectural styles may be observed above street level. Many buildings started their life as residences but were later converted to shop fronts as the demand for commercial premises grew. The walk also takes in several churches and the Windsor Reservoir, an item of industrial heritage significance.

2 km walk, 1 hour.

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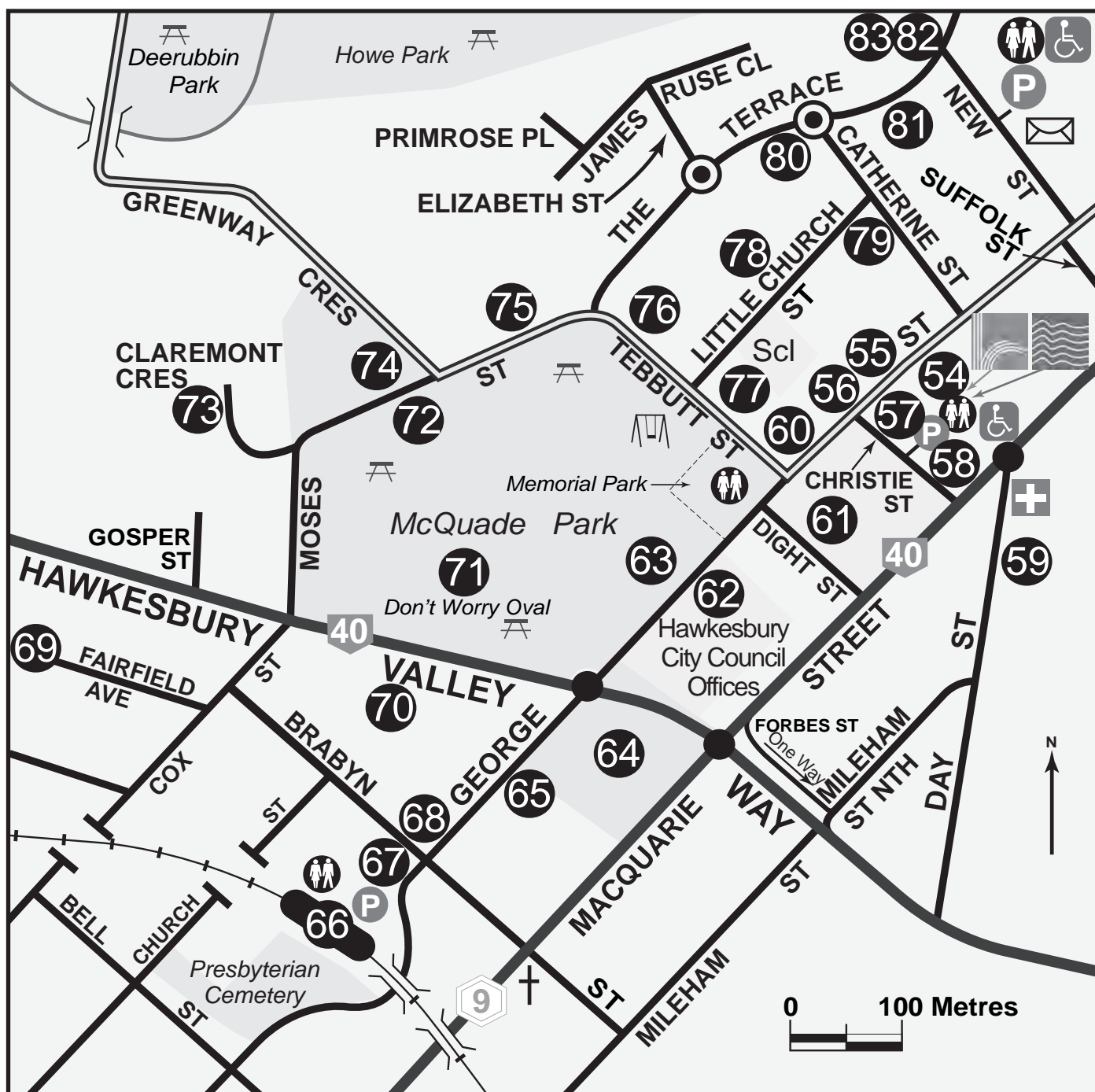


For further information call the Hawkesbury Visitor Information Centre (02) 4560 4620 or 1300 362 874. Or visit www.hawkesburytourism.com.au

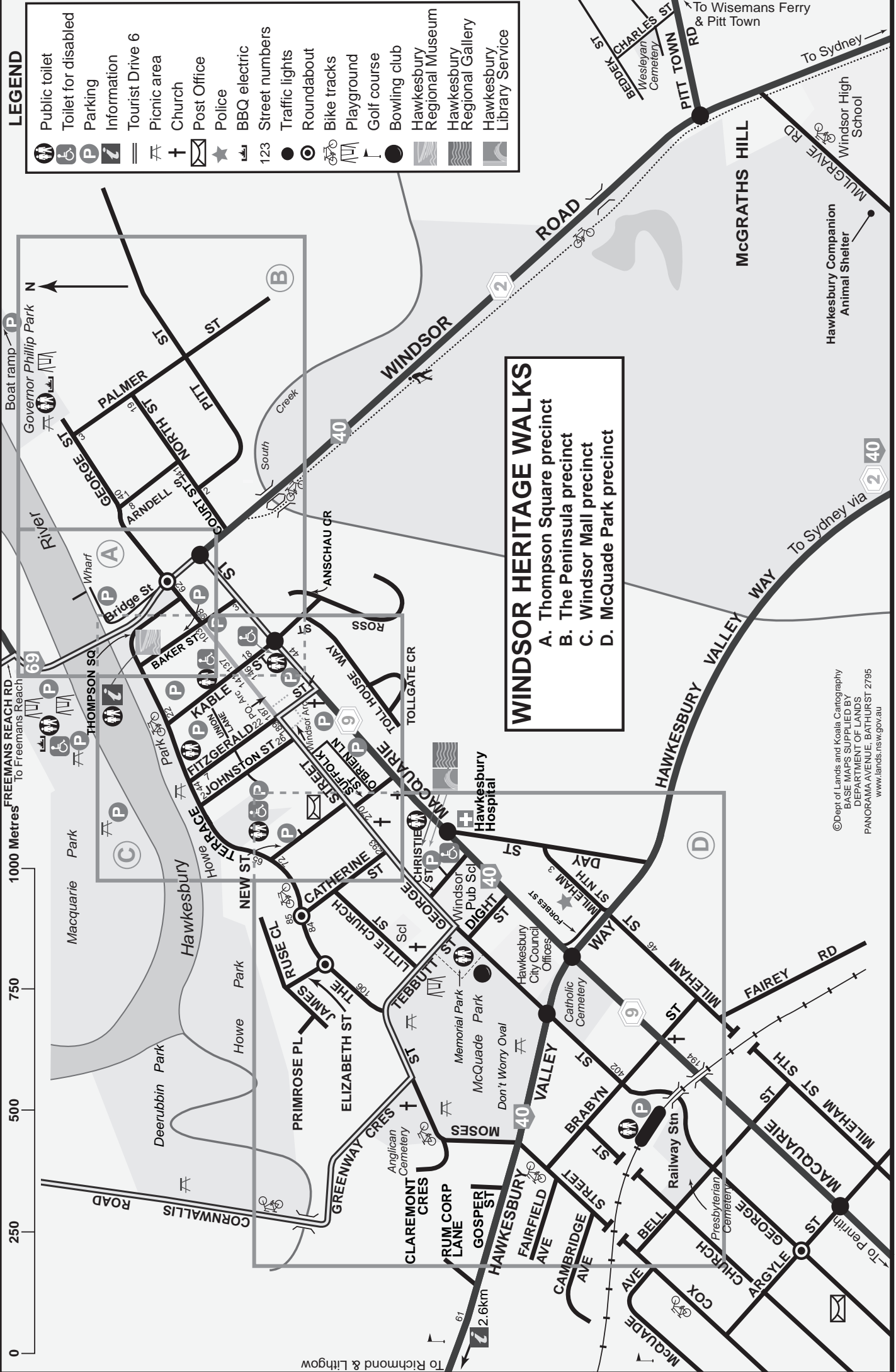
The Centre is at Ham Common (opposite Richmond RAAF Base), Hawkesbury Valley Way, CLARENDON NSW 2756. Open 7 days. Managed by Hawkesbury City Council

D. WINDSOR HERITAGE WALK - McQuade Park precinct

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WILBERFORCE ROAD
To Wilberforce &
Singleton



LEGEND

- Public toilet
- Toilet for disabled
- Parking
- Information
- Tourist Drive 6
- Picnic area
- Church
- Post Office
- Police
- BBQ electric
- Street numbers
- Traffic lights
- Roundabout
- Bike tracks
- Playground
- Golf course
- Bowling club
- Hawkesbury Regional Museum
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- Hawkesbury Library Service

WINDSOR HERITAGE WALKS
A. Thompson Square precinct
B. The Peninsula precinct
C. Windsor Mall precinct
D. McQuade Park precinct

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