

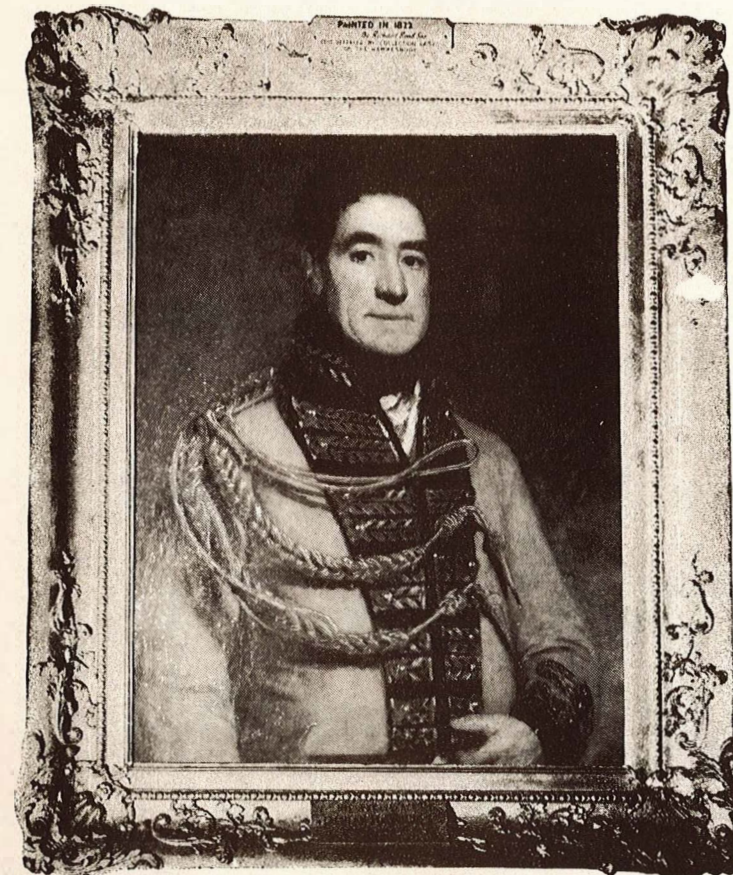
# HISTORIC HAWKESBURY





MOORE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE LIBRARY  
3 2042 10099211 8

# HISTORIC HAWKESBURY

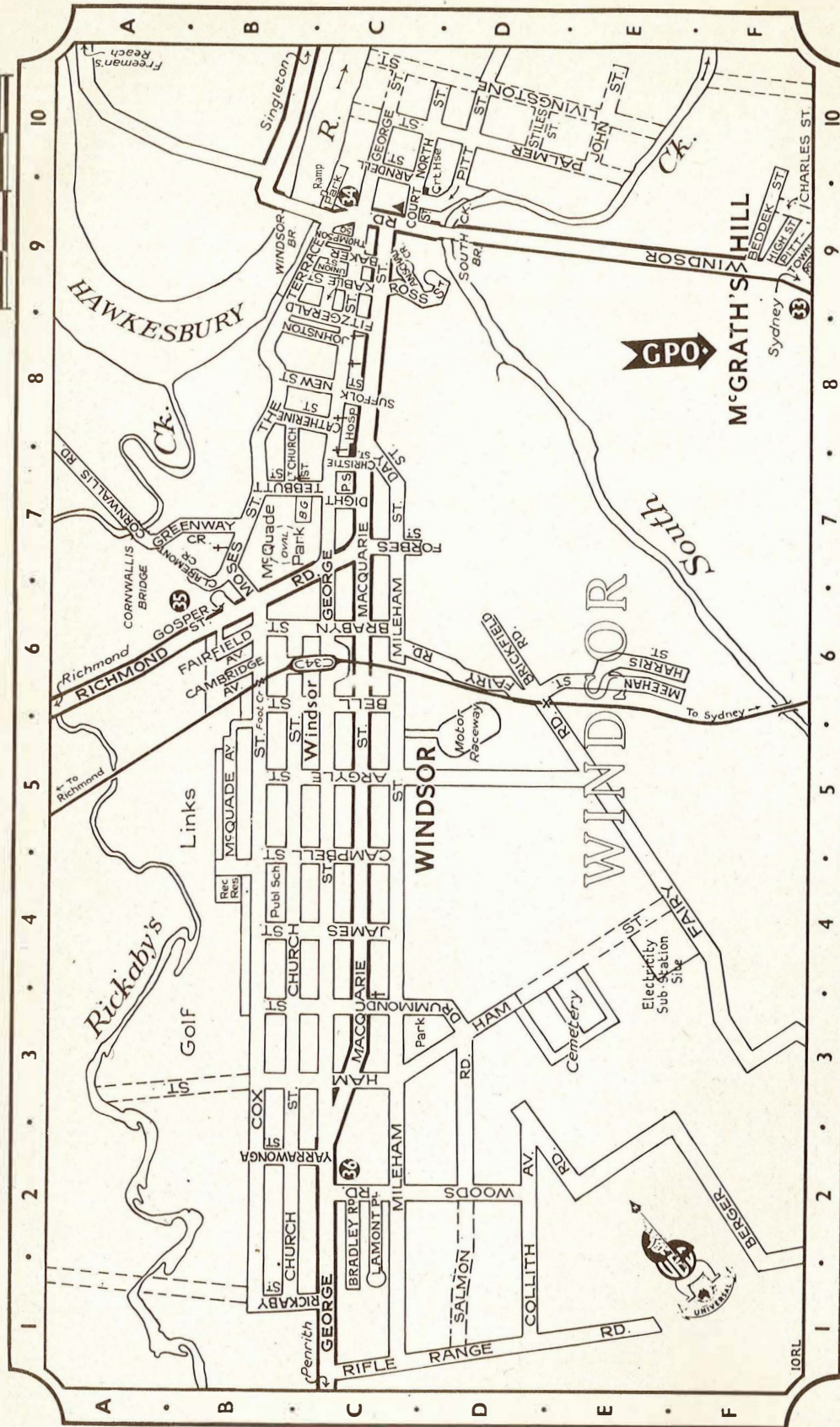


**THIRD EDITION — 1970**

Printed web-offset by the Hawkesbury Press  
Pty. Ltd., 200 George Street, Windsor,  
N.S.W., for the publishers and proprietors,  
the Windsor Municipal Council.

Out of gratitude for and in recognition of "the many advantages we have enjoyed under your wise and mild administration" the Hawkesbury settlers, in thus bidding farewell to Governor Macquarie prevailed upon him "to sit for a half length portrait in England to be put in the New Court House at Windsor, to defray the expense of which Seventy Guineas were immediately subscribed." This portrait has hung in the Court House since 1822.





Universal Business Directories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

## WINDSOR

St. Matthew's C. of E., Moses St.  
St. Matthew's Catholic, Tebbutt St.  
District Hospital, Macquarie St.  
Court House, Court St.

Toll House, Bridge St.  
Tebbutt's Observatory, Peninsula  
Hawkesbury Museum, Thompson Sq.  
Doctor's Terrace, Thompson Sq.  
"Macquarie Arms", Thompson Sq.  
"Fairfield", Richmond Rd.

"Claremont", Claremont Cres.  
"Trevallyn", Day St.  
Presbyterian Church, Ebenezer  
Macquarie School House, Wilberforce  
St. James' C. of E., Pitt Town

CLUBS:  
Windsor R.S.L. Club, Mileham St.  
Windsor Bowling Club, Tebbutt St.  
Windsor Country Club, Cox St.  
Upper Hawkesbury Power Boat Club,  
Windsor Bridge

MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR REPRINTED IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT THE PUBLISHERS WRITTEN CONSENT

— COPYRIGHT —

## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

AREA: 57 square miles

POPULATION: First Ward (Windsor)	8,485
Second Ward (Richmond)	6,668
Total	15,153

TOTAL MILEAGE OF ROADS: 188

VALUATIONS:

	Unimproved	Improved
First Ward (Windsor)	\$7,471,215	\$22,048,460
Second Ward (Richmond)	4,084,359	30,882,590
Total	\$11,555,574	\$52,931,050

## AMENITIES

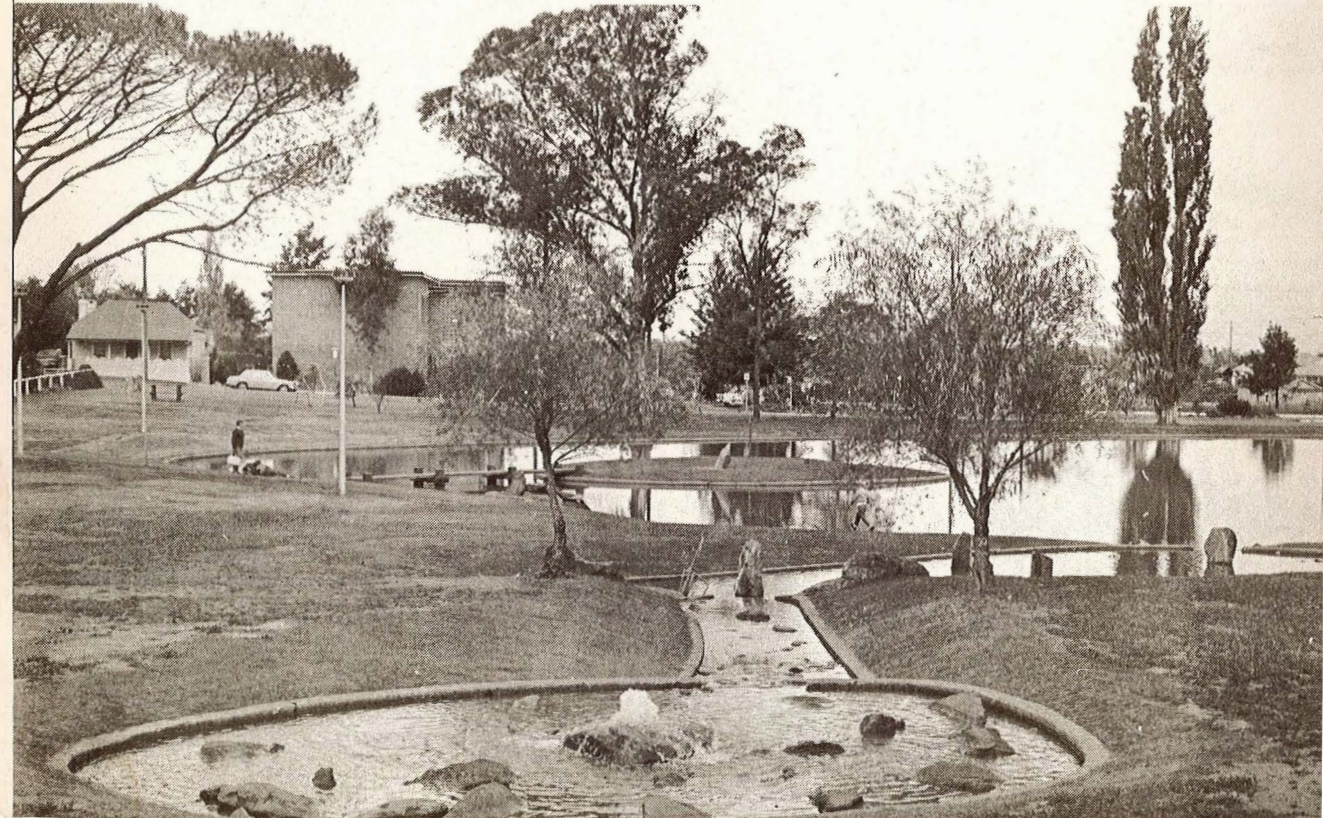
Public Libraries: Windsor (Central)	Bowling Greens, 2
Richmond (Branch)	Municipal Tennis Courts, 10
Olympic Swimming Pool (Richmond)	Golf Links, 2
Baby Health Centres, 2	Parklands and Children's Playgrounds

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Except where otherwise indicated, the material in this booklet has been compiled and edited by D. G. Bowd, Honorary Secretary of the Hawkesbury Historical Society. For further reading, refer D. G. Bowd's Macquarie Country.

The Council is indebted to Universal Business Directories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. for provision of maps of Windsor and Richmond.

Opened as part of the Captain Cook Bicentenary celebrations, the ornamental lake in McQuade Park was designed by noted landscape architect, Professor Peter Spooner, and constructed by Windsor Council's works staff. The lake is part of a beautification scheme which has made this whole area most attractive, and drawn the interest of other councils contemplating beautification projects.

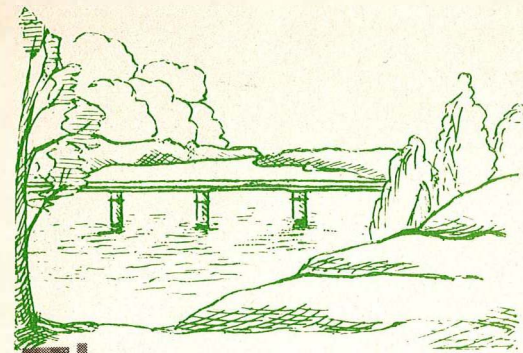






Completed in 1966, the Windsor Council Chambers has the small, but beautiful Paine Park as a setting. A feature of the gardens is the fountain on the left of the picture.

Magnificent trees shade large areas of Richmond's picturesque park set in the heart of the town's business area.



## The Hawkesbury

**T**HE eyes of white man first surveyed the Hawkesbury District when Governor Phillip's party came up the river to Richmond Hill in July, 1789.

Phillip and Tench came overland in 1791 from Rosehill to explore the land along the banks of the Hawkesbury. Following Phillip's return to England Paterson explored the river, which he named the Grose, after the Lieut. Governor, in September, 1793.

Just a few months later, Grose was to place settlers on grants at the Hawkesbury. "Ruse and Williams, who had got rid of the money they received for their farms at Parramatta, were amongst the first to open ground on the banks of the Hawkesbury."

By April, 1794, some 22 settlers had been placed on 30 acre grants along the southern bank of South Creek and Wilberforce Reach.

Produce was sent to Sydney by boat from the outset. As a consequence, boat building became an important industry on the banks of the Hawkesbury, and many vessels from here entered the profitable sealskin trade in Bass Strait.

From the beginning trouble developed between the settlers and the natives, much to the disadvantage of the latter,

many of whom were killed in retaliatory action. Governor Hunter placed a military detachment here in 1796, under Lieut. Abbott, for the maintenance of order generally.

To house the commanding officer, a long low weatherboard cottage with a shingle roof was built, which was to become known as Government house. It was frequently used by Governor Macquarie as a Vice-Regal residence, but not by any subsequent Governor. It passed to private ownership about 1854, and was in ruins when demolished in 1919.

Green Hills, with its granary, store, houses, etc., became the township for the Hawkesbury. Settlement had expanded rapidly along both banks of the river, and a brisk river trade was carried on between Green Hills and Sydney Town.

Repeated floods and the monopolistic trading group combined in keeping the Hawkesbury settlement in poverty.

The arrival of Governor Bligh brought new hope to the farmers, who loyally supported his measures to stamp out monopoly trading. Bligh had his own farm (near Pitt Town of today), managed by Andrew Thompson, and when the rebellion took place, had he escaped to the Hawkesbury, he well may have triumphed over his opponents.

## The Five Towns

The arrival of Governor Macquarie marked a new era for the small settlers of the Hawkesbury. His policy of constructing roads, bridges, and public buildings, gave to the colony its first semblance of planning and its first air of permanency.





An artist's impression of the main street of Richmond at about the turn of the century. The photograph on the next page is taken from about the same position.

His tour of the colony in 1810 resulted in five new townships being placed on the map of New Holland, where only two existed before. It was at a dinner at Government House, Windsor, on the 6th December, 1810, that Windsor, Richmond, Castlereagh, Pitt Town, and Wilberforce were named.

Each in turn was marked out and surveyed, with provision for a market square, principal streets, burial grounds, etc. Mr Meehan surveyed all these townships and probably all the farms in the district as well.

## Early Roads

The success of farming on the Hawkesbury led to the opening of a "road" in August, 1794. A road already existed from Sydney to Parramatta, and on to the Toongabbie Farm. This

was extended in almost a straight line to the banks of the Hawkesbury. It was little more than a track through the bush that served for the pedestrian traffic of that day.

A road for vehicular traffic of the time was constructed in 1797, by Governor Hunter's orders.

A new turnpike road was ordered from Parramatta to Windsor in 1812. This avoided the seven hills of the old road, but followed much the same course as the main road today.

It was to William Cox, of "Clarendon," Chief Magistrate of the Hawkesbury, that Macquarie turned when he wanted a road "fit for a carriage to pass" over the Blue Mountains in 1815.

The Hawkesbury served as jumping off ground for the pioneers using Bell's Line of Road over Kurrajong and for the movement north along the Bulga Road to Singleton—Australia's first north road.

Along these early roads coaches carried the mail thrice weekly to Windsor Post Office which was opened in 1828. Before this date mail was delivered to the town by favour of a person who happened to be travelling that way. The Richmond Post Office was opened in 1844.

## The Forties

In the 'forties the Hawkesbury was a lively place of stately churches, schools, a hospital and benevolent society, an agricultural society and many hotels.

Our early settlers were religious folk. At first chaplains visited the area from Parramatta, but from an early date chaplains were appointed permanently. After services in a number of unsatisfactory buildings, the noble church of St. Matthew was opened in Windsor. The Presbyterians built in 1809, at Ebenezer, the chapel that is now the oldest church in Australia. The second Methodist Chapel (destroyed in the

great fire of 1874) was erected in Windsor in 1839. The Roman Catholics, after conducting services in temporary premises, erected the existing Windsor Church in 1840.

In the 'forties, the excitement of the colony's first election led to the establishment of a newspaper, The Windsor Express, in 1843, which was followed (1844-46) by the Hawkesbury Courier. These were the first of a number of such ventures, most of them short-lived, until the coming of local government in 1871 resulted in permanent newspaper activity.

The gold discoveries in 1851 brought increases in population and wealth. From all parts of the world adventurous men—proud, self-conscious, impatient of the restraints of the old world, poured into Australia.

That the Hawkesbury had maintained its importance in the colony is revealed by the census in 1856, wherein the

Windsor Street, Richmond, one of the thriving "twin towns" of the Hawkesbury.



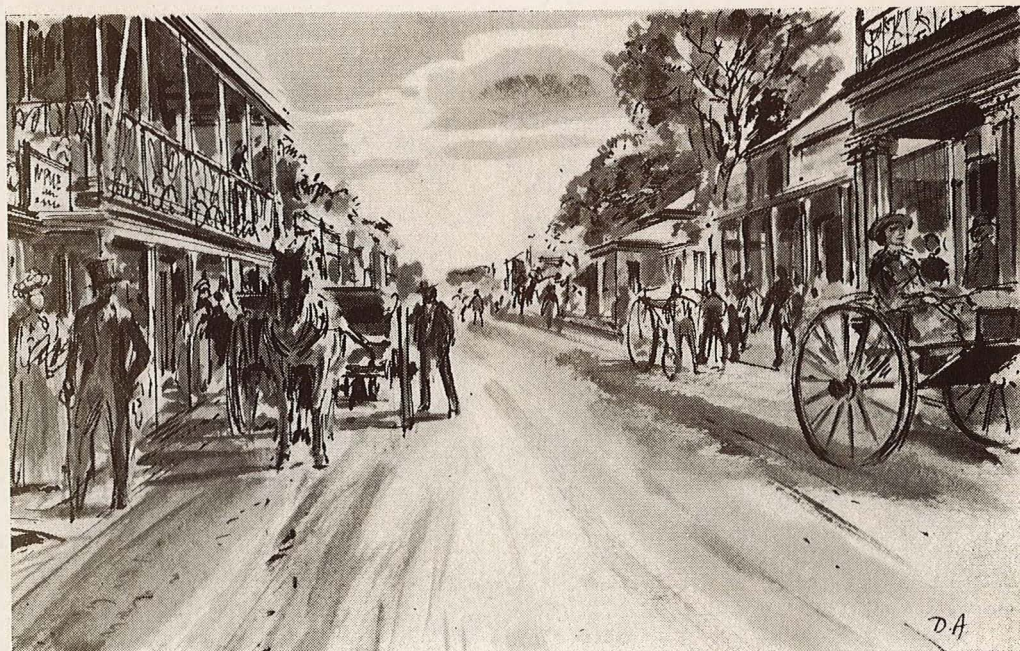


population of Windsor is given as 1781 and Richmond as 880. How respectable these figures were is shown by the fact that in the whole of N.S.W. there were only five towns larger than Windsor. Two of these were Brisbane and Ipswich, for Queensland was not then a State. There were only ten towns larger than Richmond. It must be remembered that the population was then very largely in rural areas, a pattern that was soon to be disturbed by the growing industrial economy, also resulting from the gold discoveries.

## Education

The nation was now assured of a great future, and its leading citizens interested themselves in politics and in community advancement. They erected public buildings, established debating clubs, formed various societies and built the School of Arts at Windsor in 1861, and Richmond in 1866.

Wrought iron balconies overhang the shops along George Street, Windsor at the end of the Victorian period. View is looking north-east from the Post Office.



They interested themselves in education. The schools were either denominational or private, because it was generally held that education was the responsibility of church authorities. The establishment of a church and school were therefore simultaneous occurrences, the same building serving both purposes. Joseph Harpur, father of Charles Harpur, was a teacher in Windsor 1813-26.

After bitter debate, educational theory changed, the champion of the new ideas being Henry Parkes. A National School opened in Richmond in 1860, in Windsor in 1870. Most of the other schools then closed.

## The Railway

In 1864 came the railway to Richmond. The construction of the line was approved in 1860, and opened for traffic in December, 1864. It is therefore the oldest branch line now in use in Australia. Though the original intention was to have the trains drawn by horses, it was decided during the construction that three small light engines, less than

18 tons in weight should be used. They were called "Windsor", "Richmond", and "Sydney". Despite their size they took little longer to complete the journey than is taken today.

For a time railways and ships competed for trade. River traffic from 1870-80 was very heavy, an average of 370 trips a year being made from Windsor to Sydney.

In 1867 came the greatest flood the district has known. The river rose to a height of 63 feet covering all the lower sections of Windsor township and most of the farming area of the district.

## Local Government

The independent spirit which had demanded self-government also led to the establishment of local government bodies. Windsor Municipal Council was elected for the first time in May, 1871, Mr. Robert Dick becoming Mayor. The first election in Richmond followed in August, 1872, where Mr. George Bowman became Mayor.

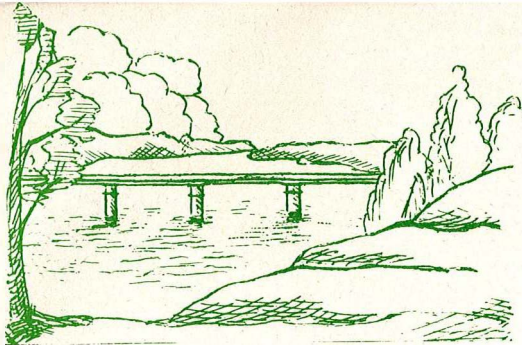


Although George Street, Windsor, has all the rush and bustle of a thriving country town, it still maintains much of its old-world charm.

Of the many benefits of local government, the following are worthy of particular mention. In 1882 the streets of Windsor were lit with kerosene lamps to be followed by gas in 1889 supplied by the local company established some years before. In 1916 electricity was supplied by a local company, whilst from 1924 it was provided by the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and since 1933 it has been supplied by the Sydney City Council. Prospect County Council took over the reticulation of electricity in the municipality in January, 1960.

A town water supply has operated in Windsor since 1890 and in Richmond since 1892. This service has been conducted by the Water Board since 1951. A sewerage scheme was implemented at Windsor in 1937 and at Richmond in 1962. The separate councils of Windsor and Richmond were amalgamated in 1949 and now govern the combined areas as the Windsor Municipal Council.





## Development of Industry

The vagaries of the Hawkesbury River have, from the time of settlement along its banks in 1794, given the existence of settlers an element of uncertainty.

The early settlers were often caught by the rapid rises in the stream and the overflowing of its banks. Many lives were lost and invariably haystacks, stored grain and livestock, as well as growing crops, were swept away with each inundation.

Despite Col. Paterson's opinion in 1795, "that it would be the utmost imprudence to place any dependence on the settlement as a resource," the Hawkesbury settlements did provide the resources that allowed the colony to consolidate upon the foundations laid by Gov. Phillip. In fact before the westward expansion got under way, this district was pre-eminent in agricultural production. People flocked to the rich soils of the Hawkesbury, eager to contend with the elements because "whatever is planted grows in the greatest luxuriance," according to Major Grose.

Like all people who live in a flood plain, the Hawkesbury settlers have ever been prepared to lose an occasional crop, knowing that their efforts will be amply rewarded over a period of time. The same soil has been cropped continuously for more than 170 years and still produces "in the greatest luxuriance."

## Changes in Agriculture

Farming methods have changed, crops have changed, but the Hawkesbury district remains fundamentally an area of primary production. Methods changed from the hand hoeing of the earliest times to the bullock drawn wooden plough of a later era. This was followed by the horse drawn iron plough which became universal before it in turn gave way to the modern tractor with its multiplicity of attachable implements.

Crops have changed too, as the Hawkesbury farmers adapted their production to the requirements of a developing country. It must be borne in mind that the changes in rural production were gradual processes. One era merged into the other without any clear line of demarcation.

The first period centred around the growing of wheat and maize and the raising of hogs. "In no country in the world," wrote Gov. King in 1803 to Lord Hobart, "can wheat and maize grow in greater perfection, or yield more abundant returns, than it does at the Hawkesbury."

The loss of Hawkesbury crops through flooding caused a crisis in the economy of the colony such as in 1806, when wheat rose from 7/6 to 30/- or more a bushel. Stability was restored with the following season's harvest.

## River Transport

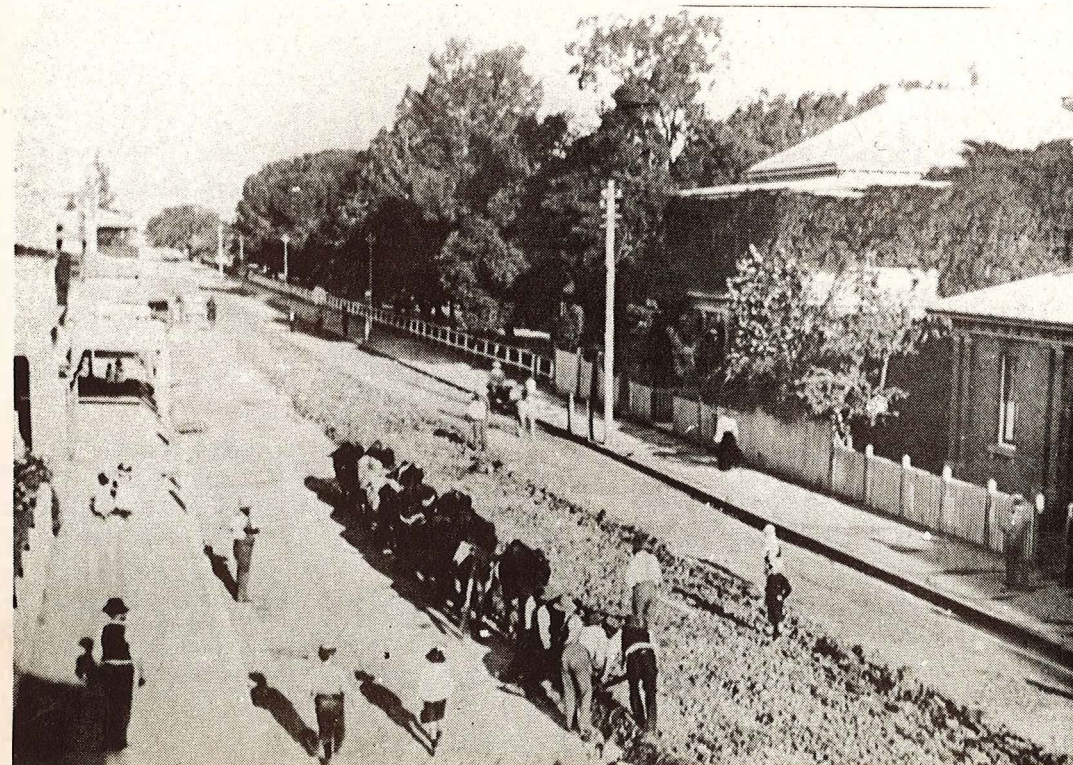
The produce so vital to Sydney could not go overland due to the fact that the road, when it did come into being, was merely a cleared track through the bush and also, horses for haulage were very scarce. All food produced was required by the growing convict population and little could be spared for cattle or horse breeding. The economical and practical form of transport was provided by the river itself. Naturally resourceful men turned to boat building and this industry flourished along the banks of the Hawkesbury for many years.



This view of Windsor in 1813 emphasises the river trade in the early days of settlement. Boat building was an important industry in the Hawkesbury, being carried on by Andrew Thompson, John Grono and Jonathan Griffiths.

Road maintenance in progress in main street of Richmond in 1901.

—Photo by courtesy H. A. Stevens.





Regulations had to be introduced to control this trade to the Sydney market as some boats were lost when they reached the open sea through overloading. Instances occurred of unscrupulous captains wetting their cargo of wheat on the voyage so that it would weigh heavier when they reached Sydney.

Nevertheless the river trade, whilst pre-eminent in the first 25 years of settlement, maintained its position against other forms of transport for a century. Sailing ships continued throughout that time with the paddle wheel steamer coming into prominence in the latter years.

## Horse Breeding

With the Hawkesbury the centre of wheat and maize production, the milling industry developed from about 1820 and finally languished at the turn of the century. Mills at first were water driven, then later by horse, and finally steam took over.

The expansion and development of the colony led to greater need for horses. This in turn meant a demand for maize as fodder and the deep alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury provided ideal requirements for maize growing. Maize continued as the paramount crop whilst

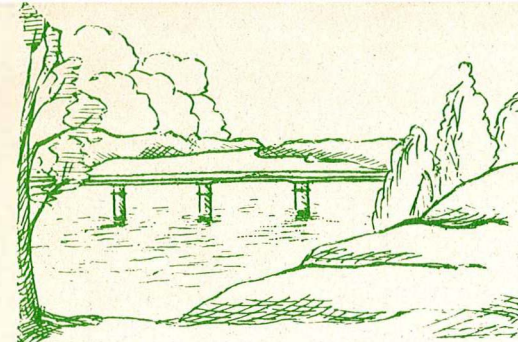
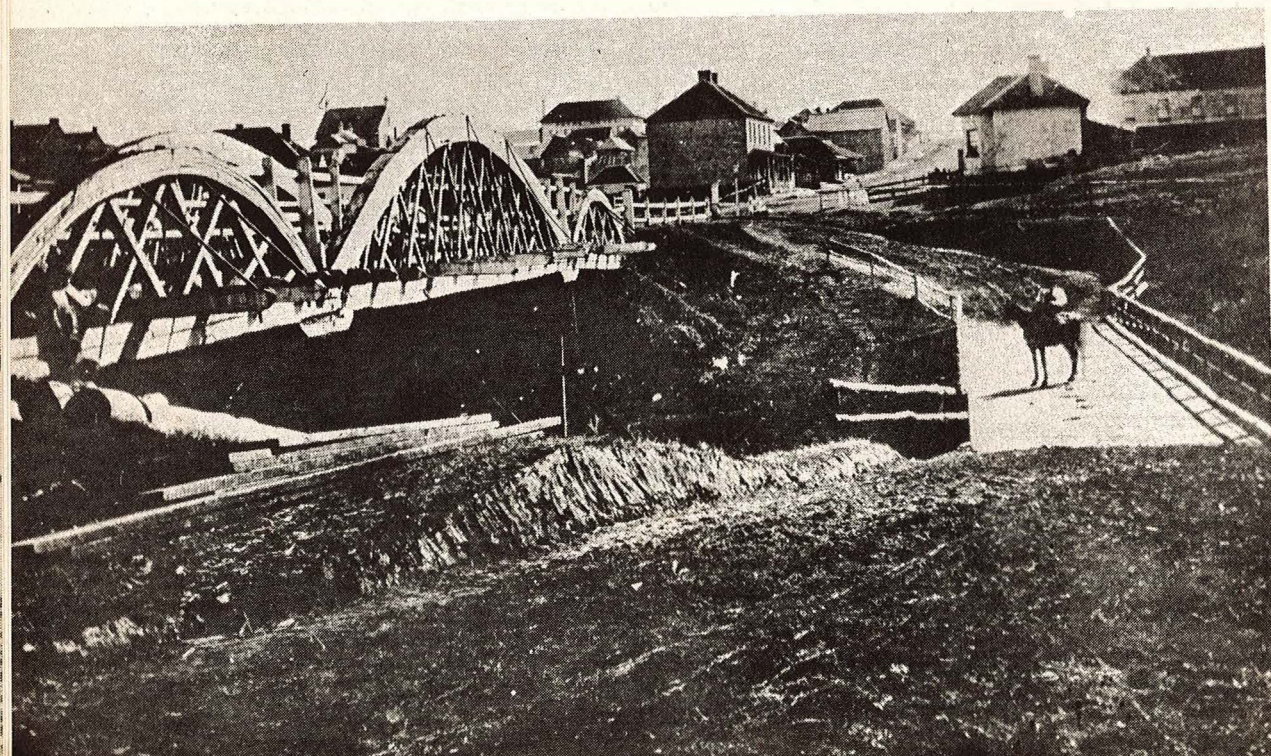
the horse retained its position of importance to the community.

Horse breeding became an industry of immense importance in the nineteenth century. All breeds, particularly thoroughbreds and draughts flourished in the Hawkesbury. Some of the best teams that carried goods back and forth over the Blue Mountains came from this district. The extension of the railway eliminated long hauls by horse teams but still the horse reigned supreme.

The advent of the motor car, however, marked the beginning of the decline of the horse. After World War I the development of motor transport and the introduction of tractor farming, led to the final eclipse of the draught horse. Consequent upon this change, came a reduction in demand for maize resulting in the almost total elimination of the maize industry in this district.

The laminated timber arch bridge over South Creek, as shown here, was demolished in 1879 and replaced by the present iron bridge. On the right, above the temporary bridge, is the Toll House and on the extreme right, is the Military Barracks, erected 1818 and demolished to make way for the present Police Station. Centre background is the Macquarie Arms Hotel.

—Photo by courtesy Dr Charles Blower.



# Background to Agriculture

Towards the end of the nineteenth century the dairying industry began to assume importance and has developed to the present day as one of the principal primary industries of the district. In 1892 a large butter factory was built in Windsor. It later changed over to the production of condensed and powdered milk before it closed down about 1920. The farmers then formed a Co-operative Society with their own factory to treat fresh milk for the Sydney milk trade. The supply of fresh milk for Sydney from this district amounted to some 1,904,900 gallons valued at \$853,693 for the year 1968-9.

Fruit growing has ever been an industry of considerable importance. At the outset peaches, plums, apricots were grown right along the banks of the Hawkesbury. During this century there has been a gradual decline in stone fruit production but this has been compensated for by the development of the citrus industry. Today orange orchards add beauty and wealth to a district renowned for its scenic grandeur.

On the upland areas away from the flood plain we find that poultry are frequently run in conjunction with orchards. This is to reduce weed growth and minimise insect infestation among citrus trees. In many parts poultry farms exist separately from any other

form of production and the income to the district from fresh eggs is considerable.

## Food Preserving

The influx of American troops to our shores in 1942 brought in its wake, a new industry for the Hawkesbury. The Americans required sweet corn, which had not been grown commercially in Australia up till that time. The Dept. of Agriculture, after investigation, recommended the Hawkesbury district as most suitable for the rather exacting requirements of sweet corn culture and canning. This district was selected because it had extensive areas of high fertility soil that was readily irrigable and within close range of a cannery.

A cannery for the processing of tomato pulp had been in operation since 1930. Wartime developments led to considerable expansion in the canning industry and a fair proportion of this expansion occurred in the Hawkesbury. Sweet corn has, since 1942, continued to be the major crop for canning. For the year 1969-70 sweet corn, yielding some 4,500 tons for which growers received about \$207,000. In addition varying quantities of other crops are processed each year such as tomatoes, beetroot, green beans, gherkins, cauliflower and mushrooms.

An industry that has come into prominence in the last few years is mushroom culture. Unlike other forms of primary production it is not dependent on soil conditions, consequently mushrooms prove profitable on the poorer upland soils of the district. In 1969-70 about 3,500,000 lbs. of mushrooms were produced for canning or for market, realising about \$1,400,000 so their influence on the economy of the district is considerable.

Changes in agriculture have taken place from the early days when the district's economy was precariously



based on one crop per year of wheat or maize. Today the inexhaustible fertility of the soil allows almost continuous cropping and the prosperity of the district is broadly based on such primary industries as dairying and cattle, orcharding, vegetable growing, sweet corn, mushrooms and poultry.

## Horses

There are a large number of thoroughbred, standard-bred and Arab breeding studs in the area and the value of the horses at these studs would amount to several millions of dollars.

The growth of the horse-breeding industry in this area has been considerable over the last ten years. The Hawkesbury is also one of the leading resting areas for race horses between training periods.

The single biggest primary industry in the Hawkesbury is poultry, both eggs and meat, which yielded an estimated district income of \$2,060,000 in 1969-70.

Egg production was 4,100,000 dozen (\$1,394,000), boiler (ex-layers) meat 1,000,000 lbs. (\$150,000), broiler (chicken) meat 2,580,000 lbs. (\$516,000).

## Vegetables and Irrigation

From the earliest days vegetable growing has been carried on along the Hawkesbury. At first this was very limited but it gradually increased in importance with quicker methods of transport and the growth of Sydney as a market. Blessed with soil capable of producing almost any type of vegetable, the Hawkesbury farmer has adapted his production to the type of transport of the period, and the requirements of the market. In the days of wagon and rail transport solid crops were produced such as pumpkins and melons. With the introduction of motor transport in the 'twenties, perishable crops were produced in gradually increasing quantities. This gradual increase in vegetable production was aided by the development of irrigation.

Irrigation was first introduced as early as 1828 as flood irrigation. For a hundred years there was no advance

in this form of irrigation and it was limited in value because in running water along channels the ground required to be almost flat. However the introduction of spray irrigation from about 1935 has given a great impetus to vegetable production. This is because the spray system gives an even watering to any type of crop on land of any contour. Today almost every farm is equipped with this type of irrigation and a wide variety of crops is produced.

Large areas of land are taken up each year with the production of cauliflowers and potatoes. Although both these crops are essentially cool climate crops strains have been adapted which flourish along the Hawkesbury. They are major crops but others such as sweet corn, beans, peas, beetroot, lettuce, cabbage, pumpkins, etc., are grown in varying quantities.

## Secondary Industry

Naturally secondary industries of this area have been mainly associated with primary production. Thus milling, brewing, tanning and butter making, in turn, rose and declined. For a generation now fresh milk treatment and canning of vegetables and sweet corn have predominated. Further development in the field of light industry has taken place during and since the war. In this regard we have seen clothing and boot factories in operation. More recently a modern plastic factory was established. Some 500 different types of plastic articles are manufactured and further expansion seems inevitable.

Certainly primary production is of outstanding value to the district but secondary industry is only in its infancy. It will doubtless expand rapidly in the future.

## Recreation

The Hawkesbury River has provided a source of wealth to the population since 1794; it has been a source of anxiety and loss when it overflows its banks and it has been a source of recreation and pleasure as well.

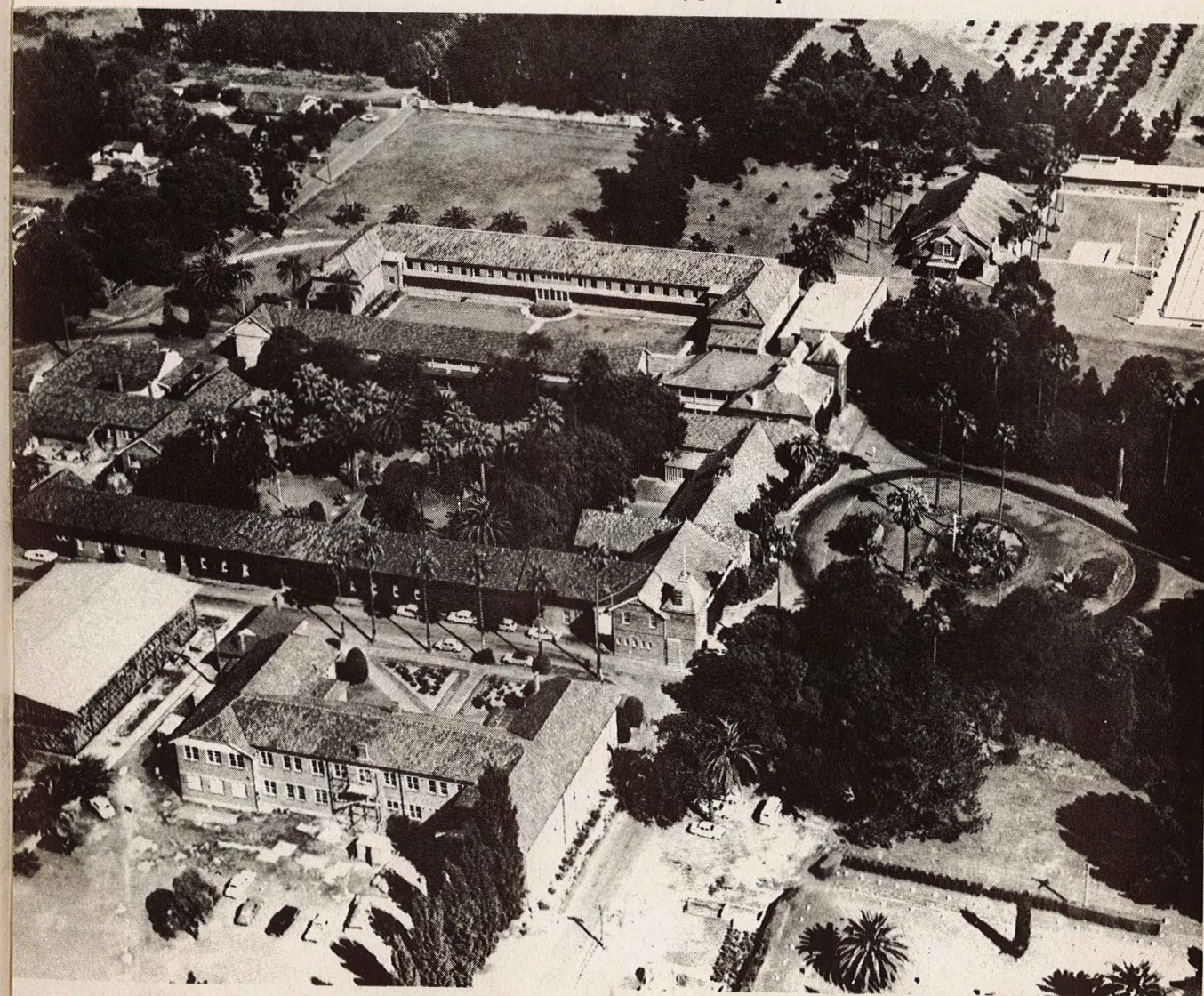
Regattas and aquatic sports have been held at various times to celebrate special occasions such as the visit of Governor Sir John Young in 1861, or the opening of the Windsor Bridge in 1874. Swimming has been a popular recreation since a swimming club was formed in 1895 and indeed, the mile championship of Australia was decided at Windsor in 1896, when a record for a straight mile in fresh water was established. "Boy" Charlton raced in the Hawkesbury before he achieved world fame.

The days when skiff racing and sculling were popular sports on the river have given way to power boats and associated activities of the modern era. Speed boat racing on an organised basis

has been a regular feature of Hawkesbury sport for over a quarter of a century. One special feature has been the annual Bridge to Bridge race. This race is from Peats Ferry Bridge to Windsor Bridge, a distance of 68½ miles. It is unique in that it is the longest speed boat race in the world and it always draws a large field of competitors.

Over recent years water ski-ing has developed rapidly along the many reaches of the broad waters of the Hawkesbury with idyllic scenery for the people who flock to these areas to participate in this modern pastime.

Part of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College at Richmond, opened in 1891, which is today one of the major agricultural training and research institutions in the Commonwealth. In the centre of the picture is the famed "quad."



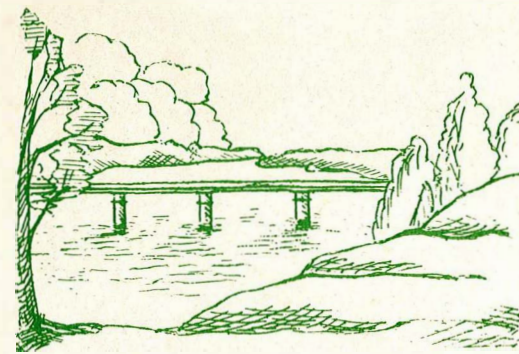




Opened in 1815, the Macquarie Arms Hotel in Thompson Square, Windsor, features delightful Georgian fanlights, a door knocker in the form of a bunch of grapes, and a cedar spiral staircase—reminders of a bygone age.

#### BELOW:

Overlooking the Hawkesbury River on high land over the Windsor Bridge is the Doctor's House. The Macquarie Towns Arts Society regularly stage exhibitions in the cellars of the well preserved old home.



## Places of Historical Interest

### Pitt Town

About four miles to the east of Windsor lies the delightfully situated village of Pitt Town.

On the afternoon of the 4th December, 1810, Governor Macquarie "set out on horseback to survey and examine the ground most eligible for a township in the Nelson District." Having decided on a site "entirely out of reach of the inundation of the river we rode home and arrived at the Government Cottage at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 o'clock in the evening."

6th Dec. 1810—"The township of the Nelson District I have named Pitt Town in honor of the immortal memory of the late great William Pitt, the Minister who originally planned this colony." Thus from Macquarie's own journals we learn how the town came into being.

Pitt Town, like other towns proclaimed on the same day, never fulfilled Macquarie's hopes.

The 1841 census shows that the population of 202 lived in 36 houses in Pitt Town, six of which were of brick or stone.

The best residences according to the "Windsor Review" of 1857 were Capt. Scarvell's "Killarney" and T. McDonald's, now known as "Lynwood." These homes were probably built between 1820 and 1830.

Our first knowledge of education at Pitt Town is a reference by Macquarie in 1817 to the use of a "rented timber building of an inferior kind" being used as a school.

By 1820 this same building had been purchased and repaired and renovated for use as a chapel and schoolhouse with accommodation for the schoolmaster. The following year the Rev. John Cross, reported: "at Pitt Town 13 boys and 7 girls attending in a house lately enlarged and rendered commodious for schooling, also convenient lodgings for the master J. D. Woods a single man."

This building served as school and chapel until a more pretentious one of brick was erected about 1835. This was used as a school till 1876 when the Public School was opened and continues to be used as a Sunday School.

The neighbouring church was built of Hawkesbury sandstone and hand adzed local timber at a cost of £1050 and was consecrated in 1859.

Across the road is the Presbyterian Church erected in 1862. Prior to this the Presbyterians used a room belonging to Mr. W. Hall.

Almost throughout last century Pitt Town was served by at least one inn. From 1830 till 1840 William Johnston was the licensee of the "Macquarie Arms". The "Bird in Hand" operated from 1835 to 1850 firstly under Dan Smallwood and later under George Buckridge. At least from 1865 to 1885 and probably longer the "Maid of Australia" served as an inn and for many years now has been a general store.





## Hawkesbury Agricultural College

by J. M. HODGES

The college, situated to the south of Richmond, has an area of approximately 3,500 acres. The first students were enrolled in March, 1891, and were accommodated at Toxana, a fine old building which still stands in Richmond. The second group of students was housed in Town's House which still stands on the corner of Windsor and Paget Streets.

Originally the College dairy herd was milked at Toxana, where the piggery, poultry and apiculture sections were also situated. The foundation stone of the main college buildings was laid in 1895 and they were occupied a year later. The college now has accommodation for approximately 250 students in single rooms.

There is a modern dairy factory which supplies bottled milk for the local market as well as making butter, cheese and powdered milk.

Livestock at the College include Friesian dairy cattle, Polled Hereford beef cattle, Tamworth, Large White, Berkshire and Landrace pigs, Merino and Crossbred sheep, Arab and Draught horses, and poultry. The poultry industry owes much to the Hawkesbury College Egg Laying Competition which has been conducted for more than 50 years.

This shows the imposing front of "Hobartville" built about 1828 by William Cox Jr. It commands an excellent view across the flats to the Kurrajong Hills in the west.

## "Hobartville"

This stately Georgian home of brick and stone construction, with slate roof, was erected by William Cox, Junr., about the year 1828.

The imposing front entrance, stone flagged verandahs, a curved stairway said to be carved from a single slab of sandstone, bushranger proof doors, barred cellars and cedar woodwork are appealing features of the gracious past of this home. Around Hobartville are many shrubs and trees, including a picturesque avenue of English Oaks, planted by William Cox Junr. On his death in 1850 it passed to his third son Sloper Cox.

For the twenty years following 1869 it was owned by Andrew Town, during which time the famous "Hobartville" Stud was built up. Harold Park Trotting Track was named after "Childe Harold", imported from the U.S.A. by Andrew Town and looked upon as "the father of the trotter" in this country.

It was "Under the Oaks" that the annual sales of Andrew Town's famous pedigree horses and cattle were held with sumptuous luncheons provided for all.

From 1900 to 1958, when owned by the Reynolds family, Hobartville continued as a prominent producer of thoroughbred horses and Hereford cattle. Many champions have come from Hobartville.

## Hawkesbury Museum

An old colonial brick building erected about 1842 houses an interesting collection of relics of the pioneering days of the Hawkesbury.

On this site John Howe from 1811 carried on a general store, a ferry service across the river and various enterprises until his departure for the Hunter in 1842. As the "Daniel O'Connell" Inn from 1838 to 1849 under Edward Coffey, it was the leading hostelry of the Hawkesbury. It was the centre of social, cultural, political and sporting activities during the 1840's.

The Museum, which is sponsored by

the Hawkesbury Historical Society, is opened from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. daily.

The Hawkesbury Museum is essentially a museum of relics. It contains the utensils and equipment of bygone years. The visitor will be enchanted by the variety on display. A collection of irons right through to the modern steam and dry is without equal. The penny farthing bicycle which few will have seen in reality, long christening robes of three generations ago, aboriginal weapons and convict relics through to an Edison phonograph all take one back to an atmosphere of the past. Bullock yokes, butter churns, wine press and innumerable other items including photographs of buildings that have changed or gone completely with fascinate those who have more than a casual interest in yester-year.

The Hawkesbury Historical Museum in Thompson Square, Windsor, is housed in a fine old colonial building, built about 1842 as the "Daniel O'Connell" Inn. The Hawkesbury District Tourist Association operates the Tourist Information Bureau on the ground floor.





## Hawkesbury District Hospital, Windsor

This building was erected by Gov. Macquarie in 1820 as a Convict Barracks. In 1823 it was changed to a Convict Hospital. It was given to the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society in 1846 and used as an Asylum for the poor and a hospital for the sick poor of the district.

In 1911 it was completely remodelled, changing the external appearance so that no resemblance to the old structure remained. It was then described as "the most modern hospital outside of Sydney". The care of aged people was transferred to Brabyn Street where the home for the aged continues to exist.

In 1963 the Johnston Wing was added incorporating a children's ward. Shortly after the whole of the ward accommodation was completely modernised and a new administrative block was built in front of the old building. The original Macquarie-built walls in the main building still remain concealed by modern plastic and plaster.

The Hawkesbury Benevolent Society (which conducts the Hospital and the

Fitzgerald Memorial Home) has been in existence since 31st December, 1818. The Foundation Committee consisted of William Cox, Rev. Cartwright, James Mileham, John Brabyn, Archibald Bell, John Jones, Thomas Pitt, Henry Baldwin, George Hall.

## Toll House, Windsor

This small cottage is one of the oldest buildings in Windsor. The exact date of construction is unknown but in all probability it was between 1814 and 1816.

Gov. Macquarie refers to the building of a "good brick Toll-house (for the Toll keeper) and a well made Turnpike road from Parramatta to Windsor".

Tolls were collected for crossing the nearby Fitzroy bridge until 1887. The cottage is designed to allow the Toll keeper a clear view of both approaches without opening the front door.

The old Toll House stands at the entrance to Windsor at Fitzroy Bridge, South Creek.



## St. Matthew's Church, Windsor

by Rev. W. CARTER

On a high position dominating the countryside round about stands the historic Church of St. Matthew, the foundation stone of which was laid by Governor Macquarie in 1817. An interesting incident occurred in connection with the laying of the foundation stone, which is recorded in one of the old

The remains of many early pioneers lie within the shadow of picturesque St. Matthew's—a masterpiece of Greenway's art.

registers. Misfortune accompanied this and a subsequent ceremony in that on both occasions the Spanish dollar deposited in the corner stone was stolen. Commenting upon this "infamous species of theft" the entry in the register concludes, "It is supposed that the corner stone was thrown down each time and the money stolen by some of the indigent convicts employed at the public works in the town of Windsor."

By December 1820 the Church was completed sufficiently to allow the first service to be held in it. It was not until two years later that the Church was consecrated and officially opened for Divine service by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Principal Chaplain of the Territory.

Made of red, hand made bricks, and built entirely by convict labour, the design is very simple. It is similar in many respects to the Georgian type of architecture but has sufficient originality of design to be called more accurately "pure Greenway."

The pipe organ in St. Matthew's is claimed to be the first pipe organ to be built in Australia. The original Bible now preserved in a glass case near the entrance, was the gift of King George IV.

## St. Peter's C. of E. Richmond

Pleasantly situated on a knoll looking out on the Kurrajong Hills is St. Peter's. It was consecrated by the first and only Bishop of Australia, the Right Rev. W. G. Broughton on the 15th July, 1841.

Prior to this it was part of the Parish of Windsor and served by ministers from that centre with the exception of the period from 1814-25 when the Rev. Henry Fulton was the incumbent.

A meeting of citizens in 1835 decided to open a subscription list for the building of a church, the foundation stone of which was laid in September, 1837.



Originally the pews were arranged to face a central pulpit, Alterations to the building at various times have added a porch, gallery, and chancel with a re-arrangement of the pews to their present position. The Rectory nearby was completed by 1847 and occupied by the Rev. Elder during whose period the above improvements to St. Peters were carried out.

Before St. Peters, "A good building used as a Chapel and School Room with Masters Quarters and a Garden" was provided for Matthew Hughes, Teacher and Parish Clerk for about thirty years. In 1820 Hughes had 27 pupils attending and was then reported as being "a good man and attentive to his school." This building does not now exist.

## Ebenezer Church

by R. M. ARNDELL

Built on the western bank of the Hawkesbury River, seven miles from Windsor, stands Ebenezer Church and School House, raised stone on stone by the Christian faith, dauntless courage, and laborious toil of the fifteen pioneers who settled in the vicinity in 1802-3.

At first worshipping under a tree, then in a wattle and daub hut, these pioneers, in 1806, formed "The Society for the Propagation of Christian Know-

ledge and the Instruction of Youth" and bound themselves one to the other in the sum of £10, and in three years completed the present building.

This is the first church built by public subscription and "free" labour in Australia, and is now the oldest church still in use. The first Church Boarding School in Australia opened in this building in 1809, the school house being completed in 1817. Here also Dr. Lang conducted the first Presbyterian Communion Service in 1824.

## Catholic Church Windsor

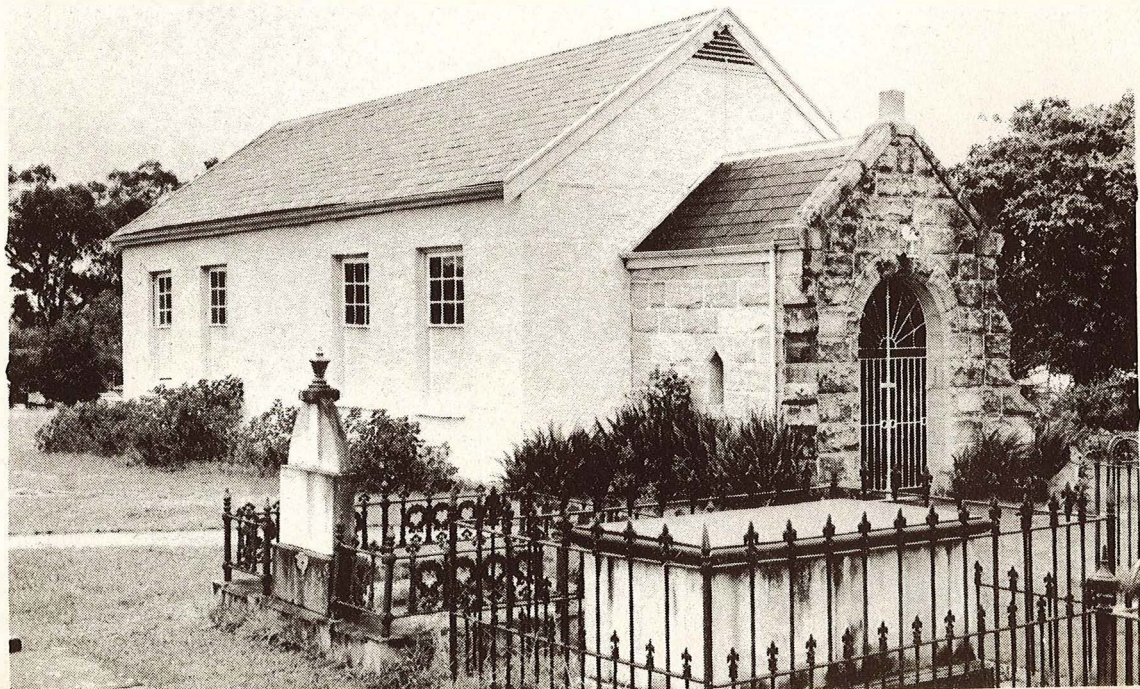
by B. A. TAMPLIN

The first Mass was celebrated for Hawkesbury members of the Catholic faith by Rev. James Dixon at Windsor.

Rev. J. J. Therry was the first duly authorised Catholic clergyman to visit the district in 1820 and in 1835 Rev. C. V. Dowling and Rev. Dr. W. B. Ullathorne took turns in ministering to the needs of the Windsor area, being succeeded by Rev. J. V. Corcoran on his appointment to the district.

These early priests covered the Hawkesbury District from Kurrajong to

A lasting memorial in Hawkesbury sandstone to the pioneer settlers of Portland Head is the Ebenezer Church completed in 1809.



In this School House and Chapel at Wilberforce, the rudiments of education were dealt with by an ex-convict school master from as early as 1820.

the Macdonald and journeyed to Penrith and Bathurst.

St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Windsor was built in 1840 and St. Monica's, Richmond in 1859.

Richmond became a separate Parish in 1877.

## Old School House, Wilberforce

This fine two storied building was erected in 1820 with the ground floor as a residence for a teacher and the upstairs for a school and church services. Capt. John Brabyn drew £286 for the erection of the building.

It served as a church until the neighbouring Blackett church was consecrated in 1859. It was used as a school up

till 1880 when the Public School was opened. At different times the people of Wilberforce have raised money to keep this splendid Macquarie building in repair.

## R.A.A.F., Richmond

This is the oldest Air Force establishment in the Commonwealth. Originally it was used for civilian flying as early as 1915.

In 1916 a School of Aviation was established on part of Ham Common by the Department of Education to train air crew for World War I. The aircraft used were Curtis biplanes—two seaters with eight cylinder engines and 43 feet wing span.

A large hanger was built to house four aeroplanes and attached to it was a repair shop. This building is still in use.

The end of the First World War made the training of airmen by the government unnecessary and it ceased in 1919.





On the right bank of the Hawkesbury at Windsor, is Howe Park—a favourite spot for picnickers and tourists.

The Windsor Court House, completed in 1822 and restored in 1960.



The next year the airfield was offered to the Federal Government for defence purposes.

Many famous pioneers of the sky have landed at Richmond including Ross and Keith Smith, Kingsford Smith and Amy Johnson.

## Hawkesbury Race Club Clarendon

by B. A. TAMPLIN

In June, 1865, a meeting held in Windsor sought a grant of Crown Land from the Governor for racing.

In March the following year the request was granted, vested in trustees, money subscribed and in 1867, a fence erected to enclose the ground.

The opening of the newly established Hawkesbury Race Club was conducted over two days, 16th and 17th August, 1871.

Today the club conducts turf and trotting fixtures and is recognised as the leading course of N.S.W. provincial race courses and race clubs.

On occasions other provincial race clubs utilise the excellent facilities available at the popular Clarendon race course.

Special trains still run from Sydney for race patrons, and motor vehicles of today's patrons replace the collection of carts, buggies and carriages of yesterday.

## Richmond School of Arts

by B. A. TAMPLIN

The foundation stone of this building was laid on 10th January, 1866, by Miss M. A. Bowman, daughter of the president of Richmond School of Arts Society formed in 1858.

In August, the hall was opened by the Premier of N.S.W., Sir Henry Parkes.

Meetings of Richmond Municipal Council were held in the building in 1872 and extensions were added in 1879, 1896 and 1900.

Several grants were received from the government towards development of the building.

During the life of Richmond School of Arts it has served the community well. It has encouraged the visit of lecturers, nurtured the establishment of groups such as societies for dramatics, debating, choral and horticultural, housed classes for dancing, elocution, gymnastics, conducted patriotic functions, served as a Municipal headquarters and, until 1957, conducted a well patronised library.

## Macquarie Arms, Windsor

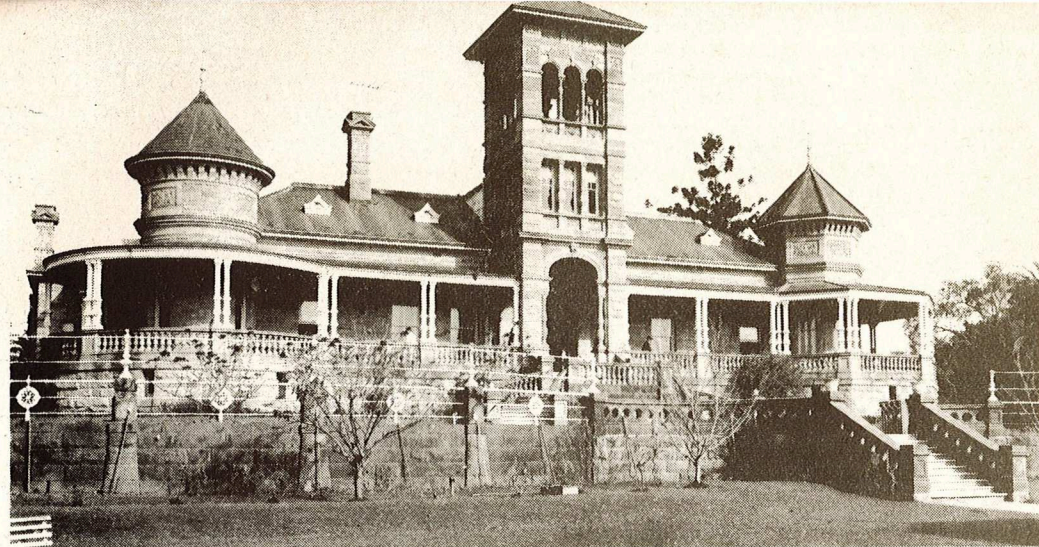
This building was opened in 1815 as the "Macquarie Arms" Inn. It was built by prominent emancipist Richard Fitzgerald, upon the request of Gov. Macquarie. In 1819 Wentworth described it as "the most splendid establishment of its kind in the colony."

From 1835 it was leased for five years as a mess for officers of the 50th West Kent Regiment. It was then used as a home by Robert Fitzgerald where in 1861 he entertained the Governor, Sir John Young, Lady Young and the Ministry of the day "on a scale of princely magnificence."

From 1865 it was leased for a period as a private home until in 1874 it became the "Royal Hotel" under G. T. Bushell and his wife who conducted it until 1900. In 1961 the name "Macquarie Arms" was reverted to. The building remains substantially the same excepting that the ends of the verandah have been enclosed to form rooms and a balcony has been added.

Delightful Georgian fanlights, a door knocker in the form of a bunch of grapes, and a cedar stairway are reminiscent of the early days.





Characteristic of the ostentation and ornamentation of the late Victorian period is "Belmont" which was built on Richmond Hill, so named by Gov. Phillip in 1789. It is now St. John of God Hospital.

## Court House, Windsor

Here is another Greenway building that fortunately has been spared major alteration. It was built by William Cox in 1822 for the sum of £1800.

In 1960 it was faithfully restored to show the warm coloured sandstock bricks, sandstone and crisp white paint. The courtroom with its cedar furnishings presents "the very rare sight of an unspoilt Greenway interior." Herein hangs the portrait of Gov. Macquarie that was acquired from subscriptions by Hawkesbury residents prior to his departure for England in 1822.

Apart from court business the building was used in the first forty years of its existence for public meetings, church services, concerts, elections, etc.

## "Belmont"

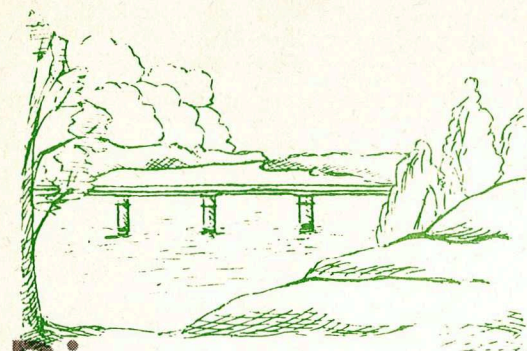
by MacLEOD MORGAN

Leading the first party of white men to travel up the Hawkesbury River in boats, Governor Phillip camped at the foot of Richmond Hill in 1789. Shortly

after arriving in Australia in the "Young William" in 1807, Lieut. Archibald Bell was granted an initial 500 acres on this site, which he named "Belmont". On 1st December, 1810, Governor and Mrs. Macquarie visited Mrs. Maria Bell at the home erected on the eminence. Bell became the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police in Windsor.

From this historic site, his son, Archibald, junior, discovered in 1823 the route now known as "Bell's Line of Road" over the Blue Mountains via Kurrajong Heights to Collitts' Inn at Mount York. Another son, William, was the first person to drive cattle overland from the Hawkesbury to the Hunter River. Young Archibald and William later settled in the valley of the Hunter. Bell died on 28th April, 1837, and his wife on 18th December, 1841.

The next occupant of "Belmont" was Charles Kerr, who was able to sail from there to Sydney in his yacht, to be succeeded by William Little, a grandson of the first Bell. He was followed by Henry Newcomen, and later the property was acquired by Philip Charley, who had made a fortune out of the silver-lead discovery at Broken Hill. He constructed the mansion now on the site, importing much of the decorative materials, and bringing Italian workmen out for their assembly. In 1952 the historic property was taken over by the Order of St. John of God as a hospital.



## Pioneers

THOMPSON, Andrew (1773-1810).—Arrived in the "Pitt" 1792. He took up his "permanent abode" at the Green Hills (Windsor) in 1796. The site of his home is on the eastern side of the square that bears his name. Here he conducted a store and tided many a hard pressed family over hard times.

At McGrath's Hill he purchased 120 acres and from bright red clay built a home that was to be known as "Red House Farm". This was followed by farms at Agnes Banks and Killarney.

On the banks of the Hawkesbury he built trading vessels such as the "Nancy", "Hawkesbury" and "Hope". At South Creek he built the first bridge (1802) which was of the floating type and on the banks he erected a three storied brewery.

Thompson's extraordinary energy enabled him to develop his own enterprises of wheat growing, boat building, storekeeping, bridge construction, brewing, salt manufacturing in conjunction with his public services as Chief Constable, Auctioneer for the Hawkesbury, and Manager of Gov. Bligh's farm at Pitt Town.

In the first decade of last century Thompson contributed more to the material advancement of the infant colony than any other man of his time.

At the age of 37 he "closed his Earthly career with the Hope of Eternal Life," according to the long inscription

on the tomb erected by Gov. Macquarie. His was the first burial in the cemetery of St. Matthew's.

FITZGERALD, Richard (1772-1840).—Arrived by the "William and Anne" in 1791 at the age of 19 to serve a sentence of seven years. Upon gaining his freedom was appointed by Hunter in charge of convicts at Parramatta and Toongabbie. Gov. King extended this to cover Castle Hill.

At Windsor he was appointed Storekeeper (1810) by Gov. Macquarie and eventually Superintendent of the Emu Plains Farm in 1820. Fitzgerald built the "Macquarie Arms" at Windsor in 1815 and the Cottage nearby about 1819 (demolished 1936) where he resided until his death.

COX, William (1764-1837).—Arrived in 1800 in the Minerva as paymaster to the N.S.W. Corps and bought Brush Farm (Dundas area).

In 1804 he came to the Hawkesbury and his famous home "Clarendon" was built about 1811. Everything necessary to Cox's pastoral, farming and contracting pursuits was carried out at Clarendon.

From a princely retinue of almost 50 convicts he had working for him, shearers, wool sorters, weavers, tailors, butchers, tanners, harness makers, shoe makers, millers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, bakers, tobacco curers, and various others of like order, he ensured the utilisation of the products of his own enterprise.

His capabilities as a building contractor are shown by the Court House, the Rectory and Claremont which survive in splendour to this day. He is widely known for the building of the first road over the Blue Mountains in 1814—"a most difficult and arduous undertaking."

Cox enjoyed the reputation of being humane and generous during the long period he served as Chief Magistrate of the Hawkesbury after Andrew Thompson's death. He was the first President of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society and during his final illness he donated



money for the erection of a separate room for the sick at the Benevolent Asylum.

In 1833 William Cox moved from Clarendon to live at "Fairfield", the property of his son Henry, until his death in 1837.

**HOWE, John (1774-1852).**—Described as "farmer, storekeeper, explorer and grazier". Howe arrived as a free man on the "Coromandel", in 1802. He figured in the Hawkesbury settlement of Portland Head, where stands the Ebenezer Church—Australia's oldest place of worship. In turn, Howe held the offices of Chief Constable and Coroner. He indulged in bridge construction and initiated a punt and later a ferry service across the Hawkesbury at Windsor. As an explorer he is credited with blazing the trail from Windsor to the Hunter. Patrick's Plains were discovered by him. "Howe's Valley", near Singleton bears his name. The Singleton Road from Windsor through Putty, follows Howe's Course. His diary records his experiences. Substantial land grants rewarded Howe's enterprise.

In 1838 he took a grazing lease on Liverpool Plains. Howe died at Morpeth on 19th December, 1852, aged 78 years and was buried in the Church of England cemetery.

**CAMBRIDGE, Thomas.**—Was the first local letter carrier (postman) and was so engaged from 1835-1861. He was succeeded by his son Thomas from 1861-1885 and from then on by his grandson also Thomas, from 1885-1925. Thus three generations of the one family delivered letters in Windsor for 90 years. With the first Thomas Cambridge an additional penny was paid by the addressees for delivery. He was supplied with a red coat and stovepipe hat. He died at the age of 80 years and was succeeded by his son who was properly appointed and on a fixed salary.

An old record states that in 1828, N.S.W. postal establishments consisted of one principal Postmaster, one clerk, one letter carrier, and post offices had been established at Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, Penrith, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Bathurst and Newcastle.

**ARNDELL, Thomas (1752-1821).**—Thomas Arndell was reared by his uncle, 6th Lord Arundel of Wardour. Having been appointed Assistant-Surgeon by George III, in 1786, Arndell arrived on the "Friendship" in 1788 with the First Fleet. He held the position of Assistant-Surgeon as well as becoming Superintendent of Parramatta Hospital. Dr. Arndell played a prominent part in public affairs, being made J.P. and Magistrate for the Hawkesbury. He is credited with building the first mill (wind driven) on the Upper Hawkesbury (1805) and was one of the builders of Ebenezer Church (1809). Arndell and Tench were the first to explore westward to the Nepean. Macquarie was his friend and Bligh received his support. Arndell received several grants, notably 600 acres at Caddai at the junction of Cattai Creek and the Hawkesbury. T. G. Arndell, of Caddai, 6th generation of the family, occupies the present residence which was completed in 1821 after the surgeon's death. He was buried in the churchyard adjoining old St. Matthew's, Windsor.

**TEBBUTT, John (1834-1916)**—He resided in the home built by his father in 1845 on the Peninsula estate which had been purchased in 1842.

He was greatly interested in astronomy and began regular observations in 1853. Although self taught in the science and working with limited equipment at first, he made the important discovery in 1861 of a new comet which bears his name.

The principal observatory building was erected in 1879 (still standing) to replace a smaller and first one of 1863. Likewise a circular brick observatory with revolving roof was erected in 1894 to replace a similar one built of timber twenty years earlier.

World wide acclaim was accorded John Tebbutt for meticulously accurate astronomical and meteorological observations carried on for more than half a century.

"Fairfield," the magnificent old home built by William Cox, on an original grant made to Henry Cox in 1804. Part of the estate is now the Windsor Country Club and there is a glorious view from the first-floor windows stretching to the foothills of the Blue Mountains.

—Photo by Mr. L. Marhoff.



The unique design of the family vault in St. Matthew's churchyard which was constructed in 1913 is a symbolic reminder of a man who devoted himself to a science he loved.

**BOWMAN, John (1763-1825).**—Was born in Scotland. He and his wife Honor of Cornwall, with two sons and one daughter arrived in the Colony in the "Barwell" 1798. Subsequently they were among the earliest settlers to receive grants on the Hawkesbury. They settled at Richmond, the farm being named "Archerfield".

When news arrived of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar in 1805, the Bowman family designed a flag to commemorate the occasion. The design based on a shield supported by the emu and kangaroo, has remarkable similarities with the the Australian coat of arms adopted almost a century later. This flag is in the Mitchell Library.

John died in 1825 and Honor in 1826. Both are buried at St. Peter's, Richmond.

**BOWMAN, George (1795-1878).**—Their son, became a Hunter River pioneer and established "Archerfield" near Singleton. He had nine sons and two daughters. The Presbyterian Church in Richmond was built by George Bowman, M.L.A., at his sole cost. When the tower and clock were added later the entire cost was borne by him. Robert, a son, became a doctor and practised in Richmond till 1872, when he died. George Bowman was Richmond's first Mayor in 1872. He died in 1878. He and his wife are buried in the Presbyterian cemetery.

**BOWMAN, William (1799-1874).**—A member of the well known Richmond family was elected to the first Legislative Council in 1843 when he dramatically defeated Robert Fitzgerald by 127 votes to 126.

After his defeat in 1857 by Dalley he devoted his time to his extensive pastoral interests. He built "Toxana" at Richmond about 1840.



**KABLE, Henry (1762-1846).**— Arrived with the First Fleet. He married Susannah Holmes, also of Norwich, theirs being the first marriage performed in Australia. During the early days of the settlement Kable was gaoler and Chief Constable. In 1801 Governor King dismissed him as being found "guilty of misconduct in the execution of his duty". Kable was reputed to have had flourishing businesses in Sydney and Windsor. In Windsor he established himself as a brewer and publican. With his associates, Simeon Lord and James Underwood, the first whaling vessel "King George" of 185 tons was built and launched in 1805. Kable operated a Stage Coach run between Sydney and Parramatta. His eldest daughter married Dr. Mileham. Susannah Kable died November 6th, 1836, aged 62 years. Henry Kable died March 16th, 1846, aged 84 years. Both lie in the churchyard of St. Matthew's, Windsor.

**WILLIAM WALKER 1828-1908.** Son of George Walker, a teacher who was induced to come to the colony by John D. Lang in 1837. During the second half of last century, William Walker was in the forefront of activities aimed at the advancement of the district.

Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1860 he served in that chamber for nine years, during which time he was instrumental in having the railway line built to Richmond in 1864. Ten years later, largely as a result of his efforts, the Windsor Bridge was opened.

He was the first president of the Windsor School of Arts, occupying the position for 17 years. He was an alderman of the Windsor Municipal Council for 10 years; Secretary of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society for 14 years and at the time of his death had been president of that Society for 18 years.

He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1887.



Mr John Tebbutt, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, who died in 1916, in the garden of his home on the Peninsula, Windsor. In the background is his private observatory where he carried out important astronomical work.

## "Osborne"—Agnes Banks

by B. A. TAMPLIN

Situated on land granted to Andrew Thompson by Governor Philip Gidley King in 1804, this property was named "Agnes Bank" by Thompson and rented to the first tenant, Joseph Nobbs.

"Agnes Bank" became famous throughout the Colony as a peach orchard.

Following the death of Andrew Thompson in 1810, the property passed to other owners amongst whom was J. T. Campbell, secretary to Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

Today, the property is re-named "Osborne" and is one of the State's finest blood stock studs. The present

owner has successfully restored the home to the dignity of its origin, including the period furnishings.

## River Lengths

The longest continuous waterway in the system is from the source of the Wollondilly to Broken Bay, a distance of 293 miles. The length of the main streams are:—

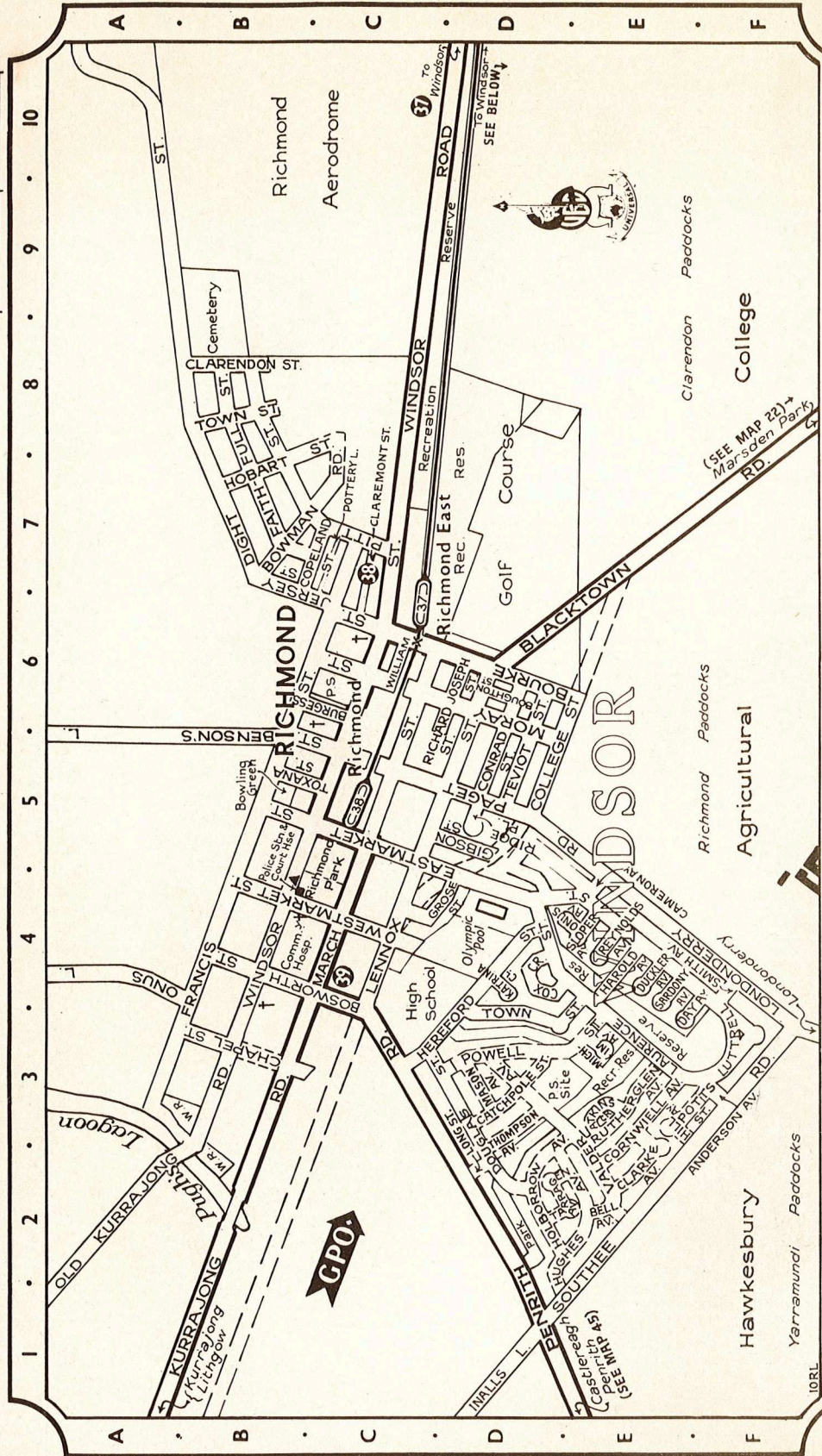
Hawkesbury	87 miles
Colo	50 miles
Grose	35 miles
Nepean	101 miles
Warragamba	14 miles
Cox	95 miles
Wollondilly	169 miles





# RICHMOND

SCALE OF MILES  
0 1/4 1/2



Universal Business Directories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

**RICHMOND**  
Hawkesbury Agricultural College  
R.A.A.F. Station  
St. Peter's C. of E., Windsor St.  
School of Arts, West Market St.

"Hobartville," Chapel St.  
"Toxana," Windsor St.  
"Belmont," St. John of God Hospital,  
North Richmond  
"Osborne," Agnes Banks

**CLUBS:**  
Richmond Golf Club, Bourke St.  
Richmond Bowling Club, East Market St.  
Richmond Ex-servicemen's Club,  
East Market St.

MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR REPRINTED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WITHOUT THE PUBLISHERS WRITTEN CONSENT — COPYRIGHT —



