

B. WINDSOR HERITAGE WALK – THE PENINSULA PRECINCT

2 km walk

1 hour

Map nos. 11 – 24

Leaving the Thompson Square precinct, from the intersection of George and Bridge Streets, walk down Bridge Street towards the Green Hills Burial Ground. This is the first location on the walk, which takes you to the Peninsula area. The site of early land grants, farms established 1794-1798, and many significant public buildings of the Colonial era, this area was known as **The Peninsula** by 1802.

The early grants on the Peninsula were subdivided into suburban lots and offered for sale by Laban White in 1842. 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. The lower flood-prone land has been taken up by turf farms and on the riverbank Governor Phillip Park is home to the Upper Hawkesbury Power Boat Clubhouse.

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.

11. Green Hills Burial Ground

From the early 1800s until Governor Macquarie proclaimed the new burial ground in 1811, (now the cemetery at St Matthews Anglican Church, Windsor), the citizens of Green Hills were buried on the bank of South Creek or on their farms. A memorial has been erected dedicated to those who were buried near this site. It is thought that from 1810 until the 1840s, criminals continued to be buried here in unmarked graves.

12. Fitzroy Bridge

Several types of bridges have been erected over South Creek over the years. Initially a floating bridge across South Creek was constructed in 1802 by Andrew Thompson who collected tolls from passing traffic. Later, in 1813 a log bridge was constructed under the supervision of John Howe known as Howes Bridge. In 1848 a new wooden arch bridge named after Governor Fitzroy replaced the former structure only to be replaced by an iron bridge in 1879. The present concrete bridge was built in 1974.

Take the route under Fitzroy Bridge to safely cross Windsor Road



13. The Tollhouse

One of six constructed in the colony a tollhouse (which included accommodation for the tollkeeper) was built on this site in 1834, but collapsed during a flood in 1864. The present building was constructed on the sandstone foundations of the previous structure, and was in use until 1887. The three sided bay window facing the road was designed so that the tollkeeper could easily observe the thoroughfare from both directions.

14. Site of Windsor Gaol

A large two storey brick gaol was built on this site in 1859 surrounded by a high brick wall with heavy iron gates facing Court Street. The building consisted on two rows of cells flanking a corridor on each floor with a separate kitchen and solitary confinement cell. The gaol was demolished in 1936 and the timber and iron fittings were taken to Parramatta Gaol for use there. Only a small section of the perimeter wall remains.

15. Stables

A glimpse of the Windsor Police Station Stables can be seen directly across from the site of the gaol. Originally a military barracks building, it formed an important element in the Windsor Police precinct until its relocation in 2010

16. Windsor Courthouse

Convict architect Francis Greenway designed this building which was completed in 1822 by builder William Cox using convict labour. During the early years of the settlement at Windsor the building was used for many purposes including church services, meetings, elections, concerts and other entertainments. The building which features cedar joinery throughout is still in use today and is open for inspection when the court is not in session. An 1820s portrait of Governor Lachlan Macquarie which was commissioned by the citizens of the Hawkesbury hangs inside the courthouse in the public gallery although there has been some controversy surrounding the authenticity of the painting in recent years.

17. Former Peninsula Inn

The first licensee of these premises was John Shearing. Also known as the Courthouse Inn and Swallows Inn, this building is a fine example of an inn of the period. In spring and summer fairy-martins nest here under the eaves. The building may still be recognised by fans of the old television series 'A Country Practice', as the surgery of Dr Terence Elliott.

18. The Blue House

A large single story Victorian face brick house built by Mr Mullinger for the Tebbutt family in about 1875 this dwelling later became the Mullinger family home. The wide verandah has open cast iron columns with delicate iron valances with French windows complete with window shutters. The iron roof is dominated by a central chimney.

19. North Street Cottages

North Street was named after Samuel North, the Police Magistrate at Windsor from 1829 to 1843. As many of the buildings in central Windsor were destroyed by fire in 1874, the North Street cottages provide an interesting example of the streetscape of the town in the



mid-nineteenth century. The roofing style on numbers 25 to 23, known as a jerkin-head, provided shelter for people during times of flood. Some of the cottages were restored under a program financed by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in the 1980s.

Nos. 20 and 21 are on private property and can be viewed from the end of North St

20. John Tebbutt Observatories (private property)

John Tebbutt (1834-1916) **[pictured]**, gentleman astronomer and scientist, built his first observatory in 1863 (now demolished) and a second building (circular) in 1874 to accommodate a larger telescope. The square building was constructed in 1879. Tebbutt's meticulous astronomical and meteorological observations earned the accolade and respect of the scientific community. He discovered the great comet of 1861 and was made a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, London in 1873.



21. Peninsula House

John Tebbutt inherited this property known as The Peninsula which includes *Peninsula House*, the family home which had been built in 1844, from his father in 1870. The home contains some fine original features such as marble chimney pieces and cedar joinery. The slate roof is supported by delicate cast iron columns. Prior to 1842 the farm had been leased by Rev. Samuel Marsden. The property including the farm, home and observatories are still owned by the descendants of John Tebbutt today.

22. Tara

Located at 31 George Street, this Victorian villa with scalloped barge boards and bay window was built about 1890 for Frederick Campbell. It was sold to the sub-inspector of police at Windsor, John James Fitzpatrick (died 1899, buried Windsor Catholic Cemetery) and his wife Elizabeth Lucas in 1890. Their son, John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick commenced publication of *The Windsor and Richmond Gazette* (now *Hawkesbury Gazette*) in 1888.

23. Old Government House Site

In April 1796 a house was constructed for the commanding officer of the garrison of soldiers stationed at Green Hills (later Windsor) and is mentioned by Governor Hunter in a list of public buildings erected since 1796. Although often referred to as the government house, it was never intended as an official residence for the governor of the colony of New South Wales. The structure was built of timber with a shingle roof, cellar and separate kitchen. Occupants of the house included Lieutenant Neil McKellar (1797-99), Lieutenant Hobby and Police Magistrate Samuel North (1829-1844). The house was sold into private ownership and was demolished about 1920.

24. Site of Windsor Barracks and Guardhouse

A substantial brick barracks was completed on this site in 1818 by Richard Fitzgerald accommodating up to sixty soldiers. The foundations of the guardhouse constructed in



For further information call the Hawkesbury Visitor Information Centre (02) 4578 0233 or 1300 362 874 or visit www.hawkesburytourism.com.au. The Centre is at Ham Common (opp. Richmond RAAF Base), Hawkesbury Valley Way, CLARENDON NSW 2756. Open 7 days. Managed by Hawkesbury City Council.

1830 at the entrance to the barracks were unearthed by road works in 1976 and the site preserved. The guardhouse consisted of three small cells which were used for the confinement of subordinate soldiers. The site was surrounded by a high wall, remnants of which survive today. The barracks and guardhouse were demolished in about 1928 to make way for the construction of a police station and lockup.

Cross back safely at the pedestrian crossing corner Macquarie and Bridge Sts to return to Thompson Square

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.

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.

D. McQuade Park precinct 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.

3.5 km walk, 2 hours.

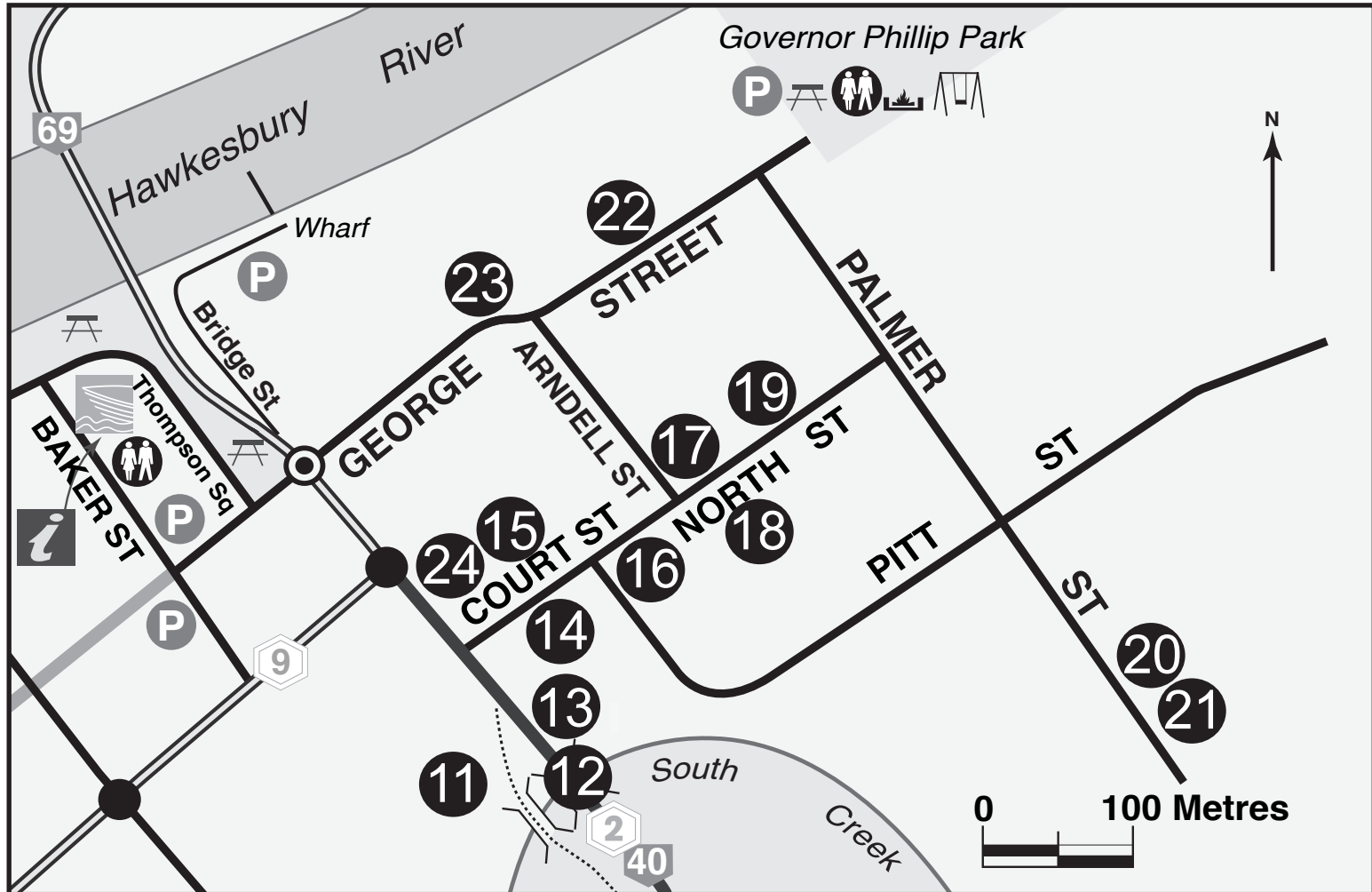
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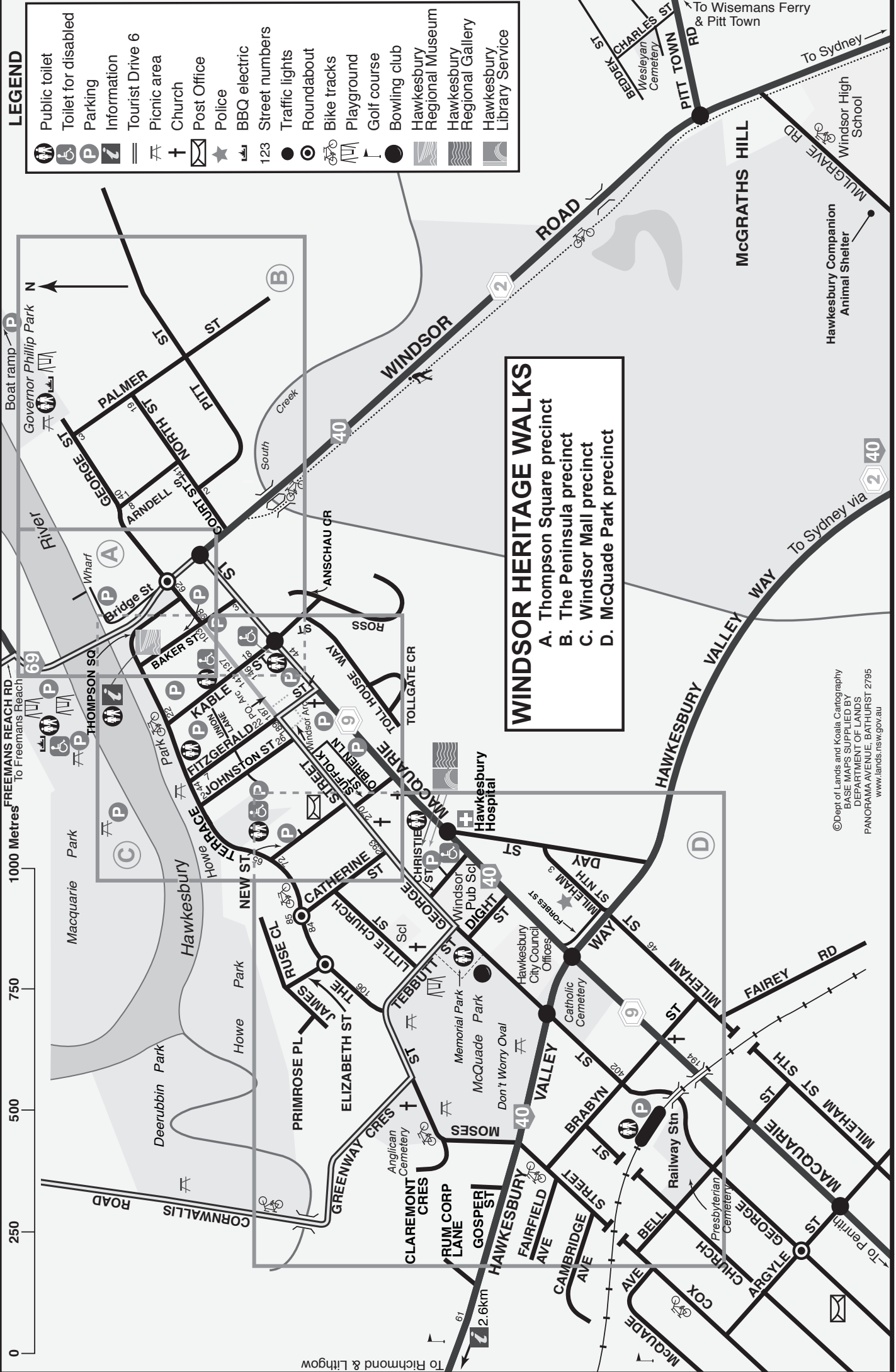
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B. WINDSOR HERITAGE WALK - The Peninsula precinct

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| 12. Fitzroy Bridge | 20. John Tebbutt Observatories - (private property) |
| 13. The Tollhouse | 21. Peninsula House |
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| 15. Stables | 23. Old Government House Site |
| 16. Windsor Courthouse | 24. Site of Windsor Barracks and Guardhouse |
| 17. Former Peninsula Inn |  Hawkesbury Regional Museum |
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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
- Hawkesbury Regional Gallery
- 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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