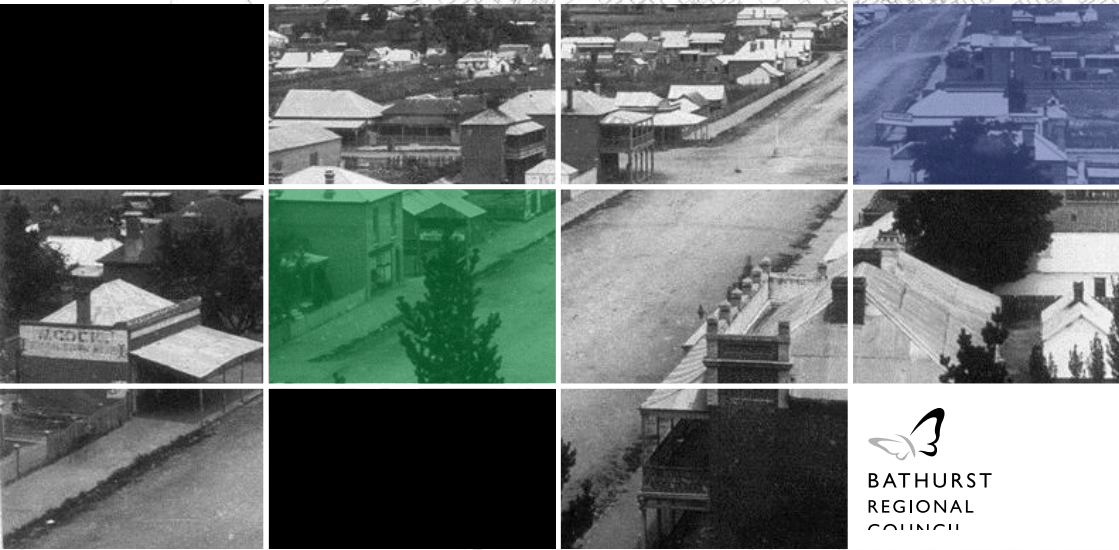


ORIGINS OF STREET NAMES

BATHURST REGION



BATHURST
REGIONAL
COUNCIL



Contents

Introduction	1
Street naming process	1
Abridged history of Bathurst.....	2
Why the name Bathurst?.....	2
Street name patterns within Bathurst.....	3
Who named the original streets?	5
Street numbers in Bathurst.....	6
Bathurst Streets in the 1850s	6
Origins of Street names in Bathurst City	7
Abercrombie Drive, Abercrombie	7
Acer Close, Kelso	8
Acheron Street, Bathurst	9
Adrienne Street, Raglan	10
Alamein Walk, West Bathurst.....	10
Alexander Street, West Bathurst.....	11
Amber Close, Kelso	12
Antill Close, Windradyne.....	12
Appleblossom Grove, Abercrombie	13
Arcadia Place, Meadow Flat	13
Arlington Place, Eglinton	13
Armitage Road, Kelso	14
Arnold Court, Kelso.....	14
Augusta Close, Robin Hill.....	15
Banks Street, Bathurst.....	15
Bant Street, South Bathurst	16
Barker Circuit, Kelso	17
Barracks Lane, Bathurst	18
Bassett Drive, West Bathurst.....	18
Bayliss Street, Abercrombie.....	20

Bean Place, Llanarth.....	20
Beavis Place, Llanarth	21
Bell Place, Kelso	22
Bentinck Street, Bathurst	23
Beyers Place, Kelso	23
Birch Close, Kelso.....	26
Blacket Close, Windradyne	27
Blackman Circuit, Kelso.....	28
Blacks Mill Lane, O’Connell.....	29
Bluegum Close, Kelso.....	29
Bonnor Street, Kelso.....	30
Boundary Road, South Bathurst.....	30
Bradwardine Road, West Bathurst.....	31
Brilliant Street, Bathurst	31
Brocks Skyline, Mount Panorama.....	31
Brooke Moore Avenue, Mitchell	32
Browning Street, Bathurst (previously Lort Street)	33
Burgess Place, Windradyne.....	34
Busby Street, South Bathurst	36
Byrne Close, Kelso.....	36
Callaghan Close, Windradyne.....	37
Camidge Close, Kelso.....	38
Cangoura Street, Windradyne	39
Carbine Close, Windradyne.....	39
Cardew Close, Bathurst	41
Cassidy Way, Kelso.....	42
Cedar Drive, Llanarth.....	42
Charlotte Street, Bathurst.....	43
Cherrywood Crescent, Llanarth	44
Chifley Place, West Bathurst	45
Church Street, Bathurst	46
Coachworks Way, Llanarth.....	49

Coates Drive, Kelso	49
Cobb Avenue, Llanarth	49
Cole Street, Bathurst	50
Commonwealth Street, West Bathurst	50
Cooper Crescent, Gormans Hill.....	51
Copeman Court, Abercrombie	51
Coral Way, West Bathurst.....	52
Cottonwood Drive, Eglinton.....	52
Court House Lane, Bathurst	53
Cowpastures Grove, Abercrombie.....	53
Cox Street & Cox Lane, Eglinton	55
Crawford Crescent, Windradyne	56
Cusick Street, Eglinton	57
Cutler Street, West Bathurst.....	57
Cypress Crescent, Kelso	59
Daly Street, West Bathurst.....	60
Darcy Place, Windradyne.....	62
Darling Street, Eglinton.....	63
Darney Way, Gormans Hill.....	63
Darwin Drive, Llanarth	64
Davidson Street, Abercrombie	66
Deniehy Place, Windradyne	67
Diamond Close, Kelso	69
Dillon Drive, Kelso	69
Dougan Close, Windradyne.....	70
Douglas Court, Kelso.....	71
Dow Place, Windradyne	72
Downey Place, Abercrombie.....	72
Dryden Close, Abercrombie.....	72
Dunoon Place, Abercrombie.....	73
Durack Close, West Bathurst.....	73
Durham Street, Bathurst.....	75

Edgell Street, West Bathurst.....	75
Eglinton Road, Bathurst.....	77
Elizabeth Street, Bathurst.....	78
Elliott Close, Windradyne	80
Elm Place, Kelso	81
Elphinstone Place, Windradyne	82
Emerald Drive, Kelso.....	82
Endurance Court, Llanarth.....	83
Eric Sargeant Drive, Gormans Hill.....	85
Ethelton Avenue, South Bathurst	85
Evans Lane, Bathurst.....	85
Fish Parade, Gorman's Hill.....	87
Freeman Circuit, Llanarth.....	88
French Smith Place, Kelso.....	88
Garrett Street, Kelso.....	89
Gell Place, Abercrombie.....	89
George Street, Bathurst.....	89
Gibson Drive, Kelso.....	90
Gilmour Street, Kelso	90
Gleneagles Close, Robin Hill	91
Godfrey Street, Raglan	92
Gormans Hill Road, Gormans Hill.....	93
Great Western Highway, Kelso (also Sydney Road)	94
Green Street, West Bathurst	94
Gunning Street, Bathurst	97
Gunthers Lane, Bathurst.....	98
Halsted Street, Eglinton	98
Hancocks Lane, Bathurst.....	99
Hargraves Place, Kelso.....	99
Harris Street, Bathurst.....	103
Hasluck Place, West Bathurst	104
Hassall Grove, Kelso	107

Havannah Street, Bathurst.....	108
Hawkins Street, West Bathurst.....	109
Hereford Street, Kelso.....	110
Hicks Close, Abercrombie.....	111
Hinton Road, Mount Panorama.....	111
Hobson Close, Eglinton.....	112
Holtermann Place, Kelso.....	112
Hoolihan Close, Kelso.....	114
Honeyman Place, Raglan.....	114
Hope Street, Bathurst.....	115
Horan Close, Kelso.....	115
Howarth Close, Abercormbie.....	117
Howick Street, Bathurst.....	117
Hughes Street, Kelso.....	118
Huntingdale Close, Robin Hill.....	119
Hutchinson Street, Eglinton.....	120
Icely Street, Eglinton.....	120
Inn Place, Gormans Hill.....	121
Ironbark Close, Kelso.....	121
Irving Drive, Robin Hill.....	122
Jade Close, Kelso.....	123
James Barnet Drive, Kelso.....	123
Jamison Place, Windradyne.....	124
Jarrah Circuit, Kelso.....	126
John Norton Place, Bathurst.....	127
Johns Place, Windradyne.....	128
Joubert Drive, Llanarth.....	129
Keane Drive, Kelso.....	129
Kelloshiel Close, West Bathurst.....	130
Kelly Crescent, West Bathurst.....	130
Kembla Place, Kelso.....	131
Kemp Street, Eglinton.....	131

Kerr Place, Kelso.....	131
Keppel Street, Bathurst	132
Kessey Place, Robin Hill.....	133
Kohloff Way, Bathurst.....	134
Lambert Street, Bathurst.....	134
Larkin Street, Windradyne.....	134
Lavis Place, Raglan.....	135
Lee Street, Kelso.....	135
Leo Grant Drive, Kelso	136
Lewins Street, South Bathurst	137
Lindens Close, Kelso.....	137
Lindrum Place, Windradyne.....	138
Lions Club Drive, Kelso.....	139
Lister Crescent, Kelso	139
Littlebourne Street, Kelso.....	140
Lockyer Place, Llanarth	141
Lord Street, Bathurst	141
Lupp Place, Abercrombie	142
Macquarie Street, West Bathurst	142
Magnolia Close, Kelso	143
Manilla Street, Bathurst	144
Mansfield Avenue, Abercrombie	144
Maple Close, Kelso	144
Marsden Lane, Kelso	145
Mawson Close, Windradyne.....	146
Maxwell Drive, Eglinton.....	148
McBrien Drive, Kelso.....	148
McCarthy Close, Eglinton.....	149
McDiarmid Street, Robin Hill.....	149
McGill Close, Eglinton.....	149
McGillan Drive, Kelso.....	150
McGirr Street, Llanarth	150

McGregor Way, Kelso	150
McIntosh Place, Kelso	150
McKenzie Place, West Bathurst	152
McLennan Close, Robin Hill	153
McPhillamy Avenue, Gorman's Hill.....	153
Meehan Street, Windradyne.....	154
Mendel Drive, Kelso	155
Messenger Street, Windradyne.....	155
Michigan Road, Kelso	155
Miller Street, Windradyne	157
Milne Lane, Bathurst.....	157
Mitchell Highway, West Bathurst.....	159
Mitre Street, Bathurst.....	159
Monty Walk, West Bathurst	160
Moresby Way, West Bathurst.....	160
Morrisset Street, Bathurst.....	161
Morrow Place, Robin Hill.....	163
Mount Panorama Scenic Drive, Mount Panorama	163
Munro Street, Windradyne	164
Murdoch Place, Kelso.....	165
Negundo Place, Kelso	166
Newell Place, Kelso.....	167
Nightmarch Parade, Windradyne.....	168
Oakes Street, Bathurst	168
O'Connell Road, Kelso.....	170
O'Farrell Place, Kelso.....	171
Olympic Place, Kelso	171
Opal Court, Kelso	172
Ophir Street, Bathurst and Ophir Road, Abercrombie.....	172
Opperman Way, Windradyne.....	173
O'Regans Road, Perthville	174
O'Reilly Place, Llanarth	174

Osborne Avenue, West Bathurst	175
Owen Way, West Bathurst.....	176
Oxley Place, Kelso	177
Pacific Way, West Bathurst	179
Palmer Way, Kelso.....	179
Panorama Avenue, Mitchell	181
Patna Street, Bathurst.....	182
Parer Road, Abercrombie.....	182
Parker Place, Eglinton	182
Parrish Lane, Bathurst.....	183
Patterson Place, Kelso.....	183
Pat O’Leary Drive, Kelso	184
Payne Close, Kelso	184
Peacock Place, Eglinton.....	184
Pedrotta’s Lane, Bathurst	184
Peel Street, Bathurst	185
Pellion Place, Windradyne.....	188
Peter Gannon Drive, Mount Panorama.....	189
Piper Street, Bathurst	190
Poole Street, Eglinton.....	191
Poplar Close, Kelso	192
Press Court, Kelso	192
Prince Edward Street, Bathurst	193
Pryce Parade, Abercrombie.....	193
Quinn Circuit, Llanarth.....	194
Railway Parade, Bathurst.....	195
Rankens Bridge Road, Eglinton.....	195
Rankin Street, Bathurst and Ranken Street, Eglinton.....	196
Ray Bant Drive, Mount Panorama.....	198
Red Gum Place, Windradyne	199
Redding Drive, Kelso.....	200
Research Station Drive, Mitchell.....	200

Ribbon Gum Place, Windradyne	200
Ribbon Gang Lane, Bathurst	201
Richardson Street, Windradyne.....	203
Riverside Retreat, Abercrombie.....	203
Robindale Court, Robin Hill	204
Robinia Close, Kelso	204
Rocket Street, Bathurst	204
Rosemont Avenue, Kelso.....	205
Rothery Street, Eglinton.....	205
Ruby Place, Kelso.....	205
Russell Street, Bathurst	206
Rutherford Place, Windradyne	208
Ryan Place, Kelso	210
Saltram Circuit, Eglinton.....	210
Sapphire Crescent, Kelso.....	210
Saxby Close, Llanarth	211
Scarborough Place, Abercrombie.....	212
Schofield Place, Kelso	213
Scott Place, Kelso.....	213
Seldon Street, Perthville	213
Seymour Street, Bathurst	213
Shackleton Close, Windradyne	214
Simpson's Lane, Bathurst.....	215
Sloman Place, Kelso	215
Stanley Street, Bathurst	217
Stephens Lane, Kelso	217
Stewart Street, Bathurst	218
Stocks Place, Windradyne	220
Stonestreet Place, Windradyne	220
Sundown Drive, Kelso	221
Suttor Street, West Bathurst.....	223
Swanbrooke Street, Windradyne	225

Terry Close, Windradyne.....	226
Thomas Close, South Bathurst	226
Thompsons Hill Retreat, White Rock	227
Todd Street, Eglinton.....	227
Tom Close, Eglinton.....	227
Topaz Court, Kelso	229
Torch Street, Bathurst	230
Tremain Avenue, West Bathurst	230
Trinity Drive, Kelso	232
Trumper Place, Windradyne	232
Tulloch Way, Abercrombie	234
Turner Place, Windradyne	234
Tyndall Street, Kelso.....	236
Ullathorne Close, Windradyne	236
Ussher Crescent, Windradyne	237
Vincent Crescent, Kelso	237
Veness Street, West Bathurst	238
Vista Place, White Rock	238
Vittoria Street, West Bathurst	239
Walpole Close, Kelso	239
Wark Parade, Windradyne	240
Waterworks Lane, Gormans Hill.....	241
Watt Drive, Robin Hill.....	243
Weal Place, Windradyne	244
Webb Street, West Bathurst	244
Wellesley Court, Raglan	246
Wellington Street, Eglinton	246
Wentworth Drive, Kelso	250
Westbourne Drive, Abercrombie.....	251
White Street, West Bathurst	252
Wigmore Drive, Robin Hill.....	253
Wild Close, Llanarth.....	253

Wilkinson Place, Windradyne	254
William Street, Bathurst	255
Willman Place, South Bathurst.....	257
Willow Drive, Kelso.....	257
Wolery Close, Kelso	258
Woodward Street, West Bathurst	259
Wray Place, Windradyne	259
Wright Place, Windradyne	260
Zante Lane, West Bathurst	260

Introduction

This publication is the result of researching the origins of street names within the Bathurst region. With the research undertaken, the majority of street name origins became obvious. However, there were some names that were not so obvious and therefore, an educated guess has been made. Should any errors be discovered, please contact Council's Environmental, Planning & Building Services Department, who will make appropriate corrections to any future editions of this publication. It is expected that additional research will uncover errors or uncertainty about some of the research presented in this publication.

This book briefly describes former patterns of some of the street names used within the Bathurst Region, a description of the process of street naming and the process for nominating future street names. A brief history of Bathurst is also included and where the name Bathurst is derived from.

The book covers the stories of people, places, events, ships and items that make up the street names included in this book. The streets which have been the focus for this book include those within the original grid pattern of Bathurst, and those in the later suburbs of West Bathurst and Kelso, which recognized particularly the prominent settlers within the region. The names in this book are listed alphabetically for ease of reference. Not every Street within the Bathurst Region has been researched.

Street naming process

The process for road naming requires Council to advertise a proposed name in the local paper and notify a number of government departments of that name. If no submissions are received, Council will then adopt the proposed name. The Geographic Names Board is then notified, as well as relevant government departments. Notification of the naming is given in the local paper and the Government Gazette.

Names Council considers for streets and roads come from Council's "Street Name Register" or as suggested by a developer. Potential names generally do not include the name of a living person.

Nominating Street names

As mentioned above, Council maintains a “Street Name Register”. Should you know of someone, or feel that you have an appropriate suggestion for a possible street name, write to Council’s Environmental, Planning and Building Services Department nominating the person or item. The nomination should include a brief history and/or reason as to why you feel the person or item warrants a street name to be named after them, for example, what impact did the person, event or item have on Bathurst? Contact details should also be included so that Council can notify you as to whether it is possible for your nomination to be included in the “Street Name Register”.

Please note that a successful nomination will only result in the name on the “Street Name Register”. It is then up to future developers, or Council when Council land is subdivided, as to what names they will choose from the “Street Name Register”.

Abridged history of Bathurst

Declared a town site in 1815 and a city in 1885, Bathurst is Australia’s oldest inland European settlement and as such was an important regional centre and gateway for much of the exploration and development that took place in inland New South Wales. This process was accelerated in 1851 by the discovery in the region of Australia’s first payable gold. As a result, the city has a strong heritage reinforced by a rich culture with both historic and contemporary components.

Why the name Bathurst?

On Sunday 7 May 1815 the township of Bathurst was officially inaugurated. Governor Macquarie’s recording of this event stated:

“After breakfast all the gentlemen and other people assembled for prayers and Divine service, but previous thereto they were all mustered for the purpose of witnessing my christening the new intended town on this beautiful spot which I accordingly named “Bathurst”, in honour of the noble Earl of that name, now His Majesty’s Principal

Secretary of the State for the Colonies ¹.

Henry Bathurst, third Earl Bathurst and politician, was born on 22 May 1762. Bathurst was a member of the House of Commons from 1783 to 1794 when he succeeded to the earldom. He was lord of the admiralty from 1783 to 1789, lord of the treasury from 1789 to 1791, commissioner of the board of control from 1793 to 1802, and was a member of the cabinet as president of the board of trade from 1807 to 1812, and briefly foreign secretary in 1807.

In Lord Liverpool's ministry he was secretary of state for the colonies from 1812 to 1827. With Henry Goulburn, under-secretary, Bathurst reorganized the Colonial Office, introduced Blue Books and established routines. By 1817 he was worried that *"transportation to New South Wales was becoming neither an object of apprehension ... nor the means of reformation"*, and that the colony was becoming too expensive. He therefore decided to send out a commission of inquiry. Three reports by John Thomas Bigge persuaded him that transportation should be continued, but he ordered changes in the administration and in the land policy of the colony. He died on 27 July 1834².

Street name patterns within Bathurst

An article in the Bathurst National Advocate in 1928 states by Watson Steele states there is a sequence of facts illustrating the choice of naming towns, counties and geographical points of interest was exercised by the Governor. Major Mitchell used the names of the officers who he was associated with in the Peninsular War, Aboriginal names and those of prominent settlers. Such names were particularly used in the parishes to the west of Bathurst³.

It is likely the street naming protocol for Bathurst is derived from a system originally implemented by Governor Macquarie in Sydney. An interesting comparison is when Governor Macquarie assumed office, one of his first changes he made was the

1 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 7

2 The Australian Dictionary of Biography, 2006

3 Watson, A. Steele, Royal Australian Historical Society, 22.2.1928. *Historic Bathurst: The Nomenclatures of the Street Names*, The Bathurst National Advocate

transformation and renaming of Sydney's irregular streets. Macquarie implemented a new system for the naming of streets which set a precedent for the naming of streets in subsequent years. The order of street names consisted of honouring the following:

1. The Sovereign and members of the Royal family.
2. Leading contemporary statesmen.
3. The first Governors.
4. Prominent men.
5. Natural features.

Street names in Bathurst have traditionally been derived from patterns or groups in the history of the country and area by surveyors, developers and planners. This has allowed for easy reference for a number of names, when required, as part of a subdivision, for example. Traditionally, names within Bathurst have included the following patterns:

- English Monarchy
- Members of the British and Australian Parliament
- Ships from the Royal Navy
- Battles, leaders and prominent locations from World War II
- Early settlers within the region
- Prominent citizens of Bathurst
- Famous sportspeople from Bathurst
- Former Priests and Bishops
- Gemstones, (related to the mining history of the region)
- Editors from the Western Advocate
- World Renowned Golf Courses
- Tree names
- Prominent international industrial cities and regions, and
- NSW Surveyor Generals

The progression of the street name themes illustrates the initial independence of the settlement as ties of the early colony to its motherland, England, became less important. As the country started to develop into its own, significant people, events and places, and particularly those which have shaped the nation, and subsequently the region and Bathurst city, these individuals and events have become part of the culture of the city

as the names, events and places are recorded within the development and expansion of the city, through its roads and street names.

Who named the original streets?

Governor Bourke visited Bathurst in October 1832 and immediately instructed the Major Mitchell to make arrangements *“for opening the town of Bathurst without delay”*. Mitchell submitted for the Governor’s approval a design which he had made at the request of Darling in June 1830. The Governor gave his approval on 5 January 1833 directing Major Mitchell to instruct the assistant Surveyor at Bathurst, J B Richards, to lay out the blocks and streets. As Richards was fully occupied at this time measuring the grants in the Rockley district, he was not able to do the town survey at Bathurst until September, when he sent his completed plan to the Survey Office⁴.

It has been claimed that Assistant Surveyor to Major Thomas L Mitchell, J B Richards, gave the streets of Bathurst their names. The late Archdeacon Oakes in his *Pioneers of the West* gives an undated extract from the Bathurst Daily Times which states W H Suttor told this to a Miss Keys. However, there is no documentary evidence to support this. Major Mitchell, the Surveyor-General was extremely scrupulous in retaining this power himself so it is difficult to support this above statement.

Steele’s article from the 1928 Bathurst National Advocate states *“there are no authentic record official or otherwise, to prove who named the streets of Bathurst when it was first laid out”*. However, Steele stated he believed that Major Mitchell gave the names to the first street surveyed in Bathurst and that Governor Bourke approved and confirmed the names⁵.

A search undertaken by staff at the State Library of NSW in March 2009 confirmed there are no references to street names in Bathurst from the Surveyor General Letters from 1822 to 1855. The Archives Office of New South Wales and microfilm including letters received from J.B. Richards, from 17 January 1831 to 1834, also did not reveal any

4 Greaves, B. 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20.

5 Watson, A. Steele, Royal Australian Historical Society, 22.2.1928. *Historic Bathurst: The Nomenclatures of the Street Names*, The Bathurst National Advocate

references to street names in Bathurst.

Street numbers in Bathurst

Properties within Bathurst were given street numbers in 1903⁶. Aldermen Dan Mayne and John Mutton were the first to suggest the numbering of tenements in Bathurst. They moved to call tenders for the project at a Council meeting in 1873, but Mayor Aldermen Richard Machattie ruled the motion out of order because it was not accompanied by an estimated cost.

Nothing further happened until 1903 where Council's rates assessment book shows entries for most of the city with allotments numbered. It therefore appears that Council made a decision on the numbering to occur in 1902. In 1912, Aldermen H C Beavis successfully moved that all tenements be renumbered and the names of street be erected in a suitable place⁷.

Bathurst Streets in the 1850s

Grieves, in *The Story of Bathurst*, gives an interesting account of what the streets of Bathurst were like in the 1850s. The excerpt below is from *The Story of Bathurst*.

“By day goats, pigs and sheep roamed the streets of the town...making a serious hazard for horsemen. There were many complaints...but it continued throughout the decade, not even threats of prosecution under the Town's Police Act inducing the owners of the animals to control them. As many as 20 goats in one flock could be counted in the main streets of Bathurst. Yet another reoccurring problem, to the police and the riders and drivers of horses, were the kites flown by small boys. There was one occasion, in the late fifties, when the captain in charge of the police made a stack of twenty confiscated kites and put them in front of the courthouse, to show that his constables had been on the job”⁸.

6 Bathurst District Historical Society, *Building Research Report – 184 George Street*, n.d. Bathurst, p. 3

7 Barker, T, 1998, *A History of Bathurst*, Volume 2, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 127

8 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 32

Origins of Street names in Bathurst City

Abercrombie Drive, Abercrombie

“Abercrombie”, a reference both to the shire of that name in which “The Mount”, (now Abercrombie House), property was situated and to General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, (also spelt Abercromby), under whom William Stewart had served in the 1790’s in the West Indies⁹. The name was also given to the former Shire of Abercrombie and the Parish of Abercrombie.

Sir Ralph Abercromby was born in October 1734. He rose through the intermediate grades to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, (1773), and brevet colonel in 1780, and in 1781 he became colonel of the King’s Irish infantry. When that regiment was disbanded in 1783 he retired on half-pay. He had scarcely been engaged in active service owing mainly to his disapproval of the policy of the government and especially to his sympathies with the American colonists in their struggles for independence. On leaving the army he took up political life as member of Parliament for Clackmannanshire. This proved uncongenial and retiring in favour of his brother, he settled at Edinburgh and devoted himself to the education of his children.

When France declared war against England in 1793, he resumed his professional duties and being esteemed one of the ablest and most intrepid officers in the whole British forces, he was appointed to the command of a brigade under the Duke of York for service in the Netherlands. In 1795, he received the honour of a knighthood of the Bath, in acknowledgment of his services.

The same year he was appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey, as commander-in-chief of the British forces in the West Indies. He returned in 1797 to Europe and in reward for his important services, was appointed colonel of the regiment of Scots Greys, entrusted with the governments of the Isle of Wight, Fort-George and Fort-Augustus, and raised to the rank of lieutenant-general.

9 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory, *Abercrombie House*, Mount Pleasant, 2007

From 1797 to 1798 he held the chief command of the forces in Ireland. There he laboured to maintain the discipline of the army, to suppress the rising rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppression.

In 1801, he was sent with an army to dispossess the French of Egypt. A battle in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, (21 March 1801), was the sequel of this successful landing, and it was Abercromby's fate to fall in the moment of victory. He was struck by a spent ball, which could not be extracted, and died 7 days after the battle.

There is a memorial to Lt General Sir Ralph Abercromby KB inside St Paul's Cathedral, London¹⁰.

Adopted by Council on 17 April 1991.

Acer Close, Kelso

Named after the acer saccharum tree. This largely deciduous genus of 120 species of tree is a member of the soapberry, (Sapindaceae), family. Maples are forest or woodland trees of moist climates. Most are graceful round headed trees with broad, often lobed leaves that frequently colour brilliantly in autumn. The maples include some significant timber trees, the most important of which is the North American sugar maple, (Acer saccharum), which is also the main source of maple syrup. A number of Acer species are popular bonsai subjects, and they can also be put to many practical uses.

Although a few maples are found in subtropical regions, most generally prefer climates with distinct seasons. They perform best when grown in a sunny or partly shaded position with a humus rich, well drained soil that remains moist through the growing season. Some species need dappled shade to preserve their foliage from summer scorching, but some can tolerate exposure to drying winds. The species are usually raised from seed, hybrids and cultivars by grafting¹¹.

Adopted by Council on 16 August 1995.

¹⁰ Ancient Egypt, *Sir Ralph Abercrombie*, <http://www.ancient-egypt.co.uk>

¹¹ Gardening Australia, 2009, Plant Profile: Acer, <http://www.abc.net.au>



Figure 1: An Acer palmatum Tree, "Crimson Queen", at Mayfield Garden, Oberon¹²

Acheron Street, Bathurst

This street used to run adjacent to the eastern side of the former Bathurst Gasworks site, (parallel to Havannah Street, between Russell and Howick Streets). The road has been closed as the levee bank beside the Macquarie River now runs through where this street once stood.

There was considerable activity in the nineteenth century by the Royal Navy on the Australian coast. A lot of the activity was related with hydrographic surveying. At various times in the 1840's and 1850's HMS Acheron was at Sydney and it seems that this was the inspiration for the naming of this street¹³.

H.M.S. Acheron was launched at Sheerness, Kent, in 1835. She was 45 metres long, had a beam of 10 metres, barque rigged, five-gun, and paddle-wheel sloop of 722 tons¹⁴.

Barriga Point to Jervis Bay and Broken Bay to Sugarloaf Bay were parts of the eastern Australian coast that were surveyed by Captain John Lort Stokes, while on H.M.S. Acheron in 1851¹⁵.

12 Bathurst Regional Council, 2009. Bathurst Regional Council

13 Barker, T, *A History of Bathurst*, Volume 1, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, 1992, p. 170

14 B Hooker, 2006, *Finding New Zealand - Early Pacific Ships and Personalities*, http://www.findingnz.co.nz/ac/gac_person.htm

15 J Lort Stokes, 1851, *Sheet II, Barriga Point to Jervis Bay and Sheet IV, Broken Bay to Sugarloaf Bay*, National

The first comprehensive survey in New Zealand waters was carried out by the Royal Navy between 1848 and 1855 by H.M.S. steam ship *Acheron*, commanded by John Lort Stokes and H.M.S. brig *Pandora*¹⁶.

Adrienne Street, Raglan

Named after Mrs Adrienne Mars, wife of John Mars, president of Mars Inc., of which Uncle Ben's was a part. Adrienne was instrumental in the early search for a suitable site for the industry and her strong support for Bathurst as a locality was a significant factor in securing the Uncle Ben's site at Raglan¹⁷.

In the last quarter of the 20th century, several multinationals located new factories in Bathurst, presumably attracted by incentives including lower costs as well as access to raw materials. These new industries include Devro Pty Ltd, a manufacturer of sausage casing, and Uncle Ben's, a manufacturer of pet food. Their presence is part of a regional development pattern, with similar food-related industries in Blayney and Orange producing for national and international markets. These recently established industries, together with Edgell's, are among the main manufacturing industries in the Bathurst area at the present time in terms of employment and capitalisation and define the area's industrial profile as being mainly concerned with food processing¹⁸.

Alamein Walk, West Bathurst

World War II brought industries to Bathurst, most notably the Australian Defence Industry (ADI) munitions factory located at 396 Stewart Street (Blayney Road) which opened in 1942. By being built inland and in a dispersed manner, it was hoped they would be relatively safe from Japanese air attack. One hundred houses, described as "*Duration Houses*", or "*Duration Cottages*", were built around the same time, from 1942 to 1943, on the then northern edge of the city to provide for the influx of workers. The

Library of Australia, <http://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/3791295> and
<http://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/3791297>

16 B Hooker, 2006

17 Bathurst City Council, n.d. *Street Names*, Bathurst

18 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p. 8

names of the streets within this area are derived from battles, events and individuals from the war. Intended only as temporary houses, they were upgraded to “permanent homes” in 1946¹⁹. The area was originally known as Macquarie View²⁰.

Alamein is derived from the First and Second Battles of El Alamein from World War II. The First Battle of El Alamein, (1 July to 27 July 1942), was a battle of the Western Desert Campaign of World War II. The battle halted the furthest (and final) advance made by the Axis forces into Egypt, El Alamein being just over 50 miles from Alexandria²¹.

The Second Battle of El Alamein marked a significant turning point in the Western Desert Campaign of World War II. The battle lasted from 23 October to 5 November 1942. Success in the battle turned the tide in the North African Campaign. Allied victory at El Alamein ended Axis hopes of occupying Egypt, controlling access to the Suez Canal, and gaining access to the Middle Eastern oil fields. The defeat at El Alamein marked the end of Axis expansion in Africa²².

Alexander Street, West Bathurst

Also streets in Eglinton and Perthville, J A Alexander was Alderman of Bathurst City Council and died 8 June 1968²³. In 1877 a large number of ratepayers assembled in the town hall to discuss alternative ways to light the town with gas. Chaired by the Mayor, Edmund Webb, four proposals were produced with only one being carried. Aldermen D C Williamson and G Hulks moved that a second gas works be erected and Messrs J L Alexander and J Boyd countered with an amendment that a second gas works was inexpedient and unnecessary. The amendment was lost and the motion carried²⁴, (refer to Wark Parade for additional information on the Council gas works).

19 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p. 53

20 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 208

21 Wikipedia, 2008, *First Battle of El Alamein*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

22 Wikipedia, 2008, *Second Battle of El Alamein*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

23 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 237

24 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 2*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 108

Amber Close, Kelso

The name Amber being a mineral/gemstone name was selected for its links with the Gold Panner Motel, located near the Ashworth Estate and for the links with the Sommerville Collection. The gemstone/mineral theme has already been applied in the adjoining Ashworth Estate and so are consistent with that theme.

Antill Close, Windradyne

Henry Colden Antill, soldier and settler, was born on 1 May 1779 in New York. In 1799 he was promoted lieutenant and around this time became associated with, and friends of, Captain Lachlan Macquarie.

In 1809 he sailed to Australia with the 73rd Regiment, commanded by Macquarie. On arrival in Sydney on 1 January 1810, Antill was appointed aide-de-camp to the governor, and in 1811 was promoted to major of brigade. He accompanied the governor on his tours throughout the settled areas. In 1815 he was in the vice-regal party which officially opened the road to Bathurst. Antill was also a member of various committees concerned with the welfare of orphans, public schools and Aborigines. He was a director of the Bank of New South Wales in 1819 to 1821.

On 9 October 1818 at St Philip's Church, Sydney, he married Eliza Wills. In 1821 he retired from the army on half-pay. He settled first at Moorebank near Liverpool, and then in 1825 on his estate near Picton.

In 1844 Antill subdivided part of his estate on the north side of Stonequarry Creek and so made possible the founding of the town of Picton.

He died at Jarvisfield on 14 August 1852 and was buried in the family vault which he had built on his estate. His wife died on 30 September 1858 and was buried beside him²⁵.

Adopted by Council on 18 February 1976.

25 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Antill, Henry Colden (1779-1852)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Appleblossom Grove, Abercrombie

Named after the tree. The center of diversity of the genus *Malus*, (Appleblossom), is in eastern Turkey. The apple tree was perhaps the earliest tree to be cultivated, and its fruits have been improved through selection over thousands of years. Alexander the Great is credited with finding dwarfed apples in Asia Minor in 300 BC. Those he brought back to Macedonia might have been the progenitors of dwarfing root stocks. Winter apples, picked in late autumn and stored just above freezing, have been an important food in Asia and Europe for millennia, as well as in Argentina and in the United States and other commonwealth countries since the arrival of Europeans²⁶.

Adopted by Council on 13 December 1995.

Arcadia Place, Meadow Flat

Arcadia refers to a utopian vision of pastoralism and harmony with nature. The term is derived from the Arcadia which dates to Classical antiquity; the province's mountainous topography and sparse population of pastoralists later caused the word Arcadia to develop into a poetic byword for an idyllic vision of unspoiled wilderness.

Arlington Place, Eglinton

The name of the original home on the site, now demolished²⁷. The house was situated on land off Wellington Street and was the home of Mrs Hannah Adlam. When the property was sold, the house was demolished and the land was subdivided²⁸.

Adopted by Council on 21 March 1990.

²⁶ Wikipedia, 2009, *Apple*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

²⁷ Bathurst City Council, n.d. *Street Names*, Bathurst

²⁸ Peard, A. 2005, *Eglinton Voices*, Panorama Printing, Bathurst

Armitage Road, Kelso

Named after the property at the end of the road.

Gazetted on 12 February 1999.

Arnold Court, Kelso

William Arnold, known as Bill, was born in Hamilton NSW in 1904. Educated at schools in Newcastle and Hornsby, the Arnolds moved to Bathurst when Bill was 13, where he completed his education at Bathurst High School. He joined the congregation of All Saints Cathedral as a teenager where he became a server, a chorister and a Sunday school teacher.

Ordained as a priest in 1929, Bill's first parish as a rector was Hill End from 1931 to 1932, during the economic depression. He returned to Newcastle to marry Mary Drake. In 1932 the Arnolds moved to Condobolin, followed with West Wyalong from 1937. In 1940 Bill took up the parish of O'Connell. During WWII Bill sought leave to serve as a chaplain in the armed services. This request was declined.

The parishes of Oberon and O'Connell were combined in 1943 and the Arnolds moved to the Oberon Rectory. While at Oberon, Bill was installed as a canon of the Cathedral. From 1946 to 1949 Bill was Rector of Kelso and chaplain to Marsden School. He became Rector of Parkes from 1949 to 1960 and while here he was collated as an archdeacon.

From 1960 to 1964 Bill was Rector of East Orange, before moving back to Oberon. Bill was a member to many Diocean councils and committees. In 1974 the Arnolds retired to Mowl Village, Castle Hill, where he became the chaplain and also served as chaplain to other Anglican retirement villages. Bill died in 1983 and Mary in 2003. Their ashes were interred in the Memorial Garden outside All Saints Cathedral in Bathurst²⁹.

29 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

Augusta Close, Robin Hill

Named after the Masters Augusta Golf Course. The Augusta National Golf Club, located in the American city of Augusta, Georgia, is one of the most storied and exclusive golf clubs in the world. Founded by Bobby Jones and Clifford Roberts and designed by Alister MacKenzie on the site of a former indigo plantation, the club opened for play in January 1933. Since 1934 it has played host to the annual Masters Tournament, one of the four major championships in professional golf. It is currently ranked the number one course in *Golf Digest's* list of America's 100 greatest courses.

Augusta National is regarded as one of the most revered golf courses on the PGA Tour. Since the Masters is held at the same venue every year, patrons have the unique opportunity to become familiar with the course, something the other three rotating majors do not afford. The club itself invites a select few members to join each year, but it is not possible to request a membership directly.

The course is well known for its botanic beauty, being lined with stunning azaleas and hundred year old trees. As the Masters is held on the first weekend following the first full week in April, the trees and shrubs bordering the course are always in full bloom during the tournament. Each hole on the course is named after the tree or shrub with which it has become associated with³⁰.

Gazetted on 12 February 1999.

Banks Street, Bathurst

Henry Banks married Susannah Jane Potts at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Bathurst in November 1880. Henry was born circa 1848 and Susannah was born on 27 August 1859. They had 3 sons and 7 daughters. From the origins of their children's births, it appears they lived at West Macquarie, Bathurst and Sunny Corner. Susannah died on 30 January 1936 at Bathurst³¹. Henry died on 16 November 1913, aged 65 years³².

30 Wikipedia, 2009, *Augusta National Golf Club*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

31 Anonymous, n.d. Pottaroo's Place, <http://www.pottaroo.com>

32 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council,

Bant Street, South Bathurst

Formerly called Bent, Queen and King Streets and Church Lane. It is possible that there was a name change from “Bent” to “Bant” Street.

Ellis Bent, deputy judge advocate, grew up on the family estate of Moulsey in Surrey, England. Moulsey was later given by Ellis to his land grant in the Bringelly district. Ellis roomed in Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A., 1804; M.A., 1807), was called to the Bar in 1805, practised on the Northern Circuit, and was appointed deputy judge advocate in New South Wales as from 1 January 1809. He sailed with his wife and son in H.M.S. *Dromedary*, the ship carrying Lachlan Macquarie to his command, and the two men became close friends.

After their arrival Bent prepared for Macquarie a proclamation pursuant to the governor’s instructions concerning William Bligh. The fees of his court, which he insisted should be paid in sterling, supplemented his salary of £800. He was able to furnish his new house from the profits of brandy and wine which he had brought with him as a speculation. With government servants and horned cattle, which accompanied the 1,265 acres, (512 hectares), which Macquarie granted to him and the 800 acres, (324 hectares), adjacent to it, he reckoned that from stock breeding alone he would be receiving £1,000 a year by the end of 1813.

His official duties as judge advocate were diverse and extensive. He presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts. He also presided over the Vice-Admiralty Court and, until 31 December 1814, at the meeting twice a week of the bench of magistrates. In addition to this, he drew proclamations for the governor and otherwise assisted him.

Before he received notice of his dismissal, Ellis Bent had died on 10 November 1815. By that time he had become financially embarrassed, he was very ill and though his salary had been raised from £800 to £1,200 a year, he lost the bulk of the fees, amounting to about £2,000 a year, which he had received from the civil actions, now transferred to his brother’s jurisdiction. Reflections by Macquarie upon him, when the two men

had become completely estranged, have been invoked to support the allegation that the judge-advocate abused his office to his pecuniary advantage by disregarding the regulations governing promissory or “currency” notes.

He left his wife and five children, all under the age of eight, in a “very unprovided and destitute state”. This induced Macquarie with characteristic magnanimity, to commend them and the merits of the deceased to Bathurst, who in turn authorized the grant to Mrs Bent of a pension of £200 a year. Bent was buried in the cemetery now occupied in part by the Sydney Town Hall. His remains were disinterred and were removed in 1825 to Garden Island, of which he had been given a lease by Macquarie, and later to St Thomas’s, North Sydney³³.

In the 1940s, many resented Alderman Benjamin Bant’s successful efforts to rename the main stretch of road adjacent to the workshops, Bant Street after himself³⁴.

Gazetted on 9 September 1955.

Barker Circuit, Kelso

Theo Barker was born in Sydney in 1919. He moved to Bathurst in 1956 to lecture in history at Bathurst Teachers’ College and became head of the Department of History and Geography in 1979 at Mitchell CAE. Theo made a significant contribution to Bathurst and was a leading Australian historian.

The information below is taken from the “100 Lives of Bathurst”.

Theo was the man responsible for providing Bathurst with a comprehensive history, “A History of Bathurst”, Volumes 1 and 2. This rich record of Bathurst since its foundation in 1815 provides many local scholars and researchers of history with their first and best reference.

33 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, Bent, Ellis (1783-1815), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

34 Hagan, J, *People and Politics in Regional New South Wales: 1856 to the 1950s*, The Federation Press, Annandale, p. 187

Mr Barker came to Bathurst in 1956 as a lecturer in history at Bathurst Teachers' College and in 1970 joined the staff of Mitchell College of Advanced Education, (now Charles Sturt University), when it first began. He retired from teaching in 1979, then 60 years of age. It is during this period of retirement that his research and recording of Bathurst's history took place, leading to his extensive writings. Apart from "A History of Bathurst" he wrote "A Century of Echoes", "The Story of the Three Colleges" and "A Pictorial History of Bathurst".

Theo was a tireless worker and office bearer for the Bathurst District Historical Society Inc., being the Society's President on numerous occasions. He died on 6 August 2003 aged 84 years, before he was able to complete Volume 3 of the series "A History of Bathurst"³⁵. The completion of Volume 3 has now been passed on to Mr Christopher Morgan of Abercrombie House.

Barracks Lane, Bathurst

Barracks Lane appears on Deeds as the name of the lane off George Street, between Durham and Elizabeth Streets, (now part of the Elizabeth Street car park behind McDonalds). The lane was so named because of its proximity to the former Police Barracks, which were located on the site of the present Bathurst Panthers' Bowling Club, on William Street.

Greaves, in *The Story of Bathurst*, states that this was the region of vice where drunks would accumulate and generally be obnoxious and noisy³⁶.

Adopted by Council on 17 April 1989.

Bassett Drive, West Bathurst

William Frederick Bassett, a surgeon from London, came to Australia as ship's surgeon on the "Windsor" in 1851. His first appointment in the colony was as Assistant Colonial

35 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 200

36 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 32

Surgeon at the lunatic asylum in Parramatta³⁷.

Bassett was appointed public vaccinator on 14 June 1865. On 10 February 1870 Bassett was appointed visiting surgeon to Bathurst Gaol and on 4 October government medical officer at Bathurst. In Bathurst Bassett continued his interest in adult education and began classes in chemistry and is credited with starting the first classes in technical education in New South Wales outside the County of Cumberland.

As a full time resident master he was appointed teacher of chemistry in Bathurst in 1882. Bassett also was a vice-president of the Bathurst School of Arts for many years. His interest in education resulted in his membership of the inaugural council of All Saints College, Bathurst, which opened in 1873. He also became a much respected medical officer at the Convents of Mercy. His civic interests included negotiations, after the gaol was moved, to use the site for the formation of Machattie Park, named after another medico, of which Bassett was one of the first trustees.

In 1871 he was sworn in as a magistrate and sat on the local licensing bench for some years. In 1868 he helped to form a volunteer corps at Bathurst and was an honorary member at £1 a year³⁸. He became a member of the local Council and was Mayor from 1895 to 1896. During this time he took part in the Peoples Federation Convention³⁹.

Much respected throughout the Bathurst district for his yeoman service in humanitarian and educational spheres, he died on 25 March 1910 and was privately buried in the Anglican section of the Bathurst general cemetery⁴⁰.

Bassett moved into the house at 191 George Street, Bathurst, whose name the building now bears, in the early 1880s. The house was brought from Mr Read and was used by Dr Bassett as a school for the teaching of scientific and technical subjects⁴¹.

37 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 174

38 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1969, *Bassett, William Frederick, (1824-1910)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

39 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005

40 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1969

41 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory Database, *Bassett House*, Bathurst, 2007

Bayliss Street, Abercrombie

John Bayliss was granted land in Bathurst in 1830 and the Bayliss family have continued living in the area to present. Henry, a descendant, was internationally renowned journalist and editor of the Bathurst Times.

Bean Place, Llanarth

Charles Bean is possibly best remembered for the official histories of Australia in the First World War, of which he wrote six volumes and edited the remainder. Before this, Bean was Australia's official correspondent to the war. He was also the driving force behind the establishment of the Australian War Memorial. Bean was born on 18 November 1879 at Bathurst, New South Wales and his family moved to England when he was ten and completed his education there.

Bean returned to Australia in 1904 and was admitted to the New South Wales Bar. He travelled widely in NSW as a barrister's assistant and, struck by the outback way of life, wrote and illustrated a book, *The impressions of a new chum*. The book was never published but in mid 1907 much of its content appeared in a series run by the Sydney Morning Herald. In these articles Bean introduced a view of Australia, particularly its men, which foreshadowed much of what he would write about the AIF.

Bean joined the Sydney Morning Herald as a junior reporter in January 1908. He published several books before being posted to London in 1910. In 1913 he returned to Sydney as the Herald's lead writer. When the First World War began, Bean won an Australian Journalists Association ballot and became official correspondent to the AIF. He accompanied the first convoy to Egypt, landed at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 and began to make his name as a tireless, thorough and brave correspondent. He was wounded in August but remained on Gallipoli for most of the campaign.

He then reported on the Australians on the Western Front where his admiration of the AIF crystallised into a desire to memorialise their sacrifice and achievements. In addition to his journalism, Bean filled hundreds of diaries and notebooks, all with a view to writing a history of the AIF when the war ended. In early 1919 he led a historical mission to Gallipoli before returning to Australia and beginning work on the official history series that would consume the next two decades of his life.

Bean worked tirelessly on creating the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. He was present when the building opened on 11 November 1941 and became Chairman of the Memorial's board in 1952. He maintained a close association with the institution for the rest of his life.

During the Second World War, Bean liaised between the Chiefs of Staff and the press for the Department of Information. He became Chairman of the Commonwealth Archives Committee and was instrumental in creating the Commonwealth Archives. Between 1947 and 1958 he was Chairman of the Promotion Appeals Board of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and continued to write.

Bean received a number of honorary degrees and declined a knighthood. He married Ethel Young in 1921 and the couple adopted a daughter. Bean, one of the most admired Australians of his generation, died after a long illness in Concord Repatriation Hospital in 1968⁴².

Adopted by Council on 22 April 1981.

Beavis Place, Llanarth

Leslie Ellis Beavis, army officer, was born on 25 January 1895 at Bathurst. Beavis was educated at the Bathurst District School and was a member of the New South Wales contingent of school cadets sent to England in 1911 for the coronation of King George V. In March 1913 Beavis entered the Royal Military College. Appointed lieutenant in the Australian Imperial Force, he sailed for the Middle East in November 1915 with the 5th Field Artillery Brigade.

After service in Egypt, Beavis reached the Western Front in April 1916. His qualities were soon recognised and in July he was given command of the 12th Battery, 4th F.A.B., and promoted to captain.

42 Australian War Memorial, 2009, Who's Who in Australian Military History: Charles Edwin Woodrow (C E W) Bean, www.awm.gov.au

Promoted to colonel on 2 November 1939, he transferred to the A.I.F. in April 1940 and embarked for the Middle East next month. He rapidly assumed increasingly senior supply positions on the staff of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Blamey and on 17 December was promoted temporary brigadier and made director of ordnance services.

Returning with the A.I.F. to Australia on 6 April 1942, Beavis was promoted temporary major general and appointed master-general of the ordnance, in which post he was the senior officer responsible for the logistic support of the army at home and abroad. From 1952 to 1954 Beavis held the position of Australian high commissioner to Pakistan. He was honorary colonel of the Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps in 1954 to 1960.

In retirement he took an interest in the affairs of the Citizen Military Forces and the Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia. Beavis died on 27 September 1975 in the Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg, Melbourne and was given a military funeral⁴³.

Adopted by Council on 17 December 1980.

Bell Place, Kelso

William Bell was the son of a convict. He and his mother, Martha Bell, arrived in Port Jackson on 10 January 1814 on the Navy's brig "Kangaroo". William, aged 21, married Sarah Drake, aged 16, on 16 October 1832 in the St James Church, Sydney. Sarah was also the child of a convict.

In 1832 William became the licensee of the "Good Woman Hotel" in Campbell Street, Sydney. Around 1836, the Bell family moved to Queen Charlotte's Vale, now known Perthville.

William worked as a licensee, carrier and farmer. From 1850, William commenced a lime burning business at Limestone Flat, which lasted 27 years.

43 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1993, *Beavis Leslie Ellis, (1895-1975)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

William and Sarah were married for 56 years. When William died on 9 December 1888, his obituary stated that he was the oldest resident, aged 76 years. He had lived in the city for 55 years, had 21 children and at the time of his death, he had 98 grandchildren and 24 great grand children. Sarah died the following year in 1889 on 14 September. They are interred at the Bathurst Cemetery and William is recorded as Life 41 in the "100 Lives of Bathurst"⁴⁴.

Bentinck Street, Bathurst

It is likely that this street commemorates some member of the prominent British political family with the same name. Lord William Bentinck, Governor of India, from 1828 to 1835, seems the likeliest. The street was originally called Bentwyck which may have been a spelling mistake. At unknown times it was changed to Bentwick and finally Bentinck Street⁴⁵.

Lord William Bentinck was born on 14 September 1774, Bulstrode, Buckinghamshire, England. Bentinck entered the army and was British governor-general of Bengal from 1828 to 1833 and of India from 1833 to 1835. He made important administrative reforms in the Indian government and society. He reformed finances, opened up judicial posts to Indians, and suppressed practices such as suttee, (widow burning), and thuggee, (ritual murder by robbery gangs). He also made the English language the basis of education in India. The innovations carried out while he was in office were milestones in creating a much more involved style of leadership that the westernization of Indian society and culture. Bentinck died June 17, 1839, Paris, France⁴⁶.

Beyers Place, Kelso

Hugo Louis Beyers was born in Posen, Poland on 10 September 1840. Between 1853 and 1855 the Posen region suffered bad harvests which prompted a large emigration movement. In 1853, at the age of 13 and after the death of his parents, Beyers left

44 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 88

45 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 170

46 Encyclopedia Britannica, n.d. Lord William Bentinck, <http://www.britannica.com>

Poland to search for gold in California. On arrival in New York he discovered that he was considered too young to travel overland to California. He left New York to travel to Australia by ship. He followed a series of gold rushes around Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. During this time he had prospected in Hill End and returned there after making money in New Zealand⁴⁷.

Beyers persevered believing that there was rich gold to be found at Hawkins Hill and began a partnership with Bernhard Holtermann in 1858. After the discovery of the Beyers & Holtermann Nugget in 1871, Beyers continued to live in the unpretentious cottage in Clarke Street, Hill end, which still stands today and bears his name⁴⁸.

Beyers married Mary Emmett at All Saints Church, Bathurst, on 22 February 1868. At the same ceremony Bernard Otto Holtermann married Mary's sister Harriet. In partnership with Holtermann, Beyers operated one of the richest reef mines on the Hill End goldfield.

Beyers, Holtermann and a third partner, Richard Kerr, commenced sinking a shaft in 1866. As they developed the mine Holtermann carried out various other business ventures to feed capital into the venture and Beyers worked at weekends as a barber. The mine began to provide a rich return in 1871.

Louis and Mary had seven children Sylvia, Gertrude Harriet Adeline, Oswald Arthur Bernard Hugo, Letita Mary Aurora, Clare Victoria Matilda, Theodore Greville McCulloch and Belvenah Clorinda Lou. Mary died in 1883.

Beaufoy Merlin photographed the front and rear of Louis and Mary's house in Clarke Street in 1872. The house presented as a very neat hipped-roof cottage of Mid-Victorian vernacular design and was almost identical to its current configuration. The front boundary of the property was defined by a neat picket fence with arrow shaped picket tops and posts with carved capitals. A tall and elegant brick chimney sat against the northern side of the house and a simple picket fence separated the front yard from the rear. The rear of the house presented with a skillion-roofed verandah and a neat cottage garden. The kitchen chimney was clad in flat iron sheets.

47 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory Database, *Beyer's Cottage*, Bathurst, 2007

48 H Hodge, 1973, *The Hill End Story – Book 1*, Hill End Publications, Adamstown Heights NSW, p. 115

Beyers served as Alderman of the Hill End Borough Council from 1875 to 1877 and served as Mayor until he was elected to the New South Wales Legislative Assembly in 1877. He represented the Goldfields West Division until 1880 and the Mudgee Division until 1885. He was elected to Council again in 1885. He served a total of 8 terms as Mayor. In 1877 Beyers imported trees from Europe at his own expense to develop the avenue in Hill End that now bears his name.

Beyers had in 1876 purchased a fourth share in the estate of William Hutchinson of Sydney. This comprised properties in Pitt, King, Campbell and Fort Streets Sydney, a farm called Golden Grove at Bong Bong and a small property at Bargo. He held interest in these properties until his death. He also evidently held some property at Long Bay and retained blocks of land at Hill End.

On 16 December 1893 Hugo Louis Beyers mortgaged his Hill End property to the New South Wales Mont de Piete Deposit and Investment Company Limited. On 2 July 1894 the estate of Hugo Louis Beyers was transmitted to William Mornington Palmer and the mortgage was discharged. On 1 November of the same year the property was sold to William Clark Marshall, miner of Hill End. On 13 December 1897 Marshall mortgaged the property to Edmund Tom Webb and William Henry Webb, storekeepers of Bathurst. Beyers left Hill End in February 1897 with his sons Theodore and Oswald, and daughters Clare and Sylvia to take up gold prospecting in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. On his departure from Hill End the citizens of the town presented him with an illuminated address. Beyers and his sons appear to have scratched out a meagre existence until Louis died at Mount Morgan in the Western Australian goldfields on 28 May 1910 after a series of strokes.

During 'Back to Hill End Week' celebrations held in 1932 it was proposed by W. F. Hodge to rename Tambaroora Road 'from the Royal Hotel to the top of Fishers' Hill' to Beyers Avenue in memory of Hugo Louis Beyers.

During the twentieth century the house on Lot 1 Section 18 was occupied by a number of Hill End families. These included the Holloways and Fitzsimmons.

The property was resumed as Crown Land and gazetted as part of the Hill End Historic

Site on 2 July 1971⁴⁹.



Figure 2: Beyers Cottage, Clarke Street, Hill End⁵⁰

Birch Close, Kelso

Birch is the name of any tree of the genus *Betula* in the family *Betulaceae*, closely related to the beech/oak family, *Fagaceae*. Birch species are generally small to medium size trees or shrubs, mostly of temperate climates. The simple leaves may be toothed or pointed. The fruit is a small samara. The common name birch is derived from an old Germanic root, *birka*. The botanic name *Betula* originates from Latin.

The birch is considered a national tree of Russia where it used to be worshipped as a goddess during the Green Week in early June. The birch tree is also New Hampshire's state tree.

Birch trees are associated with the Tír na nÓg, the land of the dead and the Sidhe, in Gaelic folklore, and frequently appear in Scottish, Irish, and English folksongs and ballads in association with death, or fairies, or returning from the grave⁵¹.

49 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory Database, *Beyer's Cottage*, Bathurst, 2007

50 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007

51 Wikipedia, 2009, *Birch*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

Blacket Close, Windradyne

Named after Arthur Blaket, who was born in Southwark, Surrey, in 1848. Blaket's family immigrated to Sydney in 1858. Arthur's uncle was the renowned colonial architect Edmund Blaket, who immigrated to Australia 16 years before Arthur. After graduating, Arthur was made a deacon in 1872 and was priested in 1873. As a deacon, he was appointed curate for two years in the parish of St Thomas', St Leonards, North Sydney. He married Frances Armytage in 1872 at Petersham.

Blacket was Rector of Grenfell from 1873 to 1875. They moved to Carcoar where he was the rector from 1875 to 1876. When they arrived at the Kelso parsonage, it was 50 years old and in a very poor condition. Arthur therefore involved his uncle, Edmund, in the design of the new rectory, built in 1878⁵². In 1848 the All Saints Anglican church was built in Bathurst to the design by Edmund which became a Cathedral in 1870⁵³. The sum of £800 was raised by public subscription by Mr Sloman for the bells required for the bell tower. Blaket also designed the bell tower, (refer to Sloman Place for a history of the bells)⁵⁴.

Arthur's wife, Frances, at the age of 35, died a week after giving birth to Norman, their seventh child. She was buried with her two children at the edge of the Kelso Cemetery.

Arthur sailed for England for health reasons and to gain further experience. After returning to Australia, Blaket married Flora MacIntosh in Sydney in 1883 and left Kelso for Blayney where he was rector from 1884 to 1885. They then moved to Windsor where Arthur was rector from 1885 to 1890.

Blacket then participated in a mission to Melbourne and he and Flora left here to London in preparation to join Bishop Stuart's mission in Persia. In 1904 he became Curate of St Mark's parish, Blackburn, Lancashire, before becoming Vicar of St Peter's parish, Derby from 1904 to 1913. In 1913, he took up his last parish at Carlton, Curlieu, Leicestershire.

52 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

53 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, "All Saint's Cathedral Group"

54 Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2001, State Heritage Register - Bathurst Cathedral Bells, <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>

Flora died there in 1927. Arthur retired to Wigston the following year at the age of 79. He remarried for the third time, to Winifred Herrick, who was 52 years his junior, in Knighton in 1930. Blacket died in Wigston in March, 1935⁵⁵.

Blackman Circuit, Kelso

James Blackman, farmer and explorer, was born in Kent, England in 1792. Blackman was one of ten farmers settled by Governor Lachlan Macquarie at Bathurst in March 1818. The other farmers included his brother John, William Lee, George Cheshire, Thomas Kite, Richard Mills, John Abbott, John Nevill, Thomas Swanbrooke and John Godden. Each was allowed fifty acres, (20 ha), on the river flats and a town allotment of two acres (.8 ha). In September 1819 James Blackman became superintendent of convicts at Bathurst at a salary of £50 and held that office until 1821.

In 1820 he marked out a road from Bathurst to Wallerawang and in 1821, with three companions, explored a route from Bathurst to the Cudgegong River. He crossed the Turon River, travelled northeast to the Crudene and reached the Cudgegong about 80 km from Bathurst. He then went through Aaron's Pass, named after his Aboriginal servant, followed the Cudgegong for about 42 km and came to the Burrundulla Swamps. William Lawson followed Blackman's route later in the year. Blackman is considered by some the discoverer of Mudgee. In 1822 Blackman and Lawson traced out a route from Wallerawang to Dabee, near Rylstone.

Blackman also played a leading part in opening up the Orange district and the Wellington valley. John Oxley had passed through this country on his way to the Lachlan in 1817. It is probable that Blackman was with Oxley on his journey in 1818 to Port Macquarie where his map shows 'Blackman's Point'. Prior to 1846, Orange had been called Blackman's Swamp.

By 1828 James Blackman held 1148 acres, (465 ha), at Bathurst. He had 170 cattle and 850 sheep. In 1840 he received 640 acres, (259 ha), at Cooyal near Mudgee and lived there for twenty years. He died at Mudgee on 22 March 1868. He married Mary John in

55 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

July 1815. They had five sons and three daughters⁵⁶.

Blacks Mill Lane, O'Connell

Originally part of the Blacks family estate, a mill located on the property called Blacks Mill, hence the naming of the road. The road was named circa 1995.

Bluegum Close, Kelso

The veneer from the blue gum species has become increasingly popular with furniture designers and architects. Marketed as blush, the wood has a pinkish hue. The general characteristics of the tree include a pink or pale yellow brown heartwood. The grain is often interlocked and the texture can be medium coarse. The trees yield the oil but the timber itself is without odor or taste. Gum veins in some trees can affect the look of the grain.

In addition to residential furniture and architectural woodwork, uses include pallets, fence posts, general construction, utility plywood, flooring, pulp and paper products, lumber and veneer. While its heartwood is moderately resistant to decay, the sapwood is liable to attack by termites and powder post beetles.

In South Africa, the trees are used for timber and paper pulp. The prolific nature of the tree has a downside as in some areas where it has been transplanted, its rapid growth has been seen as encroachment on the native species.

Blue gum is also planted as an ornamental tree.

Species of the Bluegum include the Southern blue gum, Tasmanian blue gum, Australian blue gum, blue gum, blush. At maturity, the tree can reach 250 feet, but average height is 150 feet with trunk diameters of 3 to 5 feet⁵⁷.

⁵⁶ Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Blackman, James*, (1792?-1868), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

⁵⁷ The Free Library, 2009. *Blue Gum Tree Yields Blush Wood*, <http://www.thefreelibrary.com>

Bonnor Street, Kelso

George John Bonnor, cricketer, was born on 25 February 1855 at Bathurst. It is likely that Bonnor was the biggest hitter in cricket history. Bonnor hit one ball over the pavilion at Kennington Oval, drove another 155 metres, and hit another so high that he and his partner ran 3 before it was caught. He played with Victoria until 1885 when he transferred to New South Wales.

Bonnor played in seventeen Test matches against England, touring England five times. In 1880 he scored 145 runs averaging 9 each innings. In 1882 he made 815 runs averaging 20 with a top score of 122 not out, 937 averaging 19 in 1884, 581 averaging 19 in 1886, and 1204 runs averaging 19 in 1888 when he was second in the batting averages to P S McDonnell.

In Test matches Bonnor scored 512 runs at an average of 16 with a highest score of 128. An excellent outfielder, he had no superior in his returns to the wicket. He could throw the ball further than any other player of his day, regularly sending it over 110 metres. While travelling to England in 1880 he made a wager of £100 with a fellow passenger that his first throw in England would be more than 91 metres. He won the bet by throwing the ball 105 metres.

In his last years Bonnor suffered from a heart condition, but carried on business as a produce buyer. He died a bachelor, at East Orange on 27 June 1912 and was buried in the Baptist cemetery⁵⁸.

Boundary Road, South Bathurst

A boundary change on 24 May 1850 saw the official limit of Bathurst in a south westerly direction being Boundary Road which was so called because it was the boundary between Bathurst and Major General Stewart's Mount Pleasant estate⁵⁹. This remained as the city boundary with Abercrombie Shire until 1 October 1977.

58 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1969, *Bonnor, George John, (1885-1912)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

59 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 170

Bradwardine Road, West Bathurst

Origin unknown. Further information required. If you know about the origins of this Street name please contact Council.

Brilliant Street, Bathurst

Richard Mills, one of the 10 original settlers to whom Governor Macquarie granted 80 acres each at Kelso, bred stallions which were called "hunters". These horses were bred for the Bathurst Hunt Club and were a cross between a thoroughbred and a workhorse. Two of the stallions were named "Brilliant" and "Rocket" which subsequently led to the street names of Brilliant and Rocket Streets. They were the foundation sires for the Bathurst Hunt Club.

Brocks Skyline, Mount Panorama

Peter Brock was named "King of the Mountain" as he had 9 Bathurst 1000 victories and more pole positions and more race victories than any other driver since the inception of the Australian Touring Car championship in 1960.

He was awarded Australian Medal in 1980 in recognition of his contribution to motorsport and road safety.

The name Peter Brock is synonymous with motorsport on a global scale. The Autosport magazine revealed "The 20 Most exciting Drivers- Ever" which Peter featured at number 14 alongside such people as Fangio, Senna, Moss and Ascari. It was his humble modesty in accepting the honour that further enhances his legendary appeal.

Brock had an extensive list of career highlights that are unsurpassed both on and off the track but it was the charisma of the man himself and his ability to meet any challenge with optimistic enthusiasm that stood him apart from the rest.

Peter's audience crosses many demographics and his own attitude reflects a social responsibility and vision to reach out and touch them all in what can only be described

as having a profound but positive impact. Brock was constructive in spreading the road safety message as an ambassador and spokesperson for his many loyal sponsors who supported him throughout his career including Mobil, Holden, Armor, Bridgestone, and others.

Peter was a board member of the Australian Grand Prix Corporation and Chairman of the Handbrake Turn Program (Foundation for Young Australians). In 2000 Brock accepted an invitation from the Australian Olympic Committee to be an Athlete Liaison Officer during the Sydney Olympic Games. As an official member of the Australian Olympic Team he provided support, encouragement, motivation and inspiration to the athletes in their challenge to maximise performance. He fulfilled this role again at the Athens Olympics in 2004⁶⁰.

Brock was killed when his car failed to take a hairpin bend east of Perth on 8 September 2006⁶¹. Family members and friends have paid tribute to motor racing champion Peter Brock at a state funeral in Melbourne. Thousands of people, including fans, packed St Paul's Anglican Cathedral to farewell Peter. Many of those who gathered dressed in Brock's racing team colours and a number carried banners paying tribute to his life⁶².
Gazetted on 9 October 1998.

Brooke Moore Avenue, Mitchell

Named after Dr John Brooke Moore, who practiced in Bathurst for many years. There is also Brooke Moore Oval, east of the Bathurst Cemetery, adjoining Alexander Street, named after the doctor.

The Brooke Moore Centre at 142 William Street, Bathurst, occupies the site on the corner of William and Keppel streets on land originally granted to the Wesleyan/Methodist church. The chapel, (next door to the Brooke Moore Centre), was formally opened in 1837. A Mission House was built beside the chapel in 1838 to accommodate single ministers. This original building remains as part of the now two storey building at

60 Peter Brock Foundation, 2009, <http://www.peterbrockfoundation.com.au>

61 ABC, *Rally Organisers to Pay Tribute to Peter Brock*, <http://images.google.com.au>

62 ABC News Online, 19 September 2006, *Tributes Flow at Brock Funeral*,
<http://www.abc.net.au/news/newsitems/200609/s1744348.htm>

the front of the centre.

During the late eighteenth century a community steadily developed in South Bathurst and the Methodist church constructed a new church to serve this community. The Thompson Memorial School Church held its first service in 1885. It was decided that the second minister from William Street would be the incumbent at South Bathurst and a parsonage was required. "Hollydene" became the home of the Minister. The old parsonage was let to Dr John Brooke Moore, who came to Bathurst in 1887 and it was later sold to him. It ultimately became well known to the people of Bathurst as the home and surgery of Dr John Brooke Moore and his son.

After purchasing the old Methodist parsonage Dr John Brooke Moore added the second floor in 1900, designed by local architect J J Copeman, and conducted his practice from there. His son Dr Brooke Moore continued the practice from the same house and lived in it until the last few weeks of his life. He died in 1968. Both Dr John Brooke Moore and his son were leading citizens in Bathurst and feature prominently in the history of the city. In 1968 Brooke Moore died and his heirs converted the premises to the present small business centre in 1977⁶³.

Browning Street, Bathurst (previously Lort Street)

One of two naval officers, during the considerable activity by the Royal Navy on the Australian coast in the nineteenth century, was Commander John Lort Stokes. It is likely that Lort Street, (now Browning Street), is a name from this naval sequence⁶⁴.

John Stokes, an explorer and hydrographer, entered the navy in the *Prince Regent* in 1824 and was soon transferred to the brig *Beagle*, in which he served for eighteen years, becoming midshipman in 1825, mate and assistant surveyor in 1831, lieutenant in 1837 and commander in 1841.

After marine surveys of South America in 1826 to 1832 and the voyage around the world described by Charles Darwin in 1833 to 1836, the *Beagle* was sent under Commander

63 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory Database, *Brooke Moore Centre*, Bathurst, 2007

64 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 170

John Wickham to survey Australian waters, arriving in December 1837. During the survey of the Timor Sea in 1839 Stokes was entrusted with the closer examination of what is now the Northern Territory coast. He was the first to discover and name the Victoria River and Port Darwin, commemorating his old shipmate.

While examining Point Pearce in December 1839, Stokes was speared in the shoulder by Aboriginals, but recovered from his wound and in March 1841 succeeded Wickham in command of the *Beagle*. Between June and August of that year he surveyed part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, indulging whenever possible by making excursions inland. He named the Flinders and Albert rivers, and between them the Plains of Promise⁶⁵.

Burgess Place, Windradyne

Sergeant Arthur Bolwell Burgess, born 20 May 1917 in Bathurst, was a pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II. He enlisted on 14 October 1940 at Sydney.

Arthur was reported lost on operations on 4 April 1942 while a pilot for the 457 Squadron and is commemorated in perpetuity by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and the World War II Nominal Roll⁶⁶.

The records at the Australian War Memorial database and the National Archives of Australia contain copies of the original telegram informing Arthur's parents of the London Air Ministry's presumption of their son's death and subsequent correspondence.

Arthur's father, Arthur Senior, responded to the Department of Air on 21 April 1942 requesting they expedite more definite news of their son. A reply letter came on 6 May 1942 of which the contents are repeated below.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL REPORT

SPITFIRE VB. AB.994 – MISSING FROM OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY ON 4.4.42 ----- AUS.402726 SGT BURGESS, A.B.

65 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Stokes, John Lort, (1812 – 1885)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

66 Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Arthur Bolwell Burgess, <http://www.cwgc.org>

1. *With reference to my signal A.99 dated 4.4.42., I have to report that the above mentioned aircraft was one of 12 spitfires which were airborne at 09.45 hours on 4.4.42., on an operational Sortie over enemy occupied territory.*
2. *The target was reached with the Bombers (12 Bostons) at St. Omer at 20,000 feet.*
3. *The Pilot was definitely seen to be in his allotted place in the formation on approaching the target at St. Omer.*
4. *At this stage considerable Flak was experienced and the escort later attacked by enemy aircraft.*
5. *Sgt. Burgess was not seen again and it is therefore not known if he was wounded.*

(Signed) W. Marsden Flight Lieutenant

Arthur Senior responded to the Department of Air on 16 November 1942 stating that *“they (the Military) have failed to locate my son and from a military point of view, presume him “believed to be killed”*. The letter went on to say that both Mr and Mrs Bugress refused to accept he was deceased and *“that he is either hiding, being befriended, ill in some hospital or held a prisoner”*. In light of the above, Arthur Senior requested that the matter of his son’s presumed death be deferred for a period of 6 months.

A response letter stated that a report had been received from the overseas headquarters of the Royal Australian Air Force, London and went on to say *“The report states that all efforts by the Missing Research and Enquiry Service Operating in France to find any trace of your son’s aircraft or to establish whether his body was ever recovered for burial, have proved unsuccessful. It is reluctantly concluded that nothing more definite will now be received”*⁶⁷.

The above correspondence between Arthur Senior and the Department of Air illustrates how difficult losing a loved one during the war would have been, especially when there was no opportunity for closure. It is so important that the memory of such people live on in perpetuity for their ultimate sacrifice for their county.

67 Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Arthur Bolwell Burgess, <http://www.cwgc.org>

Busby Street, South Bathurst

George Busby, (1798 – 1870), was a surgeon at Bathurst, son of John and Margaret nee Wilson⁶⁸. He was the third medical officer appointed by Government⁶⁹.

As one of the first settlers in the town of Bathurst, George Busby is credited with owning the first brick house. He was appointed Medical Officer in charge of the first hospital, a small wooden building built in 1824 for prisoners, convicts and soldiers in Bentinck Street. He had a reputation at the hospital for treating convicts and soldiers fairly.

As Bathurst developed into a free settlement the hospital became more a place for the poor, a place to go and die. Busby worked hard to improve standards and was credited with contributing his own money to assist patients.

Busby was one of the directors of the first Bathurst Bank. His medical profession came in handy when money was transported in the days of bushrangers. In one letter to the Bank of Australia the following request was made:

“I am instructed by the Directors of the Bathurst Bank to request that you will have the goodness to forward by the first mail the sum of £50 Sterling in small silver to be packed in a small box and addressed to Dr. Busby, Bathurst, marked medicine...”⁷⁰.

The 1860 Bathurst Parish map identifies 100 acres on the southern side of Busby Street as being in the ownership of George Busby.

Byrne Close, Kelso

Joseph Patrick Byrne (1843-1901) was born on 18 June 1843 in Dublin.

He studied at St Lawrence O’Toole College and then at the Rauen Seminary. Ordained

68 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Busby, George, (1798 – 1870)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

69 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 22

70 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 134

there in 1865 he accompanied the newly-appointed first bishop of Bathurst, Dr Matthew Quinn to Australia.

Byrne was instrumental in the establishment of Australia's first seminary in Bathurst and St Stanislaus College .

He succeeded Quinn as Bishop of the Bathurst Diocese in 1885. He ruled the Bathurst diocese for fifteen years complementing the work of his predecessor. He was also known for establishing the St Vincent de Paul Society.

Callaghan Close, Windradyne

James Joseph Callaghan, a school teacher, was born on 25 March 1850 at Mulgoa, NSW. James attended the Roman Catholic school at Hartley in 1854 to 1862, then at Bathurst, where he became a pupil teacher until 1867. He was a student for a year, then taught at St Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, until March 1870.

Callaghan gave all his savings to his father and went to Sydney. He worked as a private tutor but soon joined the staff of the *Freeman's Journal*. At St Patrick's Church, Sydney, he married Mary Teresa Graves on 6 May 1871. He gave up a well paid position in 1873 to fulfil his ambition to teach.

Callaghan went to the Armidale Catholic School in January 1874. The following year he was transferred to Nundle and was briefly correspondent for the *Maitland Mercury*. In 1880 he moved to West Maitland and also taught in the Evening Public School. When state aid ended in 1883, he transferred to the Department of Public Instruction and taught at Hamilton, Newcastle. As the school grew to become a superior public school, he nursed grievances at the slowness of his promotions and other departmental conflicts and in 1894 attempted to use a member of parliament to advance his interests.

Callaghan quickly became prominent in the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Association formed in 1899. He was vice president in 1902 to 1903, then president until December 1904. Callaghan was long remembered for his teaching abilities: his formative influence was acknowledged by educators such as Karl Cramp and C. B. Newling. He was also remembered for his hatred of smoking. He put much of his energy into evening teaching, debating clubs, and the Hamilton Mechanics' Institute.

Callaghan retired on 31 December 1906 on account of poor health and, survived by his wife and by thirteen of their sixteen children, died of cerebral haemorrhage associated with renal disease on 13 September 1908 at his home at Newtown, Sydney. He was buried in the Roman Catholic section of Rookwood cemetery⁷¹.

Camidge Close, Kelso

Charles Camidge, an Anglican bishop, was born on 2 October 1837 at Nether Poppleton, Yorkshire, England. Educated at St Peter's School, York, and Wadham College, Oxford (B.A., 1860; M.A., 1863; D.D., 1887), he was made deacon on 31 December 1860 and priested on 22 December 1861 by Archbishop Longley of York. On 3 July 1862 at Sheffield he married Laura Carow Sanderson, daughter of a wealthy merchant.

A moderate churchman, he was recommended for the diocese of Bathurst in NSW by the Evangelical Bishop Hill of Sodor and Man. He was consecrated on 18 October 1887 in Westminster Abbey and was tendered a choral farewell in York Minster.

Enthroned at Bathurst on 3 January 1888, Camidge searchingly reorganized his huge diocese of 73,000 square miles, (189,069 km²), and encouraged bush clergy to conduct services in numerous small centres, thereby dramatically increasing the official attendance figures for the diocese. He elevated the standards of church music, resuscitated the offices and expounded the duties of rural dean and archdeacon, stiffened the examination for ordinands, and in 1891 amended the patronage ordinance to permit episcopal presentation to all vacant cures.

In 1900 to 1907 a dispute engineered by Dr J. T. Marriott, incumbent of All Saints Cathedral, Bathurst, which involved the conflicting cathedral and parochial functions of that church, undermined Camidge's failing health. In July 1902 he took a cruise to Vancouver, Canada, and in 1904 to 1905 another to Western Australia. In January 1906 he visited England after his episcopal concession had facilitated a settlement at All Saints. On the advice of Revs F. H. Champion and E. H. Lea he established the Brotherhood of

71 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Callaghan, James*, (1850 - 1908), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

the Good Shepherd in January 1902, to minister in the isolated parts of the diocese. He purchased the site of Brotherhood House, Dubbo, which he opened and dedicated in September 1905. A Freemason, Camidge was grand chaplain of the United Grand Lodge of NSW in 1888 to 1889. He preached and spoke frequently in Sydney, and as senior bishop in Australia acted as primate in 1909 to 1910.

He died suddenly on 5 May 1911 at Bishops Court, Bathurst, and was buried in the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church, Kelso⁷².

Cangoura Street, Windradyne

This was a property name associated with the Suttor Family of Brucedale.

William Suttor, son of George, purchased “Cangoura” in 1852, a 5,000 acre property, (2024 ha), which adjoined “Alloway Bank” on Eleven Mile Drive. William lived at Cangoura after 1873 and until 1891⁷³.

Many of the district’s large country homes were built in the later half of the nineteenth century. These included “Littlebourne” for Francis Lord, “Esrom” for R D Barton, “Mount Pleasant” for J H Stewart, “Leeholme” and “Karralee” for the Lees, “Bathampton” for J N Gilmour, “Pine Hills”, “Cangoura” and “Bradwardine” for the Suttors, “Moreauvia” for John Palmer and “Hathrop” for Edmund Webb. Most of these homes were designed by architects Gell, Sadlier and the Blackhouse brothers. Sydney architects Rowe and Thorne are also often mentioned⁷⁴.

Carbine Close, Windradyne

Named after the 1890 Melbourne Cup winner.

Carbine and, later, Phar Lap hold legendary status in the annals of the Australian turf largely because of their deeds in the Melbourne Cup. It was the cup that set the seal

72 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Camidge, Charles*, (1837-1911), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

73 About NSW, William Henry Suttor, <http://about.nsw.gov.au>

74 Greaves, B. 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p.55

on their careers although both also achieved international success. Carbine was a highly successful stallion in Australia and England and Phar Lap with his win in the Agua Caliente Handicap in New Mexico, then the world's richest race.

It is a mystery why Carbine was given the nickname "Old Jack", which seemed more fitting for an ordinary cart horse, should have become popular with Carbine, who was neither old nor ordinary when he won the 1890 Melbourne Cup. Carbine, by the imported English stallion Musket, was originally named Mauser, which was changed before he started racing.

Carbine was a star from the time he first raced, unbeaten from five starts as a two year old in New Zealand where he was bred and, at his first start in Australia, he finished an unlucky second in the 1888 Victoria Derby. The colt then won the VRC Flying Stakes on Oaks day after which his New Zealand owner Dan O'Brien sold him at auction for 3,000 guineas to Donald Wallace.

Carbine won eight of his next 11 starts as a three year old, including the Sydney Cup. He had his first attempt at the Melbourne Cup as a four year old, finishing second to Bravo after suffering a split heel but recovered to win his second Sydney Cup the following autumn.

Jack Pollard's book *Australian Horse Racing* records that "*few sporting events have captured public imagination as Carbine's bid to carry 10 stone 5 pounds, (65 kilograms), did that year, 1890.*" Before a crowd variously estimated at between 85,000 and 100,000, Carbine won easily in record time and set a weight carrying record that still stands.

Carbine strained a ligament preparing for the 1891 cup in which he was weighted at 10 stone, 12 pounds, (69 kilos), and did not race again. He retired with 33 wins, six seconds and three thirds and only once unplaced from 43 starts.

At stud, Carbine sired more than 200 winners and his progeny included Wallace, a Victoria Derby winner and champion stallion in his own right, and the English Derby winner Spearmint⁷⁵.

75 Bourke, T. 5 November 2002, *The Age*, The Magnificent Seven, <http://www.theage.com.au>

Gazetted on 3 December 1976.

Cardew Close, Bathurst

Cardew Close is named after a surveyor, John Hayden Cardew, who came to Australia on the R.M.S. *Renown*, and was born in 1852⁷⁶. The Cardew family is connected by marriage to the Steel Family of Rockley, New South Wales⁷⁷.

Cardew, a civil engineer and licensed surveyor, was in charge of all the surveys for the development of the sewerage scheme in and around Sydney between 1883 to 1886 and then entered into private practice at 163 King Street, Sydney. Cartographic material held by the National Library of Australia illustrate that Cardew undertook surveying in Hornsby in 1886, Bowral in 1886 and 1897, Leichhardt in 1892, Blacktown, Redfern, Croydon and Homebush in 1893, Stockton in 1894, Manly in 1885, Coogee and Waverly in 1886, Eveleigh in 1886, Annandale in 1887, Newtown in 1888, Moss Vale in 1899, Mosman in 1900, Neutral Bay in 1900 and 1904, Petersham in 1901, Cabarita in 1904, and Rose Bay in 1904 and 1907.

In the 1880s the Bathurst Council was faced with the issue of constant litigation as a result of the badly constructed streets and large sums being spent on compensation. As a result, the Council hired Cardew to alter and realign street levels within the city. With a staff of surveyors and cartographers, he started in January 1886 and drawings were completed and presented to the Council on 21 July 1886.

Cardew stated that the street alignments had been checked, and in some cases altered, enabling kerbing and guttering to be laid with precision. The positive outcomes of the realignment included improved construction of building, demolition of houses unfit for habitation and the implementation of an extensive tree planting program⁷⁸.

Cardew also published *“The Australian pocket manual of surveying”* for the use of

76 ACT Government, 2009, Cardew Crescent, <http://www.actpla.act.gov.au>

77 State Library of New South Wales, 2007, Cardew Family, <http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au>

78 Barker, T, 1998, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 2*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 123

surveyors in the field. The manual contained practical information on the adjustment of instruments, chaining, standards, stadia and tacheometer surveying, ranging curves and trigonometric formula⁷⁹.

Throughout the years, the education of surveyors and such matters as certain disadvantages of the pupil system have been constantly under discussion. Agitation for a University Course was advocated by Cardew in 1909 and was taken up seriously in 1925. Eventually, the University of New South Wales agreed to undertake the proposed Degree Course and the first students were enrolled in 1957⁸⁰. Cardew was President of the Institution of Surveyors in 1921 and died in 1941⁸¹.

Gazetted 5 November 1976.

Cassidy Way, Kelso

The road has been named after James Cassidy. According to "A History of Bathurst Volume 1", Mr Cassidy was responsible for maintaining the electoral role for the East Macquarie electorate in the lead up to the 1859 State election. His tenure was not without controversy with him being accused of removing the names of seven of his servants (6 of which were protestant) off the electoral roll. No action was taken against Mr Cassidy because he was a Catholic and to have done so would have been seen as "having a persecuting spirit". Mr Cassidy died in 1917 at the age 88.

Cedar Drive, Llanarth

Named after the cedar tree of which the Australian Red Cedar was once the pride of the east coast rainforests from the Shoalhaven River, (south of Sydney), to Cape York.

Apart from the physical beauty and ease of working of the timber from this tree, the early settlers would have preferred to cut down a tree that was huge, soft, relatively easily transportable to market by bullock team than, a huge, hard to cut, heavy Rosewood

79 National Library of Australia, 1887, Annandale, Cartographic Material, <http://nla.gov.au>

80 The Institution of Surveyors NSW Inc, 2009, History, <http://www.isansw.org.au>

81 ACT Government, 2009, Cardew Crescent, <http://www.actpla.act.gov.au>

tree. Exploitation of this tree unfortunately almost eliminated one of the great forest trees of Australia and is today banned from being logged in State forests. What the early timber getters did achieve, though, was to open up the country for further settlement much faster than the search for any other material, including gold.

Red Cedar needs a relatively dark environment in which to grow in, such as its natural environment in a rainforest. When too much light falls on the tree, it is attacked by the “Red Cedar Tip Moth” which burrows its way along small branches eventually killing the branch. The vertical growth of the tree is then hindered as it grows new branches which in turn are attacked. The moth attacks Red Cedar trees in the rainforests too, but by the time it has broken through the rainforest canopy, it is a huge, mature tree and it can withstand the moth’s attack. For this and other reasons it is almost impossible to grow it as a plantation tree⁸².

Adopted by Council on 16 March 1994.

Charlotte Street, Bathurst

Charlotte Street, previously named Upper Vale Street, is named after the Queen Charlotte who is famed for introducing the first royal Pomeranian dogs to live with her in Buckingham Palace in 1761, introducing the dogs to England.

Queen Charlotte, (née Duchess Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), was the queen consort of George III of the United Kingdom. She is the grandmother of Queen Victoria, and the great-great-great-great grandmother of the current Queen Elizabeth II.

Queen Charlotte was a patroness of the arts, known to Johann Christian Bach and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, among others. She was also an amateur botanist who helped establish Kew Gardens. George III and Queen Charlotte had 15 children, 13 of whom survived to adulthood, one who later became King George IV. Queen Charlotte died 17 November 1818⁸³.

82 Naturally Australian, Australian Timbers, <http://www.naturallyaust.com.au>

83 Greaves, B. 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 242

Cherrywood Crescent, Llanarth

Named after the Cherrywood Tree.

The cherry is understood to have been brought to Rome from north eastern Anatolia, historically known as the Pontus region, in 72 BC. The city of Giresun in present day Turkey was known to the ancient Greeks as Kerasous or Cerasus. The range of the wild cherry extends through most of Europe, and the fruit is believed to have been consumed through its range since prehistoric times.

The English word *cherry*, French *cerise*, Spanish *cereza* all come from the Classical Greek through the Latin *cerasum*, hence the ancient roman place name *Cerasus*, from which the cherry was first exported to Europe. A form of cherry was introduced into England at Tyneham, near Sittingbourne in Kent by order of Henry VIII, who had tasted them in Flanders.

Cherries have a very short growing season and can grow in most temperate latitudes. In Australia they are usually at their peak around Christmas time, in southern Europe in June, in North America in June, in south British Columbia, (Canada), in July to mid August and in the UK in mid July, always in the summer season. In many parts of North America they are among the first tree fruits to ripen.

In Australia, the New South Wales town of Young is famous as the “Cherry Capital of Australia” and hosts the internationally famous National Cherry Festival. Popular varieties include the “Montmorency”, “Morello”, “North Star”, “Early Richmond”, “Titans”, and “Lamberts”. Cherries come in a variety of different colors, like red as well as yellow⁸⁴.

Cherry blossom is considered Japan’s unofficial national flower. The start of the cherry season in Japan varies from one place to the next, arriving earliest in the warmer south and later in the cooler north, and varies from year to year. Over the past three years in Tokyo, for example, the very first blossom has appeared as early as March 20 and as late as March 29.

84 Wikipedia, 2009, *Cherry*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

In Tokyo's Ueno Park, there are more than 1000 trees, hung with bright red lanterns, lining the main paths. During the cherry season locals picnic beneath them making the most of the blossom's splendour. Early in the day, large plastic sheets are laid on the ground to reserve picnic sites for work groups, friends and families who arrive later in the day. These cherry viewing parties are called hanami, (literally hana, meaning 'flower', and mi, 'to look')⁸⁵.

Chifley Place, West Bathurst

Ben Chifley joined the railways when he was 17. He became the youngest First Class locomotive driver by the time he was 24, and became involved in trade union politics through the Locomotive Engineman's Association. Ben was demoted to engine cleaner for his part in the 1917 Railway strike, which paradoxically led to his increased involvement in politics⁸⁶.

Born in Bathurst in 1886, Ben Chifley is probably the most famous son of Bathurst. He remained based in Bathurst all his life, initially working for the railways and qualifying in 1915 as a first class engine driver. He later lectured trainee drivers on safety issues and locomotive operations. He retired from railways in 1928 to concentrate on politics but always maintained contact with friends and colleagues at the railway depots.

Ben's life as a politician was greatly influenced by his years in Bathurst, working for the railway and his experience of two depressions. As a member of the 1935 Royal Commission into banking he used his knowledge that banking policy had both precipitated and prolonged the depressions, to ensure that money matters of national importance should be government controlled.

Chifley was Treasurer for eight years and Prime Minister for four. During this time, important achievements included the Snowy Mountains Scheme, the establishment of Qantas as a government owned airline, and the establishment of a range of social service payments and health benefits for all Australians. Ben died on 13 June 1951⁸⁷.

85 Gardening Australia, 2009, Beauty of Blossom, <http://www.abc.net.au>

86 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory Database, *Chifley Home*, Bathurst, 2007

87 B Hickson, H Nicholls, T Rheinberger, *100 Lives of Bathurst*, Bathurst Regional Council, Bathurst, 2005, p. 8

It was Chifley's wish to be remembered through the provision of public housing. As Prime Minister, he signed the Commonwealth Housing Agreement. After his death a housing was built and a bust of Chifley installed. The words beneath the bust say: 'The right hon. J.B.Chifley PC Prime Minister of Australia, 13/7/45 to 10/12/49. The Chifley Housing Estate was officially opened in 1954 and comprises of 60 homes, with the park and housing settlement a reminder of the life and work of Bathurst's greatest son. Works on the estate was conducted by local contractors working for the NSW Housing Commission with funds donated by members of the Bathurst community and Bathurst City Council.

The official opening of Chifley Memorial Park on Saturday February 20, 1954. The opening was attended by 1200 people including Ben Chifley's parliamentary colleagues, trade union leaders, Alderman Alan Morse and Elizabeth Chifley. Leader of the federal opposition Dr H.V Evatt unveiled the bronze bust and officially named the park.

Chifley Housing Estate comprises of 60 homes, with the park and housing settlement a reminder of the life and work of Bathurst's greatest son. The housing estate is clustered around the park and separated by streets. Creek Street was renamed Commonwealth Street , Kelly Crescent named after Mr Gus Kelly, Member of Bathurst and personal friend of Chifley. Mackenzie Place named in honour of Elizabeth Chifley, McKenzie being her maiden name. Macquarie Street named after the electorate represented by Chifley. Many plaques in the park had been donated by local organisations that Chifley was apart of. The houses were sold by the Department of Housing in 1975.

The plaque regarding the housing estate states it was opened by C. A. Kelly. This is incorrect, the estate was opened by Mrs Elizabeth Chifley, as Kelly was ill and did not attend.

The bronze bust has a sandstone base and at the time of its unveiling was surrounded by tree seedlings planted on behalf of various Bathurst organisations that Chifley was directly involved. Bronze portrait bust mounted on a sandstone pillar, bronze plaque on face, measuring 35 x 30cm.

Church Street, Bathurst

Possibly named so because of its proximity to the Anglican Cathedral.

The group of church buildings on the site are of varying periods from 1848, the former parochial school, to 1965 – 71, the Cathedral, and the Walshaw Hall, 1924, and Deanery, 1940, all of which make up the “All Saints Cathedral Group”. The 2008 bell tower addition, designed by local architect Henry Bialowas, is the new home of the State listed Cathedral bells.

In 1848 the All Saints Anglican church was built in Bathurst to the design by Edmund Blacket. It became a Cathedral in 1870. The incumbent parish priest in the initial period was Reverend Thomas Sharpe, whose private rectory, built 1845, was on the corner of Russell and Peel Streets and is now known as Miss Traill’s House⁸⁸.

The first Church of England, (Anglican), service was held on 7 May 1815 when Governor Macquarie visited Bathurst. The first “properly constituted” service was in 1822 and the first chaplain was the Reverend John E Keane, whose parish extended from “Mount York, without limitation to the Westward”. Governor Darling did little to promote the interests of the Church, but his successor Governor Bourke encouraged church building.

On 24 January 1845, the foundation stone of a church called “All Saints” was laid by the Bishop of Australia. In the following month a Sunday school was opened. Four years later Bishop Broughton officially opened the church.

As Bathurst grew, the church was too small for the congregation and plans were made for its enlargement. In 1874 the Bishop of Sydney laid the foundation stone of the new portion, and a bottle containing the history of the cathedral was placed beneath it. The first Bishop of Bathurst was the Right Reverend Samuel E Marsden, who was installed on 5 May 1870. The east end of the cathedral, which was completed after eighteen months, and the Dean’s stall was provided and the great organ installed.

In 1895 a new heating system was installed. The furnace was in a vault near the tower and a shaft sixty five feet deep was sunk to keep the area dry. This was so successful that the soil began to crumble, and the building to crack. Bishop George Merrick Long

88 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, “All Saint’s Cathedral Group”

on his arrival found the cathedral in a very bad condition, for all the walls had developed cracks. By the early 20th Century the Cathedral building was declared unsafe, so much so that the bells could not be rung. After long deliberations it was decided to build a new cathedral. However, World War I intervened and the Bishop went to France as a chaplain.

At the close of the war it was resolved to build the new cathedral as an offering for peace and victory, and on the eve of Anzac Day 1920 the jubilee year of the formation of the diocese, the foundation stone was laid by Sir William Birdwood. However, it was decided to build a cathedral hall first. In 1923 Mrs Walshaw made a generous gift in memory of her husband, and the hall was soon completed and opened by Lord Forster, the Governor-General, in 1924.

The rebuilding of the cathedral eventually commenced to commemorate the centenary of church life in Bathurst. The Archbishop of Sydney laid the stone of commemoration in 1925. Sixty four piles, driven down forty feet, were the basis for the first portion to be built, namely the choir, sacarium, Warriors' Chapel, ambulatory, and vestries. Two years later a unique service was held to place in position the final stone, a cross.

The new additions were consecrated in October 1927, seven bishops being present. The Warriors' Chapel is the diocesan memorial to the soldiers and sailors who fell in World War I. During the service Norman Suttor presented the Golden Book of Remembrance to the Bishop. The book was placed in the cenotaph, and the lamp of remembrance was lit. The chapel itself was the gift of Richard Gilmour, in memory of his parents.

A new rectory was built on the cathedral grounds after World War II and a new hall for the youth work was completed in 1958⁸⁹.

The All Saints' Cathedral Belltower was officially opened on Saturday 31 October 2009, at 11 am. The bells have been rung several times since the inaugural ring on 26 June 2009.

The Governor of NSW, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir, AC, CVO, officially opened

89 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, "All Saint's Cathedral Group"

the new belltower. The ceremony was conducted in Church Street at the entrance to the tower. Her Excellency, The Governor, opened the tower by the cutting of a ribbon and the unveiling of a plaque. This was followed by the Dedication of the Tower by the Anglican Bishop of Bathurst, The Right Reverend Richard Hurford, OAM, who was assisted by other church leaders. The Dedication also included local bellringers “sounding” each bell as they were called forth to ring.

Following the Dedication, a select team of bellringers from the Australian and New Zealand Association of Bellringers rang the inaugural Quarter Peal, which took around 50 minutes. This was followed by teams of ringers from across Australia and overseas who had the opportunity to ring the bells throughout the afternoon⁹⁰.

Coachworks Way, Llanarth

It is proposed to call the unnamed road Coachworks Way in honour of the link between Bathurst and Cobb & Co. Coachworks were established by Cobb & Co in Bathurst, Bourke, Goulburn, Hay and Charleville, with Bathurst being the first. These Coachworks would be involved in the various processes required to build Cobb & Co’s famous coaches.

Coates Drive, Kelso

John William COATES- An educated Convict , Excise Officer, Police Clerk, School Teacher and Kelso landowner.

Cobb Avenue, Llanarth

The name “Cobb Avenue” has been chosen for the new road to be created by the subdivision of Lot 224, DP 1137628 off Darwin Drive in the suburb of Llanarth. The proposed road is within Stage 9 of the Avonlea Estate. See location map at attachment 2.

90 The Bathurst Bells, 2009. *The Cathedral Bells of Bathurst*, Cathedral Bells of Bathurst Community Committee, <http://www.cathedralbellsofbathurst.websyete.com.au>

The name “Cobb” originates from Cobb & Co. Coaches, which have significant historical links to Bathurst. Such links began in 1862 when the company’s headquarters were relocated to Bathurst from Victoria.

Cole Street, Bathurst

This street is named after Ern Cole, second son of William and Margery. Ern was born on 6 September 1897 in Sofala. After attending school at either Turondale or Sofala, he joined the railways at Bathurst on 19 March 1917. Ern married Lillian Mutton on 21 July 1917. They moved to Lithgow briefly where Ern’s employment took him in 1939 for promotion as a train driver. They returned to Bathurst in 1940 where Ern spent the rest of his career before retiring in 1957. Ern was a good friend of Ben Chifley, who was also a railway driver at the same time. Ern and Lillian also met Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Bathurst in 1953.

Ern and Lillian lived in a number of houses in Bathurst, buying them, renovating and selling, before moving onto another. After Ern retired, they lived at 168 Stewart Street, Bathurst, which had formerly been the property of Ern’s aunt Emma McCarthy. Ern served as an Alderman on the Bathurst City Council for 9 years⁹¹.

Commonwealth Street, West Bathurst

Commonwealth Street was formerly named Greek Street on the 1860 Parish Map. As part of the Chifley housing Estate, completed on 20 February 1954 the street was renamed Commonwealth Street⁹².

The aim of the Bathurst Federation League, which originated in 1896 at the instigation of William Astley, was to enlist public support for the recommendation of Bathurst as a site for the Federal capital in particular and the Federation movement in general.

As the Bathurst Branch of the Australasian Federation League it convened the People’s

91 M. Cole, n.d. *For God & Gold: A History of the Cole Family From Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire*

92 *The Times*, Monday 22 February 1954

Federal Convention in Bathurst from 16 to 21 November 1896. Records include invitations, delegate and guest lists, programs, reports, news cuttings and correspondence relating to the Convention, including a letter from E Barton, 4 October 1896 to Astley and a 'confidential memo' by Astley, as organising secretary, on his role as instigator of the Bathurst Federation League and Federal Convention⁹³.

Logan Brae, Busby Street, South Bathurst was mentioned within the local area's history in relation to the Federation Convention held at Bathurst. It was reported that the entertainment was so plentiful that the delegates began to find it somewhat of a distraction. The major social event was a garden party on 21 November 1896, held on the last day of the convention, at the South Bathurst mansion 'Logan Brae', which at that time was leased to the NSW Department of Agriculture as a headquarters of the Agricultural Experimental farm.

Cooper Crescent, Gormans Hill

The proposed road name has been chosen from Council's Road Naming database. Mr Bill Cooper of Bathurst was a New South Wales track sprint and time trial champion in the 1930's and 1940's. His achievements include being a rider in the winning teams in the 1000 metre time trial in 1938, 1949 and 1950.

Copeman Court, Abercrombie

John Job Copeman (1870-1954) was a local architect. His works include many Edwardian style houses in upper Bentinck Street and the Boer War Memorial in Kings Parade.

Copeman studied under James Hine, local architect, c1890 and graduated with honours as an architect in 1890 from Bathurst Technical College. He continued to teach at the College for many years.

Copeman was the Diocesan Architect for Anglican Church in Bathurst and the Architect for Bathurst Hospital and AH&P Society, after James Hine.

93 Australian Government, National Archives of Australia, n.d., People's Federation Convention, Bathurst, <http://www.naa.gov.au>

He lived in Park St and Peel St during his time in Bathurst then in 1914 he moved to Sydney where he died in Greenwich, Sydney in 1954.

Coral Way, West Bathurst

World War II brought industries to Bathurst, most notably the Australian Defence Industry, (ADI), munitions factory located at 396 Stewart Street, (Blayney Road), which opened in 1942. By being built inland and in a dispersed manner, it was hoped they would be relatively safe from Japanese air attack. One hundred houses, described as “*Duration Houses*”, or “*Duration Cottages*”, were built around the same time, from 1942 to 1943, on the then northern edge of the city to provide for the influx of workers. The names of the streets within this area are derived from battles, events and individuals from the war. Intended only as temporary houses, they were upgraded to “permanent homes” in 1946⁹⁴. The area was originally known as Macquarie View⁹⁵.

The Battle of the Coral Sea occurred in May 1942 and gives name to Coral Way, West Bathurst. If the Japanese had succeeded at Coral Sea, they would have been able to capture New Guinea which would have left Australia isolated from Allied help and more vulnerable to a Japanese attack. The Battle of Coral Sea was fought entirely by planes. No ship on either side made any contact with an enemy ship⁹⁶.

Cottonwood Drive, Eglinton

Named after the Cottonwood Tree.

Populus section *Aegiros* is a section of three species in the genus *Populus*, the poplars. Commonly known as cottonwood, it contains three species native to North America, Europe and western Asia.

94 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p. 53

95 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 32

96 History Learning Site, 2008, *The Battle of Coral Sea*, <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk>

They are large deciduous trees of 20 to 45 metres tall, distinguished by thick, deeply fissured bark, and triangular based to diamond shaped leaves, green on both sides, (without the whitish wax on the undersides of balsam poplar leaves), and without any obvious balsam scent in spring. An important feature of the leaves is the petiole which is flattened sideways, so that the leaves have a particular type of movement in the wind⁹⁷.

Court House Lane, Bathurst

Formerly called Post Office Lane, it is thought that the name comes from the fact that the lane runs around 3 sides of the Bathurst Courthouse building.

The current Bathurst Court House replaced three earlier Court House buildings, the last was demolished before 1880 to make way for the forecourt to the new Court House. Designed by the Colonial Architect J Barnet, the dominant central Court Block was built as part of an overall design which incorporated the former Post and Telegraph Office wings. In 1893 tenders were called by Vermon for the construction of the clock tower, completed in 1900⁹⁸.

Cowpastures Grove, Abercrombie

John Warby was the great, great, great grandfather of the developer of this land. John was originally granted land at Cowpastures by Governor Macquarie and it is from here the name originates.

Born at Cottered, Hertfordshire c. 1767, Warby, a farm labourer, was charged with stealing two asses in October 1790 and was convicted and sentenced to seven years transportation to New South Wales. He sailed on the convict transport *Pitt* from Yarmouth on 17 July 1791 and arrived in Sydney on 14 February 1792. The voyage of the *Pitt* via the Cape Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town resulted in high mortality rates, with the death of 20 male and 9 female prisoners, in addition to 120 sick prisoners.

97 Wikipedia, 2009, *Populus section Aegiros*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

98 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, "Bathurst Courthouse"

By the end of 1792 Warby had been granted 50 acres of land at Prospect, (5 miles from Parramatta). Four years later, on 12 September 1796, he married Sarah Bentley who had arrived on 30 April 1792 on board the *Indispensable*. She was 16 years of age and had been convicted of stealing cotton and linen goods, and as a consequence had been sentenced to 7 years transportation to New South Wales.

Warby worked hard as a small scale farmer, and by 1801 he had eight acres under wheat, thirteen acres under maize, twenty five bushels of maize in stock, and ten pigs, as well as two men, one free and one a government servant, in his employ.

Their first child Edward was born on 20 April 1800. Other children followed including William, 31 July 1801, Elizabeth, 30 September 1802, John, 3 November 1803, Benjamin, 3 March 1805, and the twins Sarah and Jane on 10 October 1806. After 1810 the Warby household continued to grow, with the birth of at least another 16 children. In a Memorial to Governor Bourke in 1837 Warby stated that out of a family of 23 children born in wedlock, 11 had survived, all borne by his first and only wife Sarah.

Warby gained increasing respect within the colony as a guide and assistant to exploration parties in the south western region of Sydney. In 1802 he accompanied Ensign Barrallier in his attempt to find a route along the Nattai and Kowmung Rivers and Christy's Creek across the Blue Mountains. In 1806, he assisted the naturalist George Caley in his endeavours to retrace Barrallier's route. Warby had an extensive knowledge of the Camden/Appin area by the time of Macquarie's arrival in the colony. He was appointed during Governor Bligh's administration to the position of Superintendent of the wild cattle in the Cowpastures region, with responsibility for the protection and culling of the herd. As a constable at Camden, along with Thomas Harper, Warby was provided with the assistance of a military guard and a hut at Cawdor.

After Bligh's overthrow in January 1808, Lieutenant-Governor William Paterson made a grant of 100 acres to Warby. However this was rescinded by Macquarie on his arrival in the colony, as were all grants issued by the military administration in the period of 1808 to 1809.

In September 1814, Warby and several native trackers assisted a party of soldiers sent in pursuit of the bushranger Patrick Collins, who had been robbing and murdering

settlers in the Hawkesbury area. They led the soldiers to Collins' hiding place and when Collins tried to escape the Aboriginal trackers speared him in the leg and arm. He was overpowered and brought to trial in Sydney.

On 20 June 1816 Macquarie granted Warby 260 acres of fertile land in the district of Airds, (on the site of present day Campbelltown). It is unclear as to when Warby and his large family moved there. Among Warby's neighbours at Airds was his fellow accomplice William Deards, (with whom he had been convicted of theft in 1791), who had a 30 acre grant.

Warby's involvement in the provision of fresh meat to the Government Stores continued as a lucrative source of income with deliveries of 2,500 pounds of meat in August 1817 and again in March 1818.

By 1826 Warby had built a house, granary, barn, stables, storeroom and a hut for assigned labourers and had acquired extensive land holdings. On 18 October, he applied for an additional grant of land without purchase, stating in his Memorial that he currently held 400 acres of land by grant, 400 by purchase, owned 120 head of cattle and 100 pigs, and employed and maintained eight convict servants.

Warby died on 12 June 1851 at Spring Valley near Campbelltown. His wife Sarah died on 19 October 1869⁹⁹.

Cox Street & Cox Lane, Eglinton

William Cox, a military officer, roadmaker and builder, was born at Wimborne, Dorset, England. He joined the army in 1797 and was commissioned a lieutenant in the New South Wales Corps and was appointed as paymaster in 1798. In 1799, accompanied by his wife and four of his six small sons, he sailed for New South Wales in the *Minerva* by way of Cork, where the ship picked up a consignment of Irish convicts who had taken part in the rebellion the previous year. He was put in charge of them as well as his detachment of the corps.

99 Macquarie University, 2009, Journeys in Time, John Warby, <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au>

Governor Lachlan Macquarie made Cox a magistrate at the Hawkesbury in 1810, much to the satisfaction of the local residents. Cox took government contracts for erecting gaols, schools and other buildings in the Windsor district, several of which still stand in good repair, the best known being the courthouse built in 1820 to the plans of Francis Greenway.

After the successful crossing of the Blue Mountains, Macquarie commissioned Cox in July 1814 to supervise the making of a road, following as far as possible the route surveyed by George Evans. The thirty convicts in his working party were chosen because they looked capable of hard work, and their reward was to be their freedom. They made 101 miles, (163 km), of road through rugged mountain country, building over a dozen bridges and splitting hundreds of posts and rails in six months without serious accident or loss of life.

Macquarie, after travelling over the road, praised Cox highly and named the steep descent down Mount York and the river at its foot after him. In 1888 the journal Cox kept while making the road to the interior was published in Sydney under the title of *A Narrative of Proceedings of William Cox, Esq., of Clarendon ... in the Years 1814 & 1815*.

Cox received the first grant of land west of the mountains, 2,000 acres, (809 ha), across the river from Bathurst which he called Hereford. Although neither he nor his sons made it their home, they ran sheep there for some time. About 1810 they had taken up land in the Mulgoa valley where three of his sons lived for many years.

In 1819 his first wife died, and three years later he married again. There were three sons and a daughter by this marriage. He died on 15 March 1837, and was buried, with his first wife, at St Matthew's, Windsor. A window to his memory was erected in St Andrew's Cathedral by the sons of his first marriage¹⁰⁰.

Crawford Crescent, Windradyne

Named after an Australian tennis player.

100 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Cox, William, (1764-1837)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

John Herbert, (“Jack”), Crawford was born on 22 March 1908 and was an Australian tennis player of the 1930s. He was the World Number 1 player for 1933.

Born in Urangeline, near Albury, New South Wales, Crawford won a number of major championship titles, although he is best known for something he did not complete, the tennis Grand Slam five years before Don Budge accomplished the feat for the first time.

In 1933 Crawford won the Australian, French, and British championships, needing to win the American championship to complete the slam. An asthmatic who suffered in the muggy summer heat of Long Island, he was leading the Englishman Fred Perry in the finals of the championship by two sets to one when his strength began to fade. He ended up losing the match, and tennis immortality, by the final score of 3–6, 13–11, 6–4, 0–6, 1–6.

In his 1979 autobiography Jack Kramer, the long time tennis promoter and great player himself, included Crawford in his list of the 21 greatest players of all time.

He was also known for taking a shot of whiskey between sets if the game was tense. Crawford was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame in Newport, Rhode Island in 1979. He died on 10 September 1991¹⁰¹.
Gazetted 3 December 1976.

Cusick Street, Eglinton

Cusick is the surname of a long standing Eglinton family. This name was originally nominated by the Eglinton Hall & Park Committee in 2003 .

Cutler Street, West Bathurst

Sir Charles Benjamin Cutler, was an Australian politician holding office for 28 years as an elected member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. He also served as NSW Deputy Premier for 10 years and Country Party Leader for 16 years.

¹⁰¹ Wikipedia, 2009, *John Herbert (“Jack”) Crawford*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

Cutler was born in Forbes in 1908 and at an early age, his family moved to Orange. Cutler was educated at Orange Rural School and Orange High School. After completing school, he found employment as an office worker with the Producers Cooperative Distributing Society Limited at Orange from 1934 to 1939.

Cutler served in World War II as a member of the Citizen's Military Force from 1938 to 1940 and went on to serve with the second Australian Imperial Force from 1940 to 1945 and also the 2/17th Battalion in Tobruk and Syria. He was wounded in the Battle of El Alamein. After the war, Cutler was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Citizen's Military Force from 1948 to 1960, when he was transferred to the Reserve Forces.

He married Dorothy Pascoe on 4 March 1943 in the Holy Trinity Church at Orange. They had one daughter and three sons. Following World War II, Cutler returned to his employment at Producers Co-operative Distributing Society Limited in Orange from 1946 to 1947. During this time, he was also a sportswriter for the *Bathurst Times* newspaper. He also became the vice president of the Orange Returned Serviceman's League Club and also president of the Orange Apex Club and district rugby union.

Charles Cutler joined the Country Party in 1944. He was elected as the Member for the Electoral district of Orange at the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on 3 May 1947. He was re-elected in 1950, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1971 and 1973. In 1958, he was elected as the Deputy Leader of the Country Party, and in 1959, he became party leader, a position he held for 16 years.

On 13 May 1965, he became Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Minister for Science under the newly elected Liberal Party of Australia. In later years, he also held portfolios as Minister for Local Government, Minister for Highways and Minister for Tourism. For several months in 1968 and 1972, he was Acting Premier and Treasurer in the absence of Robert Askin.

In 1973, Cutler was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. In 1974, Sir Charles led New South Wales at the Premier's Conference and Loan Council. On 16 December 1975, Sir Charles retired from the New South Wales Parliament after serving continuously as a member for 28 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Sir Charles retired to his home at Orange. He became a member of the Former Members

of New South Wales Parliament Association. From 1976 to 1978, he was a director of the Sun Alliance Insurance Group. From 1978 to 1988, he was the Chairman of that organisation.

Sir Charles, who had been suffering from cancer, died at the age of 88 on 23 September 2006 in hospital in Orange¹⁰².

Cypress Crescent, Kelso

Named after the Cypress tree.

The Cypress, (*Cupressus sempervirens*), is generally a flame shaped, tapering, cone like tree, with but a short stem below its branches, which rise erectly and close to the trunk. In its native country it seldom exceeds fifty or sixty feet in height. After reaching a height between thirty and forty feet its growth is often almost imperceptible.

The dimensions of the species in southern Europe vastly surpass our largest examples. A Cypress at Monza, in Italy, known to be 150 years old, is recorded as ninety feet high, two and a half feet in diameter of the stem, and twenty feet in that of the tree. The largest and oldest Cypress in Europe is the historical and gigantic tree at Soma, in Lombardy. It is popularly supposed to have been planted in the year of the birth of Christ and is looked upon with great reverence in consequence. It is more than 120 feet in height, and its stem is twenty three feet round.

As in most members of that main division of the Coniferae that is known as the Araucariaceae, the male and female flowers of the Cypress are produced on the same tree. The wood of the Cypress is hard, fine and close in grain, very durable, of a reddish brown colour, and resinously fragrant.

The Gopher wood, of which the Ark was constructed, is supposed by some to have been Cypress. Herodotus tells us that the Egyptians used Cypress wood for their mummy cases. Thucydides mentions that it was specially reserved to contain the ashes of those Greeks who died for their country and Plato directed that his code of laws should be

102 Absolute Astronomy.com, 2009. Charles Cutler, <http://www.absoluteastronomy.com>

engraved on Cypress wood, as being more durable than brass.

The modern Turkish practice of planting the tree at either end of their graves, arose from the belief that the aroma of its resin would neutralise the effluvia of the cemetery. So wholesome was this aroma considered, that Oriental physicians were in the habit of sending patients with weak lungs to the isle of Crete.

The wood of the Cypress may have been one of several kinds of timber marked with ornamental knots and wavy figures in the grain which, under the name of Citron wood, were most highly prized by the Romans for the manufacture of tables known as "*mensae tigrinae et pantherinae*". From mediaeval times the coffins of the Popes have been made of Cypress, at least in part.

It is thought that Cypress was originally a native of Asia Minor and probably also of the island of Cyprus, from which it almost certainly derives its name¹⁰³.

Daly Street, West Bathurst

Anne Daly, founder of hospitals, known as Mother Mary Berchmans, was born on 28 May 1860 at Tipperary, Ireland. In about 1865 the family migrated to NSW, settling at Jembaicumbene, near Braidwood.

Annie was educated at home by tutors after her father died in 1867. As soon as she was old enough she applied to the Department of Public Instruction and in May 1877 was appointed assistant at Braidwood Catholic School. After further training she was appointed to Newtown Girls' School and later Grafton Primary, but she probably gained most of her experience at St Mary's Cathedral Girls' School, Sydney, run by the Sisters of Charity. In May 1881 she entered the Sisters of Charity at St Vincent's Convent, Potts Point, as Sister Mary Berchmans she continued to teach at St Mary's.

In December 1888 Sister Berchmans was appointed to the first foundation of her Order in Melbourne. Next year, on 21 January, she took charge of St Patrick's School in Victoria Parade. Under her guidance the school made rapid progress and the number of pupils

103 20-20 Site, 2009, *Cypress Tree*, <http://www.2020site.org>

trebled. In 1892 she was appointed superior of the Sisters of Charity in Melbourne and was responsible not only for St Patrick's but for four other primary schools established by the sisters between 1891 and 1897.

Meanwhile, on her visits to the sick and poor in the inner city area, she had become convinced of the need for a hospital administered by the sisters, similar to St Vincent's, Sydney. She received practical encouragement and in 1893, as a temporary measure, she established the first St Vincent's Hospital in a "*low roofed, old fashioned boarding house*" at 3 Albert Terrace. As rectress, she helped to prepare the young trainee nurses for examinations and arranged their practical work. When the building fund raised £10,000, she planned the new hospital, which was opened in 1905, and the re-siting of what became known as the Catholic Ladies' College. The hospital had been granted its first government subsidy in 1903, and that year its training school for nurses was established and affiliated to the Royal Victorian Trained Nurses' Association.

In 1910 Mother Berchmans successfully completed negotiations for the establishment of St Vincent's Clinical School in association with the University of Melbourne and also visited Europe to study ways of increasing the hospital's efficiency. She arranged to buy equipment and furnishings for the outdoor department, the nurses' home and a new private hospital. She continued to look for further land for expansion, Mount St Evin's private hospital was opened in 1913 on the site of a disused church.

In 1920 Mother Berchmans was elected superior-general of the Sisters of Charity, returning to St Vincent's Convent, Potts Point. She was now responsible for almost four hundred sisters in NSW, Victoria and Tasmania. Her powers of leadership and organization were clear to all. Equally obvious was the decline in her health; but she responded with courage to needs as they arose. In 1920 St Vincent's Hospital, Toowoomba, Queensland, was established. In 1921 she founded a hospital at Lismore, New South Wales, and in 1922, St Vincent's at Bathurst. Her last great contribution to the care of the sick was her part in the recognition of St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, as a clinical school in 1923.

Mother Berchmans died in Sydney on 4 March 1924¹⁰⁴.

104 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Darcy, James Leslie, (1895-1917)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Darcy Place, Windradyne

James Darcy, a boxer and folk hero, was born on 31 October 1895 at Stradbroke, near Maitland, New South Wales. Leaving Oakhampton Public School in 1907 Les worked as a carter before being apprenticed at 15 to a blacksmith at East Maitland. As his father was at times unemployed, and his elder brother was partly crippled, Les was called upon to help his large family.

Darcy made his first money in the boxing ring at 14. In 1912 to 1913 he won several fights at Newcastle and Maitland. In November 1913 he lost to the Australian welter-weight champion Whitelaw, but his performance attracted the attention of the Sydney promoters. On 18 July 1914 he appeared for the first time at the Sydney Stadium, against the American Fritz Holland. Darcy was already a local hero. His supporters came from Maitland in two special trains. When Holland won on points there was a riot.

In January 1915 he fought the American Jeff Smith in a contest billed as a world welter-weight championship. When he lost because his seconds refused to let him continue after being hurt by a foul blow that the referee did not see, the sensation only enhanced his fame. That defeat was his last. Until September 1916 he won 22 consecutive fights.

At the end of 1915 Darcy announced his intention to accept an offer of fights in the United States of America but, probably influenced by Baker, he changed his mind. Six months later the political atmosphere had been radically altered by the Easter week rising in Dublin and Prime Minister W M Hughes's commitment to conscription and passports were being refused to men of military age. Darcy began to come under pressure to enlist, partly at least as an example to other young men and his predicament was aggravated by his Irish-Catholic background.

His own attitude was ambivalent, but he was now anxious to go to America. He claimed that he wanted four or five fights there to make his family financially secure, and then he would go to Canada or England to enlist. His decision may have been influenced by E T O'Sullivan, an ingratiating adventurer who had made a big impression on the naive boxer. He and O'Sullivan sailed clandestinely from Newcastle on 27 October, the day before the referendum which, had it been carried, would have made him liable to conscription.

In New York a major fight was arranged, but it was banned by Governor Whitman, allegedly because of the manner in which Darcy had left Australia. The decision was disastrous for Darcy as promoters began to lose interest in him. He broke with O'Sullivan, gave some vaudeville exhibitions and on 5 April 1917 took out United States citizenship. A fortnight later, after a bout he had arranged in Louisiana was also banned, he volunteered for the army. Another fight was arranged in Memphis, Tennessee, and Darcy's call-up was deferred so that he could train, but on 27 April he collapsed. He was admitted to hospital with septicaemia and endocarditis. His tonsils were removed but he developed pneumonia and died on 24 May. His body was brought back to Australia and after immense funeral processions in San Francisco and Sydney, was buried in the Catholic section of East Maitland cemetery.

Les Darcy had all the makings of a folk hero. He had a remarkable ring record. He lost only four professional fights and was never knocked out. He never smoked nor drank, and spent most of his income on his family. He attended Mass most mornings, one of his closest friends being the local priest. So powerful a legend did he become that fifty years after his death flags flew at half mast, and a memorial at his birthplace was unveiled by Sir William McKell, former governor-general. He has also been the inspiration of Australian nationalist writers some 50 years later¹⁰⁵.

Gazetted on 3 December 1976.

Darling Street, Eglinton

General Sir Ralph Darling (Governor of NSW between 1825 and 1831) visited the area and stayed at Government House, Bathurst, in 1829.

The developer selected this name from Council's list of Early Settlement period names.

Darney Way, Gormans Hill

The road is named after Mr John Lantaff Darney who was a school teacher and school master in the Kelso area for 20 years in the early 1800's. He is believed to have died in

105 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, Cox, William, (1860-1924), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

1860 at the age of 51.

Darwin Drive, Llanarth

The road is named after Charles Darwin, who in early 1836 spent two months in Australia as part of his voyage around the world on the Royal Navy's H.M.S. *Beagle*. During this time he visited Sydney, traveled on horseback across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst, visited Hobart, Tasmania, and called in to King George Sound in Western Australia¹⁰⁶.

A naturalist, Charles was born on 12 February 1809. On graduation in 1831 from Cambridge, his professor of botany, J S Henslow, recommended Darwin for the post of naturalist in H.M.S. *Beagle*, on a five year survey voyage, chiefly along the coast of South America. Although Darwin was passionately interested in natural history, he was at this time primarily a geologist. His observations during this period formed the nucleus from which he developed his theory of evolution by natural selection, set out in *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, (London, 1859), and *The Descent of Man*, (London, 1871). The geographical isolation of Australian fauna and flora gave Darwin some very valuable evidence on evolution and Australian Aborigines provided support for his theory of natural selection¹⁰⁷.

The Bathurst District Historical Society has in their possession a letter from Darwin to Captain K King, written during his stay in Bathurst, dated 21 January 1836. In this letter Darwin states that he has arrived in Bathurst but "*half roasted with the intense heat*"¹⁰⁸. Darwin recorded that he travelled in 36 degree Celsius heat to Bathurst. Darwin also stated in the letter "*We went with a gun in pursuit of the platypi and actually killed one. I consider it a great feat, to be in at the death of so wonderful an animal*"¹⁰⁹. As the word platypus is derived from Greek, not Latin, Darwin was grammatically incorrect in calling

106 Nicholas, F. & Nicholas, J., 2008, *Charles Darwin in Australia; Anniversary Edition*, Cambridge University Press, Port Melbourne, p. 2

107 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Darwin, Charles*, (1809-1882), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

108 Nicholas, F. & Nicholas, J., 2008, *Charles Darwin in Australia; Anniversary Edition*, Cambridge University Press, Port Melbourne, p. 82

109 Darwin, C, 1836, *Transcript of the Letter Written by Charles Darwin*, Bathurst District Historical Society, Bathurst

a platypus in the singular a “platypi”, (grammatically is platypus).

The military barracks where Darwin apparently stayed in Bathurst were located on the corner of William and Durham Streets, the site currently occupied by the Bathurst RSL Bowling Club¹¹⁰. As stated in the *Anniversary Addition of Charles Darwin’s visit to Australia*, Darwin was observant, but was not impressed by what he saw in Bathurst:

*“Bathurst has a singular, & not very inviting appearance; groups of small houses, a few large ones, are scattered pretty thickly over 2 to 3 miles of a bare country divided into numerous fields by lines of rails. A good many gentlemen live in the neighbourhood & some have good houses...There is a hideous little red brick Church standing by itself on a hill; Barracks & Government buildings...”*¹¹¹

The church Darwin was referring to is the Holy Trinity Church, Gilmour Street, Kelso. In Bathurst’s defence, as stated above, Darwin arrived at Bathurst in the middle of a hot, dry summer and during a prolonged drought. The Holy Trinity Church we see today is much altered from the building originally constructed and as viewed by Darwin. As stated in the *Anniversary Addition* by Nicholas and Nicholas:

*“Had he arrived in a better season, or even at another time of the year, Darwin’s impressions of Bathurst may not have been so negative.”*¹¹²

The *Beagle* was anchored at Sydney from 12 to 30 January 1836. During this time Darwin journeyed to Bathurst, making superficial observations on the geology of the Blue Mountains and collecting some native fauna and flora. He was “*rather disappointed in the state of society*”, and made the misjudgement that “*agriculture can never succeed on an extended scale*”. His interest in Van Diemen’s Land, where the *Beagle* stayed for ten days in February, was mostly geological and sociological. The *Beagle* left Australia

110 Nicholas, F. & Nicholas, J., 2008, *Charles Darwin in Australia; Anniversary Edition*, Cambridge University Press, Port Melbourne, p. 82

111 Nicholas, F. & Nicholas, J., 2008, *Charles Darwin in Australia; Anniversary Edition*, Cambridge University Press, Port Melbourne, p. 84

112 Nicholas, F. & Nicholas, J., 2008, *Charles Darwin in Australia; Anniversary Edition*, Cambridge University Press, Port Melbourne, p. 86

on 14 March. He published an account of the voyage, *Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries Visited by H.M.S. Beagle* (London, 1839) which ran to several editions¹¹³.

Davidson Street, Abercrombie

Edwin John Davidson, Anglican bishop and publicist, was born on 12 February 1899 at Goulburn, New South Wales. Edwin was educated at Petersham Superior Public School and joined the State taxation department. Encouraged by Bishop A W Pain, in 1916 he entered the divinity hostel at Sale, Victoria. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force on 17 May 1917, fought on the Western Front as a gunner in the 13th Field Artillery Brigade and was discharged in Sydney on 15 June 1919.

In 1920 Davidson enrolled at the University of Sydney (B.A., 1924). After a year at Moore Theological College and as catechist at Erskineville and Picton, he was made deacon on 19 December 1924 and ordained priest by the archbishop of Sydney on 18 December 1925. He served his curacy at St Clement's, Marrickville. At the invitation of Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, founder of Toc H, he spent 1926 to 1927 in England as a chaplain based at Manchester. Davidson was subsequently Toc H padre for New South Wales (1928 to 1930). He married Doris Evelyn Whatmore on 26 November 1930 at St Thomas's Church, North Sydney. That year he entered the Bathurst diocese where he officiated as curate, canon residentiary of the cathedral, (1932), acting-rector of Orange, (1934), and rector of Carcoar, (1935). In 1936 he became curate to E. H. Lea at St Mark's, Darling Point, Sydney.

His appointment in February 1938 by Archbishop Mowll as the first Australian born rector of St James's, Sydney, in succession to P A Micklem, occasioned a trial of strength between the Anglo-Catholic parishioners and the Evangelical diocese. Davidson's immediate 'simplification' of ritual incited protests from the wardens and worshippers, and culminated in the memorial of fifty clergy to the archbishop in July.

From early 1942 he wrote frequently for the *Sydney Morning Herald* on such subjects as

113 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Darwin, Charles, (1809-1882)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

'Faith and Freedom', (1942), 'Japan and Justice', (1945), 'Obstacles to Peace', (1946), and 'Why the Down and Outs?', (1947). He also contributed regularly to its 'Religion and Life' series between 1946 to 1958. An honorary canon, from 1949, of St Andrew's Cathedral, he chaired the Sydney Diocesan Synod's social problem committee, and belonged to the Rotary Club of Sydney, the State executive of the Australian Board of Missions, the editorial board, (1952), of the *Anglican* and various experimental theatre groups.

In January 1955 Davidson was elected bishop of Gippsland and was consecrated on 29 June at St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne. Survived by his wife and two daughters, he died of cancer on 1 April 1958 at Epworth Private Hospital, Richmond, and was cremated. With G M Long, E H Burgmann and J S Moyes, Davidson represented a line of native-born bishops of country sees who led opinion on national and social issues in a way that contemporary, English-born archbishops never matched in Australia¹¹⁴.

Deniehy Place, Windradyne

Daniel Henry Deniehy, orator, man of letters, lawyer and politician, was born in Sydney on 18 August 1828. His father received a seven year sentence at Cork for vagrancy in 1819 and arrived in the ship *Hadlow* in August 1820. His mother, also with a seven year sentence, arrived in the ship *Almorah* in August 1824.

Deniehy was a gifted child, which his parents recognized and cultivated his unusual talents. At several schools he studied French, Italian, classics and English literature and his teacher and tutors admired his quick and retentive memory.

Daniel was admitted as a solicitor on 3 May 1851. He did well at the law but gradually his love of literature prevailed and he became involved in radical politics. In 1851 to 1853 he gave a number of lectures on poetry and French literature to the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

On 15 August 1853 he publicly derided W. C. Wentworth's proposed colonial nobility as 'a bunyip aristocracy', and soon ridiculed the scheme into oblivion. In 1854 he went to

114 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Davidson, Edwin*, (1899-1958), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Goulburn to benefit his health and legal practice.

Deniehy made many parliamentary speeches, particularly those on the land bill, (1857), the electoral reform and the Chinese immigration bills, (1858). In 1858 he returned to Sydney and was in great demand as an occasional speaker. His fame spread to Victoria and in September he spoke in Melbourne.

Deniehy devoted much of his time to literature. In November 1857 he lectured approvingly on the poetry of his friend Charles Harpur. He also recognized the quality of William Forster's poetry. He wrote on a variety of topics for the *Freeman's Journal*, *Southern Cross* and other journals.

In Deniehy's last term in parliament, representing East Macquarie from May to November 1860, he became extremely disillusioned with the moral tone of politics and politicians. Refusing to compromise his principles, he alienated even his best friends, and took to drink. His notable political work was on the land question, in particular some of the key clauses of the Robertson Land Act.

In 1862 Deniehy and his family went to Melbourne and he edited the *Victorian*. Rehabilitated for a time he wrote well, but after the death of his only surviving son he relapsed. In a last desperate effort to restore himself he went to Bathurst, where, wavering between deep despair and flashes of optimism, he sank into complete alcoholism.

On 22 October 1865 in a Bathurst street Deniehy fell and struck his head. He died in hospital from 'loss of blood and fits induced by habits of intemperance'. Two days later a handful of mourners accompanied his body to the old Catholic cemetery. Peter White, the clerk of petty sessions, incurred the displeasure of the Church for reading the burial service.

A statue of Deniehy by James White is on the Lands Department building in Sydney¹¹⁵.

115 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Deniehy, Daniel*, (1828-1865), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Diamond Close, Kelso

Diamond Close was a cul-de-sac created in the Stage 5 of a subdivision development and the name was adopted by Bathurst City Council in 2004. The name Diamond Close, being a gemstone name, was selected for its link with the Gold Panner Motel, located near the Ashworth Estate and for its link to the Sommerville Collection. The gemstone/mineral theme has been applied in the Ashworth Estate and so this name is consistent with that theme.

Billions of years ago, forces of heat and pressure crystallized carbon into diamond deep below the surface of the Earth. When certain types of magma thrust upwards and broke through the Earth's surface they cooled to form volcanic pipes of kimberlite or lamproite rocks where diamonds can be found today.

For hundreds of years India was the world's source of diamonds. As supplies started to dwindle, there were smaller finds in Borneo and Brazil. The discovery of a large diamond deposit in South Africa in the mid 1800s assisted to meet the world's increasing appetite for these gems.

Although diamonds were discovered in eastern Australia at the same time, it was not until the late 1970s that geologists found the Argyle pipe in the remote Kimberley area of Western Australia. This is the richest diamond deposit in the world. Argyle is the world's largest volume producer of diamonds, supplying a third of the world's diamonds every year, including the rare pink diamond. Diamonds are also mined in the Northern Territory and overseas in South Africa, Botswana, Zaire and Russia¹¹⁶.

Dillon Drive, Kelso

Mrs Mary Dillon - well-known early innkeeper at Kelso and celebrated personality around Kelso.

116 Australian Government, 2008. *Diamond Rock File*, <http://www.australianminesatlas.gov.au>

Dougan Close, Windradyne

Reverend Alan Dougan was a Presbyterian Minister in Bathurst from 1939 to 1957. He later became the moderator of the Church in Australia.

Alan Dougan, a Presbyterian minister, was born on 4 March 1909 at Ashfield, Sydney. Alan was educated at Canterbury Boys' Intermediate High and Sydney Boys' High and the University of Sydney, (BA, 1930; MA, 1960). At the Presbyterian Theological Hall of St Andrew's College, within the university, he completed his studies for the ministry, winning the Mitchell prize, (1932).

In March 1933 Dougan accepted the position of Balranald and was ordained and inducted by the Murrumbidgee presbytery. On 10 January 1935 he married Elsie Stewart, a schoolteacher, at St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Sydney. He was appointed minister at Blayney in 1936 and at St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Bathurst, in 1939. He served in New South Wales as a chaplain in the Militia, (1940 to 1942), and in the Royal Australian Air Force, (1942 to 1945). Committed to pastoral ministry, he worked among migrant communities and served as the foundation chairman of the Scots School, Bathurst¹¹⁷.

Reverend Dougan was the person who advocated strongly the need for The Scots School to continue to service regional and rural New South Wales at the time Scots College at Bellevue Hill returned their students to Sydney at the end of World War II in 1945. Scots College in Bathurst then became known as The Scots School Bathurst and Reverend Dougan was the first Chairman of the Board.

The student's day centre is called Dougan House in his honour and was officially opened by Mr Peter Andren¹¹⁸.

Dougan was elected moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales in 1956. The following year he was appointed principal of St Andrew's College, where he

117 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Dougan, Alan Abernethy*, (1909-1982), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

118 The Scots School, 2005, Official Opening of Dougan House at Scots, <http://www.scots.nsw.edu.au>

remained until 1974. He completed a master's thesis on religion in the department of anthropology and served on the senate of the university between 1964 and 1969. Interested in the links between art and religious faith, he was a committee member and judge for the Blake prize for religious art.

Author of fourteen entries for the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Dougan published reflections on historical and liturgical issues and a book on the controversies generated by the theological views of Professor Samuel Angus. In 1979 he declined nomination as moderator-general of the Presbyterian Church of Australia because of poor health. Survived by his wife and their daughter and two sons, he died on 22 May 1982 at Mona Vale, Sydney, and was cremated¹¹⁹.

Adopted by Council on 19 October 1993.

Douglas Court, Kelso

Robert Douglas was born at Doughboy, Hallow, (now Ardglan), north of Murrurundi in 1878. When he was two, his family moved to Gunnedah. And then settled in Quirindi, where Robert completed his schooling. He worked in a shop in Manilla before moving to Millthorpe where he was attracted to study for the ministry.

Made deacon in 1904 at St Barnabas Church, South Bathurst, he was appointed curate at O'Connell two days later. He was ordained as priest in Bathurst and in 1906 became the rector at Georges Plains for two years. Robert was a mission chaplain for 16 years initially in Nyngan from 1908 to 1911 and then Canowindra until 1924.

While at Nyngan Robert returned to Georges Plains to marry Helena Dowling in 1909. The Douglas family moved to Kelso in September 1924. They later moved to Kandos. Robert was appointed to Coolah in 1936. His last parish was Gulgong, where he was rector from 1941 to 1944. The Douglas' retired to Katoomba and acted as locum tenens in Stuart Town before they settled in Leura and continued to conduct services in the Blue

119 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Dougan, Alan Abernethy*, (1909-1982), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Mountains. Robert moved to a nursing home in Springwood where he died in 1966¹²⁰.

Dow Place, Windradyne

Possibly after Robert Dow, a former Editor of the Western Advocate.

Downey Place, Abercrombie

William Downey (1807-1867) was a Master Builder and Clerk of Work, bridge building for colonial architects, William Weaver and Alexander Dawson.

Downey was in charge of the first Denison Bridge over the Macquarie River in 1854-56. He was responsible for site selection and procuring timber for the construction.

Whilst in Bathurst Downey was also involved in assisting with hanging the All Saints Cathedral bells and improvements to the Bathurst Gaol in 1855.

Dryden Close, Abercrombie

William Dryden (1855-1939) was a Joiner and Architect that lived in Rocket Street during his time in Bathurst.

He was the choir master for the Roman Catholic Church for 30 years and a past president of the St Vincent de Paul Society.

Examples of Dryden's work include;

- Improvements to the Technical School, Russell Street (Dr Bassett's old House)
- New reconstructed spire and renovation to the Methodist Church William Street
- Chapel at St Joseph's Mount for the sisters of Mercy
- Evans Memorial Kings Parade.

120 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

Dunoon Place, Abercrombie

Dunoon Castle, Scotland, was connected with Captain Piper's family who owned the property "Westbourne", (refer to Piper Street for information on Captain Piper).

Until the 19th Century, the village of Dunoon lay clustered around its castle, which from the 11th Century had been the seat of the High Stewards of Scotland. After the accession of the Stewarts to the Scottish throne, Dunoon Castle became Crown property and was given to the Campbells of Lochow, ancestors of the Duke of Argyll, who were appointed hereditary keepers.

Mary, Queen of Scots visited Dunoon to see her favourite sister, Lady Jane Stewart, a natural daughter of James V and first wife of Archibald, Earl of Argyll. In 1646 the Campbells massacred the Laments at Dunoon, after a raid by the Campbells on Lament territories. They burnt Toward Castle and took several hundred prisoners, murdering most of them and taking the rest back to Dunoon, where 36 were hung. Shortly afterwards the Earls of Argyll moved their seat to Inverary, and Dunoon was left abandoned to fall into ruins¹²¹.

Adopted by Council on 15 June 1994.

Durack Close, West Bathurst

Sarah Durack, a swimmer, was born on 27 October 1889 at Elizabeth Street, Sydney. Known as Fanny, she learnt to swim in the Coojee Baths and trained in breast stroke, the only style in which there was a championship for women. While still a schoolgirl, she won her first State title in 1906. Later she adopted the trudgen stroke and by 1911 had changed to the Australian crawl.

Although women had been forbidden by the New South Wales Ladies' Amateur Swimming Association to appear in competitions when men were present, such were her successes that there was public demand for her to go to the 1912 Olympic Games in

121 Tour Scotland, Dunoon Castle, <http://www.visitdunkeld.com>

Stockholm. Debate among the clubs reversed the rule. It was argued that one event did not justify the inclusion of another swimmer, but the wife of Hugh McIntosh launched a successful appeal for funds. Fanny sailed for Sweden via London, where she trained. At Stockholm she swam a heat of the 100 metres free-style in 1 minute 19.8 seconds to break the world record. On 15 July she won the gold medal for the 100 metres, the only individual event for women, beating fellow Australian Wilhelmina, (Mina), Wylie.

Her Olympic success led to tours with Mina Wylie in Europe and the United States of America, but Fanny's career continued to be dogged by controversy. In 1918 they arrived in America without official sanction to find themselves banned by the Amateur Swimming Union of Australia. Next year the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States threatened to suspend their amateur status, when they refused to swim until their manager's expenses were paid. After being defeated in two carnivals by American girls, she determinedly tried to limit her appearances until she had practised the new American crawl. Ordered by officials to swim at Chicago she jumped the starter's gun, swam half a length and got out. The tour was finished.

A week before the Australian team left for the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, Fanny had an appendectomy, followed by typhoid fever and pneumonia, and withdrew. Between 1912 and 1918 she had broken twelve world records, including swims of 100 yards, (91 metres), in 1 minute 6 seconds, 100 metres in 1 minute 16.2 seconds, and 1 mile, (1.6 km), in 26 minutes 8 seconds. Her successes did much to promote women's swimming. In America she was honoured by the International Swimming Hall of Fame at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and received a Helms award.

Early in January 1921 Fanny retired from competitive swimming and on 22 January at St Mary's Cathedral she married Bernard Martin Gately, a horse trainer. She devoted herself to coaching young children and, a member of its executive, was made a life member of the New South Wales Women's Amateur Swimming Association in 1945. She died of cancer at her home at Stanmore on 20 March 1956 and was buried in the Catholic section of Waverley cemetery. Her brother Frank presented her Olympic gold medal to the Commonwealth government that year and is held in the National Library of Australia, Canberra¹²².

122 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Durack, Sarah, (Fanny)*, (1889-1956), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Durham Street, Bathurst

Born on 12 April 1792, John George Lambton, 1st Earl of Durham, referred to as Lord Durham (12 April 1792 - 28 July 1840), was a British Whig statesman and colonial administrator, Governor General and high commissioner of British North America. As Lord Privy Seal in the administration of Lord Grey he helped draft the reform bill of 1832.

He was sent to Quebec in 1838 to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Patriotes Rebellion of Louis-Joseph Papineau and the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837, and his detailed and famous Report on the Affairs of British North America, (1839), recommended a modified form of responsible government and a legislative union of the Canadas and the Maritime Provinces.

He has been lauded in Canadian history for his recommendation of introducing responsible government. This was implemented and by 1847 Canada was a functioning democracy, as it has been ever since. He is less well considered for his idea of merging Upper and Lower Canada into one colony, since this was proposed with the express end of trying to encourage the extinction of the French language and culture through intermingling with the more numerous English. Lord Durham died on 28 July 1840¹²³.

Edgell Street, West Bathurst

Robert Gordon Edgell a civil engineer, farmer and manufacturer, was born on 6 February 1866 at Hunters Hill, Sydney. In 1872 the family moved to northern Tasmania, where Gordon was educated privately and under John Clemon at Evandale Public School. He joined the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Co. as a cadet in 1882. Edgell returned to Sydney in 1885 and joined Mort's Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. On completing his apprenticeship he was appointed a draughtsman. He also studied mining-engineering and metallurgy and was briefly a consulting engineer to a chemical manufacturer.

In mid 1890 Edgell joined the roads and bridges branch of the New South Wales Department of Public Works as a temporary draughtsman, designing the lift bridge over

123 KnowledgeRush, 2009. *Lord Durham*, <http://www.knowledgerush.com>

the Murray River at Swan Hill, Victoria, the swing mechanism for the Pyrmont Bridge, Sydney, and bridges over many northern rivers in New South Wales. In 1895 he was in charge of the Wollombi district, and was transferred as road superintendent to Maitland in 1898 and to Bathurst in 1902.

At All Souls Anglican Church, Leichhardt, Edgell married Elsie Catherine Keep (d.1939) on 20 August 1896. On retiring from the public service in 1906, he and his wife bought Bradwardine, near Bathurst, from Francis Suttor. He planted 40 hectares with apples and pears on the uplands, and asparagus on the flats, applying the latest technology to farming, including mechanical cultivation, elevated water channels fitted with irrigation gates, soil analyses and other innovations.

In 1925 Edgell sent his eldest son Maxwell to the USA to learn asparagus canning techniques. In September the following year, in partnership with two sons Maxwell and Hampden, he opened his first cannery at Bradwardine in a galvanized iron shed, (which still stands), where the small staff made their own cans and sealed them with a hand held soldering iron. In 1930 he registered a public company, Gordon Edgell and Sons Ltd and was chairman of directors until 1948. Under Edgell's guidance the firm prospered despite the Depression. A larger factory was built in 1933 and extended with administrative blocks in 1938.

Additional farming land was bought and contracts entered into with private growers. The industry boomed during World War II as it supplied food to the Australian and American armed forces, as well as to the domestic market. Edgell began processing carrots, apples, cauliflowers, brussel sprouts, potatoes, tomatoes and a range of soups. He supervised the purchase of land at Cowra and in 1943 started another cannery there. Edgell was president of the Bathurst Fruit Growers' Association, bowling and Rotary clubs, and had become an associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, the Royal Society of New South Wales and the Engineering Association of New South Wales in the 1890s.

For his services to Bathurst he was awarded King George V's silver jubilee medal in 1935 and King George VI's coronation medal in 1937. On 2 December 1948 Edgell died at Bradwardine, Bathurst, and was cremated with Anglican rites in Sydney. He was survived by his three sons. By that time Edgell's canned foods had become a well established

brand name with a reputation for quality throughout Australia¹²⁴.

Eglinton Road, Bathurst

This is the road leading from Bathurst city to the village of Eglinton. The excerpt below is taken from the Thematic Study from the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007.

Eglinton village is located approximately 6 kms from Bathurst, on the north bank of the Macquarie River. Its origin and early history is closely associated with George Ranken, an early settler. Ranken took up a land grant nearby in 1822, which he called “Kellosiel”. An early initiative by Ranken was the erection of a water mill on the banks of the Macquarie River, a race having been dug through the adjoining properties from a dam made on the river. The race is still visible from the west side of the bridge. In 1841, steam power was applied to the mill and is claimed to be the first such mill of its kind west of the Blue Mountains.

In 1838 Ranken bought Icely’s “Saltram” property, the lower portion of which was later surveyed into small farms and village allotments. In 1855 the village was named after Ranken’s friend, the Earl of Eglinton. Eglinton was very much the initiative of George Ranken, a man of considerable agricultural and commercial enterprise. Ranken was the first to introduce winemaking to the western districts. He also had a brewery, a flour mill, grew tobacco, and with a herd of 150 cows being milked at “Kellosiel” was also involved with the making of cheese.

Eglinton village provided for his workers and also benefited from its close proximity to Bathurst, provided the river could be bridged. Ranken’s successful bridging of the Macquarie offers an insight into the aspirations he held for his village. As is still the case, there was only one other high water crossing in the immediate area. Refer to Rankens Bridge Road for a more detailed description on the history of the four bridges providing access to Eglinton.

Agriculture, particularly market gardening, has been an important part of Eglinton’s history. In addition to Ranken’s undertakings, the Pipers also manufactured cheese

124 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Edgell, Robert*, (1866-1948), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

and grew fruit, especially apples and figs which were considered to be the finest in the district. John Halsted, teacher in charge of Eglinton Public School from 1889 to 1905, began a project that was to give Eglinton one of the outstanding, and award winning, garden schools in the district. His success is said to have resulted in the Minister for Education including agriculture in the curriculum taught in public schools. Halsted was also responsible for procuring a recreational ground in Eglinton. Various people, including Chinese, managed market gardens. Cattle grazing and other farming pursuits were part of Eglinton's early years.

Taylor's sawmill was one of Eglinton's important non-agricultural industries. During the war years, workers at Taylor's sawmill were exempt from going to war. Ira Taylor organised the building of the Eglinton Hall, which was built as a memorial to those who served in both world wars. It was officially opened in 1947. In 1900 a church was built as a memorial to J D Muller. It is the only church building remaining in Eglinton, but is now privately owned.

Eglinton was formerly part of Turon Shire and came under the control of Bathurst City Council on 1 October 1977. It is now part of Bathurst Regional Council. In recent decades, Eglinton has evolved into a satellite suburb for Bathurst¹²⁵.

Elizabeth Street, Bathurst

Queen Elizabeth II was born on 21 April 1926 at 17 Bruton Street in Mayfair, London. She was the first child of The Duke and Duchess of York, who later became King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. At the time she stood third in line of succession to the throne after Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII), and her father, The Duke of York. But it was not expected that her father would become King, or that she would become Queen.

Princess Elizabeth was educated at home with Princess Margaret, her younger sister. After her father succeeded to the throne in 1936 and she became heir presumptive, she started to study constitutional history and law as preparation for her future role. She

125 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, pp. 113-114

received tuition from her father. She was also instructed in religion by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Princess Elizabeth learned French from a number of French and Belgian governesses. It is a skill which has stood The Queen in good stead, as she often has cause to use it when speaking to ambassadors and heads of state from French speaking countries and when visiting French speaking areas of Canada. Princess Elizabeth also studied art, music, learned to ride, and became a strong swimmer.

Princess Elizabeth enrolled as a Girl Guide when she was eleven and later became a Sea Ranger. In 1940, at the height of the Blitz, the young Princesses were moved for their safety to Windsor Castle, where they spent most of the war years. It was a time of austerity and anxiety for the whole country, including the Royal Family.

Shortly after the Royal Family returned from South Africa in 1947, the Princess's engagement to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten was announced. The couple, who had known each other for many years, were married in Westminster Abbey on 20 November 1947. The event was fairly simple, as Britain was still recovering from the war, and Princess Elizabeth had to collect clothing coupons for her dress, like any other young bride.

In 1952, King George VI's illness forced him to abandon his proposed visit to Australia and New Zealand. The Princess, accompanied by Prince Philip, took his place. It was during this visit that The Princess visited Bathurst and opened the then new Bathurst Swimming Pool, which has recently been extensively renovated, located in Elizabeth Street, Bathurst.

Lieutenant Mountbatten, now His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was the son of Prince Andrew of Greece and a great, great, grandson of Queen Victoria. The Queen has paid public tribute to her husband on several occasions, recalling his loyal support and service to the country. They have four children, and eight grandchildren.

Prince Charles, now The Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the throne, was born in 1948, and his sister, Princess Anne, now The Princess Royal in 1950. After Princess Elizabeth became Queen, their third child, Prince Andrew, arrived in 1960 and the fourth, Prince Edward, in 1964. Prince Andrew and Prince Edward were the first children to be born to

a reigning monarch since Queen Victoria had her family.

During her reign, The Queen has reached important milestones in her personal and public life. These include The Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977, her 80th birthday and diamond wedding anniversary. In the summer of 2006, The Queen celebrated her 80th birthday by taking a cruise with all her family through the Western Isles of Scotland.

Such events help reinforce the Sovereign's role as a focus for national identity and unity as people across the Commonwealth come together to mark an important occasion for their Head of State.

An animal lover since childhood, The Queen takes a keen and highly knowledgeable interest in horses. She attends the Derby at Epsom, one of the classic flat races in Britain, and the Summer Race Meeting at Ascot, which has been a Royal occasion since 1911. As an owner and breeder of thoroughbreds, she often visits other race meetings to watch her horses run, and also frequently attends equestrian events.

Other interests include walking in the countryside and working her Labradors, which were bred at Sandringham. A lesser known interest is Scottish country dancing. Each year during her stay at Balmoral Castle, The Queen gives dances known as Gillies' Balls, for neighbours, estate and Castle staff and members of the local community¹²⁶.

Elliott Close, Windradyne

Named after William Elliot, a former alderman of Bathurst City Council, from 1898 to 1918.

Since the establishment of the high school in 1913 in the technical college buildings, there was dissatisfaction over the unsuitable accommodation. In 1916 Elliot, (later Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools), recommended the erection of a completely new high school building in Bathurst and following this, a site was purchased in Bentinck Street, though no further action was taken at the time.

126 The Official Website of the British Monarchy, 2009. Her Majesty the Queen, <http://www.royal.gov.uk>

Following the closure of All Saint's College in 1919 and the acquisition by the Department of Education of the college site and buildings, it was proposed to establish a hostel for high school pupils. Strong representations continued to be made for the erection of a high school building on the All Saint's College site. It was not until August 1925 that the Minister for Education gave instructions for the building to be commenced as soon as possible. Plans were completed in 1926 and the building would cost £29,000 and the official opening occurred on 24 May 1927¹²⁷.

Adopted by Council on 16 August 1989.

Elm Place, Kelso

Named after the tree which is characteristic of Bathurst.

In England, the Common Elm is most abundant to the south of the Trent, and in this district almost every neighborhood has its famous old Elm, celebrated for age and size, beside a roadside inn, or associated with some other historic character. The Elm is not particular as to soil, but flourishes best in a deep clayey loam in sheltered valleys. In sand or gravel its roots spread horizontally near the surface of the ground, their ends watered by the drippings from its long limbs and they are liable, not only to be laid bare by the removal of the surface soil through the action of the rain but also to cause, through their loose hold in the earth, the overthrow of the whole tree.

Another misfortune to which the Elm is peculiarly liable is the loss of its large horizontal limbs, which, though sometimes attributable to the action of frost, seems often only to be accounted for by supposing that they have elongated themselves, regardless of gravitation, beyond the cohesive power of their woody tissue¹²⁸.

Europeans have been using the elm tree for thousands of years since the first farmers found them in ancient forests. In western Europe, farmers used elm leaves and branches as cattle feed. Fisherman traded for elm leaves to boil and eat in times of scarcity. Romans used living elms to support their grapevines. They also selectively bred elms

127 Greaves, B. 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 191

128 20-20 Site, 2009, Elm Tree, <http://www.2020site.org>

producing many of the species we see today throughout their former Empire.

In North America, the Iroquois used the bark of elms to make canoes, rope, utensils, and roofing for their homes. The Ainu, native people of Japan, used elm bark for clothing.

Elms, like other shade trees, are nature's air conditioners. They help to cool not just by providing shade but by the transpiration of water from their leaves. The cooling effect of one urban elm tree is equivalent to five air conditioning units¹²⁹.

Dutch elm disease, (DED), is the most widely known elm tree disease, which affects elm trees world wide. Dutch elm disease is a fungal disease of elm trees which is spread by the elm bark beetle¹³⁰.

Elphinstone Place, Windradyne

Named after surveyor Charles Edward Elphinstone stationed in Bathurst in the 1930s. Elphinstone designed the Bathurst Golf course and later became Surveyor General. He died in 1965¹³¹.

Emerald Drive, Kelso

The name Emerald Drive, being a gemstone name, was selected for its link with the Gold Panner Motel, located near the Ashworth Estate and for its link to the Sommerville Collection. The gemstone/mineral theme has been applied in the Ashworth Estate and so this name is consistent with that theme.

Australia is not a significant producer of gem quality emerald, though it does have some interesting emerald deposits. Over the last century four deposits have been commercially mined for emerald including Emmaville and Torrington in New South Wales, and Poona and Menzies in Western Australia.

129 Elmcare.com, About Elms, <http://www.elmcare.com>

130 Elm Tree, 2009, Elm Tree Disease, <http://elmtree.org>

131 Bathurst City Council, n.d. *Street Names*, Bathurst

Australia first became an emerald producer when D A Porter, an Inspector of Public School Buildings, discovered green crystals while prospecting an abandoned tin mining lease known as *Cleary's Lode*. This prospect was located in the New England District of north eastern New South Wales, approximately 9 km north, north east of the small alluvial tin mining town of Vegetable Creek, now known as Emmaville. Porter submitted a parcel of these crystals to T W E David, a Geological Surveyor at the NSW Department of Mines & Agriculture, who reported that *"they are beryls of a colour sufficiently emerald green to entitle them to be termed emeralds"*.

Emmaville emeralds have an interesting history, for they appear to have a pegmatitic origin where the emeralds occur in "bunches" in a solid quartz-topaz-feldspar-mica pegmatite that intrudes surrounding Permian sediments. Hand mining of this quartz-topaz-feldspar-mica pegmatitic offshoot of the Moule Granite commenced almost immediately, and over a 20 year period of intermittent production the *Emerald Mine* produced at least 53,225 carat of mostly pale green emerald of rather mediocre quality.

The emeralds were recovered by hand mining a 100 metre deep vertical shaft and three horizontal drives through solid granite. Although emeralds recovered from the *Emerald Mine* were generally small in size, and difficult to remove from their very hard enclosing matrix, they did have an attractive light emerald-green colour.

During the early 1990s, a small deposit of emeralds was discovered in a well decomposed pegmatite that was located under an unsealed road near Torrington, a former tin mining village which is located about 20 km to the east of Emmaville's historic *Emerald Mine*. Mining operations were conducted under great secrecy, and the discovery is now considered to be exhausted. Some emeralds from this find have had asking prices of over \$1,000 Australian, per carat¹³².

Endurance Court, Llanarth

Named after Shackleton's boat from his ill-fated Antarctic expedition.

After the Norwegian Amundsen and Scott had reached the South Pole, Shackleton

132 Australian Gem Gallery, 2005. *Emweald – The Green Beryl*, <http://www.gem.org.au>

thought up and attempted to carry out another great plan - to cross the 2000 mile Antarctic continent.

This trip was a very successful failure. The team of 28 men and 68 dogs never set foot on the continent. Shackleton's ship the "Endurance", named after the family motto "By Endurance we conquer", was trapped in the ice in the Weddell Sea for 11 months, from January 1915 until it was squashed and sank in November 1915, leaving 28 men on the ice with 3 small ship's boats. The men spent 5 summer months on an iceberg floating away from the continent. With good fortune they landed on Elephant Island on the 15 April 1916. This is a small island of rock and ice with a few penguins and seals for food.

The men were lost to the civilised world, and heading into an Antarctic winter. Losing no time Shackleton's next move was to be one of the greatest small boat journeys ever made. Shackleton and 5 others set off in the 22 foot boat the "James Caird" on an 800 mile journey across one of the roughest seas in the world to the island of South Georgia for help.

Two other members of the crew were from Ireland, Tom Crean from Annascaul in County Kerry and Tim McCarthy from County Cork. Tom Crean was one of the great crew members of the heroic age of Antarctic exploration. He was strong, courageous and good humoured and experienced. He had already been on two of Scott's expeditions and was awarded the Albert Medal for bravery. Despite their awful conditions McCarthy was the first who spotted South Georgia, 15 days after they had left Elephant Island.

Their extraordinary journey was not yet over. To reach help, Shackleton, Crean and Worsley then had to cross the mountains, glaciers and snowfields of South Georgia to get to the whaling station at Stromness. Three and a half months later, at the fourth attempt, Shackleton, in a Chilean tug, the "Yelcho", rescued the remaining 22 crew on Elephant Island on 30 August 1916. It was amazing that all the crew had survived¹³³.

Adopted by Council on 19 October 1993.

133 J Shackleton, J MacKenna, 2002, *An Irishman in Antarctica*, The University of Wisconsin Press, North America

Eric Sargeant Drive, Gormans Hill

Eric William Alfred Sargeant died on 1 August 2007, late of Russell Street, Bathurst, aged 98 years. Loved husband of Nance and Joan (both deceased). Eric's funeral service was held at the Bathurst City Uniting Church, Bathurst, on 9 August 2007, followed by a private cremation¹³⁴.

Ethelton Avenue, South Bathurst

Possibly named after Ethelton homestead constructed in circa 1848.

Evans Lane, Bathurst

George Evans, surveyor and explorer, was born on 5 January 1780. He served a short apprenticeship with an engineer and architect and gained some elementary training in surveying. In 1798 he married Jennett, daughter of Captain Thomas Melville. He was employed in the Naval Store keeper's Department at Table Bay, Cape Town, South Africa and remained there until May 1802 when British forces were withdrawn. Evans was persuaded by Captain Kent to go to NSW, and he arrived at Port Jackson in H.M.S Buffalo on 16 October.

Evans was initially given the position of store keeper in charge of the receipt and issue of grain at Parramatta, but in August 1803 was appointed acting surveyor-general in the absence of Charles Grimes who was on leave in England. In September 1804 he discovered and explored the Warragamba River, penetrating upstream to the present site of Warragamba Dam. Discharged from the Survey Department by Governor King in February 1805, he began farming at the Hawkesbury settlement on land granted to him the previous year. This venture failed during the disastrous flood of March 1806, but he remained in occupation until Lieutenant-Governor Paterson appointed him assistant surveyor at Port Dalrymple in 1809.

In March 1812 he surveyed the shores of Jervis Bay where he led a small party

134 Heaven Address, 2009. Eric William Alfred Sargeant, <http://www.heavenaddress.com>

overland on foot to Appin. The journey took two weeks was conducted under difficult circumstances and resulted in the settlement of the Illawarra district during the drought years that soon followed. His success probably induced Governor Macquarie to select him for the task of penetrating the interior of NSW.

In September 1812 he went to Van Diemen's Land with the acting surveyor-general, James Meehan, to remeasure grants made by former lieutenant-governors. While engaged at Van Diemen's Land, he was appointed in November 1812 deputy-surveyor of lands, but in August 1813 he was recalled to Sydney and instructed to try to find a passage into the interior.

He set out in November and successfully accomplished this task, reaching the Macquarie River 68 km beyond Bathurst, and was the first European to cross the Great Dividing Range, the more famous expedition led by Blaxland not having actually crossed the main range. Upon Evans's return after an absence of seven weeks, Macquarie predicted that the achievement would have momentous effects on the future prosperity of the colony, and in recognition rewarded him with £100 and a grant of 405 hectares, (1,000 acres), on the Coal River near Richmond, Van Diemen's Land.

Evans and his family sailed for Hobart in May 1814, but Macquarie recalled him in March 1815 to act as guide on a tour of the recently discovered country through which William Cox had constructed a road to Bathurst. In May and June Evans led another expedition from Bathurst southward to within sight of the Abercrombie River, explored the middle reaches of the Belubula River, discovered the Lachlan River 13 km downstream from Cowra, and traced its course as far as Mandagery Creek.

In July 1815 he returned to Hobart, remaining until 1817 when he was required to act as second-in-command to Surveyor-General Oxley in an expedition then setting out from Bathurst to determine the course of the Lachlan River, though forced to return by flooded marsh country when about 14 km below Booligal. In September 1817 Evans returned to Van Diemen's Land, but six months later he was again recalled to fill the position of second-in-command to Oxley, this time in his attempt to trace the Macquarie River to its termination. Once again flooded marshes proved too great an obstacle, so the party turned eastward to Port Macquarie and thence southward to Port Stephens. After twenty three weeks the exploration was completed in November 1818.

Evans returned to Hobart and for the first time since his appointment as deputy-

surveyor was able to confine his attention to his duties in Van Diemen's Land, where land surveys were in serious arrears through inadequate staff and continual demands for his services on exploration. None the less, he went with the first party to Macquarie Harbour in 1822.

Evans resigned in December 1825 on the grounds of ill health, eight months after his wife died. A dispatch from London in May 1826 appointing him the first surveyor-general of Van Diemen's Land had only recognized his position as the Colonial Office knew it when revising the establishment of the Surveyor-General's Department. Soon afterwards Bathurst wrote welcoming his resignation, confirming his pension and agreeing to abandon further investigation of his past conduct. Evans sailed for England with his second wife, Lucy Parris, in November; while there, he supplemented his pension of £200 by teaching art, but in November 1828, when he heard of Oxley's death, he applied for appointment as surveyor-general in NSW, claiming that his health was fully recovered. He was unsuccessful but in 1831 he surrendered his pension for a lump sum of £600, and returned to Sydney following year.

Arriving in August he set up as a bookseller and stationer, and soon became drawing master at The King's School, then housed in Harrisford, George Street, Parramatta, while his wife conducted a finishing school for young ladies. He returned to Hobart in 1844 to live with his family in Warwick Lodge, his home in New Town. After his wife died in August 1849, he moved to Macquarie Street, Hobart, where he died on 16 October 1852, aged 72, and was buried in St John's churchyard, New Town. He had at least twelve children, seven by his first marriage and five by his second.

Statues of Evans are in Kings' Parade, Bathurst, Melbourne, Adelaide and the Mitchell Library, Sydney ¹³⁵

Fish Parade, Gorman's Hill

Named after George Fish, blacksmith. Fish, at the age of 21 years, arrived in Australia on the ship "Zeminda" on 23 August 1857. He was an assisted passenger, paying £1 for his fair. After arrival in the Bathurst district, Fish soon found work at The Forge in Perthville.

135 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Evans, George*, (1780-1852), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

He married Mary O’Riely at the St Michael and St John Cathedral in Bathurst on 4 August 1859.

By 1868 he had established his own iron foundry on the corner of Bentinck and Russell Streets, Bathurst, and lived in a cottage next to the foundry. It was here he invented the single furrow mould-board plough which made his company famous throughout the region. It was on this foundation that the family business was established which later became known as G Fish & Sons, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Coach and Wagon Builders. One the their buildings is now part of the Petrie’s Mitre 10 site, adjacent to the Caltex Service Station on the corner of Bentinck and Russell Streets.

Mary died at the age of 26, leaving George with an infant daughter. He remarried a year later to Catherine Mackel, who was 22 years of age. They had a family of 4 sons and 8 daughters between 1866 and 1886. The sons Joseph, Hugh, George and John followed their father into business after completing their education at St Stanislaus College, Bathurst. George died on 14 November 1901 aged 65 years¹³⁶.

Freeman Circuit, Llanarth

The name “Freeman Circuit” has been chosen for the new road to be created by the subdivision of Lot 224, DP 1137628 off Darwin Drive in the suburb of Llanarth.

The name “Freeman” originates from the surname of an early settler in Bathurst- Mr James Freeman. In the 1850s, James Freeman was a teacher at a Catholic school. Records indicate that he was head of the school between 1850 and 1852.

French Smith Place, Kelso

Highly decorated Australian Squadron Leader and bomber pilot serving during World War II.

Adopted on 3 November 1982.

136 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 152

Garrett Street, Kelso

Named after Edith Garrett who was in charge of the Obstetrics section of the Bathurst District Hospital from 1963 to 1973. Edith trained at Sydney and Crown Street Hospitals and commenced work in Bathurst in 1957.

Gell Place, Abercrombie

Edward Gell (1818-1899) was one of the most notable architects in Bathurst's history. Gell was Bathurst's first City Surveyor from 1863-66 and for many years an alderman becoming Bathurst's 6th Mayor in 1867. Gell was also a respected businessman, owning shares in many gold and coal mining companies.

Examples of Gell's works include;

- St. Michael's and John's Cathedral , William Street.
- Leeholme, O'Connell Road
- Church of England denominational school (now Church Bar)
- St Stanislaus' College, Bentinck Street
- Logan Brae, St. Joseph's Mount Busby Street
- Howard Pavillion, Bathurst Showground
- Esrom and Bradwardine, two residences that now form part of All Saints College.

George Street, Bathurst

George III was born in 1738, first son of Frederick, Prince of Wales and Augusta. He married Charlotte of Mecklinburg-Strelitz in 1761. The couple had fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters. George was afflicted with porphyria, a maddening disease which disrupted his reign as early as 1765. Several attacks strained his sanity and debilitated him in the last years of his reign. Personal rule was given to his son George, the Prince Regent, in 1811. George III died blind, deaf and mad at Windsor Castle on 29 January 1820.

George III succeeded his grandfather, George II, in 1760. George was determined to recover the prerogative lost to the ministerial council by the first two Georges. In the

first two decades of the reign, he methodically weakened the Whig party through bribery, coercion and patronage. Prime Minister, William Pitt the Elder was toppled by Whigs after the Peace of Paris, and men of mediocre talent and servile minds were hand picked by George as Cabinet members, acting as little more than yes men. Bouts with madness and the way he handled the American Revolution, and the subsequent loss of the American colonies through the American War of Independence, eroded his support and the power of the Crown was granted again to the Prime Minister¹³⁷.

George continued to suffer ill health and had further mental breakdowns in 1801 and 1804. In 1810 George III's insanity became permanent. George, Prince of Wales, was appointed regent, and carried out his father's official royal duties. George III died on 29 January 1820¹³⁸.

Gibson Drive, Kelso

The GIBSONE Boys of 'Kelsoville'- The three brothers- Eric, Gerald and John who served in WWI from the same Kelso family . The spelling of GIBSONE with an "E" has been confirmed by local historian Carol Churches .

Gilmour Street, Kelso

John Gilmour arrived in the colony in 1833 and moved to Bathurst and lived there for some years. John was a successful pastoralist, acquiring properties on the Bogan River and at Coopers Creek. He later bought "Bulgandremine", a large holding at Dubbo, and lived there with his wife Emma Hamline¹³⁹. The property was sold in 1874. John bought "Bathampton" and established his family on the property in a former house by 1868. The present Victorian residence, visible from the Mid Western Highway, was built between 1871 and 1874 by David Jones¹⁴⁰.

137 Britannia, 2005, *George III (1760-1820 AD)*, <http://www.britannia.com>

138 Spartacus Educational, *PR George III*, n.d., <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk>

139 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 170

140 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, *Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007*; State Heritage Inventory, "Bathampton"

During his career, John acquired other local properties, including “Blackdown”, on Eleven Mile Drive, which he bought in 1883¹⁴¹. Emma died at “Bathampton” in 1880. John died on 24 March 1896 and is buried in the old Anglican portion of the Bathurst Cemetery¹⁴².

Gilmour Street began as an extension to “Hereford” from the new road across the O’Connell Plains and by the early 1820s this road continued to “Blackdown”, “Alloway Bank”, “Saltram” and “Kelloshiel”. At “Kelloshiel”, it crossed the Macquarie River to join another road that ran from Bathurst to Mount Pleasant¹⁴³.

R L Gilmour was Mayor of Bathurst City in 1900¹⁴⁴.

Gazetted on 16 March 1979.

Gleneagles Close, Robin Hill

There are three championship golf courses at Gleneagles in Perthshire, Scotland. They are part of the Gleneagles Golf Resort, the brainchild of Donald Matheson, General Manager of the Caledonian Railway Company over 75 years ago. He visualized a luxury hotel accessed by their trains with golf as a vacation attraction.

Even before the hotel was ready, the King’s and Queen’s courses, designed by the legendary James Braid, were created out of a wilderness in an idyllic mountain setting and had made a name for themselves by the 1920s. Both King’s and Queen’s resemble the older links courses in Scotland, being built on sand and gravel.

The summer of 1928 saw the opening of the third Wee Course of nine holes. The latest addition is the PGA Centenary Course, created by Jack Nicklaus in 2001 to commemorate the centenary of The Professional Golfer’s Association. It has five different tees at each hole in this 7,088 yard course which is the venue for the 40th Ryder Cup matches in

141 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, “Blackdown”

142 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 170

143 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Carwford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 41

144 Barker, T. 1998, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 2*, Ligare Pty Ltd, Sydney, p. 535

2014.

The 6,741 yard King's is a test for a golfer's shot-making skills. This moorland course set in Ochil Hills overlooks the majestic mountains Ben Vorlich and Trossachs on the west, and green hills to the south. The springy moorland turf is easy to play on and the fairways are surrounded by mature pines and silver birch. The course is a challenge with a mix of long and short holes that blend in the landscape.

The holes are isolated from each other by gravel ridges. The holes have pithy Scot names like the par 4 third hole, Silver Tassie, Bonnie Blink and Wee Bogle. The fifth known as Het Girdle is a challenging par 3 and the 17th is called Warslin, reflecting the difficulty of playing this long, sweeping par 4.

The 5,965 yard Queen's course is set in scenic surroundings with high ridges on the north and west sides and woodlands around. Featuring lochans and ditches as water hazards¹⁴⁵.

Gazetted on 12 February 1999.

Godfrey Street, Raglan

Sidney George Godfrey, boxer, was born on 20 August 1897 at Raglan near Bathurst. Sidney began boxing at 12 in a barn on his father's farm and at 14 went to Sydney where he worked for a blacksmith at Auburn. He did well in amateur bouts and greatly improved after taking lessons at Redfern from Jim Barron, a former heavyweight. After some notable amateur successes, he attracted the attention of R L 'Snowy' Baker, who in 1916 arranged twelve professional fights, six of which he won by quick knockouts. In 1917 he won the Australian featherweight title from Vince Buckley and sixteen fights out of eighteen in the following year. He was dubbed the 'K.O. King' and was one of boxing's greatest drawcards.

In 1919 in the Philippines, Godfrey drew with Francesco Flores over fifteen rounds and in a second bout was knocked out in the first round by Cabanello Dencio. Back in

145 Scotland.com, 2009, The Impressive Gleneagles Golf Course, <http://www.scotland.com>

Australia in 1920 he lost his featherweight title on points to Jackie Green.

By 1921 Godfrey was in the lightweight division and was trained by Arthur Hennessy. He reduced his weight to 57 kg to fight Frenchman Eugène Criqui, later world featherweight champion, for a purse of £800. On 21 February before a crowd of 15,000 (with thousands turned away), on one of the wildest nights ever seen at Sydney Stadium, Godfrey made the weight at the ringside and fought well until his drastic dieting reduction took its toll and he was knocked out in the tenth round. In Brisbane on 10 August Godfrey lost on points to Archie Bradley, 'the Gympie Tiger', in a bout according to the perplexed Godfrey, fought on 'the Marquis of Queensland Rules'. Later that year he knocked out the Filipino Dencio in Sydney. In 1921 he won the Australian lightweight title from Hop Harry Stone. He retired in 1924, making a comeback the following year, he lost a bout for the welterweight title.

A deadly puncher with a trip hammer right as his specialty, Godfrey, with his aggressive ringcraft, delighted the crowds and earned £20,000 prize money. Out of 109 professional fights he won 79, (41 by knockout), and drew 12. On retiring he managed some hotels and became the popular host at the Horse and Jockey, Homebush. He retired from business in 1957 and lived at Bronte.

Godfrey died of heart disease in the Mater Hospital, North Sydney, on 22 February 1965 and was cremated with Anglican rites. He was survived by his wife Eva Margaret, née Pettingell, whom he had married at the Methodist parsonage, Auburn, on 13 March 1917, and by their two sons and five daughters¹⁴⁶.

Gormans Hill Road, Gormans Hill

Thomas Gorman, noted in William Cox's diary as "a consummate villain"¹⁴⁷ was sentenced to transportation for life at Cork City in 1792, though was conditionally pardoned on 15 June 1815, together with others who had worked under Cox on the construction of the western road. Despite this favour Gorman was bestowed, he was

146 Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, *Godfrey, Sidney*, (1897-1965), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

147 Greaves, B. 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 5

held in low esteem by Cox and Governor Macquarie.

Gorman was store man at Bathurst from 25 June 1815, but on 24 December 1817, he was discharged, “possibly because Macquarie took an exception to his blasphemous language”. Gorman was granted 100 acres of land, though soon afterwards, he committed suicide¹⁴⁸.

It is likely that the present Gormans Hill Road led to the Thomas’ land grant, which he received in exchange for his road building across the Blue Mountains.

Great Western Highway, Kelso (also Sydney Road)

The Great Western Highway was originally called the Main Western Road, as identified on the 1895 Parish Map of Bathurst. As the name suggests, this was the main road west from Sydney, leading to Bathurst. It was not the first route established, as this was Cox’s Road.

Green Street, West Bathurst

Henry MacKenzie Green, journalist, librarian and literary historian, was born on 2 May 1881 at his grandfather’s home, Ecclesbourne, Double Bay, Sydney, and was the eldest of seven children. He was also descended from a number of early pioneers, including John Blaxland, Alexander Kenneth McKenzie and Thomas Walker. Harry attended (1890-98) All Saints College, Bathurst from 1890 to 1898 where he was dux of the school, distinguished himself in sport and contributed to the school magazine, the *Bathurstian*. At the University of Sydney (B.A., 1902; LL.B., 1905) he graduated with first class honours in logic and mental philosophy. Beginning work in 1909 with the *Sydney Morning Herald*, where C E W Bean was a colleague, Green was employed by the *Daily Telegraph* in 1910 to 1920. At St Mark’s Anglican Church, Darling Point, on 9 August 1911 he married Maria Eleanor Watson, a university graduate who shared his literary interests and they had two daughters.

In 1911 the Australian Journalists’ Association was formed. Green helped to draft

148 Barker, T. 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 37

the constitution of the NSW branch and retained a long term relationship with the association. Responsible for "War Notes", (1914 to 1917) in the *Telegraph*, he published short stories, articles, literary criticism and verse in the *Bulletin*, *Hermes*, *New Triad* and the *Lone Hand*; his work later appeared in the *Australian Quarterly* and *Australian Highway*. On 25 March 1918 he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force where he embarked for Europe on 14 October but only reached Cape Town when the Armistice was signed. Characteristically, while at sea he drew on the ship's company to produce a literary magazine, the *Wyreemian*.

Green succeeded John Le Gay Brereton as librarian at the University of Sydney in 1921. He built up the Australian holdings of the Fisher Library. The professional standing of the library increased markedly during his administration. Academic qualifications were made a condition of permanent appointment and the Fisher was probably the first Australian library to make use of microphotography.

Prominent in Sydney's literary circles, Green belonged to the Casuals Club. He knew Christopher Brennan, Arthur Adams, Miles Franklin, (Dame) Mary Gilmore, A. G. Stephens and Bertram Stevens, and enjoyed close relationships with Hugh McCrae, Brereton and R. D. FitzGerald. Living at Killara allowed him to indulge his love of the bush and outdoor activities, and he frequently undertook long bush walks in various parts of NSW.

Librarianship represented merely the core of Green's activities. He delivered university, extension and Workers' Educational Association lectures, gave talks to literary societies such as the Shakespeare Society of New South Wales and the Australian English Association, marked essays and corrected papers for university and public examinations, judged competitions on literary subjects, and belonged to the British Drama League, the Fellowship of Australian Writers and the Sydney P.E.N. Club.

In addition, he regularly spoke on radio for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and was president, (1941 to 1943), of the Australian Institute of Librarians and patron of the Australian English Association. When the Commonwealth Literary Fund lectures were established in 1940, Green was one of the handful of lecturers with any thorough knowledge of Australian literature whose talents were employed. Meanwhile, much of his lecturing was unpaid or underpaid, a condition that he deplored but tolerated.

By 1930 Green's lectures on Australian literature were recognized as a required part of a university course. In 1933 he applied for the chair of English literature at the university; despite support from some influential individuals, he was unsuccessful. Besides his uncollected short stories, essays and articles, Green's publications were extensive.

Poetry was his first interest, but he wrote at least one unpublished novel, 'The Aluminium God', and was represented in *Australian Short Stories* (1928), edited by George Mackaness. Green's verse was collected in two volumes, *The Happy Valley* (1925) and *The Book of Beauty* (London, 1929), which were well received by his contemporaries: P. R. Stephensen described *The Book of Beauty* as 'a significant episode in the evolution of Australian consciousness'; other friends made flattering comparisons with Yeats and Keats. In later life Green retained a keen interest in the genre, recognizing and encouraging younger poets such as Hope. Green also edited the 1943 volume in Angus & Robertson Ltd's annual *Australian Poetry* collections, as well as *Modern Australian Poetry* (1946). His critical and historical writing included *The Story of Printing* (1929); with (Sir) John Ferguson and Mrs A. G. Foster, *The Howes and their Press* (1936); five lectures, *Australian Literature: A Summary* (1928), *The Poetry of W. B. Yeats* (1931), *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1933), *Kendall* (1933) and *Wentworth as Orator* (1935); a *study of Brennan* (1939); and *Fourteen Minutes* (1944), a collection of his own radio talks.

Green divorced Eleanor in 1944. On 16 May the same year, he married 28 year old Dorothy Auchterlounie, a poet and future literary critic. They lived at Glenbrook in the Blue Mountains and were to have a son and a daughter. Green retired in 1946. The family moved to Melbourne when Dorothy began lecturing at Monash University in 1961.

Concentrating on creative writing from the beginning of European settlement to 1928, Green drew on years of research and personal experience, discussing such little known writers as Henry Handel Richardson, establishing numerous pioneer judgements which have largely stood the test of time, and demonstrating a variety which amazed contemporary *cognoscenti*. From 1939 to 1951 he contributed an annual survey of Australian literature to *Southerly* and in 1951 published *Australian Literature 1900-1950*.

His two volume *A History of Australian Literature Pure and Applied* eventually emerged

in 1961. By 1954 the manuscript had been completed to 1950, but was so delayed in publication that Green added short accounts of later works up to 1960. In the dedication he acknowledged his wife's contribution in their remarkable literary partnership, conceding that her 'critical suggestions, not always received with due gratitude, have made all the difference'.

In her 1984 to 1985 revision, Dorothy described the *History* as 'a primary source'; by then it had become part of the literature it studied. A cornerstone of all later histories, it concentrated on creative writing and emphasized the links between Australian and European culture, but it also included critical surveys of the literature of science, psychology, economics, philosophy, journalism, history, biography, travel and reminiscence.

A man of his time, particularly in his dual allegiance to Britain and Australia, Green became more radical in his social views in old age. His students and colleagues remembered him as 'impulsive and generous, irascible at times, but scrupulously fair'. He was noted for his drive, energy and gusto, and his forceful but kindly personality. Survived by his wife and the children of both his marriages, Green died on 9 September 1962 at Box Hill and was cremated¹⁴⁹.

Gunning Street, Bathurst

Philip and Anne Gunning settled in the Bathurst area in 1847. They were granted land in 1856 at White Rock where they constructed a pise hut. Philip found work around Bathurst and the White Rock areas as a farm labour and shepherd. Philip died on 10 September 1862 aged 55. Philip left seven children, including George, William, Charles, Ann, John, Sarah and Philip Junior. Eight generations of the family have lived on, and still own the original land grant at White Rock¹⁵⁰.

Gazetted 7 September 1979.

149 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Green, Henry*, (1881-1962), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

150 Personal communication with Alan McRae, 14 January 2010

Gunthers Lane, Bathurst

Named after George Gunther, the original owner of the Knickerbocker Hotel. The original owner of this site was Richard Kenna where two small buildings stood, including a butcher's shop called the Leadenhall Market, occupied by J P Ryan, and a newspaper shop occupied by W E McDonald. These buildings were demolished to make way for the Grand Hotel, erected in 1890 to 1891 to the design of architect W Meeks. The Grand was in turn demolished to permit the erection of the Knickerbocker Hotel in 1939 to 1940 for George Gunther and his sister Jennie Nicholas.

The Gunther family owned both the Grand Hotel and its neighbour the Royal Hotel. The architect R B Fitzgerald originally prepared a design to merge both buildings into the one. This was never done, possibly because of restrictions during World War II. The Knickerbocker Hotel was one of the few major commercial buildings constructed during the war years. Building material shortages brought on by war required modifications to its construction and are still visible with the different toned brickwork used in its Russell Street facade.

On 6 November 1948 the Prime Minister, J.B. Chifley, presided over a meeting of Federal and State Cabinet Ministers, held in a lounge room at the Knickerbocker Hotel, to consider action against striking coal miners. The decision, unprecedented for a Labour Government, was to order the miners to return to work¹⁵¹.

Gazetted on 3 March 1995.

Halsted Street, Eglinton

Halsted Street was named in recognition of John Halsted who was resident teacher at Eglinton School from March 1888 to November 1905 where he was an important figure in agricultural education. Halsted was instrumental in forming a committee in 1898 to apply for, and eventually obtain, a recreation ground for Eglinton. Further, the gates at

151 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory, *Knickerbocker Hotel*, 110 William Street, Bathurst, 2007

the Eglinton Hall were donated by the Halsted family in memory of John¹⁵².

Hancocks Lane, Bathurst

Peter Joseph Handcock was born on 17 February 1868 at Bathurst. He married Bridget Martin on 15 July 1888 at Bathurst and they had three children, residing in a cottage on Brilliant Street named Mount View.

Hancock served in the Second Boer War in South Africa from 1899, firstly as a shoeing smith and farrier in the 1st Regiment New South Wales Mounted Infantry. He earned promotions through to Sergeant¹⁵³.

Hancock was an associate of Harry 'Breaker' Morant, the first and only Australian service personnel to be executed by an Allied power. Hancock was executed on the 27 February 1902 in Pretoria, South Africa after being found guilty of the killing of unarmed Boers during the Boer War. Their execution by the British Military firing squad prompted the Australian Government of the day to reconsider its position of allowing Allied powers to trial and execute Australian service personnel.

Hargraves Place, Kelso

In 1850, more than 200 ships left Port Jackson for San Francisco and the Californian goldfields taking away seven thousand gold prospectors, leaving NSW in its economic doldrums. Early reports of the Californian gold rush pointed out that the owner of the sawmill where the gold was first found in California, Captain John Sutter, was ruined and pushed off his own land. Lawlessness ruled throughout the area and a group of ex-convicts added to the anarchy by setting San Francisco on fire several times. As a result of the impact, it was feared that a gold rush within Australia would lead to a similar breakdown of society and a collapse of established authority in the workforce and that labourers would abandon their livelihood.

There were numerous reports of gold within Australia that were known and reported to

152 Bathurst City Council, n.d. *Street Names*, Bathurst

153 Peter Joseph Handcock (1868 - 1902), <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Handcock-193>

the government, but were kept quite prior to Hargrave's claim. Bill Peach, ABC presenter, states that the first man to claim to have found gold in Australia, a convict named Daley, was rewarded with 300 lashes for his impudence in August 1788. Daley claimed to have found the gold in the bush near Port Jackson, (Sydney Harbour), and was later forced to admit that he had filed down a brass buckle and gold guinea to create the specimen.

There were rumours that the convict road gangs who built the western road to Bathurst, under Cox's supervision, had turned up lumps of gold during the construction. Assistant surveyor James McBrien recorded in his field book that on the Fish River, near Locksley:

"February 15, 1823: ...I found numerous particles of gold in the sand in the hills convenient to the river."

It appears that McBrien did not report his find to the authorities, or if he did, they did not reward, nor publicise, the find. The Polish explorer Paul Strzelecki, who climbed and named Mount Kosciusko, claimed that he found gold near Hartley in 1839 and reported it to Governor Gipps, who played down his claim. Strzelecki claimed:

"I was frightened by Sir George Gipps, and was gagged without being bribed, but my papers and the memorandum of Sir George Gipps must be in the records of the colonial dispatches – who knew all about it, but remained silent! I was cheated out of the reward!"

The Reverend William Branwhite Clarke claimed to have found gold at Hassan's Walls on the western side of the Blue Mountains and had shown it to Governor Gipps in 1844 who replied: *"Put it away Mr Clarke or we shall all have our throats cut!"* Strzelecki and Clarke made the above claims after the gold rush when they found out about the large reward which had been paid to Hargraves¹⁵⁴.

Edward Hammond Hargraves, gold rush publicist, was born on 7 October 1816 at Gosport, Hampshire, England. Educated at Brighton Grammar School and Lewes, he went to sea aged 14 and arrived at Sydney in 1832. He worked on a property at Bathurst, gathered bêche-de-mer and tortoise shell in Torres Strait and in 1834 took up 100 acres,

154 B Peach, Volume 9: Summer Edition, 2009, Australian Heritage, *Edward Hargraves: Spin Doctor of the goldrush*, Hallmark Editions Pty Ltd, pp. 55-56

(40 ha), near Wollongong. In 1836, he married Elizabeth, née Mackay at Sydney. In 1839 they moved to East Gosford where he became an agent for the General Steam Navigation Co. and with her dowry bought land and built the “Fox under the Hill Hotel”. In 1843 he forfeited his property, left his wife to look after a store and took up land on the Manning River.

Hargraves sold out and sailed for California on 17 July 1849. He returned to Sydney in January 1851, planning to win a fortune by claiming the government reward for discovery of a payable goldfield¹⁵⁵. On his way to the Wellington district he saw promising specimens at Guyong and on 12 February, with John Lister, found five specks of gold in Lewis Ponds Creek on 12 February 1851¹⁵⁶.

In the following weeks he traversed much of the area with little success, but his campaign depended on finding rich deposits so he enlisted Lister and William, James and Henry to continue the search. Hargraves taught them Californian panning techniques and how to make and use a wooden cradle.

Hargraves returned to Sydney in March and interviewed the colonial secretary. Encouraged by news from the Tom brothers, Hargraves wrote to the *Sydney Morning Herald* describing in general terms the rich fields. When sure of the government reward some weeks later he announced in the press the specific areas where gold existed and left for Bathurst early in May. He ignored pleas by the Toms and Lister for secrecy, named the area Ophir and whipped up enthusiasm in the Bathurst district. By 15 May over 300 diggers were at Ophir and the first gold rush had begun¹⁵⁷. Ophir is the name given in the Bible to the goldmines of King Solomon.

Richer finds were soon to follow on the Turon River at Sofala. Newer finds followed at Castlemaine, Ballarat and Bendigo. Social disruption occurred, as did a considerable change of fortune to Australia. As the gold rush began to gather momentum, the Californian gold rush was superseded, Australia’s population tripled in 10 years and

155 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hargraves, Edward*, (1816-1891), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

156 B Peach, Volume 9: Summer Edition, 2009, Australian Heritage, *Edward Hargraves: Spin Doctor of the goldrush*, Hallmark Editions Pty Ltd, p. 57

157 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hargraves, Edward*, (1816-1891), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

£124 million of gold was mined¹⁵⁸.

Although Hargraves exaggerated and falsified his finds he never denied his main purpose. The government gave him £10,000 and from 1877 an annual pension of £250¹⁵⁹. There is no government record offering a reward for a gold discovery before 1851. Peach believes the order of events suggests that Hargraves suggested the idea of a reward and kept on suggesting it until the government led to believe it was their idea¹⁶⁰.

Hargraves was also showered with testimonials, valuable cups and other trophies. In 1851 he became a commissioner of crown lands for the gold districts and a justice of the peace. In 1853 to 1854 he visited England, lived in style, met the Queen and in 1855 published *Australia and its Gold Fields*. He returned with a builder to erect a house out of cedar at Norah Head. He entertained lavishly and by the early 1860s was virtually penniless. Invited by governments he prospected in Western Australia in 1862 and South Australia in 1863.

In NSW Lister and the Tom brothers realized that they had been used by Hargraves. In 1853 a Legislative Council select committee heard long arguments about the 1851 events and, while upholding Hargraves's key role, recommended that £1,000 be granted to the men taught by Hargraves and a similar amount to Reverend W B Clarke.

In 1890, a Legislative Assembly select committee found that although Hargraves had taught the others how to use the dish and cradle, "*Messrs Tom and Lister were undoubtedly the first discoverers of gold obtained in Australia in payable quantity*". However, the legend of Hargraves as "the discoverer of gold" still persists¹⁶¹. As a result of the inquiry, 40 years after the event, the correct sequence of events is now recorded upon a monument that was erected at Ophir in 1923¹⁶².

158 B Peach, Volume 9: Summer Edition, 2009, Australian Heritage, *Edward Hargraves: Spin Doctor of the goldrush*, Hallmark Editions Pty Ltd, p. 57

159 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hargraves, Edward*, (1816-1891), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

160 B Peach, Volume 9: Summer Edition, 2009, Australian Heritage, *Edward Hargraves: Spin Doctor of the goldrush*, Hallmark Editions Pty Ltd, p. 57

161 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hargraves, Edward*, (1816-1891), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

162 B Peach, Volume 9: Summer Edition, 2009, Australian Heritage, *Edward Hargraves: Spin Doctor of the goldrush*, Hallmark Editions Pty Ltd, p. 57

Hargraves died in Sydney on 29 October 1891 and was buried in the Anglican section of Waverley Cemetery. He was survived by two sons and three daughters¹⁶³.

Harris Street, Bathurst

John Harris, a surgeon, public servant and landholder, was born at Moneymore, County Londonderry, Ireland. He trained for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh and for ten years was a surgeon in the navy in Indian waters. In 1789 he was appointed surgeon's mate in the New South Wales Corps, reached Port Jackson in the *Surprize* in June 1790 and was stationed at Parramatta.

In December 1791, after the resignation of his superior, Dr Macaulay, who never went to the colony, Harris was promoted to his place. In April 1793 he accepted a 100 acre, (40 hectare), grant at Parramatta and bought the farm of James Ruse on which in 1798 he built Experiment Farm Cottage. Until 1800 he led a busy existence as surgeon and farmer. By the turn of the century he owned 315 acres, (127 hectares), of land of which 205, (83 hectares), were purchased, and had acquired 431 head of stock, possessions which placed him among the foremost officer farmers.

His diligence and devotion to duty must have won the admiration of Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, for when Governor King asked him in 1800 to nominate an administrative assistant, he recommended Harris. On 29 September 1800 he was made a magistrate and soon afterwards was given charge of the police establishment. In July 1801 he succeeded Surgeon Balmain as Naval Officer. He played an active part on the Gaol and Orphan Committees and accompanied Barrallier on his expedition to explore the Hunter River in 1801 in addition to carrying out his duties as surgeon.

His excellent work, particularly in helping to curb the liquor trade, won for him the friendship and admiration of Governor King who described him as possessing "the most respectable character as a gentleman, joined to an unwearied activity and intelligence", and employed him as deputy judge advocate in regimental courts martial.

Between 1800 and 1806 Harris, in his famous house at Ultimo, stood out as one of the

163 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hargraves, Edward*, (1816-1891), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

few military officers to remain consistently friendly with King, but under his successor Harris's role changed. In May 1807 Governor Bligh dismissed him as Naval Officer and from the bench. He became a bitter opponent of the governor, depicting him as avaricious, dishonest and tyrannical, and his antipathy to Bligh brought him back into sympathy with the military officers whose cause he espoused in the Rum Rebellion.

Major Johnston reappointed him to magistracy on 27 January 1808, but his criticism of John Macarthur quickly lost him favour again. On 5 April 1808 Johnston dismissed him, and soon afterwards, to get rid of him, ordered him to London to present the rebel case to the British government. Pleading sickness Harris refused to sail, and on 22 January 1809 Paterson appointed him a magistrate once more. Three months later he left for England, where in 1811 he gave evidence at Johnston's court martial.

On 7 February 1814 having resigned his commission Harris returned to Port Jackson in the *General Hewitt*, accompanied by his newly wedded wife Eliza, with permission to become a private settler. He resumed control of his extensive properties but, though the rest of his life was devoted chiefly to farming and stock raising, he also took an active part in public affairs.

He served on many committees, was one of those who supported the establishment of the Bank of New South Wales and one of its first directors elected in February 1817. In 1819 he acted as surgeon to Oxley's expedition to Bathurst where later he acquired land. In the same year he was again made a magistrate and retained the office until he died on 27 April 1838¹⁶⁴.

Hasluck Place, West Bathurst

Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck, an Australian historian, public servant and politician, and 17th Governor-General of Australia, was born in Fremantle, Western Australia, into a family of Salvationists, whose values he retained throughout his career. He was educated at the Perth Modern School and at the University of Western Australia, where he graduated with a Master of Arts.

164 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Harris, John*, (1754-1838), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

In 1923 Hasluck joined the literary staff of *The West Australian* newspaper, and also began to publish works on Western Australian history. He tutored in history at the University, and in 1939 he joined its faculty as a lecturer in history. In 1932 he married Alexandra Darker and they had two sons.

After the war Hasluck returned to the University of Western Australia as a Reader in History, and was commissioned to write the "civil" volumes of the Official History of Australia's role in World War II. These were published as *The Government and the People 1939-1941* in 1951. This work was interrupted by his decision to enter politics, a decision motivated partly by his disapproval of Evatt's foreign policy. At the 1949 election he was elected Liberal MP for a Perth electorate.

In 1951 the Prime Minister, Robert Menzies appointed Hasluck as Minister for Territories, a post he held for twelve years. This gave him responsibility for Australia's colonial possession, Papua New Guinea, and also the Northern Territory, home to Australia's largest population of Aboriginal people. Although he shared the paternalistic views of the period about the treatment of the Papua New Guineans, and followed an assimilationist policy for the Aboriginal people, he carried out significant reforms in the way both peoples were treated.

Hasluck was briefly Minister for Defence in 1963 to 1964, and then became Minister for External Affairs. He held this office during the height of Australia's commitment to the Vietnam War, of which he was a passionate supporter. He worked to strengthen Australia's relationship with the United States and with anti-Communist governments in South-East Asia, and opposed Australian recognition of the People's Republic of China.

When Prime Minister Harold Holt died in December 1967, Hasluck was determined that the Treasurer, (finance minister), William McMahon, of whom he had a very low opinion, should not become Prime Minister. Although he had no great ambition to be Prime Minister himself, he put his name forward mainly to provide an alternative to McMahon. But many Liberal MPs saw him as too old at 64 and too conservative to compete with the Labor leader, Gough Whitlam, and they chose the younger and more aggressive John Gorton.

Gorton was uncomfortable having a potential rival such as Hasluck remaining in the Cabinet, and in early 1969 he offered him the post of Governor-General. This may have

cost Hasluck a second opportunity to become Prime Minister, since in 1971 Gorton lost the Liberal leadership, and the Liberals might well have turned to Hasluck instead of McMahon had he still been available.

At the 1972 elections Whitlam defeated McMahon and became Prime Minister. As Governor-General, Hasluck treated Whitlam with complete correctness, promptly granting him a double dissolution election in April 1974 when the Liberal Opposition threatened to block the Budget bills in the Senate.

When Hasluck's term expired in July 1974, Whitlam offered to re-appoint him, but Hasluck declined, citing his desire to return to private life. Historians of the period are certain that if Hasluck had still been Governor-General in 1975, the Constitutional crisis of that year would have ended differently. Hasluck retired to Perth where he remained active in cultural and political affairs until his death in 1993¹⁶⁵.

The Selective Decentralisation Policy, initiated under the Whitlam government, selected the Bathurst-Orange area as the site of the first decentralisation centre to promote regional development and to reduce economic pressures in Sydney. It was anticipated that the populations of Bathurst and Orange would increase to 50,000 to 60,000 each by 2010 and 110,000 for a new city at Vittoria, located half way between Bathurst and Orange. In total, it was expected the policy would result in a total population of 240,000 by 2010.

The selection of the Bathurst-Orange area was a result of the region being the geographical and historical heart of the State, its proximity to the metropolitan area and accessibility for commerce, industry and government administration. Interestingly, Government Advisors did not nominate the Bathurst-Orange area as its first choice for selective decentralisation. Albury-Wodonga was suggested to be the first publically designated growth centre. Grafton-Yamba-Coffs Harbour and the Bathurst-Orange areas were identified as two subsequent growth centres.

The Bathurst-Orange area was selected for a number of political and circumstantial advantages. These included both the State Assembly seats were held by the Country

165 Economicexpert.com, 2009, Paul Hasluck, <http://www.economicexpert.com>

Party, the Mayor of Bathurst, John Matthews, was a major force in the Country Mayor's Association and was well connected to the Liberal Party State organisation in Sydney and the Labor Party had already proposed a growth centre for Bathurst-Orange in 1971. However, the policy was abandoned within 8 years¹⁶⁶.

Hassall Grove, Kelso

Named after Thomas Hassall, Anglican clergyman, who was born on 29 May 1794, at Coventry, England¹⁶⁷. The family migrated to NSW in 1797 and settled on a land grant in Dundas, near Parramatta. Thomas received the best education available in the colony and became a clerk¹⁶⁸.

In May 1813 he established the first Sunday school in Australia in his parent's home¹⁶⁹. The school was successful and was enlarged to form the NSW Sunday School institution¹⁷⁰. Thomas acted as both superintendent and secretary¹⁷¹.

Encouraged to study for the Church of England ministry, Hassall was the first Australian candidate and sailed in 1817 for studies at an evangelical academy at Lampeter College, near Aberystwyth, Wales. Made deacon in 1821, Hassall was ordained a priest three months later. While abroad, he and his brothers were granted 800 acres each on the O'Connell Plains¹⁷².

Hassall returned to Sydney and Governor Brisbane appointed him as chaplain to the convict settlement in 1824 at Port Macquarie. His attempts to improve conditions for the convicts were met with opposition and Archdeacon Scott removed Hassall back to Sydney in August 1825. On Christmas eve, Hassall was appointed to the Bathurst district. He visited the district in 1826 and returned in the following year. As there was no suitable accommodation at Kelso, Hassall lived at O'Connell Plains on his land grant,

166 Deakin University, n.d. The Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre, <http://www.deakin.edu.au/>

167 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hassell, Thomas*, (1794-1868), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

168 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

169 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hassell, Thomas*, (1794-1868), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

170 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

171 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hassell, Thomas*, (1794-1868), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

172 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo.

named Lampeter Farm after his college. Hassall held services at Cheshire's barn at Kelso and the Government barn in Bathurst. Some services were also held in the homes of settlers. He negotiated the acquisition of land at Kelso for a future church and arranged the commencement of the enclosure for a burial ground and the parsonage¹⁷³.

In March 1827 he left Bathurst on being appointed to the Cowpastures, another new parish which at the same time he purchased the large Denbigh estate at Cobbitty which became his headquarters. A keen woolgrower and a magistrate, Hassall won the respect of squatters, stockmen and shepherds and became known as the "Galloping Parson". Hassall died at "Denbigh" in 1868¹⁷⁴.

Hassall died at Denbigh on 29 March 1868. His widow died in June 1885¹⁷⁵.

Adopted by Council on 16 December 1992.

Havannah Street, Bathurst

There was considerable activity in the nineteenth century by the Royal Navy on the Australian coast. A lot of the activity was related with hydrographic surveying. At various times in the 1840's and 1850's HMS Havannah was at Sydney and it seems that this was the inspiration for the naming of this street¹⁷⁶.

On 8 February 1850, Captain Keppel, on H.M.S. Meander, threatened to turn his guns on the flagship, H.M.S. Havannah, Captained by Erskine, in Port Jackson. The incident occurred in a dispute over the relative seniority of the captains, following the death of Capt Owen Stanley¹⁷⁷.

It is thought by some that Havannah Street is named after the Battle of Havana, Cuba. The Battle of Havana occurred in 1762, prior to the colonization of Australia, and the settlement of Bathurst in 1815. Therefore, it is more likely that the HMS Havannah was

173 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo.

174 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo.

175 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hassell, Thomas*, (1794-1868), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

176 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 20

177 RootsWeb, n.d. *Ancestry*, <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com>

named after the Battle of Havana, (though different spelling), and that Havannah Street was named after the HMS Havannah.

Hawkins Street, West Bathurst

Thomas Fitzherbert Hawkins, naval officer and pioneer settler, was born on 20 May 1781 in England. He joined the navy as a purser in October 1800 and served throughout the Napoleonic wars. In 1815 while his ship was carrying troops for the Waterloo operations he broke his thigh and thereafter was lame. He married Elizabeth Lilly at Deal on 15 June 1802. When the war ended Hawkins's ship, the *Berwick*, was paid off and he was not re-employed. He went into business in London, lost money and decided to emigrate.

Hawkins with his family and mother in law arrived in Sydney in the *Minstrel* in January 1822. In April he was appointed commissariat store keeper at Bathurst and set out with a wagon and three drays, and a tilted cart for his mother in law, Mrs Lilly, his wife and seven of their eight children. A servant was picked up at the Female Factory at Parramatta and eventually the party included nine convicts. Mrs Hawkins's account of the journey, dated 7 May 1822, is a valuable record of the experiences of the first family of gentfolk to make the journey of 137 miles, (220 km), over the mountains which took 18 days.

In April 1822 Hawkins selected 2,000 acres, (809 hectares), on the Macquarie River two miles, (3.2 km), from Bathurst and named it Blackdown after a Sussex estate leased by his father's cousin, Thomas Fitzherbert. He had no experience of sheep or cattle and followed his inclinations by farming a country estate that would be an agreeable home rather than a source of large profit.

He built a fine brick house, cleared and fenced the land, formed a garden, built a mill and planted crops. In 1823 he resigned as store keeper. In December 1831 the *Sydney Gazette* reported having received a sample of the first wine made west of the Blue Mountains, produced by Hawkins. By 1828 Hawkins held 2,400 acres (971 hectares), and was running 1686 sheep and 457 cattle. He died in 1837 and was buried at Holy Trinity Church, Kelso. Blackdown was let, and sold in 1843. Elizabeth Hawkins moved to Sydney, where she died on 6 April 1875.

The Hawkins had thirteen children of whom two died in infancy in England, and three

were born in Australia. When Thomas Jarman, the eldest son, came of age in 1830 he received a grant of 320 acres, (130 hectares), which he named Walmer. By 1839 he owned 1,560 acres, (631 hectares), in Bathurst County. He was a foundation member of Trinity Church, Kelso, and a magistrate. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for East Macquarie. From 1875 to 1881 he was commissioner of crown lands for the western district. He was a founding trustee of All Saints' College, Bathurst. He died at Walmer on 12 December 1885¹⁷⁸.

Hereford Street, Kelso

This road would have originally led from the settlement of Bathurst to the property "Hereford" at Kelso. In the late 1870s James Rutherford, from Cobb & Co., bought Hereford where he built a fine residence and invented an entirely new type of sheep dip¹⁷⁹. In July 1925 Mr Saville sold "Hereford" to the Church of England for the establishment of a large boarding school for girls. This concept was mainly that of Dr Long, the Bishop of Bathurst. The school, called Marsden School, was opened on 15 September 1925 with Miss Juliet M Lyons appointed by the Bishop as the first Headmistress.

At the end of 1942 the school closed and was later occupied by the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) and by the Australian Women's Land Army (AWLA).

The buildings were left empty for two years before the school reopened on 2 May 1948. Marsden School operated for a further 29 years, closing in 1977.

During both periods of the functioning of the school considerable building had been undertaken with the construction of classrooms, dormitories, a chapel and the various ancillary buildings necessary for a boarding school.

After the closure of Marsden School the property was purchased by the Roman Catholic Diocese and it now houses the Holy Family School, the original "Hereford" homestead functions as a Resource Centre and the chief Educational Centre for the Diocese¹⁸⁰.

178 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hawkins, Thomas*, (1781-1837), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

179 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Rutherford, James*, (1827 - 1911), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

180 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory,

Hicks Close, Abercrombie

Named after Anthony Hicks, a member of the Bathurst Rifle Club. Anthony served with the 45th Battalion from 1916 to 1918. On Wednesday 27 December 1933, The Sydney Morning Herald reports the following.

Custodian of Carillon, Bathurst

Mr Anthony Hicks has been appointed custodian of the recently opened soldier's memorial carillon at Bathurst. Mr Hicks, who is a returned soldier, lost a leg and was blinded in a motor accident some months ago. The amount still owing on the carillon which cost approximately £10,000, is £471.

Adopted by Council on 17 April 1991.

Hinton Road, Mount Panorama

Henry Frederick Hinton, a motorcycle racer and motor mechanic, was born on 31 July 1909 at Aston, Birmingham, England. The family emigrated to Sydney soon after World War I and settled at Canley Vale where Harry attended the public school. In the 1920s his father and two uncles owned a motorcycle business, Hinton Bros, at Newtown. Hinton made his competitive début in 1929 in a motorcycle beach race at Gerringong. His Western Suburbs club mates dubbed him "Chisel", a reference to his sharp mind. While working as a motorcycle courier in Sydney in 1931, he was involved in a serious road accident and lost his left eye. Restricted vision did not affect his racing career. At St Andrew's Anglican Church, Lakemba, on 5 March 1932 he married Vienie Kathleen Reid.

In 1933 Hinton won the 350-c.c. class at the Australian Tourist Trophy races on a gravel surfaced course at Phillip Island, Victoria, riding a borrowed Norton machine. An official representative from 1933 to 1939 for Bennett & Wood Ltd, the Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd agent in Sydney, he prepared the modified B.S.A. roadsters and competed as team leader in road racing, and in dirt track and road trials. He won the Australian

lightweight event at Bathurst in 1937 and 1940, and the sidecar event at the new Mount Panorama circuit in 1938.

During World War II Hinton repaired Army motorcycles for Bennett & Wood. In his spare time he and Eric McPherson founded the Motor Cycle Racing Club of NSW. In 1946 Hinton opened his own motorcycle dealership at Bankstown and switched to Norton machines. He won the 350-c.c. class at Bathurst in 1947 and 1948, and the senior (500-c.c.) Grand Prix five times between 1950 and 1955. Endorsed by the Auto Cycle Council of Australia as an official representative, he competed in the Isle of Man T.T. races in 1949 to 1951, as well as in events in Ireland and Europe. He graduated from racing privately entered machines to being factory rider, (1949 to 1951), for Norton Motors. In 1949 he became the first Australian to record a podium finish in a world 500-c.c. championship event by finishing third in the Dutch T.T. A crash in 1951 ended his international career. Hinton returned to racing by winning two classes at Bathurst over Easter 1952, riding ex-factory Nortons. The following year he won four out of the five solo classes. He was five times Australian motorcycle champion and seventeen times a winner at the annual Bathurst motorcycle racing carnival. After his retirement in July 1955, he gave his racing machines and wily technical help to his sons, who between them won eight Australian championships.

Survived by his wife and two of his three sons, Hinton died of cerebrovascular disease on 9 May 1978 at Belmore and was cremated¹⁸¹.

Hobson Close, Eglinton

Named after the late Mr Richard (Dick) Hobson.

Holtermann Place, Kelso

Bernhardt Otto Holtermann was a gold miner, merchant, sponsor of photography for the encouragement of immigration and a member of parliament. He was born on 29 April 1838 in Hamburg. Not wishing to spend three years in military service, he left Germany in 1858, sailed from Liverpool in the *Salem*, reached Melbourne on 7 August

181 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hinton, Henry*, (1909-1978), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

and went on to Sydney in the *City of Sydney*, arriving on 12 August. There he hoped to meet his brother Herman but found that he had gone to the goldfields. Unsuccessful in gaining a job on land through his lack of English, Holtermann sailed on 13 September as a steward in the schooner *Rebecca* for the Pacific Islands and returned to Sydney on 20 January 1859.

He became a waiter at the Hamburg Hotel where a successful miner almost induced him to go to Adelong. After a few months he met the Polish miner, Ludwig Hugo Louis Beyers, and went with him to the Tambaroora, (Hill End), area. In 1861 they began prospecting on Hawkins Hill but for five years had little success. In order to hold the claim, Holtermann was forced to undertake a variety of occupations. Once he nearly lost his life through a premature explosion of blasting powder. By 1868 he was licensee of the All Nations Hotel and on 22 February at Bathurst he married Harriett Emmett. Beyers married her sister Mary on the same day.

In 1871 some rich veins were found but they petered out. In the following year one of the eight owners sold his share to M J Hammond who without authority sealed off the shaft and began a new drive to the west. Rich new veins were immediately encountered, but Hammond had sold out at a substantial profit before 19 to 20 October when the night shift uncovered the world's largest specimen of reef gold, 630 lb. (286 kg).

Later the nugget was brought to the surface almost intact. Holtermann had warned against rash investment in a letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 November 1871. When copies of the paper reached Hill End, he was burnt in effigy but later returned to public favour and became a founding member of the first Hill End Borough Council. In 1874 on the heights of St Leonards he completed a palatial house with a tower embodying a stained glass window depicting him standing beside the nugget.

At Hill End, Holtermann had met the travelling photographer, Beaufoy Merlin, and his young assistant, Charles Bayliss, and watched them at work. He welcomed Merlin's idea that a great series of 10 inches by 12 inches, (21 cm by 25 cm), photographs should be made of the settled areas of NSW and Victoria and sent abroad to advertise the colonies and encourage migrants. The major part of NSW was completed when Merlin died in September 1873, but Bayliss continued with even more grandiose plans.

After great difficulties he succeeded in taking the view of Sydney from the tower of

Holtermann's house on two single negatives, each over 5 feet by 3 feet (150 cm by 90 cm), these were the largest photographs ever taken by the wet plate or collodion process at a time when the techniques of enlarging had not been developed. Some of these photographs were made available to the government for international exhibitions at Philadelphia in 1876 and Paris in 1878 where they won medal awards. Another set was mounted on a roll of cloth and taken by Holtermann to America and the Continent where they were exhibited in pleasure gardens and at special gatherings. He returned from abroad with a number of agencies which he vigorously promoted. He had always been interested in medicine and his "Life Preserving Drops", compounded from the formula of a German doctor, were very popular.

After two earlier defeats, Holtermann was elected as a member for St Leonards in 1882, proclaiming himself "a man of indomitable energy and perseverance", "the staunch friend of the working man" and "an earnest supporter of every public movement having for its object the advancement of your electorate". He attended parliament regularly until 1885, being specially interested in immigration and in the progress of North Sydney, including the building of a "North Shore Bridge" to which he was willing to contribute £5,000. He died on his forty seventh birthday and was buried in St Thomas's Cemetery, survived by his wife and by three sons and two daughters. He left an estate of £54,000 mostly in local land investments¹⁸².

Hoolihan Close, Kelso

The first grader operator for Bathurst City Council.

Adopted 15 August 1990.

Honeyman Place, Raglan

Conducted a post office at Raglan and four generations have attended the Raglan School. The Honeyman brothers were prominent in bike racing prior to WWI.

182 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Holtermann, Bernhardt*, (1938-1985), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Adopted 21 June 1989.

Hope Street, Bathurst

Possibly named after Vice Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, born on 16 August 1766. Hope was a prominent British Royal Navy officer and politician in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century in Britain. A popular officer for 55 years, Hope made connections which enabled him to secure a lengthy political career after his retirement from the Royal Navy in 1804 due to ill-health. After 26 years in Parliament, Hope was largely inactive and served as a Lord of the Admiralty and commissioner of Greenwich Naval Hospital.

From 1774 and 1776 Hope was educated at Edinburgh High School between and at the age of 12 in 1777, he entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in HMS *Weazel*, captained by his uncle. Through various promotions, Hope continued in command of small ships for several years. He married his distant cousin, Lady Anne Hope Johnstone, in 1792. The couple had two daughters and four sons before Anne died in 1818.

From 1813, Hope served as commander-in-chief at Leith until 1818 and in 1819 he was promoted to vice-admiral. In 1820 he was recalled to the Admiralty and remained there for seven years. He remarried in 1821 to Maria and in 1825 was advanced to Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In 1827, after the collapse of Lord Liverpool's government, Hope was retired in favour of Sir George Cockburn and given the role of treasurer and later commissioner of the Royal Naval Hospital in Greenwich. King William IV ascended the throne in 1830, he briefly made Hope a Privy councillor, before Hope entered retirement later in the year. Hope died in Bath on 2 May 1831, a few months after giving up his seat in Parliament. His body was returned to the family crypt at Johnstone Church, Johnstone, Dumfriesshire¹⁸³.

Horan Close, Kelso

Named after the renowned Australian cricketer.

¹⁸³ Wikipedia, William Johnstone Hope, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Johnstone_Hope

Tomas Patrick Horan (Tom) was born on March 8, 1854 at Midleton, Co Cork, Ireland. He emigrated to Australia when a small boy. Horan was in his time the crack batsman of Victoria. He visited England with the first Australian team in 1878 when he made as his best score in eleven a side matches 64 against Clonal Thornton's Eleven at the Orleans Club, Twickenham. In 1882, with an aggregate of 1,175 and an average of 25, he ran second to W L Murdoch, for the famous Australian team that beat England by seven runs at the Oval. His highest innings that summer was 112 against the United Eleven at Chichester and 141 not out against Gloucestershire at Clifton.

His career extended from the mid 1870s to the late 80s. He enjoyed the distinction of being chosen in the Australian team for the memorable match at Melbourne in March, 1887, when, for the first time, an Australian side playing an English team on level terms proved victorious. Like Charles Bannerman he formed his method and earned high distinction as a batsman before enjoying the advantage of a trip to England. He had no special grace of style, but his defence was very strong, and he excelled against fast bowling.

Even after an interval of nearly thirty five years, he played Crossland at Liverpool in 1882, getting him away again and again on the leg side. Among his most notable innings at home were 124 for Australia against Alfred Shaw's First Team at Melbourne in 1882 and 117 not out for Victoria against Shaw's Third team at Melbourne in 1886. A fine judge of the game, Horan wrote about cricket for many years under the signature Felix in the columns of the *Australasian*.

In Test matches he played 27 innings, twice not out, highest score 124, total runs 471, average 18.84, and took 11 wickets for 143 runs, average 13.00. For Victoria verses New South Wales he played 50 innings, twice not out, highest score 129, total runs 1,295, average 26.97; took 12 wickets for 372 runs, average 31.00. For Victoria verses New South Wales at Sydney in 1887 to 1888 he made 63 and 68.

The highest innings of his career was 250 not out for East Melbourne verses Tasmania at East Melbourne in December. In 1879 he batted about 10 hours and gave no chance. It was a two day match, East Melbourne scored 742, and the Tasmanians had no innings.

Horan died at Malvern, Melbourne, on April 16, 1916¹⁸⁴.

Adopted 17 June 1992.

Howarth Close, Abercormbie

Thomas “Lanky Tom” Howarth was 5’6. Born about 22 Jul 1803 in Heady Hill, Lancashire, England he was transported to Sydney in 1829 aboard the ship, Waterloo. In Australia, Thomas married Martha Pearson Post, daughter of John Post and Martha Pearson, in Campbelltown on the 9 December 1835. In 1849, Thomas held the licence for several Inns including the inn at ‘The Rocks’, between Bathurst and Orange, in 1849 and the Bushman’s Inn at Bathurst in 1859. Thomas also listed his occupation as butcher, baker, and farmer. He was a prolific writer to the local newspaper, usually about his Inns and local happenings, offering many suggestions for improving the community. In 1865 Thomas caught pneumonia and died soon after. He is buried at Bathurst Church of England cemetery in an unmarked grave ¹⁸⁵.

Howick Street, Bathurst

Charles Grey, a British Whig, (later known as the Liberal Party), was a statesman and British Prime Minister. Grey was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was elected to Parliament at the age of 22 in 1786. He was noted for advocating Parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation.

In 1806, Grey, then known as Lord Howick, because of his father’s elevation to the peerage as Earl Grey, became a part of the “Ministry of All the Talents” as First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Howick soon took over as both Foreign Secretary and leader of the Whigs. The Government fell from power the next year and Howick went to the Lords the same year, succeeding his father as Earl Grey. He continued in opposition for the next 23 years.

In 1830, the Whigs finally returned to power, with Grey as Prime Minister. His Ministry

184 Cricinfo, 2006. Tom Horan, <http://www.cricinfo.com>

185 <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Howarth-580>

was responsible for the Great Reform Bill of 1832, the first major step towards modern parliamentary democracy, in the teeth of opposition from the Duke of Wellington, his predecessor in 10 Downing Street¹⁸⁶ which finally saw the reform of the House of Commons, and the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire in 1833¹⁸⁷.

In 1834, Grey retired from public life, leaving Lord Melbourne as his successor.

He is commemorated by Grey's Monument, also known as The Monument, in the centre of Newcastle Upon Thyme, England, a statue on top of a 41metre high column. One of the constituent colleges of the University of Durham, Grey College, was named after Earl Grey. Earl Grey tea also bears his name because, as British Prime Minister in the 1830s, he reputedly received a diplomatic gift of tea flavoured with bergamot oil.

He had 15 children from one wife, all of whom survived. He inherited the title Howick from his bachelor uncle, Sir Henry Grey¹⁸⁸.

Hughes Street, Kelso

Randolph William Hughes, a university lecturer and literary critic, was born on 10 August 1889 at Burwood, Sydney. Hughes was educated at Sydney Boys' High School, studied classics at the University of Sydney, (B.A., 1913; M.A., 1915), where he became a friend of A R Chisholm. Hughes taught classics from 1913 to 1915 at Bathurst High School. On 29 December 1914 he married a schoolteacher Ina Muriel Stanley Hall and had twin sons. Awarded a travelling scholarship, he sailed alone to London and on to Cairo. He was commissioned in the Royal Engineers, served in 1916 in Egypt and Sinai, and was retained by the Egyptian government on special duties.

In October 1917 Hughes matriculated at New College, Oxford, where he went on to take first class honours in medieval and modern languages in 1919, (B.A., 1923). From 1920 to 1922 he taught English literature in France, first at the University of Rennes and then at the École Normale Supérieure, Paris. In 1922 he was appointed lecturer in French

186 Estate Office, 2005, Howick Hall Gardens, <http://www.howickhallgardens.org>

187 History & Heritage Topic, 2009, Earl Grey, <http://www.wiki-north-east.co.uk>

188 Estate Office, 2005, Howick Hall Gardens, <http://www.howickhallgardens.org>

language and literature at King's College, University of London. He was awarded his doctorate for a thesis on Baudelaire.

Following an acrimonious dispute with a colleague, Hughes resigned his post in 1935. For the next twenty years he survived as a freelance writer and by marking examination papers. His health was often poor. He wrote primarily for French and English journals on nineteenth century literature. His contribution to Australian intellectual life included a major study, *C J Brennan*, (Sydney, 1934). On the publication of P R Stephensen's *The Foundations of Culture in Australia* in 1936, Hughes savagely reviewed it in the *Nineteenth Century and After*, thereby creating considerable controversy in Australia.

Hughes also wrote articles favourable to Hitler and Nazi Germany. Offered a research post at the Humboldt University of Berlin to study the Nazi régime, he declined because of ill health. He remained a man of the far right, strongly anti-Semitic, and developed ties with Action Française. From 1939 his interests became more purely literary and he spent his remaining years preparing editions of the work of Algernon Swinburne and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Hughes published Swinburne's unfinished novel, *Lesbia Brandon*, (London, 1952).

On 7 August 1942 at the register office, Chelsea, he married Dorothy Freda Ayres. Survived by one son of his first marriage, he died of coronary thrombosis on 21 March 1955 at Tunbridge Wells and was buried in the local cemetery¹⁸⁹.

Huntingdale Close, Robin Hill

Huntingdale's premier championship 18 hole "sandbelt" course, Victoria, is home to the Australian Masters and has played host to some of the most famous names in international golf, including Jack Nicklaus, Greg Norman, Ian Baker-Finch, Nick Price and Tiger Woods.

The popularity of the Australian Masters has made Huntingdale Golf Club one of the most well recognised Australian golf courses in the world. It has long been documented as one of the best courses in Australia and also the sandbelts youngest, established in its

189 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hughes, Randolph*, (1889-1955), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

present location in 1941. The course greets players with long par fours, strategic fairway bunkering and large undulating greens.

This combination of features at Huntingdale ensures this course challenges the best professionals and the latest technology. The greens at Huntingdale are true and fast and are generally kept in “Masters” condition throughout the year. Players hitting wayward shots to the far side of the greens can anticipate long undulating putts. The final stretch of holes contain some of the toughest and finest finishing holes in the world¹⁹⁰.

Gazetted 12 February 1999.

Hutchinson Street, Eglinton

Janet Ranken nee Hutchinson (1796- 1883) married George Ranken in 1821 and moved to “Kellosiel” in 1823.

This name was proposed on a very early map of Eglinton and was to be located where Cottonwood Drive is now located. Given that the name was never formally adopted it is considered appropriate to use this name.

Icely Street, Eglinton

The name Icely was taken from Thomas Icely (1 November 1797- 13 February 1874) a pastoralist, stock breeder and a member of the NSW Parliament who took up the 2,000 acre Land Grant of Portion 72 in the Parish of Jedburgh in 1823. This area of land is named “Saltram” on the Parish map. This new road will be located within this original Land Grant.

Thomas Icely was a Non-Elective Member of the first NSW Legislative Council from 17 July 1843 to 29 February 1856 and had a Life Appointment under the Constitution Act as a Member of the NSW Legislative Council from 26 October 1864 until his death on 13 February 1874.

¹⁹⁰ Huntingdale Golf Club, 2005. Huntingdale Golf Club, <http://www.huntingdalegolf.com.au>

The use of the name Icelly gives a very close connection with Eglinton as all of the current residential areas in Eglinton are located within the original Land Grant of 2000 acres to Thomas Icelly.

Inn Place, Gormans Hill

Inn Place is named after the former Gorman's Hill Inn which is adjacent to the street.

The Inn was built in the early 1830s on the original grant of Thomas Gorman, one of Evan's original party on the road gang to Bathurst.

This house was originally built as a single storey residence with stables at the back, which still remain. In 1836, John Cable was granted a liquor license to run an inn in the premises. The inn was called the Dunn Cow Inn. The Bathurst & District Historical Society have a copy of this license.

The second storey was added in the 1870's by McPhillamy. There are notable differences between the ground floor and the first floor such as low 6 panelled doors on the ground floor and 4 panelled doors on the first floor. The ceiling in the first floor is higher than that on the ground floor.

The McPhillamy's sold the property to Mr Pauling in the 1970s, who carried out some renovations such as moving the kitchen into the main house. The current owners purchased the property in 1999 and restored the building, including the balcony.

Thomas Gorman is said to have committed suicide on the property¹⁹¹.

Ironbark Close, Kelso

The red ironbark group of Australian hardwoods provides excellent engineering timber, renowned for outstanding durability in exposed weather applications. Narrow leaved, ironbark has superior weathering properties and is less prone to surface checking than many other timbers used in outdoor applications such as decking. Red ironbark

191 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, *Gorman's Hill Inn*

timbers have been widely used in road and railway bridge construction and railway sleepers because of their great strength and durability. They are favoured for electricity transmission poles. Other sectors of the timber industry also consider them among the most valuable of Australian hardwoods because of their outstanding properties.

Ironbarks are a very distinctive group of Australian eucalypts, easily recognized by the hard, deeply furrowed, rough bark which is dark grey to black in colour. Red ironbark timbers are red brown to dark red, with paler coloured sapwood. The grain is usually interlocked.

The red ironbarks have been the preferred timbers for engineered structures in Australia for over 200 years. They have a proven record for long term performance including wharf and bridge members, poles, railway sleepers and mining timbers. Red ironbark timber is suitable for all building construction materials from poles, framing, flooring, decking and cladding. The wood is also suitable for both indoor and outdoor furniture¹⁹².

Irving Drive, Robin Hill

Named after Dr D M Irving, one of the founding directors of the Bathurst Bank.

When the land grant system was replaced by sales of land at public auction in 1831 and the Government's changed policy to immigration resulted in a steady flow of free settlers, bush ranging was widespread and reached its peak with the Ribbon Gang. Settlers and citizens were anxious for the safety of their earnings. As a result, a meeting was held at Mrs Dillon's inn on 10 September 1834 to discuss the founding of a bank for the district.

It was concluded from the meeting that a bank be established in Bathurst on 1 January 1835 for a 7 year term and was to be known as the Bathurst Bank. The elected directors included A K Mackenzie of Dockairne, D M Irving, Alexander Watt, John Lincombe, George Busby, Thomas Kite and George Rankin. Mackenzie was president and John Slade was cashier. The Bank of Australia in Sydney was also asked to open an account

192 Hopewell, G. 2004. *Red Ironbark – Properties and Uses*, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Queensland Government, <http://www.burnettsawmill.com.au>

for the Bathurst Bank. Major-General Sir Richard Bourke gave permission for the lower part of the Commissariat Store to be use temporarily¹⁹³.

Jade Close, Kelso

The name Jade being a mineral/gemstone name was selected for its links with the Gold Panner Motel, located near the Ashworth Estate and for the links with the Sommerville Collection. The gemstone/mineral theme has already been applied in the adjoining Ashworth Estate and so are consistent with that theme.

James Barnet Drive, Kelso

James Johnstone Barnet, a Government Architect, was born at Almericlose, Arbroath, Scotland. After being educated at the local high school he went to London in 1843 and was apprenticed to a builder. He then studied drawing and design under W Dyce, R A and architecture with C J Richardson and became clerk of works to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Barnet married Elizabeth Gosling on 22 July 1854 and they sailed for Sydney arriving in December that year. He engaged in building operations before he became clerk of works at the University of Sydney. In 1860 he joined the Colonial Architect's Office. After two years, he became acting head and in 1865 colonial architect. He held the position until 1890 when the office was reorganized.

Barnet was responsible for the building of defence works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay and Newcastle, courthouses, lock-ups, police stations and post offices throughout New South Wales and several lighthouses including the Macquarie Lighthouse on South Head¹⁹⁴. Buildings designed by Barnet within the Bathurst region include the Bathurst courthouse, Russell Street, the Bathurst Gaol, Browning Street, (possibly the Bathurst Railway Station), the former courthouse and post office at Wattle Flat and the former Sofala post office¹⁹⁵.

193 Greaves, B. 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 22

194 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Barnet, James Johnstone*, (1827-1904), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

195 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory Database, Bathurst, 2007

In Sydney he designed and supervised the construction of several important public buildings, including a new wing to the Australian Museum, the General Post Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Public Works and Lands Buildings, Customs House, Public Library, the Medical School at the University of Sydney and the Callan Park Lunatic Asylum. He was also responsible for the maintenance of other public buildings.

When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Sydney in 1868 Barnet was given charge of arrangements for the royal reception and in 1879 was responsible for the design and erection of the Sydney International Exhibition building on five acres of the Botanical Gardens. The design was prepared and the work completed in nine months. A sum of £50,000 had been voted for the project but the final cost was £184,570. Barnet explained the increased cost as the result of hurried planning and the use of more durable material than originally intended. The building was approved by the public and when the exhibition ended he was paid the small amount of £500.

In his architectural work Barnet had been strongly influenced by the Italian Renaissance, but some of his buildings were on poor sites. He had no sympathy for new styles of architecture which were becoming fashionable in Sydney copying American trends. He was equally critical of domestic architecture cluttered with useless ornamentation. As colonial architect for 25 years he had an important influence on colonial architecture. His public buildings were well built and designed and stood as a memorial to his ability.

Barnet died on 16 December 1904 and was buried in the Presbyterian section at Rookwood Cemetery with his wife. He was survived by four daughters and three sons, two of whom practiced in architecture¹⁹⁶.

Jamison Place, Windradyne

Sir John Jamison, a physician, landowner and constitutional reformer, was born at Carrickfergus, Antrim, Ireland, the eldest son of Thomas Jamison, who arrived in the colony as surgeon's mate in the First Fleet. Educated at the University of St Andrews, (M.D., 1808), he joined the navy and served in many parts of the world. In 1809, while

196 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Barnet, James Johnstone*, (1827-1904), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

physician in the hospital ship Gorgon with the Baltic Fleet, he was instrumental in curbing a serious outbreak of scurvy in the Swedish navy. This work, which was carried out in the face of great opposition and ignorance, earned him the approbation of King Charles XIII of Sweden, who honoured him in July 1809 with a knighthood of the Order of Gustavus Vasa. In May 1813 he was appointed a knight bachelor by the Prince Regent.

On the death of his father in 1811, Jamison inherited several grazing properties close to Sydney, including 1000 acres, (405 hectares), near Penrith, and some city property. He arrived in Sydney in the *Broxbornebury* in 1814 to look after his estate. He soon became associated with the public and official affairs of the colony. He accompanied Governor Macquarie on his visit to the interior in June 1815, and in 1818 explored the Warragamba River. In 1817 he was one of the founders of the Bank of New South Wales, and asked the British government to appoint him a member of any proposed colonial council.

His relationships with Governor Macquarie were initially friendly. However, in December 1817 because he objected to the governor's emancipist policy, Macquarie in a secret report named him one of twelve intriguing and discontented persons. By 1819, however, Macquarie regarded him as loyal and appointed him a justice of the peace, an office which was extended by Governor Brisbane in 1821. Because of his 'wealth, landed possessions and consequent influence', Brisbane included him in the list of ten nominees submitted for a colonial council in 1824, but withdrew his nomination the following year.

In 1837 Jamison took his seat in the Legislative Council. He remained a member until January 1843 when he and Robert Campbell were omitted from the nominations for the new council.

In spite of his differences with the government, Jamison always exhibited great public spirit and was prominent in most movements aimed at the improvement of prevailing conditions or at the redressing of an evil. Throughout his colonial life he devoted his time, wealth and influence to the introduction of the free institutions of England into NSW. Jamison, as the chief representative of the immigrant settler class, presided over many important meetings in the 1830s to agitate for representative government and trial by jury.

By the 1820s Jamison was "one of the first Landed Proprietors in the Colony". He acquired

more land by grant and purchase and extended his Penrith estate, when in 1825 he built Regentville, a famous country house of the early period, named in honour of George IV, the former Prince Regent. Regentville was a model property with vineyards, an irrigation scheme, and a woollen mill built about 1842. Commissioner Bigge referred to Regentville as one of the more prosperous and improved properties in the colony. Described by Darling in 1829 as “holding perhaps the largest Stake in the Colony”, Jamison in the 1830s had grazing runs on the Namoi and Richmond Rivers, about 11,000 acres, (4,452 hectares), at Bathurst and over 18,000 acres, (7,284 hectares), at Capertee.

Sir John Jamison entertained lavishly both at his town house and at his country estate, and in the season of his affluence never lost an opportunity of extending hospitality to visitors to the colony, for whom he arranged outings, picnics and other diversions. He lived like a genial and prosperous English squire, earning by his unlimited bounty the appropriate title, “the hospitable Knight of Regentville”.

In February 1844 he married his housekeeper Mary, daughter of John Griffiths, an ex-private in the marines, by whom he had already had two sons and five daughters. Jamison died on 29 June 1844, comparatively poor through the failure of the Bank of Australia, in which he was the second largest shareholder. His wife died at Hunter’s Hill in 1874, aged 74¹⁹⁷.

Jarrah Circuit, Kelso

Named after the Jarrah Tree, which is one of many species of the Eucalyptus. The tree usually grows to about 40 to 50 metres in height with a trunk diameter of up to 3 metres. The trunk is long and straight with rough grey brown bark, which sheds in long strips.

The leaves of the Jarrah are about 8 to 13mm long with the tops being dark green and the bottom side lighter. The flowers are white with a cone shaped bud cap, 5 to 9mm long. The flowers have a magnificent scent. The tree flowers every other year making it a special event for bees to pollinate it and make honey. The tree can live to an age of 500 years. There is a Jarrah in Manjimup, Western Australia, dated at 500 years old.

197 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Jamison, James*, (1776-1844), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

The Jarrah Tree usually grows in gravelly soil, but occasionally it is found in sand or loam. It is widespread in the dry Australian Savannah. It forms its forests or woodlands ranging from Albany to Gingin. An adaptation of the tree is its long roots. This makes it possible to pull up underground water during a drought. This drought resistance is helpful in its natural dry habitat.

Jarrah wood makes very durable, strong furniture and building materials, such as wharves, bridges and railroad ties. Before modern asphalt the streets of Berlin and London were paved with blocks of Jarrah. Another use of the tree is honey. Birds and other animals use big holes in the Jarrah to nest. Nectar from the jarrah tree is also a main food source to many insects, marsupials, and birds.

The population of the Jarrah is decreasing because of heavy timbering. It is also defenceless against dieback. Dieback is a type of algae that causes root-rot. This organism is related to the one that killed the potato crops of the Irish famine. Researchers are attempting to make genetic transfers into Jarrah trees from the dieback resistant Marri gum¹⁹⁸.

John Norton Place, Bathurst

John Francis Norton was born in Lucan, Co Dublin, Ireland on 30 January 1891. He was educated at Christian Brothers School, Dublin and later studied for six years at All Hallows College, Dublin. He was ordained priest for the Diocese of Bathurst (Australia) in Dublin on 20 June 1915 and arrived in Bathurst to commence work in the diocese on 9 December of that same year. He was a popular young priest and energetic.

He worked in Bathurst in the Cathedral parish as curate from his arrival until 6 May 1922 when he became Administrator of the Cathedral, a position he held until 4 April 1925. On 18 April 1926, he was consecrated Co-adjutor bishop to Bishop O'Farrell, with "right of succession" upon O'Farrell's death. He was appointed priest in charge of the parish of Canowindra, where he resided for the next two years, tending its congregation and carrying out the duties of assistant bishop when required, until he became the Bishop of Bathurst upon the death of Bishop O'Farrell on 3 April 1928.

198 Anon, 2001. Jarrah, <http://www.blueplanetbiomes.org>

He immediately began to put his own stamp upon the way the Diocese was organized, instituting a program of “five year loan” priests from Ireland who would come to work in the Diocese. He organised diocesan clergy records and archives. Norton invited more communities of the De La Salle Brothers coming to Orange in 1928 and Bathurst in 1929. He founded All Hallows College in Bathurst, a primary boarding college for boys, staffed by the Dominican nuns who arrived in February 1931.

He died on 20 June 1963, at St Vincent’s Hospital, Bathurst, and was interred at the Mortuary Chapel at Bathurst Catholic Cemetery. His funeral was conducted from St Stanislaus’ College, as the Cathedral was under reconstruction and repairs for its Centenary. His body, (and those of the other bishops), were transferred from the Cemetery to the Cathedral Mortuary Chapel in 1982¹⁹⁹.

Johns Place, Windradyne

Eric John, a radio producer, was born on 30 August 1902 at Bathurst, son of Bedlington John, a railway engineer from Tasmania, and his New Zealand born wife Evelyn Mary, née Hargreaves. Eric was educated in Hobart and spent some time in South Africa. He was employed by the Public Library of Tasmania on a part time basis from 1926 and as a full time assistant librarian from 1929.

In his spare time John freelanced as a journalist and reviewed books for the Mercury. He was rejected for military service in World War II on medical grounds, and later supported organisations concerned with soldiers’ welfare.

Convinced of the educational value of radio, from 1935 John assisted the Australian Broadcasting Commission’s ‘Children’s Session’ and contributed scripts to the series, ‘Historic Tasmania’, for which he drew on his knowledge of early Australian history. By the time he joined the ABC in May 1942 as a presentation officer, he was considered to have a good radio technique, as well as a flair for writing and arranging material. A prolific worker, he devised and produced features, musical comedy, quizzes and dance band shows.

199 Cathedral Observer, 1995. *Bishop John Norton*, <http://www.vincentians.org.au>

John was transferred to Sydney in July 1950 as a producer in the drama and features department. Affable and charming, he was especially good at casting and encouraging young actors, among them Rod Taylor and Rosemary Hills. In 1952 he took over the production of Gwen Meredith's long running serial, 'Blue Hills'. Enjoying her complete confidence, for the next sixteen years he worked tirelessly to maintain the highest standards. The program expressed contemporary Australian attitudes and values, and was very popular with both country and city listeners.

He was never made a permanent member of the ABC's staff because of high blood pressure. As a result, his salary remained modest, obliging him to live sparingly. He died of cerebral vascular disease on 5 August 1968 in St Vincent's Hospital and was cremated with Methodist forms²⁰⁰.

Joubert Drive, Llanarth

Joubert is the name of a farmer in the Bathurst Region in the 1870s.

Keane Drive, Kelso

Reverend John Espy Kean and his wife, Mary, arrived on the Henry Porcher in 1825. Reverend Keane was appointed to the ecclesiastic parish of Bathurst and he gave the first of many services in Kelso on 22 January 1826 in settler George Cheshire's barn, which was also used as a school during the week. His parish extended from "Mount York (Hartley), without limitation westward", a daunting task for a young man²⁰¹. It was not until 1834 that the construction of Holy Trinity Kelso²⁰², the first church building west of the mountains, began. Keane was one of a few Anglican clergymen²⁰³ with burgeoning pastoral interests in the Bathurst district. By 1828, he had just under 1500 acres of land, 67 cattle, 227 sheep and seven servants.

200 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *John, Eric*, (1902-1968), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

201 <https://downloads.newcastle.edu.au/library/cultural%20collections/the-wellington-valley-project/wellpro/k/keane.html>

202 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Trinity_Anglican_Church,_Kelso#cite_note-nswshr-1852-4590-5

203 <https://www.bathurstanglican.org.au/about/>

Kelloshiel Close, West Bathurst

Origin unknown. Further information required. If you know about the origins of this Street name please contact Council.

Kelly Crescent, West Bathurst

It is from the Minister, Honorable Gus Kelly, member for Bathurst, that Kelly Crescent takes its name, as he opened the Chifley Memorial Housing Estate, of which this road is part.

In absence of the Honorable Gus Kelly, Elizabeth Chifley officially opened the settlement and said "I can think of no better memorial to my late husband, who, as you know, took such a deep interest in social improvement"²⁰⁴.

There are 60 properties within this estate, including those adjacent to Kelly Crescent, that were part of the 1954 Chifley Memorial Housing Estate, a National memorial to the life and work of former Prime Minister Ben Chifley. A watercolour of 40 dwellings within the estate was presented to Mrs Chifley by the Honorable Gus Kelly, Minister for Housing in NSW, upon completion of the project. The original watercolour is located on the Drawing Room wall in the Chifley Home.

The Chifley housing Estate was completed on 20 February 1954. Three tiers of government united to create the estate, including local Council, (Alan Morse), State Government through Local MLA G Kelly, and the Honorable Clive R Eratt, Minister for Housing²⁰⁵.

A bust of Chifley was installed in the Chifley Memorial Park which forms part of the estate, adjacent to Kelly Crescent with the words:

"The right Hon. J. B. Chifley PC Prime Minister of Australia, 13/7/45 to 10/12/49".

204 The Times, Monday 22 February 1954

205 Bathurst District Historical Society, 2009, *Historical Research on 424 & 426 Howick Street, Bathurst*

Kembla Place, Kelso

Port Kembla is located approximately 10.5 kilometres south of central Wollongong. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean. Port Kembla was originally known as Red Point. It has also been referred to as “Kembla Bay” and “Five Islands Bay”. The residential and industrial areas of Port Kembla are situated on 2,200 acres of land granted to David Allen in 1817. The land was called “Illawarra Farm”.

In 1883 a port was opened to ship coal brought from the mine at Mt Kembla. Because of its association with the jetty serving the Mount Kembla mine, the area previously called Red Point became known as Port Kembla. The earliest reference to this name seems to have been in 1892. The new harbour was named Port Kembla by William Burall who opened the Mt Kembla Colliery and constructed the tramway between the colliery and the jetty. Kembla is an aboriginal word meaning “plenty of wild fowl!”²⁰⁶.

Kemp Street, Eglinton

Mr James Kemp (1833- 1873) was the State member for Bathurst from 21 December 1864 to 14 December 1866.

Kerr Place, Kelso

Named after Dr William Kerr who recovered a “hundred weight of gold”. The extract below is taken from the “100 Lives – Bathurst Region”.

Dr William Kerr arrived in Australia around 1832 as a doctor on a convict ship. There are good reports of his general humour and kindness. He was however generally unsuccessful as a doctor and included in his occupations farming, wool dealing and pharmacy.

Jimmie Irvin and his brother, who were Aboriginal shepherds working for Dr William Kerr, are credited with finding the celebrated *Kerr’s Hundredweight* gold nugget at

206 Wollongong City Council, 2008. Port Kembla, <http://www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au>

Meroo Creek near Mudgee in 1851. Under the law of the time, Aboriginals were not entitled to make a gold claim. So Dr Kerr, with assistance from his relative W.H. Suttor, made the claim and gave Jimmie and his brother two flocks of sheep, two saddle horses, rations and a team of bullocks to plough some land, in return for the nugget.

The gold nugget was soon exhibited in Bathurst at the office of the Bathurst Free Press which greatly increased the gold fever of the time. Peel House, William and Elizabeth Kerr's home, located in the village of Peel, is said to have been built with the proceeds of the hundred weight nugget.

The first Peel Sunday School, founded by Elizabeth Kerr, (nee Suttor), was held on the verandah of this house. William Kerr died 11 February 1863 at his property Wallerwaugh²⁰⁷.

Gazetted 11 December 1998.

Keppel Street, Bathurst

One of two naval officers, during the considerable activity by the Royal Navy on the Australian coast in the nineteenth century, was Captain Sir Henry Keppel. It is likely that Keppel Street is a name from this naval sequence²⁰⁸.

Born in 1809, Sir Henry Keppel was a British admiral and son of the 4th earl of Albemarle and his wife Elizabeth. He attended the naval academy of Portsmouth and entered the navy in 1822 and became a lieutenant in 1829 and commander in 1833. In 1837 he was promoted captain, and appointed in 1841 to head to China with orders to defeat the Malaysian pirates who plagued the South China seas and British shipping. He repeated this service again in 1847, when in command of H.M.S. *Maeander*.

The *Maeander* also visited Brunei, Port Essington, Cape York, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Sydney, Hobart Town, Norfolk Island, and Northern Australia. Captain Keppel was instructed to take James Brooke from England to Labuan in 1847 where

207 B Hickson, *100 Lives Bathurst Region*, Bathurst Regional Council, Bathurst, 2009, p. 12

208 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 170

Brooke was appointed Governor of the new colony. Keppel also accompanied Brooke to Borneo and the Philippines. Keppel died in 1904²⁰⁹.

Kessey Place, Robin Hill

Kessey Place was chosen for its historical significance. It is the surname of the original owners of the property "Greenhills" which is now Wentworth Estate, (Robin Hill). Decedents of the original owners live in Wentworth Estate. The life of John Kessey is summarized below because of its interest.

John Kessey was born in about 1837. He was the second son for Thomas Kessey and Judith Grady. He lived on farms near the village of Black Springs, to the south east of Rockley. John had 10 siblings, 3 brothers and 7 sisters.

John married Mary Ann Hanrahan on 27 August 1857 at Bathurst and their first child was born ten months later. John and his brothers started stealing their neighbours livestock. It is said their father may have led them astray with some of the tricks that had led to his own conviction at the Old Bailey for stealing two sheep two decades earlier.

Eight years after the marriage, John's brothers, Thomas and James, were convicted of robbery under arms in relation to two separate hold ups. Both hold ups involved Thomas Kessey who was convicted in relation to the robbery of two stage coaches between Bathurst and Orange and James convicted in relation to the subsequent robbery of a well known grazier on the Limekilns Road, north of Bathurst. Each brother was sentenced to ten years hard labour and served at Darlinghurst Gaol and Cockatoo Island.

John's father, Thomas senior, then 66 years old, was supporting three young children, three unmarried daughters and two grandchildren whose father was in gaol. With two of three older sons in gaol, he would have relied heavily on his remaining son, John, to help support the extended family. It seems that the struggle to provide for this extended family resulted in further crime. In February 1870, John was convicted of cattle stealing and sentenced to 3 years hard labour.

209 Capt. Keppel, H, A Visit to the Indian Archipelago, in H. M. Ship Meander, Rare and out of print geoscience books <http://www.geology-books.com>

After serving his sentence, John returned to farming. It seems that he also returned to his criminal activities for he was convicted, in May 1894, of pig stealing. Bathurst Gaol's records include an 1899 Photograph Description Sheet for John Kessey and we learn from the sheet that he had a scar on the palm of his hand.

Five years later, in 1899, he was convicted again, this time for cattle theft. He was sentenced to 1 year and 8 months in Bathurst Gaol.

John contracted cholera and died on 9 March 1902 aged 65. He is buried in the old Black Springs Cemetery²¹⁰.

Kohloff Way, Bathurst

Named after Charles Kohloff (Charlie) for his ongoing work on the development of the Home and Community Care Centre, particularly the development of the Meals on Wheels program and distribution services.

Lambert Street, Bathurst

Steele, in An article in the Bathurst National Advocate in 1928 states he is of the opinion that it is likely the street was named after an early Bathurst resident and landowner, Robert Lambert²¹¹.

Larkin Street, Windradyne

Named after a family who were connected with commercial and professional development within Bathurst.

Adopted by Council on 16 August 1989.

210 Fleming, J. Kessey, *John*, (1837-1902), <http://members.ozemail.com.au/~jim.fleming/Kessey.htm>

211 Watson, A. Steele, Royal Australian Historical Society, 22.2.1928. *Historic Bathurst: The Nomenclatures of the Street Names*, The Bathurst National Advocate

Lavis Place, Raglan

Mr “Elmo” Lavis was involved with the development of Raglan and especially the tennis courts. He also taught science at Bathurst High School from the 1950s to the 1970s and also coached tennis.

Gazetted on 3 March 1995.

Lee Street, Kelso

Previously named O’Connell Road, Lee Street was gazetted in 1954 from the intersection with Sydney Road to the City boundary. Named after the Lee family who have played a significant role in the settlement of Bathurst.

William Lee, thought to have been born on 1 April 1794 on Norfolk Island as William Smith, whose birth was recorded there and probably son of the convict Sarah Smith. William was known as William Pantoney junior for many years and accompanied Pantoney to Port Dalrymple in 1805 and lived with him at Windsor in 1814.

In 1816 William Pantoney junior was issued with government cattle and in 1818, under the name of William Lee and recommended by William Cox as a suitable settler, he was one of the first settlers at Bathurst and was given a grant of 134 acres (54 hectares) at Kelso. Commissioner John Thomas Bigge presented Lee with a ram as a reward for his industry, and recommended an increase in his grant, which Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane later made, raising it to 300 acres (121 hectares). On 26 March 1821 Lee married Mary at Windsor, before they both returned to Kelso.

William became noted as a discoverer of good pastoral land and for introducing fine cattle to the district. He accompanied William Lawson on the first journey to Mudgee. In 1828 he built Claremont at Kelso, and gradually acquired considerably more property in the Bathurst district. He was granted 2430 acres (983 hectares) at Larras Lake in 1830, and later took up stations on the Bogan, Lachlan and Castlereagh Rivers.

William became a prominent Bathurst figure and in 1856-59 sat in the first Legislative Assembly as member for Roxburgh. He died at Kelso on 18 November 1870, aged 76. His wife Mary died on 15 September 1886, aged 87. Both are buried in the Holy Trinity

Cemetery, Kelso. They had four daughters and six sons, of whom John, Thomas, William and George occupied stations throughout the state²¹².

William's son George, a pastoralist and stud breeder, was born on 16 December 1834 at Claremont. George was educated locally and at Sydney College. He managed stations for his father and settled at "Wallaroi", White Rock Road, near Bathurst.

George inherited land at Kelso and other stations including South Condobolin, later known as Merriwee upon the death of his father. In 1872 he built Leeholme on the O'Connell Road, Kelso, where he became well known as a stud breeder of merinos and Shorthorn cattle.

With descendants of his father's grey mare, Sappho, George bred race horses. He had to recover Sappho three times after she had been stolen by bushrangers. From a select number of high quality brood mares, George bred some famous horses who included *The Barb*, winner of the Melbourne and two Sydney Cups, *Kingsborough*, *Merriwee*, another Melbourne Cup winner and *Savanaka*.

A close friend of H C Dangar and F B Suttor, George resisted the persuasion of Suttor to stand for the Legislative Assembly in 1881. At Suttor's instigation, Sir Henry Parkes recommended his appointment to the Legislative Council and in December and George reluctantly accepted nomination. Active in local affairs he was treasurer, president and later patron of the Bathurst Royal Show. He was also interested in the District Hospital, the local Turf Club and Agricultural Association.

George died on 23 January 1912 at Leeholme and was buried in the Holy Cemetery at Kelso. He was survived by two sons and six daughters²¹³.

Leo Grant Drive, Kelso

Monsignor Leo Grant is a well known Missionary and Priest of sixty four years in

212 Australian Dictionary of Biography, Lee, William, (1794?-1870), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

213 Australian Dictionary of Biography, Lee, George, (1834-1912), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Bathurst²¹⁴.

Lewins Street, South Bathurst

Previously called Brilliant Road, Lewins Street is named after Samuel Lewins who started the Bathurst District Brass Band. He migrated to NSW from Durham in 1884 and joined the railway service, where he was located at Bathurst and formed the Bathurst Railway Band in 1885. The band was immediately successful, but not regarded favourably by railway officials so it was renamed the Bathurst District Brass Band in 1886. The Bathurst Brass Band had two military roles being the regimental band of the Mounted Rifles and its appointment in 1913 as the band of the 41st, (Senior Cadet) Battalion.

The Bathurst District Brass Band was the longest lasting and most successful of all of the local bands and its coordinator, Samuel Lewins, was the most successful bandmaster in both civil and military music. It was the NSW Champion in 1901 and 1903 to 1904 and the Australasian Champion in 1909. On 6 October 1914, the troops of the First Australian Imperial Force, (AIF), marched through Sydney for embarkation and of the 10 bands available, that of the 41st Battalion, commanded by Lewins, was chosen to lead the parade, which as Barker describes, "*was a splendid recognition of his reputation as a musician and bandmaster*"²¹⁵.

Lindens Close, Kelso

The Linden tree grows in sun or partial shade, will tolerate alkaline soil if it is moist, and it transplants well. It is not particularly tolerant of drought, scorching at the leaf margins in summer. But this apparently does little long term harm. It is more tolerant of heat and compact soil than American Basswood. Many communities plant Linden along the streets due to its rapid growth rate and dense, symmetrical crown. There are a number of cultivars with a variety of habits²¹⁶.

Gazetted 11 February 1994.

214 St Stanislaus' College, 2007. Newsletter, 4 May 2007, <http://www.millenniumschoools.net.au>

215 Barker, T. 1998, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 2*, Ligare Pty Ltd, Sydney, p. 535

216 Arbor Day Foundation, n.d. Linden Littleleaf, <http://www.arborday.org>

Lindrum Place, Windradyne

Horace Lindrum, born at Paddington on 15 January 1912, Paddington, Sydney, was an Australian professional snooker and carom billiards player. He was the great grandson of Australia's first billiards champion and the grandson of the great billiard coach, Frederick William Lindrum II.

During his fifty year career he was known as "the Ace" in India, "Tikoloshe", (meaning witchdoctor) in Africa, "Boy Wonder" in Australia and "the Peter Pan of Snooker" in England.

Lindrum made his first Snooker Century at the age of 16. At 19, he won the Australian Professional Billiards Championship and three years later, the Australian Professional Snooker title. Lindrum retained the Australian Professional Billiards and Snooker Titles for over 33 years. He returned to professional play in 1963, at the request of the Australian Billiards and Snooker Association to aid the flagging interest in the sport in Australia and won the Australian Open Title that same year.

Lindrum competed and was runner-up in the World Professional Snooker Title against Joe Davis five times, finally, winning the title in 1951/52 against the then World Professional Billiards Champion, Clark McConarchy.

McConarchy and Lindrum were hailed by the British Tabloid as two of the greatest sportsmen of all time because they put sport before money. Thirty five years after his death on 20 June 1974 at Dee Why, Lindrum remains the first and only player in history to make 1,000 snooker centuries in public performance, some of which were made in world record time of 2 ½ to 6 minutes.

All Lindrum's achievements, including World Record making breaks at Billiards under the new baulk line rules and at snooker, were officially recognized by the Official Governing Body and he is the only Snooker player to have held the British, Irish, Scottish, African, New Zealand, Maltese, Singaporean, Thai, Chinese, Indian and Australian Snooker

Records simultaneously²¹⁷.

Gazetted 3 December 1976.

Lions Club Drive, Kelso

Named after the Lions Club who developed the adjoining Berry Park. The Bathurst Lions Club is responsible for the maintenance for the Lions Berry Park.

Bathurst Lions Club has been serving the community for over 50 years with funds being raised to benefit schools, hospitals, parks, aged care and community projects within Bathurst. Members also participate in Meals on Wheels, youth activities, manage the flagpoles at the city entrance, plant trees, and work side by side with other service groups in the community. The popular and successful Bathurst Farmer's Market normally held at the Bathurst Showground is also managed by the Bathurst Lions Club²¹⁸.

Adopted 20 May 1992.

Lister Crescent, Kelso

Named after John Lister who found five specks of gold in Lewis Ponds Creek on 12 February 1851²¹⁹. Edward Hargraves enlisted Lister and William, James and Henry to continue the search for gold. Hargraves taught them Californian panning techniques and how to make and use a wooden cradle.

Hargraves returned to Sydney in March and interviewed the colonial secretary. Encouraged by news from the Tom brothers, Hargraves wrote to the Sydney Morning Herald describing in general terms the rich fields. When sure of the government reward some weeks later he announced in the press the specific areas where gold existed and left for Bathurst early in May. He ignored pleas by the Toms and Lister for secrecy, named

217 Wikipedia, 2009, *Horace Lindrum*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

218 Bathurst Lions Club Inc. 2009, <http://bathurst.nsw.lions.org.au/>

219 B Peach, Volume 9: Summer Edition, 2009, Australian Heritage, *Edward Hargraves: Spin Doctor of the goldrush*, Hallmark Editions Pty Ltd, p. 57

the area Ophir and whipped up enthusiasm in the Bathurst district. By 15 May over 300 diggers were at Ophir and the first gold rush had begun²²⁰. Ophir is the name given in the Bible to the goldmines of King Solomon.

The government awarded Hargraves with £10,000 and from 1877 an annual pension of £250²²¹.

In NSW Lister and the Tom brothers realized that they had been used by Hargraves. In 1853 a Legislative Council select committee heard long arguments about the 1851 events and, while upholding Hargraves's key role, recommended that £1,000 be granted to the men taught by Hargraves and a similar amount to Reverend W B Clarke.

In 1890, a Legislative Assembly select committee found that although Hargraves had taught the others how to use the dish and cradle, "*Messrs Tom and Lister were undoubtedly the first discoverers of gold obtained in Australia in payable quantity*". However, the legend of Hargraves as "*the discoverer of gold*" still persists²²². As a result of the inquiry, 40 years after the event, the correct sequence of events is now recorded upon a monument that was erected at Ophir in 1923²²³.

Littlebourne Street, Kelso

Named after the property in which the street leads to.

The land containing "Littlebourne" was an original grant to William Cox. Lieutenant Thomas Everden, the last government appointed police magistrate, constructed "Littlebourne", circa 1830. He married Mary Jane Hawkins, from Blackdown, in 1830, and he brought his wife to live at "Littlebourne". The house was much smaller than it is today, but most of the original rooms remain. The house was convict built with Everden having convicts assigned to him. The property was sold in 1844 to Francis Lord, politician and Mayor of Bathurst. There were quite a number of owners between

220 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hargraves, Edward*, (1816-1891), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

221 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hargraves, Edward*, (1816-1891), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

222 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Hargraves, Edward*, (1816-1891), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

223 B Peach, Volume 9: Summer Edition, 2009, Australian Heritage, *Edward Hargraves: Spin Doctor of the goldrush*, Hallmark Editions Pty Ltd, p. 57

Everden and Webb.

When the Webb family added to the house in 1896, the additions included the front rooms with bay windows. The grave of Evenden, with one of his children, is located in Holy Trinity, Kelso. The only surviving child of the Evenden's was Sarah Louisa Evernden born 24 June 1834 and died in 1887. None of the other children lived to an adult age.

Gazetted on 19 July 1996.

Lockyer Place, Llanarth

It is proposed to call this new cul-de-sac Lockyer Place, after Major Edmund Lockyer who was an early explorer and surveyor in the colony of New South Wales.

His main discoveries include exploring the Brisbane River and Albany regions but he WqS also heavily involved in discovering a new route from Mt York to the township of Bathurst. In 1828 he was also appointed principal surveyor of roads and bridges, with his main function being supervising construction of the Western Road.

Lord Street, Bathurst

George William Lord, a pastoralist, businessman and politician, was born on 15 August 1818 at Macquarie Place, Sydney. At the age of about 20 he moved to the Wellington District and began acquiring squatting runs in partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr D Ramsay, and John McNevan. By 1850 he held "Mulguthery" in the Wellington District and "Island" in the Lachlan. In that year at Kelso he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lee.

A childhood friend of John Robertson, Lord was elected for Bligh and Wellington to the first Legislative Assembly under responsible government. He held the seat until 1859 and then represented the Bogan until 1877. From lack of "fluency of language" Lord was the first treasurer to read a written speech when introducing the budget, a practice followed by later treasurers. As treasurer, his knowledge of pastoral and financial affairs won him respect and by avoiding violent involvement in party tactics he was able to do a lot for his electors. In 1877 he was appointed to the Legislative Council on Robertson's recommendation.

In 1862 he won several silver and bronze medals at the Sydney Wool Exhibition and wrote to James Macarthur about exhibiting his wool in London. By 1865 he had 19 runs amounting to 672,000 acres, (271,952 ha), in the Riverina. He disposed of them by 1871 but instead took up 14 runs in the Warrego and 4 in the Wellington Districts on which he paid rent of over £1,100. He also owned a lot of real estate in Bathurst and Sydney including commercial premises in Macquarie Place. He was a director of the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney in 1865 to 1871 and 1875 to 1880.

A territorial magistrate, Lord was also a founding member of the Union Club. He died from softening of the brain at his home, "Kirketon", Darlinghurst, on 9 May 1880 and was buried in the family vault in the Anglican section of Botany cemetery²²⁴.

Lupp Place, Abercrombie

Hector Lupp (1908-1989) was a well known musician and sportsman who lived and worked all his life in Bathurst. Hector was a trained piano tuner and repairman and for many years he serviced the pianos of Bathurst.

Hector was an active member of amateur theatrical productions for sixty nine years, played on numerous regular music shows on 2BS and in 1937 became Bathurst's first official Carillonist, a position he held until he retired in 1945 having given over 500 recitals.

Macquarie Street, West Bathurst

Macquarie Street is named after Lachlan Macquarie, (1762-1824). After the Blue Mountains had been crossed, Macquarie set off on the new road across the range and selected the site of Bathurst on 7 May 1815.

In a dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated 28 April 1814, Governor Macquarie asked for approval to call the new country "*West-more-land*" and stated his intention to build

224 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *George, Lord*, (1818-1880), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

a cart road to the Bathurst Plains²²⁵.

The first land grant west of the Blue Mountains where William Lawson brought his cattle in 1815, at the junction of Fish and Campbell rivers, still retains his name, “Macquarie”. It is thought the property’s original name was “Discovery Farm”²²⁶. Macquarie also bears name to numerous other features within the region including the Macquarie Plains, (Brewongle), and the Macquarie River.

Magnolia Close, Kelso

There are approximately 210 plants in the genus *Magnolia*. Their natural habitats are scattered across the Americas, the West Indies, and Asia. These are aesthetically pleasing trees and shrubs. Two kinds, the star and the saucer magnolia, are popular in gardens.

These are ancient plants. Fossilized specimens of *Magnolia acuminata* dating back to 20 million years ago have been found, while fossils belonging to the Magnoliaceae family dating back to 95 million years ago have also been identified.

Because these plants evolved before bees existed, they developed very tough flowers able to avoid damage from the beetles that pollinated them. Their flowers are thick and strong. They do not have distinct sepals or petals, as more modern flowers do.

Magnolias are tough plants with few problems. The scale of the tree can sometimes become a problem and limbs can be vulnerable to storm damage. *Magnolia officinalis* was used medicinally in China from as early as 1038 BC. The bark is aromatic and contains magnolol and honokiol, both of which have anti anxiety and anti angiogenic properties. It is also used to treat allergic reactions and asthma²²⁷.

Gazetted on 13 March 1999.

225 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 17

226 T Barker, 1992, *A History of Bathurst - Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 41

227 Garden, 2009, Magnolia Tree, <http://garden.lovetoknow.com>

Manilla Street, Bathurst

It is likely Daniel F Veness, Bathurst City's longest serving Town Clerk, was instrumental in recommending the name for this street as his family originally came from Manilla NSW where the Veness family were instrumental in the settlement and development of Manilla²²⁸.

Refer to Veness Street for more information regarding Daniel Veness.

Mansfield Avenue, Abercrombie

George Allen Mansfield (1834-1908) was the architect for the Council of Education (1867-1879). This placed him in charge of all Public School buildings in NSW. Mansfield oversaw the design of many schools in the region including;

- Brewongle (1876)
- Cow Flat (1876)
- Wattle Flat (1871)
- Wiagdon
- Hill End (1869)
- Perthville
- And most notably the Bathurst Public School in Howick Street (now the Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum).

Mansfield also designed Abercrombie House for J .H Stewart in 1871.

Maple Close, Kelso

Maple trees mostly grow to 10 to 45 metres in height. Others are shrubs less than 10 meters tall with a number of small trunks originating at ground level. Most species are deciduous, but a few in southern Asia and the Mediterranean region are evergreen. Most are shade tolerant when young, and are often late successional in ecology. Many of the

228 Personal communication with David Veness, 18 January 2010

root systems are typically dense and fibrous. A few species, notably *Acer cappadocicum*, frequently produce root sprouts, which can develop into clonal colonies.

Maples are distinguished by opposite leaf arrangement. The leaves in most species are palmate veined and lobed, with 3 to 9 veins each leading to a lobe, one of which is central or apical. A small number of species differ in having palmate compound, pinnate compound, pinnate veined or unlobed leaves²²⁹.

Since 1965, the maple leaf has been the centrepiece of the National Flag of Canada and the maple tree bears the leaves that have become the most prominent Canadian symbol, nationally and internationally. It is the generic maple species that is being proclaimed as Canada's arboreal emblem. Of the 150 known species of maple, (genus *Acer*), only 13 are native to North America. Ten of these grow in Canada, including Sugar, Black, Silver, bigleaf, Red, Mountain, Striped, Douglas, Vine and the Manitoba. With the exception of four species, native maples are large trees²³⁰.

Gazetted on 20 October 1995.

Marsden Lane, Kelso

Previously called Marsden Road.

Samuel Edward Marsden, Anglican bishop, was born on 1 February 1832 and baptized at St John's Church, Parramatta, on 9 March. Samuel left The King's School, Parramatta, and went to England with his mother and was educated at Gloucestershire and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In December 1855 he had been made deacon and ordained priest by the bishop of Hereford in the following year. After serving as curate at St Peter's, Hereford, in 1855 to 1858 and Lilleshall, Shropshire, in 1861, he was perpetual curate at Bengeworth, Worcestershire.

Marsden was consecrated in Westminster Abbey on 29 June 1869. In January 1870 at

²²⁹ Wikipedia, 2009, *Maple*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

²³⁰ Canadian Heritage, n.d. The Maple Tree, <http://www.pch.gc.ca>

Cheltenham he married Beatrice McLaren. Installed at Bathurst on 5 May he found that his diocese reached the South Australian and Queensland borders but contained only 13 parishes, 15 clergy and no railways. In 1876 to 1877 he visited England to attract men and money but in his absence his influence was undermined by Reverend Thomas Smith. Marsden was criticized for failing to recruit clergy, for ordaining poorly educated men and for administering his diocese by himself and his clerical registrar.

In September 1879 Smith's closure of the Bathurst denominational school brought to a head the conflict between parishioners led by James Rutherford and the bishop and many of his clergy. Reverend John Thomas Marriott was created dean of All Saints Cathedral by synod and Marsden assented in May 1882. Marsden offered to resign and left for England in November 1884. On 10 May 1885 his mother died in Bathurst and he returned briefly to relinquish the see.

Generous with his private means, Marsden built his own Bishops court, (now 226 Seymour Street, Bathurst). He had formed 19 new parishes and introduced 67 clergymen.

Marsden assisted in the dioceses of Canterbury, Winchester and Norwich, and settled at Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park, Bristol. Predeceased by his wife in 1909, he died of diabetes at his home on 15 October 1912²³¹.

Mawson Close, Windradyne

Sir Douglas Mawson is Australia's most famous Antarctic explorer. Born in Yorkshire, England, in 1882, Douglas was two years of age when his family moved to Australia. As a young child, the deserts and rugged coastline of Australia sparked a fascination for nature and a keenness to learn how the earth was formed.

At school, he was a bright student and was only sixteen years old when he started at the University of Sydney. He graduated in Engineering and Science and got a job at the University of Adelaide lecturing in petrology; the study of the origin and structure of rocks.

231 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Marsden, Samuel*, (1832-1912), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

On field trips he took students to the Flinders Ranges. These ranges were partly sculpted by glaciers millions of years ago and he began to wonder about the unexplored frozen land known as Antarctica where glaciers still existed.

His first chance to visit Antarctica came when he was 26. He joined an expedition headed by British explorer Ernest Shackleton. The team was the first to climb to the top of Mount Erebus, Antarctica's active volcano, and the first to reach the magnetic South Pole.

In 1911, when he was 30, he returned to Antarctica as leader of the first Australasian Expedition. His aim was to map and explore the coastal area of Antarctica, closest to Australia. Mawson selected his team and in the ship "Aurora" they sailed through 1,500 km of pack ice to the Antarctic coast.

Their first job was to build a hut which they named "Home of the Blizzard" because 300 km per hour winds blew men off their feet. They were the most fearsome gales on the planet.

From their camp in Spring 1912 several parties of explorers set out on foot. Mawson took with him, Swiss scientist Dr Xavier Mertz and Lieutenant Belgrave Ninnis and a team of Greenland huskies pulled their sleds. Film maker, David Parer, recreated their journey in his film "Douglas Mawson The Survivor".

Mawson's party travelled east for over a thousand kilometres mapping the coastline, collecting geological samples and discovering huge glaciers. Despite their success the journey proved tragic. Fighting appalling weather and poor light, the trio had to drag themselves and their supplies around crevasses and slippery ice covered rock.

Just five weeks into the journey Ninnis disappeared down a deep crevasse with a team of dogs and the sled carrying most of the food. Mawson and Mertz had to turn back and in order to survive they were forced to shoot and eat the remaining huskies.

Mertz became sick and increasingly weak and he too died. Mawson was near death. His feet were bloody, his skin was falling away and he had lost a lot of weight. He would never know that what killed Mertz and made him sick was toxic levels of vitamin A from the dogs' livers they had eaten.

Mawson also fell into a crevasse, but was saved by a rope. He later wrote in his diary he felt tempted to give up and had contemplated cutting the rope that held him. However, Mawson said he felt the presence of a spirit and found the strength to continue. He sawed his sled in half and dragged his poisoned body over more than 160 km of blizzard swept ice and snow to finally reach the safety of expedition headquarters. His epic trek was described as the greatest story of lone survival in polar exploration.

When he returned to Adelaide, he was knighted for his contribution to the scientific understanding of Antarctica. In 1914, he married Paquita Delprat the woman he often thought of throughout his Antarctic ordeal.

Mawson loved to have his family around him and his two daughters came to know the qualities that made him a great leader.

In 1929 and 1931 Mawson headed two more voyages to the Antarctic, concentrating on oceanography and marine biology. These surveys resulted in Australia claiming 42 percent of Antarctica as Australian Territory.

For the rest of his life Sir Douglas worked as Professor of Geology at the University of Adelaide and was involved in forestry, farming and the conservation of the unique wildlife in our oceans.

He died in 1958 at the age of 76²³².

Maxwell Drive, Eglinton

John Maxwell was superintendent of stock in Bathurst in the 1820s and 1830s.

The developer selected this name from Council's list of Early Settlement period names.

McBrien Drive, Kelso

232 Australians, n.d. Sir Douglas Mowson, <http://www.abc.net.au>

The earliest official, documented, record of the discovery of gold in Australia is that contained in a field book kept by Assistant Surveyor James McBrien while engaged surveying the old Western Road, 15 miles east of Bathurst.

There were rumours that the convict road gangs who built the western road to Bathurst, under Cox's supervision, had turned up lumps of gold during the construction. Assistant surveyor James McBrien recorded in his field book that on the Fish River, near Locksley:

"February 15, 1823: ...I found numerous particles of gold in the sand in the hills convenient to the river."

It appears that McBrien did not report his find to the authorities, or if he did, they did not reward, nor publicise, the find²³³.

McCarthy Close, Eglinton

Named after the McCarthy family who owned land in the Eglinton area.

McDiarmid Street, Robin Hill

Named after Rex McDiarmid, an alderman for Bathurst City Council for a number of years. He also had a long outstanding service to the Far West Scheme and was a World War I veteran.

McGill Close, Eglinton

Named after Ronald McGill who settled in Bathurst in 1829.

Gazetted on 3 March 1995.

233 B Peach, Volume 9: Summer Edition, 2009, Australian Heritage, *Edward Hargraves: Spin Doctor of the goldrush*, Hallmark Editions Pty Ltd, pp. 55-56

McGillan Drive, Kelso

Constable J McGILLAN- A Policeman at Kelso from 1876 until September 1906. Amateur singer for charities (especially Catholic charities). It is understood that during his time at Kelso Constable McGILLAN never once placed a Kelso resident under arrest.

McGirr Street, Llanarth

Cathedral School is the oldest Catholic School west of the Mountains and the oldest Catholic School in the Bathurst Diocese. It is on the site of the first Catholic Church built in Bathurst in 1839²³⁴. The Church was used as a school and the girls were taught in the gallery and the boys in the body of the Church. Mr Michael Mullins McGirr taught the boys and his wife taught the girls. This school was on the corner of Keppel and George Streets where the Catholic Chancery Office is now.

Gazetted in No. 173

McGregor Way, Kelso

McGregor discovered gold in the Wellington district which was displayed in a shop window of Mosley Moses Cohen Goldsmith & Jeweler of George Street, North Sydney.

Gazetted 11 December 1998.

McIntosh Place, Kelso

Harold McIntosh, grazier and soldier, was born on 14 June 1868 at Bathurst. He was educated at All Saints' College, Bathurst, where he was a good student and a gifted sportsman and was school captain in his final year. After graduating from the University of Sydney, (B.A., 1889), he served his articles with his father's firm, McIntosh & Co.,

234 <https://cathedralbathurst.catholic.edu.au/our-history/>

before going on the land at Rockley, near Bathurst.

When a half-company of the New South Wales Mounted Rifles was raised at Bathurst in 1895 McIntosh was one of the local horsemen to join. In 1897 he accompanied a privately funded detachment from the regiment to England to compete in military tournaments and to train with British Army regiments. The tour culminated in the military celebrations for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. He was a sergeant two years later when he joined the regiment's special service squadron raised for active service in South Africa.

'A' Squadron, New South Wales Mounted Rifles, embarked from Sydney in November 1899 and was one of the first Australian units to arrive at the front. Sergeant McIntosh took part in all its major operations including the relief of Kimberley, the action around Paardeberg, the entry into Bloemfontein and the capture of Pretoria. He was commissioned lieutenant while on service and returned to Sydney in January 1901. He went back to South Africa as a lieutenant in the 2nd New South Wales Mounted Rifles in April.

On 5 October 1904 he married Florence May Lee at All Saints' Cathedral, Bathurst. Returning to his family's property, Bunnamagoo, which he managed, in 1907 he was elected a local shire councillor and was three times president. He was also active in his school's old boys' activities.

McIntosh enlisted as a captain in the Australian Imperial Force on 4 May 1915 and on 1 June was appointed to command 'B' Squadron of the 12th Light Horse Regiment with the rank of major and embarked for Egypt that month. On 29 August the regiment landed at Gallipoli where it was broken up to serve as reinforcements for other light horse units. The next day he was wounded in the thigh and evacuated and eventually sent to England to recuperate. The 12th L.H.R. was being reformed in Egypt when McIntosh rejoined it. He was appointed second-in-command in February 1916 and commander in June. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on 11 August.

Early in 1917 the 12th L.H.R. became part of the reorganized 4th Light Horse Brigade and prepared for action on the Gaza-Beersheba front. McIntosh led his regiment in the 2nd battle of Gaza where on 19 April it was heavily committed at Atawineh Redoubt. During the battle the diminished 4th Brigade captured an enemy position at Two Tree

Farm and soon afterwards came under heavy fire while advancing dismounted. In the face of increasing shell and machine gun fire the 11th and 12th Regiments were forced to halt and flatten themselves in barley crops. McIntosh was hit by shrapnel, a pellet severing an artery in his groin. He was evacuated for treatment but on 24 April his wound reopened as he lay in a hospital train at El Arish and he was found dead in the morning.

A leader in civic affairs, McIntosh was also an outstanding soldier who had risen through the ranks to command a regiment on active service. He was buried in Kantara war cemetery and was survived by his wife²³⁵.

McKenzie Place, West Bathurst

McKenzie Place takes its name from Elizabeth Chifley's maiden name, wife of former Prime Minister Ben Chifley. Ben and Elizabeth married on 6 June 1914.

Elizabeth lived all of her married life at 10 Busby Street, Bathurst. This house was gifted to Elizabeth and Ben as a wedding present by her parents George and Isabella McKenzie, who lived at the back of 10 Busby Street. As Ben was often away at Canberra, a neighbour, Mrs Isabel Clark, served many years as a companion to Elizabeth. They appear to have been good friends sharing in both official duties and informal occasions, such as entering the local floral competitions at the nearby Church of St Barnabas.

Elizabeth remained a Presbyterian all her life while Ben was Catholic. At the time of her death, Elizabeth bequeathed the house and its contents at 10 Busby Street to her church, St Stephen's. Today the house is the property of Bathurst Regional Council and remains much as it was in 1962. It is an important and rare house museum in Bathurst. Elizabeth died on 14 September 1962 and is buried with her parents Isabella and George McKenzie and sister Annie Milne²³⁶.

As quoted in David Day's 2001 biography of Chifley: *"Like many women of her time and*

235 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *McIntosh, Harold*, (1868-1917), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

236 B Hickson, H Nicholls & T Rheinberger, 2005. *100 Lives of Bathurst*, Bathurst Regional Council, Bathurst, p. 140

*class, Lizzie's life revolved around the kitchen, where she continued to assemble books of recipes, cutting them out of newspapers and magazines before trying them out on Chifley or friends and relatives. There was also the back parlour, or on sunny days the verandah, where she would do the intricate needlework that still decorates the mantelpieces and dressers of their compact home. On the whole hers was largely an indoor world that seems to have become progressively more so as her ill-health increasingly restricted her mobility*²³⁷.

McLennan Close, Robin Hill

Alex McLennan was the Inaugural President of the ATO.

McPhillamy Avenue, Gorman's Hill

John Smith McPhillamy, grazier, was born on 15 September 1825 at Windsor, New South Wales, the fourth son of William McPhillamy and Mary Scott, who were both sentenced to transportation for seven years at the Ayr Court of Justiciary on 27 April 1816. William McPhillamy became overseer for Robert Smith at Bathurst and died in 1838. Mary later married Smith whose home station was Mount Tamar. He acquired other runs before he died on 15 December 1851. Childless he left his estate to the McPhillamy children.

John worked for his stepfather as a station manager. On 5 March 1849 at Mount Tamar he married Maria Sophia, née Dargin. They lived at Bellevue until he inherited Mount Tamar and moved there. With prosperity McPhillamy devoted himself to grazing and to civic affairs. He leased part of Mount Tamar to tenant farmers and in times of adversity he reduced the tenant's rents but also advanced provisions. He helped to found the Agricultural Association at Bathurst and won prizes for his fine wool rams at the first show in 1860. Interested in politics, in June 1859 McPhillamy won the West Macquarie seat but resigned on 6 December.

McPhillamy slowly withdrew to concentrate on his pastoral activities which continued to prosper. By 1871 he held eight runs in the Wellington District. At Mount Tamar he built a private racecourse where the Bathurst Picnic Race Club held its first meeting in 1882.

237 Bathurst Regional Council, State Heritage Inventory Database, *Chifley Home*, Bathurst, 2007

He died at Mount Tamar on 18 July 1887 and after a large funeral procession was buried in the Presbyterian section of the Bathurst cemetery although he had been baptized an Anglican. He was survived by four sons and three daughters²³⁸.

Meehan Street, Windradyne

James Meehan (1774-1826)²³⁹, surveyor, explorer and settler, was born in Ireland and sentenced to transportation for a part in the Irish rebellion of 1798; Commissioner John Thomas Bigge later remarked that his offence was not serious. He arrived in Sydney in the Friendship on 16 February 1800 and in April was assigned as a servant to Charles Grimes, the Acting Surveyor-General. From 1801, he accompanied the Acting Surveyor-General on several exploration trips becoming Acting Surveyor of Lands in 1808. In 1812 Governor Macquarie appointed Meehan Deputy-Surveyor of lands, and in 1814 he became collector of quitrents and superintendent of roads, bridges and streets as well.

On 7 May 1815, Governor Macquarie announced the establishment of a town to be called Bathurst. Macquarie's Flag Staff became the inland's first gazetted location and reference point that proved essential in the work of surveyors exploring, surveying and mapping the inland and setting out the town of Bathurst.

On Macquarie's instructions, Surveyor-General John Oxley and his deputy, James Meehan, surveyed the ground, with Meehan drawing up a town plan. The town was a key element in Macquarie's ambitious proposal for the settlement of the Bathurst Plains. However, Lord Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary, did not approve the scheme. The 1815 town plan was filed away. Surveyor-General Thomas Mitchell's 1833 town plan again used Macquarie's Flag Staff as its base point and laid out the town's streets along the same compass bearing.

Gazetted in No. 173 1976.

238 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *McPhillamy, John, Smith, (1825-1887)*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

239 <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/meehan-james-2443>

Mendel Drive, Kelso

Frederick Moritz Mendel- A Kelso volunteer who went to the Sudan War in 1885.

Messenger Street, Windradyne

For a short time rugby union rode a new wave of popularity which was brought about by the arrival of Dally Messenger in 1906. With his individual brilliance, vast crowds flocked to his matches, filling the financial coffers of rugby union. The NRL's "Dally M Medal" is named in honour of Messenger. In July 1907, the NSW rugby union team attracted an unprecedented 52,000 to a match against the New Zealand All Blacks.

The son of a professional rower and friend of high paid Test cricketer Victor Trumper, Messenger had secretly agreed to join the professional rugby league being formed in Sydney. Messenger's allegiance was secured for £50 and the promise of a place in the New Zealand "All Golds" rugby league team bound for England. The Kiwis arrived in Sydney in August 1907, playing three professional matches against a NSWRL team led by Messenger.

The formation of rugby league, and Messenger's decision to join, prevented Australian rules from gaining hold of Sydney's vast working class population and swamping rugby union. With Messenger in their ranks in 1908, the NSWRL and QRL began to build club competitions that were able to provide injury benefits and financial rewards for working class footballers. The spectator appeal of rugby league ensured it attracted large crowds and gate takings, with Easts, Souths, Balmain, Wests, Newtown, Newcastle, Norths, Glebe and Cumberland the original NSWRL premiership clubs²⁴⁰.

Gazetted 3 December 1976.

Michigan Road, Kelso

Michigan Road has been chosen because it is consistent with the theme of naming roads

240 Australian Rugby League, 2006, History of Rugby League, <http://www.australianrugbyleague.com.au>

in the Bathurst's industrial areas, particularly in Kelso, after prominent international industrial cities and regions.

Manufacturing, a minor element in Michigan's economy in the mid-19th century, grew rapidly until, by 1900, an estimated 25 percent of the state's jobholders were factory workers. The rise of the auto industry in the early 20th century completed the transformation of Michigan into one of the most important manufacturing areas in the world. In 1997, the value of shipments totalled \$218 billion.

Motor vehicles and equipment dominate the state's economy, representing more than one fourth of the state's manufacturing payroll. The value of shipments by automotive manufacturers was almost half of the total. Production of nonelectrical machinery, primary and fabricated metal products, and metal forgings and stampings was directly related to automobile production.

The Detroit metropolitan area is the major industrial region. This area includes not only the heavy concentration of auto related plants in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties, but also major steel, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries, among others.

Because the auto industry's "Big Three", General Motors (GM), Ford, and Chrysler, have their headquarters in the Detroit area, Michigan has had for many years three of the nation's largest industrial corporations. In 2000, General Motors was the leader among all manufacturers in the world. In 1997, Michigan hosted the headquarters of 14 Fortune 500 companies, including General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler.

The auto industry's predominance in Michigan manufacturing has come to be viewed in recent years as more of a liability than an asset. When times are good, as they were in the 1960s and early 1970s, automobile sales soar to record levels and Michigan's economy prospers. However, when the national economy slumps, these sales plummet, pushing the state into a far deeper recession than is felt by the USA as a whole. Michigan is the top vehicle manufacturing state in the nation, accounting for 23 percent of all US car and truck production in 1998. It made 31 percent of the automobiles produced for the US that year and 16.5 percent of the trucks²⁴¹.

241 Michigan, 2009, Michigan Industry, <http://www.city-data.com>

Miller Street, Windradyne

Named after John Miller, a local surveyor and MP for Bathurst from 1907 to 1913.

On 9 June 1909, Bathurst Council was informed that the Bathurst sewerage scheme was on the list for the cabinet to consider, subject to a visit by the parliamentary standing committee on public works before approval could be given. Miller stated that he would try to hurry this visit. Miller, accompanied with statistics of typhoid cases at the time, previously reported in the Sydney Evening News, reminded parliament that the Department of Public Health must assume some responsibility because it had failed to assist Council carry out measures for the prevention of the disease.

Representatives of the parliamentary standing committee came to Bathurst on 25 July 1910. They took evidence on the measures taken and resolutions passed by Council to secure the proposed scheme. On 16 December, the Legislative Assembly voted in favour of a sewerage system for Bathurst. However, works on the scheme did not commence until 1 October 1913 and finished in July 1914²⁴².

Adopted by Council on 18 February 1976.

Milne Lane, Bathurst

Milne Bay was the stage for a battle between the forces of the Japanese Imperialist Army and Australian, Allied and Papua New Guinea forces in 1942. Fierce fighting took place in this area when the Japanese forces landed and were eventually defeated and withdrew.

The threat to Milne Bay developed rapidly. Japanese aircraft carried out reconnaissance missions and bombed the base several times. On 24 August, 1942 a coast watch reported barges sailing along the coast. Next day an American bomber crew spotted an invasion fleet. The Garrison was placed on alert. RAAF and American aircraft attacked the fleet. Undeterred the Japanese fleet landed troops on the north western side of Milne Bay

242 Barker, T, 1998, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 2*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 121

near Ahioma before dawn on 16 August 1942. The 61st Battalion faced the initial attack in darkness. Outnumbered and not fully trained in Jungle warfare, they were pushed back. The 25th Battalion was sent to assist. With Artillery and air support together they tried to hold the line.

In total, the Japanese landed 3 tanks and about 2,000 troops at Milne Bay. The Australian Militia troops facing them fought hard but, without infantry anti-tank weapons, they continued to be pushed back. On the 27 August, the Japanese bombed the base area and airstrips. Over the next 2 days and nights fighting in the jungle continued and was costly. The Australians fought hard against infantry and tanks, inflicting many casualties, but still fell back through KB mission and Rabi.

Heavy rain and poor communications confused the situation. On the 29 and 30 August, the Japanese attack waned but patrols clashed. RAAF aircraft kept bombing and strafing. At night Japanese warships entered the bay and shelled the base area. Another landing was feared. The allies dug in around the most forward airstrip. Early on the 31 August the Japanese attacked in waves across open ground but suffered heavy casualties from artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. The attack ended and the Japanese withdrew to their landing areas.

At this time the Australians counter attacked with artillery and air support and recaptured Rabi. Advancing was difficult and costly as the Australians had to face ambushes and snipers.

On the night of 6 September, Japanese warships again entered Milne Bay. Using search lights they spotted the hospital ship *Manunda*, but spared it. Instead sinking the transport ship *Ashun*. Shore positions were shelled as the ships picked up Japanese troops.

At least 161 Australians, 14 Americans and 2 Allied Merchant Navy sailors were killed and over 200 were wounded. An unknown number of local people were also killed or wounded. It is estimated that about 1,000 Japanese died in Milne Bay²⁴³.

243 Wild PNG, n.d. War History of Alotau and Milne Bay, <http://www.wildpng.com>

Mitchell Highway, West Bathurst

Sir Thomas Mitchell, surveyor-general, was born on 15 June 1792 at Grangemouth, Scotland, the son of John Mitchell and his wife Janet, née Wilson. Though poor he was sufficiently educated to read widely in several languages and be proficient in several sciences. In 1811 he was gazetted a second lieutenant in the 95th Regiment and in the Peninsular war served at the battles of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz and Salamanca.

He was chiefly engaged with the staff obtaining topographical intelligence and came under the notice of Sir George Murray, the quartermaster-general, who selected him in 1814 to produce plans of the major Peninsular battlefields, a duty which continued after the war. Mitchell obtained his majority in 1826 but was placed on half-pay. In June 1818 he had married Mary, the daughter of General Richard Blunt. In 1827 Mitchell became assistant surveyor-general of New South Wales with the right to succeed Oxley.

In 1827, when Mitchell and his family arrived in Sydney, the Survey Department was in an unsatisfactory condition. Surveying instruments were scarce and some surveyors were incompetent. In 1828 Mitchell commenced the task of making a general survey. Tent poles were used to measure a base line, and hill tops, denuded of all trees, as trigonometrical points.

In 1828, on Oxley's death, Mitchell became surveyor-general, and in 1829 became responsible for the survey of roads and bridges. In 1830 he assumed sole responsibility for the Survey Department when the commissioners of survey were abolished. By the end of 1830 Mitchell had made considerable changes in the roads from Sydney to Parramatta and to Liverpool. He plotted a new road southwards through Berrima as far as Goulburn and had discovered and constructed a new western descent from the Blue Mountains towards Bathurst. These roads were substantially the same as those used today²⁴⁴.

Mitre Street, Bathurst

244 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Mitchell, Sir Thomas, Livingstone*, (1792-1855), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Origin unknown. Further information required. If you know about the origins of this Street name please contact Council.

Monty Walk, West Bathurst

Moresby Way is another street in the area known as Macquarie View where 100 houses, “Duration Houses or Duration Cottages” were built to house the workers of the Bathurst munitions factory.

Monty walk takes its name from Bernard Montgomery, (Monty), the hero of El Alamein and North Africa. Monty was one of the most inspirational military commanders of World War II. Monty was born in 1887. His victory at El Alamein turned the tide of the war. The defeat of the Germans at El Alamein was the first they had experienced and within North Africa, the Germans could only retreat and they quit North Africa in May 1943. Monty was also the senior British military commander at D-Day and retained that position within the west European sphere of the war until the war ended. He died on 24 March 1976²⁴⁵.

Moresby Way, West Bathurst

World War II brought industries to Bathurst, most notably the Australian Defence Industry, (ADI), munitions factory located at 396 Stewart Street, (Blayney Road), which opened in 1942. By being built inland and in a dispersed manner, it was hoped they would be relatively safe from Japanese air attack. One hundred houses, described as “*Duration Houses*”, or “*Duration Cottages*”, were built around the same time, from 1942 to 1943, on the then northern edge of the city to provide for the influx of workers. The names of the streets within this area are derived from battles, events and individuals from the war. Intended only as temporary houses, they were upgraded to “permanent homes” in 1946²⁴⁶. The area was originally known as Macquarie View²⁴⁷.

245 History Learning Site, 2008, *Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery*, <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk>

246 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p. 53

247 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20

Port Moresby was a strategic allied base during World War II and is the likely source for the namesake Moresby Way, West Bathurst. During World War II, many Papuan men were enlisted both as soldiers in the Papua Infantry Battalion and as carriers for supply support to Allied armies. Many other Papuan residents of Port Moresby either returned to their villages or were evacuated to camps when the threat of Japanese invasion loomed.

The city was home to an important Allied base and thousands of troops were stationed in the area as the last allied bastion on the island and last defense between the Japanese onslaught and Australia. This key role resulted in its becoming the objective of a Japanese invasion fleet in May 1942 that was stopped by the Battle of Coral Sea. During this period Port Moresby, especially its villages, fell into disrepair and after the war the whole town had to be rebuilt²⁴⁸.

Morrisset Street, Bathurst

One of Bathurst's most well known early colonial residents, Major James Morrisset, arrived in Bathurst with the 48th regiment in 1823. Morrisset had served in India, Spain and Egypt. He was awarded a gold medal by the Sultan of Egypt for distinguished service against Napoleon's forces²⁴⁹.

On 24 December 1818 he had been appointed to relieve Captain Wallis as commandant at Newcastle, and made a magistrate. While at Newcastle he earned praise for his continuation of Wallis's work by improving the breakwater and building roads and barracks. In 1821 Governor Macquarie visited Newcastle, admired Morrisset's work and named Morrisset's Lagoon in his honour. Commissioner Bigge praised Morrisset's attention to the prisoners, his attempt to adapt punishments to individual convicts, his superintendence of public works and his attention to their durability rather than their ornamentation²⁵⁰.

248 Wikipedia, 2008, *Port Moresby*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

249 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst Region – Golden Memories*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 14

250 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Morrisset, James, Thomas*, (1780-1852), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

At Bathurst, Morisset was made Relieving Commandant in charge of the government garrison and settlement and the forces of the 40th Regiment, a command of 75 men²⁵¹. During this time Marshall Law was declared and Morisset was subsequently and unfortunately responsible for confining the Aboriginal chief Windradyne in chains for a month. It has been claimed that this event marked the commencement of hostilities with the Aboriginal population.

Morisset was dismissed from Bathurst after a stay of less than two years, and returned to England for a time²⁵². On 2 May 1826 at New Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Morisset married Emily, the daughter of John and Louisa Vaux of Ryde.

While in England Morisset reported to the Colonial Office on convict control in New South Wales and applied for the post of commandant at Norfolk Island which was about to be re-established as a penal settlement.

He arrived back in Sydney in the *Harmony* in September 1827 with his wife and child. In May 1829 he took up an appointment as Commandant of Norfolk Island where he gained a reputation as a stern disciplinarian while remaining an opponent of capital punishment.

Morrisset had suffered ill health for much of his life. During his first tour of duty in the Peninsula War he received a severe sabre cut to his head which resulted in permanent disfigurement. He then suffered from headaches for the rest of his life. It is likely that his skull was fractured as a result of the attack²⁵³. In 1834 he was described as having a *violent nervous disorder* and given one years leave in Sydney.

In about 1835 he resigned this post and returned inland to settle near Bathurst. He purchased a property at Winburndale where he and his family settled. In 1838 he succeeded Lieutenant Evernden as Police Magistrate for Bathurst at a salary of £300, and in January 1841 commissioner of the Court of Requests. Poor farming conditions and later the crash of the Bank of Australia in 1842 forced him to sell the farm and relocate into town.

251 Barker, Theo: *A History Of Bathurst* p. 71

252 Barker, Theo: *A History Of Bathurst* p.73: Judge Barron Field

253 David Murphy Wellington

On 28 August 1841 the *Australian* described him as too ill and advanced in years to conduct the Bathurst bench properly, yet he continued until his death on 17 August in 1852, aged 72. He is buried in the Bathurst Cemetery.

Emily Morisset died at North Sydney on 7 March 1892, aged 89, and was buried at St Thomas'. They had five sons and six daughters, and in 1825 Morisset also had a son by Joanna Deasey. One son, Edric Norfolk Vaux Morisset, became commandant of native police in Queensland and superintendent of police at Bathurst, Maitland and Goulburn²⁵⁴.

Morrow Place, Robin Hill

Named after George Morrow. Morrow was a headmaster at South Bathurst when the school was located next to St Barnabas Church on the corner of Bant and Rocket Streets.

Adopted 11 September 1991.

Mount Panorama Scenic Drive, Mount Panorama

During The Great Depression of the early 1930s, Mayor Martin Griffin and Bathurst City Council considered the idea of a scenic road to the crest of the Bald Hills, a few kilometres south west of the city. The construction of the new road was to be funded by a State Government grant for a scenic drive, in the form of an unemployment work scheme.

Walter J McPhillamy and his family generously donated a large area of parkland at the top of the scenic drive, which was named in their honour²⁵⁵. The Park at the top of Mount Panorama is also named in honour of McPhillamy, as McPhillamy Park. Refer to Panorama Avenue for more history on the establishment of Mount Panorama as a

254 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst Region – Golden Memories*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 14

255 Church, L, 2003. Mount Panorama – History and Legends, Tourism and Hospitality, Western Institute of Bathurst, NSW, <http://www.xenware.net>

racing circuit.

Munro Street, Windradyne

James Leslie Munro, (Jimmie), a jockey, was born on 7 September 1906 at Caulfield, Melbourne, a son of Hugh Munro, a horse trainer. The Munros were steeped in thoroughbred lore and racing. The Munros moved to Randwick, Sydney, about 1916.

Jimmie was absorbed in horses and stables. His precocious riding skills were recognized by astute horsemen Dick Wootton and William Kelso, but his father refused their offers and indentured him to himself. Jimmie completed his apprenticeship with E F Walker. At 15 Munro had his first ride, at 6 stone 9 pounds, (42 kg), in the Melbourne Cup. In 1923 he was second on Rivoli, but won on Windbag in 1925 and on Statesman in 1928. His first big win had been on Prince Charles, owned by John Brown, in the 1922 Sydney Cup. In the 1920s he won many major races in Sydney and Melbourne on several other outstanding horses, including Phar Lap, Amounis and Valicare. In 1927 he was disqualified for a year for his ride on Songift at Canterbury.

Munro would often daringly clap the pace on in the early or middle stages, breaking the field up and often emerging an easy winner. In 1930 he went to Germany to ride for Baron Oppenheim. He won the German Derby on Alba, which he said was the best horse he ever rode. In Sydney, with a high international reputation he maintained his form, but increasing weight limited his rides and in November 1938 he retired. He became a trainer the following year. In the early 1940s he won nineteen races with Tel Asur. In 1945 he was granted a Number 1 licence, but he retired in the early 1950s to spend time in England with his daughter who had married a leading English jockey, G Lewis.

Munro died at Randwick on 24 July 1974, survived by his wife Florence Ita Mary, whom he married on 14 May 1932 at St Michael's Church, Daceyville, and by a daughter. He was buried in the Catholic section of Waverley cemetery²⁵⁶.

Gazetted 3 December 1976.

256 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Munro, James Leslie*, (1906-1974), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Murdoch Place, Kelso

William Murdoch, a cricketer, was born on 18 October 1854 at Sandhurst (Bendigo), Victoria. In the early 1860s he moved to New South Wales with his parents. He played for the Albert Cricket Club with F R Spofforth and from 1875 for New South Wales as wicket keeper. In 1877 he qualified as a solicitor and practised with his brother Gilbert.

In 1878 Murdoch toured England with D Gregory's Australian team as first wicket keeper. The following year he became the first Australian to carry his bat through an innings in first class cricket when he made 82 not out for New South Wales against Lord Harris's English team. When he was given run out in the second innings the crowd rushed the ground and Harris was struck several times and threatened to block any future tours of England.

Murdoch captained Australian teams in England in 1880, 1882 and 1884 and each time headed the batting averages, but no longer kept wickets. In 1880 at the Oval in the only Test he backed himself to beat W G Grace's score of 152 and in the second innings made 153 not out.

In June 1879 the firm Murdoch & Murdoch was dissolved and in December William was bankrupted with debts of £775. The release of his estate in 1881 revealed that his share of the profits of the 1880 English tour had gone to his brother.

In 1882 Murdoch scored 321 for New South Wales against Victoria, the first Australian innings over 300. In 1884 his 211 at the Oval was the highest score by an Australian in any Test until 1903 and the highest for Australia against England until 1930. As captain in sixteen out of his eighteen Tests, he was a shrewd tactician and one of the earliest to change his field for different batsmen.

On 8 December 1884 Murdoch married Jemima Watson at Melbourne, daughter of J B Watson, a mining magnate from Bendigo. Their eldest son was born in 1886 at Cootamundra. They later lived in Melbourne. In 1890 Murdoch was persuaded to lead one more team to England and again topped the averages. He settled in England and qualified for Sussex. In 1891 to 1892 he toured South Africa and kept wickets for England in the first Test. In 1893 to 1899 he captained Sussex and made six centuries. In his last years of first class cricket he played for Grace's London County side and in 1904, his last

season, made 104 for Gentlemen verses Players. Murdoch hit 21 centuries in first class cricket including five double centuries. He scored 17,319 runs at an average of 26.64 and in Tests made 896 runs at an average of 32.

In 1893 he published a small manual, Cricket. In 1910 he visited Australia and died suddenly on 18 February 1911 at Melbourne while watching a Test match against South Africa. His body was embalmed and buried in the Kensal Green cemetery, London. He was survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter²⁵⁷.

Adopted 17 June 1992.

Negundo Place, Kelso

Acer negundo is a small, usually fast growing and fairly short lived tree that grow up to 10 to 25 metres tall, with a trunk diameter of 30 to 50 cm. The shoots are green, often with a whitish to pink or violet waxy coating when young. Branches are smooth, somewhat brittle, and tend to retain a fresh green colour rather than forming a bark of dead, protective tissue. The bark on its trunks is pale grey or light brown, deeply cleft into broad ridges, and scaly.

Unlike most other maples, which usually have simple, palmately lobed leaves, *Acer negundo* has pinnately compound leaves that usually have three to seven leaflets. The leaflets are about 5 to 10 cm long and 3 to 7 cm wide with slightly serrate margins. Leafs have a translucent light green colour and turn yellow in the autumn.

The flowers are small and appear in early spring on drooping pods 10 to 20 cm long. The seeds are paired samaras, each seed slender, 1 to 2 cm long, with a 2 to 3 cm incurved wing. They fall in autumn or they may persist through winter. Seeds are usually both prolific and fertile.

Unlike most other maples, *Acer negundo* is fully dioecious and both a “male” and “female” tree are needed for either to reproduce.

257 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Murdoch, William Lloyd*, (1854-1911), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Although native to North America, it is considered an invasive species in some areas. It can quickly colonise both cultivated and uncultivated areas and it has become naturalized in eastern China. The range is therefore expanding both in North America and elsewhere. It can also be found in some of the cooler areas of Australia, where it is listed as a pest invasive species.

Although it is light, close grained, and soft wood is considered undesirable for most uses, this tree has been considered as a commercial source of wood fibre, for use in fibreboard²⁵⁸.

Gazetted 20 October 1995.

Newell Place, Kelso

Hugh Hamilton Newell, an engineer, was born on 29 April 1878 at Belfast, Ireland. Hugh accompanied his parents to the USA, where he attended the District School, Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1886 the family moved to Sydney and he completed his schooling at Newtown Superior Public and Fort Street Model schools.

On 5 March 1894 Newell entered the Department of Public Works as an engineering cadet in the roads and bridges branch. After early training at head office he was transferred to field duties in 1897, serving as engineering assistant from 1900 at Campbelltown, Tenterfield and Muswellbrook until 1907, assistant district works officer at Newcastle from 1907 to 1912, and supervising engineer at Bathurst from 1912 to 1915 and Lismore from 1915 to 1917. He married Ethel Rose Reid at the Tenterfield Methodist Church on 30 September 1903.

In 1917 Newell returned to Sydney to take charge of a section of the national and local government works branch, moving in 1924 to Wollongong to succeed his brother-in-law Richard Vowell as district engineer and manager of Port Kembla Electricity Power Supply and Harbour Works. The following year he was an engineering member of the new Main Roads Board, becoming deputy president in January 1928 and briefly president in

258 Wikipedia, 2009, *Acer Negundo*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

1932. Under the Ministry of Transport Act (1932), in March he became commissioner for highways and road transportation.

A capable and impartial administrator, Newell acquired a wide knowledge of the State and was a guiding influence in pioneering, developing and improving the roads system. He was appointed C.B.E. in 1936.

Later Newell went to Darwin to supervise the building of the Northern Territory road from Birdum for the Commonwealth government. The ninety miles, (145 km), of completely new road were completed in sixty days.

An elder of Mosman Presbyterian Church and clerk of the kirk session of the congregation, Newell was chairman of Scots College Council, a council member of St Columba's Grammar School, the Ulster Association of New South Wales and the Sydney City Mission, and a member of the Rotary Club of Sydney. Survived by his wife, son and three daughters, he died suddenly at his Mosman home on 15 March 1941 and was cremated. The Newell Highway extending from Tocumwal on the Murray River to Boggabilla on the Queensland border was named in tribute to him²⁵⁹.

Nightmarch Parade, Windradyne

Best known for beating Phar Lap in the 1929 Melbourne Cup, the New Zealand foaled Nightmarch earned his status as a great racehorse by winning both the Cox Plate and Melbourne Cup in the same year. The stallion managed to beat the legendary horse by four lengths. Phar Lap and Nightmarch were sons of the same sire, Night Raid²⁶⁰.

Gazetted 3 December 1976.

Oakes Street, Bathurst

George Oakes, an Anglican clergyman, was born on 10 December 1855 at "Oak Park",

259 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Newell, Hugh, Hamilton*, (1878-1941), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

260 Races.com.au, 2009. 1921 to 1930 Melbourne Cup, <http://www.races.com.au>

Crookwell, New South Wales. In 1864 his family moved to Mittagong but George often stayed with his cousin the Reverend James Hassall, gaol chaplain and minister at Berrima and for a stage Chaplin at Bathurst. Oakes attended Berrima Public School and in August 1870 became a teacher. From 1872 he taught and studied at St James' Denominational School in Sydney and in 1874 attended Fort Street Training School. He served at various Sydney schools and in August 1875 was appointed assistant teacher at Bathurst Public School. He resigned in August 1877.

His uncle the Reverend Thomas Hassall encouraged George to enter the ministry. Canon Thomas Smith had Oakes appointed a lay reader at Milltown, (South Bathurst). Oakes was made deacon on 21 December 1878 and priested on 21 December 1879 by Marsden. He served at Coonamble, (1879), Brewarrina, (1883), Wilcannia, (1883), Bourke, (1887) and Warren (1888). He married Helen Nina Colquhoun at Prahran, Melbourne, on 15 July 1885.

In 1894 Oakes became rector of Holy Trinity, Kelso, and in 1902 sub-dean of the pro-cathedral²⁶¹. He remained here until his retirement in 1924, being the longest incumbency of the parish²⁶². In 1902 he went to South Africa as a chaplain with the 1st Australian Commonwealth Light Horse and was awarded the Queen's Medal. On his return, he became rural dean of Bathurst, archdeacon in 1903 and in 1905 chaplain to the Commonwealth Military Forces and Bathurst gaol. He was administrator of the diocese in 1911 to 1923 and frequently represented Bathurst on provincial and general synods.

His excellent memory for the names of stations and their owners and affiliations made him a good journalist. He founded and edited the diocesan *Church News*, and later wrote for the *Bush Brother*, the *Castlereagh* (Gilgandra), the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Daily Telegraph*. He also published *Jubilee of the Diocese of Bathurst, 1870-1920* (1920) and *Kelso Church and the Pioneers of the West* (1923). Oakes retired from Kelso in 1924, became honorary historical secretary of the Australasian Pioneer's Club, Sydney, and published 'Bush memories' in the *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society* in 1921.

261 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Oakes, George, Spencer*, (1855-1932), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

262 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

Survived by his wife and two daughters, Oakes died at Bathurst on 17 August 1932. His only son, Trooper Arthur Wellesley Oakes had died on Gallipoli in 1915. Many memorials to the family adorn Holy Trinity, Kelso²⁶³.

The clergy vestry at Holy Trinity Church is built in his memory and the stained glass window in the vestry is in memory of his wife, who died in 1937. Both were buried in the Kelso Cemetery²⁶⁴.

O'Connell Road, Kelso

The O'Connell area was much frequented by the Wiradjuri, who are thought to have visited particularly to collect river stones for tools. The first European visitor was Surveyor Evans in 1813, who bestowed the name O'Connell Plains in honour of Lieutenant Governor Sir Maurice O'Connell²⁶⁵.

The settlement of O'Connell was named after Sir Maurice Charles Philip O'Connell. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland and for some time studied in Paris for the Roman Catholic priesthood. However, in 1785 his father arranged his entry to a military school. O'Connell saw much action in the West Indies.

In October 1806 he transferred to the 73rd Regiment of which he became lieutenant-colonel in May 1809. In December the 1st battalion of the 73rd with O'Connell in command, arrived in Port Jackson with Governor Lachlan Macquarie. O'Connell was commissioned lieutenant-governor in January 1810. He married Mary, daughter of the former Governor William Bligh and widow of Lieutenant John Putland on 8 May at Government House. The day before the wedding Macquarie granted O'Connell 2500 acres (1012 hectares), which he named Riverston.

In May 1810 O'Connell was appointed a trustee of the Female Orphan Institution and

263 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Oakes, George, Spencer*, (1855-1932), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

264 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

265 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p. 116

from August was steward of the race-course.

In August 1819 he was promoted colonel and in July 1830 major-general and in 1835 he was knighted. He returned to Sydney in the *Fairlie* in December 1838, having been appointed to command the forces in NSW. In 1843-44 O'Connell was a nominated member of the partly-elected Legislative Council. In 1844 Gipps placed his name at the head of the list of nineteen persons considered eligible for a colonial order of merit; he was the only knight in the list. He was succeeded as commander of the forces in NSW by Major-General Edward Wynyard in 1847. He was about to sail for England when he died at Darlinghurst on 25 May 1848. He was given a full military funeral with a service at St James's Church. His widow lived in Paris and then in London, where she died in 1864. There were two sons and a daughter²⁶⁶.

O'Farrell Place, Kelso

Michael O'Farrell was fifty-five years of age when he was appointed the fourth Bishop of Bathurst on 16 June 1920.

He was consecrated on 30 November 1920 in the Bathurst Cathedral of St Michael and St John by the Apostolic Delegate.

Olympic Place, Kelso

The name Olympic Place was chosen because during the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, the official Olympic Band stayed and rehearsed in Bathurst and Olympic is a brand of tyre used on a range of light and heavy vehicles which are likely to be found in an industrial area.

The massed Millennium Marching Band of 2,000 musicians performed both Australian and international classics. The band consisted of 1,000 Australian musicians, with the remaining 1,000 musicians from other countries around the world. The massed band was so large that six conductors were required for the segment. The band members wore

²⁶⁶ Australian Dictionary of Biography, *O'Connell, Sir Maurice Charles Philip*, (1768-1848), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Driza-Bone riding coats which had been especially modified for the band members. The band was the only live sound creator of the night. All other sounds, including the tap dancers' taps, were pre-recorded²⁶⁷. The event was broadcast worldwide on television to approximately 3,000,000,000²⁶⁸.

Opal Court, Kelso

The name Opal Court, being a gemstone name, was selected for its link with the Gold Panner Motel, located near the Ashworth Estate and for its link to the Sommerville Collection. The gemstone/mineral theme has been applied in the Ashworth Estate and so this name is consistent with that theme.

Although there are lots of opal mining towns in Australia there are four which have become household names; Coober Pedy, Andamooka, White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge. They are wild places surrounded by a moonscape of mullock humps where people fight against climate conditions in their search for precious gemstones²⁶⁹.

Ophir Street, Bathurst and Ophir Road, Abercrombie

Ophir was the first place payable gold was discovered in Australia in 1851, when a couple of large nuggets and 113g of panned gold was taken to Sydney by Hargreaves²⁷⁰. The gold though, was found by John Lister and William Tom in 1851. It was Australia's first and gave the early settlement of Orange a firm foundation. Ten months after the Ophir strike, it dried up. Ophir is a historic reminder of the days of the gold rush²⁷¹.

This sparked Australia's first gold rush, which proved to be short lived and did not lead to the establishment of a town. The Ophir Reserve is today a picnic and camping area located 27 kms north east of Orange where Summer Hill and Lewis Ponds Creek

267 Wikipedia, 2009, *2000 Summer Olympics Opening Ceremony*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

268 Geocities, 2001. *The Sydney 2000 Olympic Band*, <http://www.geocities.co>

269 Opals Down Under, n.d. *From Outback to Outstanding*, www.opalsdownunder.com.au

270 Please TakeMe To.com, Australian Travel Guide, 2009. *Ophir Gold Mining Information*, <http://www.pleasetakemeto.com>

271 Orange, NSW Central Tablelands, 2006. *Ophir – Australian Gold Mining History*, <http://www.orange-nsw.com>

converge. It is a tranquil place located in a gorge with excellent trout fishing. It is still possible to fossick for gold, walk around the old workings and tunnels and see the site of the original find.

In the 1890's the focus of gold mining moved to Doctor's Hill about 3 kms from the camping area. Gunnadoo Gold Mine continues to operate, producing the gold for the medals at the Sydney 2000 Olympics²⁷².

Opperman Way, Windradyne

The Great Australian, Sir Hubert Opperman, M.B.E., O.B.E., K.C.S.j., champion racing cyclist, R.A.A.F. Officer, successful Politician and Diplomat has been renowned for promoting Australian cycling. Like most eminent and contemporary Australians, Hubert Opperman is a man of the people who commenced his distinguished career as a newspaper copy boy with a desire to become a cycling Champion.

In a 21 year career as a professional racing cyclist, Opperman won competitive cycling events including the Blue Riband for fastest time three times in the famous Warrnambool to Melbourne Classic and three times being the fastest rider in the prestigious Goulburn to Sydney Classic.

He won the Australian Road Championship in 1924, 1926, 1927 and 1929. Opperman, became the World's greatest endurance cyclist when he defeated the best of the European endurance riders in the 1931 Non Stop Paris-Brest-Paris, (1166 kilometres), breaking all previous records. After the victory the French idolised him.

In 1930, at the Melbourne Motordrome, Opperman, or "Oppy", as he became known, rode 100 miles behind pace in 90 minutes and 38 seconds.

During World War II, Opperman joined the R.A.A.F. where he rose to commissioned rank while serving his country. After the war "Oppy" stood for the Liberal Party in the Victorian electorate of Corio, which he won and held for 17 years under Prime Minister

272 Please TakeMe To.com, Australian Travel Guide, 2009. *Ophir Gold Mining Information*, <http://www.pleasetakemeto.com>

Sir Robert Menzies. He served with great distinction as Chief Government Whip and later was elected to Cabinet both as Minister for Shipping and Transport, and as Minister for Immigration. In 1967 he was appointed as Australia's first High Commissioner to Malta.

As a politician Opperman was as successful as he was as at racing, as demonstrated by his rise to Ambassadorial level in Government. He retired from Public Life in 1972 and settled in Melbourne. Under pressure from friends, both sporting and political, despite reluctance, he became his own biographer in 1973. It was published as "Pedals, Politics and People" in 1977²⁷³.

Gazetted 3 December 1976.

O'Regans Road, Perthville

Colin and Alice O'Regan were long time residents of Perthville. They owned and ran the Perthville Village Store for many, many years and were very well respected members of the local community. Colin was heavily involved in the local fire brigade and was always on hand in times of crisis (e.g. floods).

O'Reilly Place, Llanarth

Joseph O'Reilly, a Catholic priest, was born on 15 July 1866 at Roches Row, Queenstown, Cork, Ireland. He was educated at St Colman's College, Fermoy, becoming a medallist in French and Italian, then studied philosophy and theology at St Patrick's College, Maynooth. Entering the community of Vincentian priests in 1887, he was ordained on 6 January 1890 and worked at Sheffield, England, until he volunteered in 1892 to join the members of his community in Australia. Arriving in Melbourne on 2 November, O'Reilly directed parish missions in Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand. In Melbourne in 1899 he became information editor of the Catholic monthly, *Austral Light*. In 1900 he publicly took up the cause of Catholic education rights.

Appointed dean of discipline for 1901 at St Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, O'Reilly was transferred to the Sydney parish of Ashfield in 1902. As president of St Stanislaus'

273 Canberra Bicycle Museum, 2000. Opperman the Cyclist, <http://canberrabicyclemuseum.com.au>

College in 1903 to 1914, he was responsible for the completion of Edward Gell's design for its building with central and flanking towers. He enriched the college's interior with works of art and developed an enthusiasm and spirit which drew old boys to their Alma Mater. From 1910 to 1914 he was also vice-provincial of the Vincentians.

From 1910 O'Reilly was prominent in the education debate and vigorously fought against the continued exclusion of Catholic schools from government funds. In the 1913 election he unsuccessfully campaigned against W. A. Holman who had forbidden Labor candidates to give any pledge on education. He displayed considerable talents as a Catholic apologist in 1913 when he countered the claims of the Anglican bishop of Bathurst, G M Long, for the continuity of the Church of England.

At the end of 1914 Father O'Reilly left the college for Ireland to become president of St Vincent's College, Castlenock, but resigned the following June when appointed rector of St John's College within the University of Sydney.

O'Reilly had been associated with the Society of St Vincent de Paul in Australia from 1903, when he helped to establish the society at Bathurst and in 1919 became spiritual director of its supreme council.

A diabetic, O'Reilly died at St John's College on 25 September 1933. He was buried in Rookwood cemetery by Mannix, after a requiem Mass in St Mary's Cathedral with approximately 3,000 people in attendance, unable to find room in the cathedral they had to stand in Hyde Park during the service. A memorial chapel at St Joseph's Seminary, Eastwood, was named after him and portraits of him are held by St Stanislaus' and St John's colleges²⁷⁴.

Osborne Avenue, West Bathurst

Osborne, a local politician, was a well known grazier near Bathurst. His victories in politics were partly due to his popularity in the areas of Georges Plains, Turon and Oberon. The city was impressed with his achievements, such as the designation of

274 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *O'Reilly, Maurice, Joseph*, (1866-1933), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Bathurst-Orange as the country's second growth centre, though this was largely Charles Cutler's initiative²⁷⁵.

Owen Way, West Bathurst

World War II brought industries to Bathurst, most notably the Australian Defence Industry, (ADI), munitions factory located at 396 Stewart Street, (Blayney Road), which opened in 1942. Being built inland and in a dispersed manner, it was hoped they would be relatively safe from Japanese air attack. One hundred houses, described as "*Duration Houses*", or "*Duration Cottages*", were built around the same time, from 1942 to 1943, on the then northern edge of the city to provide for the influx of workers. The names of the streets within this area are derived from battles, events and individuals from the war. Intended only as temporary houses, they were upgraded to "permanent homes" in 1946²⁷⁶. The area was originally known as Macquarie View²⁷⁷.

Owen Way possibly takes its name from the Owen Gun, the only Australian designed service firearm of World War II and was the main submachine gun used by the Australian Army during the war. This was an Australian submachine gun designed by Evelyn (Evo) Owen, an inventor originally from Wollongong, in 1939. Although it was somewhat bulky, the Owen became very popular with soldiers because of its reliability. It was so successful that it was also ordered by the United States and New Zealand. The Owen was later used by Australian troops in the Korean and Vietnam Wars. It remained a standard weapon of the Australian Army until the early 1960s, when it was replaced by the F1 submachine gun²⁷⁸.

The Owen submachine gun was designed specifically for the needs of the Australian army during World War II. It was tested in wet and sandy conditions, the sorts of conditions likely to be found in Australia's north and in Asia and Africa where it proved to be superior to other machine guns.

275 Hagan, J, *People and Politics in Regional New South Wales: 1856 to the 1950s*, The Federation Press, Annandale, p.188

276 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p. 53

277 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20

278 Wikipedia, 2008, *Owen Submachine Gun*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

The simplicity of Owen's design made the gun easy to assemble, to clean in battle and cheap to manufacture. It was lightweight, reliable, and easy to pull apart and put together for cleaning and maintenance.

Acceptance of the gun was slow at first, but eventually the army adopted it as a standard weapon for Australian troops in the Pacific. Over 45 000 were manufactured for the army by Lysaght's in Port Kembla. It was nicknamed the 'diggers' darling' during World War II when it was used in the Pacific campaign against Japan²⁷⁹.

Oxley Place, Kelso

John Oxley, surveyor-general and explorer, was born at Kirkham Abbey near Westow, Yorkshire, England. He joined the navy in 1799 as a midshipman in the *Venerable*, and transferred in November 1801 to the *Buffalo*, in which as master's mate he sailed to Australia. Arriving in October 1802, he engaged in coastal survey work including an expedition to Western Port in 1804 to 1805. In 1805 Governor King appointed him acting lieutenant in charge of the *Buffalo*, and in 1806 he commanded the *Estramina* on a trip to Van Diemen's Land. The following year he returned to England where on 25 November he was commissioned lieutenant.

Oxley came back to Sydney in November 1808 to take up an appointment as first lieutenant in H.M.S. *Porpoise*. In 1812 Oxley became engaged to Elizabeth Macarthur which was broken off when her father discovered the extent of Oxley's debts. By that time, through the influence of Macarthur's friend Walter Davidson, Oxley's second application for the surveyor-generalship had been successful. In 1811 he had retired from the navy, and in May 1812 sailed for Sydney in the *Minstrel* to take up his new duties.

During Governor Macquarie's administration Oxley was also occupied with exploring as much as surveying. In 1815 his assistant, George Evans, discovered the Lachlan River and reported good country south west of Bathurst. In March 1817 Macquarie appointed Oxley to lead an expedition to explore the region and "to ascertain the real course ...

279 Power House Museum, 1993, *Owen Gun*, www.powerhousemuseum.com/australia

of the Lachlan ... and whether it falls into the sea, or into some inland lake". Leaving Bathurst on 28 April, the explorers followed the Lachlan for more than two months until in July impassable marshes prevented further progress. Oxley then headed northward to the Macquarie River, which he traced back to Bathurst.

On 28 May 1818 Oxley led another expedition from Bathurst and followed the Macquarie River until it too disappeared into the Macquarie marshes. From 6 July Oxley's party proceeded north east until they discovered the Castlereagh River, then turning east they found the Liverpool Plains, reached and named the Peel River. They crossed the southern part of the New England Range near Walcha, found the Hastings River and followed it to its estuary which was named Port Macquarie. A hazardous journey down the coast ended at Newcastle in November, some six months after the party's departure from Bathurst.

On 31 October 1821 Oxley married Emma Norton (1798-1885) at St Philip's Church. They had two sons, but earlier Oxley had had two daughters by Charlotte Thorpe and one by Elizabeth Marnon.

In 1825 he was appointed one of the three commissioners to carry out the thorough survey of the colony and its division into counties, shires and parishes which had been ordered from London. The duties of the survey office became very extensive as settlement expanded and Oxley was always handicapped by the lack of sufficiently trained staff. He constantly sought increases in fees, salary and staff, but the secretary of state was reluctant to incur the extra expenditure.

Oxley was keenly interested in the public and cultural life of the colony. He was one of the first officers of the Bible Society when it was founded in 1817. In September 1819 he was appointed to the committee of the Female Orphan Institution, the Male Orphan Institution and the Public School Institution. In 1821 he became a foundation member of the Philosophical Society, He was selected as one of the five members of the original Legislative Council in 1824.

He died at Kirkham on 26 May 1828, aged 42. The British government agreed to permit a grant of 5,000 acres, (2024 hectares), to Oxley's sons in recognition of their father's

services²⁸⁰.

Pacific Way, West Bathurst

World War II brought industries to Bathurst, most notably the Australian Defence Industry, (ADI), munitions factory located at 396 Stewart Street, (Blayney Road), which opened in 1942. By being built inland and in a dispersed manner, it was hoped they would be relatively safe from Japanese air attack. One hundred houses, described as “*Duration Houses*”, or “*Duration Cottages*”, were built around the same time, from 1942 to 1943, on the then northern edge of the city to provide for the influx of workers. The names of the streets within this area are derived from battles, events and individuals from the war. Intended only as temporary houses, they were upgraded to “permanent homes” in 1946²⁸¹. The area was originally known as Macquarie View²⁸².

Pacific Way gets its name from the Pacific War, being part of the battlegrounds of World War II. The Pacific War, and preceding conflicts, took place in the Pacific Ocean, its islands, and in East Asia, between 7 July 1937 and 14 August 1945. The most decisive actions took place after the Empire of Japan attacked various countries, who together came to be known as the Allies, or Allied powers. Between 1942 and 1945, there were four main areas of conflict in the Pacific War, being China, the Central Pacific, South East Asia and the South West Pacific²⁸³.

Palmer Way, Kelso

John Palmer, a commissary, was born in England. He entered the navy as a captain’s servant at 9, and appears to have been educated entirely in the navy, which maintained schoolmasters for such recruits. During the American war of independence he was serving in H.M.S. *Richmond* which was captured off Chesapeake Bay by a French squadron on 11 September 1781. In 1783, after his release as a prisoner of war, he

280 Australian Dictionary of Biography, Oxley. *John Joseph William Molesworth*, (1885-1828), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

281 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p. 53

282 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20

283 Wikipedia, 2008, *Pacific War*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

married Susan Stilwell.

Palmer arrived in New South Wales with the First Fleet in 1788 as purser of Governor Phillip's flagship *Sirius*. The first Commissary, Andrew Miller, resigned in 1790 on account of ill health, and when the *Sirius* was wrecked off Norfolk Island Palmer was appointed commissary on 2 June 1791. In this post he was responsible for the reception and issue of all government stores, virtually the only supplies in the colony, and their supplement by purchase from private merchants. In effect he kept the public accounts and funds of the colony and was at once official supplier, contractor and banker to the settlement.

By 1793 Palmer decided to settle in New South Wales, though he had to wait three years before his application for leave was granted. In September 1796 he left for England in the *Britannia*, returning in November 1800 in the *Porpoise* with his wife and children, two sisters and a naval brother. In February 1793 Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose had granted Palmer 100 acres, (40 ha), at the head of Garden Island Cove, then known as Palmer's Cove. Here, set in an extensive orchard, Palmer built Woolloomooloo Farm, one of the colony's first permanent residences, where the Palmers lived and elegantly entertained the first rank of colonial society.

Palmer was one of the most enterprising of the early settlers and acquired knowledge of all aspects of the colony through his private speculations. Active and adventurous, he had explored the interior of the colony, most of which he believed capable of cultivation. He owned two sailing vessels, the *George* and the *John*, which were employed sealing in Bass Strait and a third, the *Edwin*, plied up the Hawkesbury River and along the coast with grain, timber and coals. It is claimed that during the disastrous floods of 1806, when scarcity of grain inflated flour prices, Palmer ordered bread to be sold to the needy at lower prices than were then common.

On his return to the colony in 1814 Palmer had found his private affairs extremely strained. The estate of Woolloomooloo, mortgaged for over £13,000, was eventually sold to Edward Riley for £2,290 in May 1822, though the stock and furnishings were auctioned in 1816. In January 1818 Palmer was granted 1500 acres, (607 ha), at Bathurst, which he named Hambledon, but he ran only a handful of stock. In the 1820s the family fortunes recovered. Palmer received a grant in the Limestone Plains known as Jerrabomberra, while at Waddon, near Parramatta, he farmed 3,000 acres, (1,214 ha), one third of which was cleared. By the 1830s he was running more than 3,000 sheep

and nearly 500 cattle²⁸⁴.

Panorama Avenue, Mitchell

This is the grand avenue continuing on from Bathurst's main street, William Street, up to Mount Panorama.

The Aboriginal tribe Wiradjuri, who inhabited the land before Bathurst was settled, called Mount Panorama area Waluu, which means "*to watch over*".

During The Great Depression of the early 1930s, Mayor Martin Griffin and Bathurst City Council considered the idea of a scenic road to the crest of the Bald Hills, a few kilometres south west of the city. The old Vale Circuit at Orton Park, just south of Bathurst, had reached its limits as a racing circuit and the opportunity existed to create a new, challenging circuit. The construction of the new road was to be funded by a State Government grant in the form of an unemployment work scheme.

Months of planning by the Council, with the help of experienced members of the NSW Light Car Club, saw the Home of Motor Racing come to life. The Mount Panorama Scenic Drive circuit was first opened on 17 March 1938 and was approximately 4 miles long. Walter J McPhillamy and his family generously donated a large area of parkland at the top of the scenic drive, which was named in their honour.

Mount Panorama was unique because it was not flat and rectangular like Phillip Island or Victor Harbor. It was a challenging track with sharp hills, hairpin bends and a fast downhill straight.

On 16 April 1938, Mayor Alderman Martin Griffin opened the racing circuit with the Australian Tourist Trophy held for motorcycles. Competitors raced on an unsealed track in front of over 20,000 spectators. Leo Tobin won the inaugural 100 mile bike race in 1 hour 36 minutes and 50 seconds. Two days later the first car race, the Australian Grand Prix, was contested over 38 laps or 147 miles on the dirt surface, with drivers reaching an average speed of 60 miles per hour. The winner was Peter Whitehead in a time of 2 hours 36 minutes and 50 seconds.

284 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Palmer, John*, (1760-1833), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Not much construction was carried out on the track when opened in 1938. There were no safety guards, only rural wire fences with wooden posts separating spectators from the action on the track. Prior to each race meeting a hessian tent city would appear at Murray's Corner, at the bottom of the mountain, to act as the pit facilities for drivers and officials.

The Mount Panorama Racing Committee was formed to improve the services and facilities available during race meetings. The committee was responsible for the construction of a number of structures around the track, including the original Control Tower on Pit Straight, and proper safety fences²⁸⁵.

Patna Street, Bathurst

Origin unknown. Further information required. If you know about the origins of this Street name please contact Council.

Parer Road, Abercrombie

Damien Parer (1912-1944) was an Australian War photographer during the Second World War. Parer was killed by Japanese machine gun fire at Peleliu, Palau.

Born in Melbourne, Damien and his brother were sent as boarders to St Stanislaus' College. It was at St Stanislaus', after joining the school's photographic club that he decided he wanted to pursue a career in photography. At the outbreak of world war two he was appointed the official movie photographer to the Australian Imperial Forces. It was during his time in New Guinea that he shot the footage used in Kokoda Front Line. The director of Kokoda Front Line won an Oscar for the documentary.

Parker Place, Eglinton

285 Church, L, 2003. Mount Panorama – History and Legends, Tourism and Hospitality, Western Institute of Bathurst, NSW, <http://www.xenware.net>

The name Parker has been selected for its historical links to the Bathurst area in general. The first historical link is that in 1889 a Mr W Parker, who was Council's overseer of works, designed Bathurst's original Vale Road Saleyards. The second historical link is that Bathurst once had a building in Keppel Street, a tallow, soap and candle works, named after a Parker. The third link is that a Mr H E Parker was the chairman for public meetings in Bathurst at the Carriers Inn in George Street in 1868.

Parrish Lane, Bathurst

Named after Leonard Edgar Parrish, (1917 to ?), Leonard commenced work with Bathurst City Council as Assistant Health Inspector and Electricity Meter Reader in early 1943. During 1943 he was appointed as Chief Health and Building Surveyor, a position he held until retirement on 6 January 1978.

Gazetted 19 March 1976.

Patterson Place, Kelso

The Patterson family originally came to Bathurst in 1818. Thomas Vincent Patterson purchased 8 acres in 1924.

After the prisoners had been moved from the original gaol to the current gaol, Council asked the Colonial Secretary to remove the old gaol building in order to beautify the area. Demolition commenced in 1889 and the reserve was named Machattie Park, after Richard Machattie. Council offered a prize of 10 guineas for the design and layout of the park, which was won by James Hine²⁸⁶. A A Paterson was awarded second place and at the time was head gardener at Cook Park, Orange²⁸⁷.

Patterson was appointed head gardener for the establishment of Machattie Park. The design was implemented gradually with the original fernery and bandstand built and before Christmas in 1890, the park was opened to the public. With Patterson's energy

286 Greaves, B, 1961. *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p.216

287 Barker, T, 1998, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 2*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 395

and taste, he transformed the area into one of the most attractive parks in the state²⁸⁸. In 1897 Patterson provided the park with a watering system which proved to be very successful and widely praised. Since the beginning of the park, foul water from the lake and fountains had been channelled into Jordan Creek. The new system was designed to prevent this by using it for underground irrigation²⁸⁹.

Adopted 29 January 1986.

Pat O’Leary Drive, Kelso

Pat moved to Bathurst in 1942. He was involved in the timber industry in Bathurst and was a major employer throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

Payne Close, Kelso

Don Payne was a former champion golfer of Bathurst.

Adopted 12 March 1981.

Peacock Place, Eglinton

Thomas, (Tom), Francis Peacock was a grazier, Councillor on the Turon Shire Council and supporter of the Bathurst Turf Club.

Adopted 18 November 1992.

Pedrotta’s Lane, Bathurst

Bartolomeo Pedrotta was born in Canton of Zug, Switzerland, on 1 January 1830. Pedrotta was apprenticed to a gun maker in Rome for 6 years at the age of 13 years. In 1838 he served with Garibaldi’s Army in the Italian Civil War before moving to Piedmont

288 Greaves, B, 1961. *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p.217

289 Barker, T, 1998, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 2*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 396

and traded as a gunsmith for 2 years. He arrived in Australia in the 1850s and spent 2 years on the Victorian Goldfields before partnering with Mr Modini as gun makers and cutlers in Sydney.

They established a branch at Bathurst in a building next to the A J S Bank. The partnership ended in 1861 and Pedrotta took over the business. He taught many people how to use guns and was a noted figure in the Gun Club grounds at Kelso. Pedrotta lived in a house in Russell Street. He married Jane McDonald in 1861²⁹⁰.

On 3 October 3 1863 the bushranger Ben Hall and his four companions rode into Bathurst where they went to Pedrotta's gunshop asking to see the latest revolving rifles and Tranters patent revolvers. The frightened gunsmith did not have any in stock and instead offered his stock of Colt handguns. The bushrangers informed him the Tranter revolvers they already had were better and promptly left²⁹¹.

Pedrotta retired after 30 years of business in Bathurst and his son in law Harry Matthews took over the business. He died at Bathurst at 6.30 pm on 18 January 1893 and is buried in the Catholic section of the Bathurst Cemetery. He had for some time prior to his death been the victim of paralysis, the second attack lasting three months where he was unconscious for most of the time. He was survived by his wife and 8 daughters. His funeral cortege consisted of 50 vehicles and some horsemen²⁹².

The Powerhouse Museum collection in Sydney includes a shot gun- 12 gauge, double barrel breech loading- metal / wood, reputed to be similar to the shotgun used to shoot the bushranger Ben Hall, which was made by Pedrotta, Bathurst, circa 1860²⁹³.
Gazetted 9 December 1983.

Peel Street, Bathurst

Sir Robert Peel was born in Bury, Lancashire, on 5 February 1788. His father, Sir Robert

290 Carillon Chimes, 2005. Vol. 122, Family History Group of Bathurst, bathurstfhg.asn.au

291 The Firearms Technology Museum, n.d. Australian Usage of Tranter Firearms, <http://www.firearmsmuseum.org.au>

292 Carillon Chimes, 2005. Vol. 122, Family History Group of Bathurst, bathurstfhg.asn.au

293 Powerhouse Museum, n.d. *Shot Guns*, <http://www.powerhousemuseum.com>

Peel (1750-1830), was a wealthy cotton manufacturer and member of parliament for Tamworth, England. Robert was trained as a child to become a future politician. Peel was educated at Harrow School and Christ Church, Oxford.

At the age of 21, Peel entered the House of Commons in April 1809 and after a year the Duke of Portland offered Peel the post of under-secretary of war and the colonies. Working under Lord Liverpool, Peel helped to direct the military operations against the French.

When Lord Liverpool became Prime Minister in May 1812, Peel was appointed as chief secretary for Ireland. In his new post he attempted to bring an end to corruption in Irish government. He tried to stop the practice of selling public offices and the dismissal of civil servants for their political views. At first Peel also attempted to end those aspects of government that gave preference to Protestants over Catholics. However, Peel was not successful in carrying out this policy and eventually he became seen as one of the leading opponents to Catholic Emancipation.

In 1814 he decided to suppress the Catholic Board, an organisation started by Daniel O'Connell. This was the start of a long conflict between the two men. In 1815 Peel challenged O'Connell to a duel but was arrested on the way to fight the duel.

In 1817 Peel retired from his post in Ireland. This upset the Irish Protestants in the House of Commons and 57 of them signed a petition urging him not to leave a post that they believed he had "administered with masterly ability". Oxford University acknowledged Peel's "services to Protestantism" by inviting him to become its member of the House of Commons.

In 1822 Peel rejoined Lord Liverpool's government when he accepted the post of Home Secretary. During the following five years Peel was responsible for large scale reform in the legal system. This involved repealing over 250 old statutes.

Lord Liverpool was struck down by paralysis in February 1827 and was replaced by George Canning as Prime Minister. Canning was an advocate of Catholic Emancipation and as Peel was strongly opposed to this, he felt he could not serve under the new Prime Minister and resigned from office. After the death of Canning he returned to

government as Home Secretary in the government led by the Duke of Wellington.

On 26 July 1828, Lord Anglesey, wrote to Peel arguing that Ireland was on the verge of rebellion and asked him to use his influence to gain concessions for the Catholics. Although Peel had opposed Catholic Emancipation for twenty years, Lord Anglesey's letter encouraged him to reconsider his position. Peel replied to Wellington stating that "though emancipation was a great danger, civil strife was a greater danger".

Although the Duke of Wellington agreed with Peel, King George III was violently opposed to Catholic Emancipation. When Wellington's government threatened to resign the king reluctantly agreed to a change in the law. When Peel introduced the Catholic Emancipation Act on 5 March 1829, he told the House of Commons that the credit for the measure belonged to his long time opponents, Charles Fox and George Canning.

For a long time politicians had been concerned about the problems of law and order in London. In 1829 Robert Peel decided to reorganize the way London was policed. As a result of this reform, the new metropolitan police force became known as "Peelers" or "Bobbies".

In November 1830, Wellington's government was replaced by a new administration headed by Earl Grey. For the first time in over twenty years in the House of Commons, Peel became a member of the opposition. Peel was totally against Grey's proposals for parliamentary reform. Between 12 and 27 July 1831, Peel made 48 speeches in the Commons against this measure. One of Peel's main arguments was that the system of rotten boroughs had enabled distinguished men to enter parliament.

After the passing of the 1832 Reform Act the Tories were heavily defeated in the general election that followed. Although victorious at Tamworth, Peel, now leader of the Tories, only had just over hundred MPs he could rely on to support him against Earl Grey's government.

In November 1834 King William IV dismissed the Whig government and appointed Robert Peel as his new Prime Minister. Peel immediately called a general election and during the campaign issued what became known as the Tamworth Manifesto. In his election address to his constituents in Tamworth, Peel pledged his acceptance of the 1832 Reform Act and argued for a policy of moderate reforms while preserving Britain's

important traditions. The Tamworth Manifesto marked the shift from the old, repressive Toryism to a new, more enlightened Conservatism.

The general election gave Peel more supporters although there were still more Whigs than Tories in the House of Commons. With the support of the Whigs, Peel's government was able to pass the Dissenters' Marriage Bill and the English Tithe Bill. However, Peel was constantly being outvoted in the House of Commons and on 8 April 1835 he resigned from office.

In August 1841 Peel was again invited to form a Conservative administration. Peel decided the government had to increase revenue. On 11 March 1842, he announced the introduction of income at sevenpence in the pound. He added, that he hoped that this was enable the government to reduce duties on imported goods.

Peel continued to attend the House of Commons and gave considerable support to Lord John Russell and his administration in 1846 to 1847. On 28 June 1850 he gave an important speech on Greece and the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston. The following day, while riding up Constitution Hill, he was thrown from his horse. Peel was badly hurt and on died from his injuries on 2 July 1850²⁹⁴.

Pellion Place, Windradyne

Pellion was a French explorer who visited Bathurst in 1819. After Napoleon's final defeat in 1815, King Louis XVIII was restored to the French throne. Keen to raise the prestige of France, Louis de Freycinet embarked on a scientific expedition, (1817-1820), around the world. The Uranie arrived in Sydney in November 1819.

During the Freycinet's six week stay, Governor Macquarie invited the party to undertake a guided tour of the Blue Mountains led by William Lawson, one of the three explorers who had blazed the original trail. Travelling along the new road to Bathurst, the French were among the first Europeans to see the interior of NSW. Jacques Arago and Alphonse Pellion, the two expedition artists, took this opportunity to document the indigenous

294 Spartacus Educational, n.d. *Sir Robert Peel*, <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk>

Australians they encountered along the way²⁹⁵.

Pellion's drawings, which have only recently been acquired by the State Library and have never been displayed publicly, show two sets of Aborigines. The first, Pellion met in the Penrith area, are wearing European clothes from the waist up and are naked from the waist down. The others, from the Bathurst area, are dressed in traditional garb. The drawings depict human beings as they are, rather than a romanticised version.

Few Australians are aware of the French explorers of Australia. They came here to live and made Australia their home. The French came as convicts, political refugees, scientists, gold miners, businessmen, wool merchants, bankers and as chefs. However, they did not come in great numbers.

Unlike the Italians, the Greeks or the Chinese they never banded together in their own suburbs. Their influence has been so subtle and long standing that it is finely woven into our society²⁹⁶.

Adopted 18 February 1976.

Peter Gannon Drive, Mount Panorama

The circuit was officially named "Mount Panorama", and quickly became the venue for many high profile racing events for both two and four wheel events. The Bathurst 1000, under various sponsorships, first came to Bathurst from Phillip Island, (Victoria), on the Labor Day holiday weekend of 1963. Mount Panorama came of age in 1987 with the staging of the James Hardie 1000 as a round of the FIA World Touring Car Championship. Millions of dollars were spent on upgrading the circuit and its facilities.

The first major track change since the track was initially opened came into use at this event, with the Caltex Chase, a chicane introduced at the braking end of Conrod Straight. Designed by Bathurst City Council Engineer Peter Gannon, this new addition provided a

295 State Library of NSW, 2009. *Diplomatic Relations: Explorers, Tourists and Consuls*, <http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au>

296 Sydney Morning Herald, 5 June 2004. *Bon ami: Our French Evolution*, www.smh.com.au

buffer to the entry of Pit Straight as well as a whole new spectator viewing area which has created some spectacular high speed racing over the years²⁹⁷.

Piper Street, Bathurst

Named after Captain John Piper, a military officer, public servant and landowner²⁹⁸.

Piper was born in Maybole, Ayrshire Scotland. He was commissioned as an ensign in the New South Wales Corps in 1791 and sailed on the convict ship Pitt, arriving in Sydney in February 1792.

In 1793 he was sent, at his own request, to the convict settlement of Norfolk Island, perhaps because of a scandalous love affair. He was promoted lieutenant and returned to Sydney in 1795, and in 1800 was promoted to captain after two years of leave. He supported John Macarthur in the struggle between the New South Wales Corps and Governor King, and acted as his second in a duel with Colonel Paterson, his commanding officer.

Piper returned to Norfolk Island in 1804 and, when Lieutenant-Governor Joseph Foveaux left on prolonged sick leave, became acting commandant. He was promoted to captain in 1806.

During Piper's period of leadership on Norfolk Island the British government decided it was too costly to maintain, and planned to close the settlement and transfer the inhabitants to Sydney or Van Diemen's Land. Piper showed both tact and organising ability in arranging for the transfers, especially of those settlers who had built up farms and families on the island.

Piper returned to Sydney in 1810, having avoided all the turmoil of the Rum Rebellion. He sailed for England in 1811, but resigned his commission and returned to Sydney in February 1814 as Naval Officer. In 1816 he married Mary Ann Shears, the daughter of two First Fleet convicts, who had already borne several children by him. They had 13

297 Unique Cars and Parts, 2009. *Bathurst Race Results*, www.uniquecarsandparts.com.au

298 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p.20

children altogether.

As Naval Officer, Piper was responsible for the collection of customs duties, excise on spirits, harbour dues, control of lighthouses, and crime on water. This post proved very remunerative, and he was able to purchase Vacluse House, Vacluse, Sydney. He was granted 190 acres on what is now Point Piper and built Henrietta Pavilion at the cost of £10,000.

He was appointed magistrate by Governor Macquarie in 1819, was chairman of directors of the Bank of New South Wales, sat on the local committee of the Australian Agricultural Co., was president of the Scots Church committee, and was involved in many social and sporting activities. As well as Point Piper he had 475 acres, (192 ha), at Vacluse, 1,130 acres, (460 ha), at Woollahra and Rose Bay, a farm of 295 acres (120 ha), at Petersham, 700 acres at Neutral Bay, 80 acres at Botany Bay, 2,000 acres at Bathurst, 300 acres in Van Diemen's Land, and 1 acre of commercial land in George Street, Sydney.

In 1826 he raised a mortgage of £20,000. He was forced to resign his bank chairmanship after an enquiry into its affairs in January 1827, and was suspended from his position as Naval Officer when mismanagement of customs collection was discovered. He unsuccessfully tried to drown himself, and was forced to sell most of his property to repay his debts in full.

Piper retired to Alloway Bank at Bathurst and became a prominent person in the town, but was forced to mortgage the property in the drought of 1838 and sold the property to the Suttor family. He was saved by his friends who re-established the family to Westbourne, Eglinton, beside the Macquarie River. Piper died at Westbourne on 8 June 1851, and Mary Ann, supported by her numerous children, died twenty years later²⁹⁹.

Poole Street, Eglinton

In 1831 Major Thomas Poole replaced Major Donald Macpherson as commander of the Bathurst Military District.

²⁹⁹ Wikipedia, 2008, *Captain John Piper*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

Poplar Close, Kelso

A tree name derived from the poplar trees which stand downstream on the end of Sandy Creek.

Poplars are any of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Populus* of the willow family (Salicaceae). The genus *Populus* contains at least 35 species of trees, along with a number of natural hybrids. The poplar species native to North America are divided into three main groups, the cottonwoods, the aspens, and the balsam poplars. Aspens usually have smooth gray to green bark and nonsticky buds, while cottonwoods and balsam poplars have sticky buds and bark that is darker and deeply furrowed.

Poplars are rapid growing but relatively short lived trees. They are widely distributed throughout the northern temperate regions, ranging from North America through Eurasia and northern Africa, with a few species extending even beyond the Arctic Circle. The leaves are alternate and ovate or heart shaped in outline, with finely to coarsely toothed margins.

Male and female flowers grow on separate trees and bloom in drooping catkins long before the leaves emerge. The fruits, which mature before the leaves are fully grown, are small, thick walled capsules that contain many minute seeds clothed in cottony tufts of silky hairs, which assist in wind dispersal. The wood of poplars is relatively soft and is mostly used to make cardboard boxes, crates, paper, and veneer.

The name *Populus* refers to the fact that the trees were often planted around public meeting places in Roman times³⁰⁰.

Gazetted 12 March 1999.

Press Court, Kelso

Sister Margaret Press was born in Molong in 1923.

300 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2009. Poplar Tree, <http://www.britannica.com>

She entered the novitiate of the Sisters of St Joseph in 1941 and was professed in 1943. During this time she also trained as a teacher and from 1944 to 1972, she established herself as one of the most highly respected educators in the Bathurst diocese, she was a teacher, boarding school administrator, school supervisor, lecturer in the Teacher Training School at Perthville and the first Deputy Principal of the Diocesan Catholic Girls' High School (Mackillop College). In 1970 she became its distinguished Principal.

Prince Edward Street, Bathurst

King George VI created Prince Philip a Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1947. In April 1952 The Queen created The Duke of Edinburgh a Knight of the Thistle. The following September she declared by Royal Warrant that he had "place, pre-eminence and precedence" next to herself "on all occasions and in all meetings, except where otherwise provided by Act of Parliament".

In February 1957 it was announced that The Queen had granted to The Duke of Edinburgh the style and dignity of a Prince of the United Kingdom, and that in future he would be known as "The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh". On his 47th birthday, in June 1968, she appointed him to the Order of Merit.

The Duke of Edinburgh holds many foreign decorations and has received Honorary Degrees from a number of universities. He is Chancellor of the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, a former Chancellor of the Universities of Wales and Salford, and a life Governor of King's College in the University of London³⁰¹.

Pryce Parade, Abercrombie

A late builder who was located in Bathurst. He worked on the residence and amenities block at Carrington Park.

Adopted 17 April 1991.

301 The Official Website of the British Monarchy, 2009. Her Majesty the Queen, <http://www.royal.gov.uk>

Quinn Circuit, Llanarth

Matthew Quinn, a Catholic bishop, was born on 29 May 1821 at Eadestown, County Kildare, Ireland. Educated at a private classical school in Dublin, he entered Propaganda College, Rome, in 1837 to study for the priesthood and transferred on 4 September 1839 to the Pontifical Irish College where he graduated with a doctorate of sacred theology in September 1845. He had been ordained priest in the Church of St John Lateran, Rome, on 15 February and left Rome on 30 July 1847 for Hyderabad as a missionary with Bishop Daniel Murphy. Broken in health he returned to Ireland in 1853 and became vice-president of St Laurence O'Toole's Seminary, Dublin. In 1859 he succeeded his older brother James as president on the latter's appointment as bishop of Brisbane. In the following years he helped to raise an army of Irish volunteers to defend the Papal States and organized shiploads of Irish migrants for Queensland.

Appointed first Catholic bishop of Bathurst, Quinn was consecrated with his cousin James Murray in Dublin Pro-Cathedral on 14 November 1865 by Archbishop Cullen. He arrived at Sydney in the *Empress* in October 1866 and was installed at Bathurst on 1 November. His early dealings with Henry Parkes and the Council of Education over matters such as textbooks for use in denominational schools and the certification and payment of teachers convinced him that government aid for denominational education would not continue indefinitely.

He was determined to establish a system of Catholic schools principally run by religious orders. Such a system had been initiated in Adelaide under Bishop Sheil and Father Julian Tenison-Woods. His enthusiasm in founding schools led to a dispute with Mother Mary MacKillop over the administration of the Sisters of St Joseph, and finally caused Quinn to found his own congregation of Sisters of St Joseph at Perthville. The dispute frustrated his efforts for many years to get a congregation of Brothers for the diocesan boys' schools, yet he persisted, assured bishops, clergy and laity of the necessity to Catholic schools to increase and preserve the faith, founded St Stanislaus' College, the St Charles Seminary and introduced the Vincentian Fathers.

From his position of influence and by the success of his own schools, Quinn won the support of his brother bishops, including Vaughan, and the laity for his policy. Quinn's policy, by then universally implemented in all dioceses, ensured that not one Catholic school in his diocese closed because of the withdrawal of aid. In 1883 to 1884 Quinn

visited Europe. He died on 16 January 1885 at St Stanislaus' College and was buried in the Bathurst Cathedral³⁰².

Railway Parade, Bathurst

Previously called Pye Street. Below is an extract on the history of the railway precinct of Bathurst from the Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007.

South Bathurst was formerly known as Milltown, after the many flour mills that were based close to the railway line. It was also the home of the railway community, railway men and their families, as it was close to workplaces and low in rent. A walk around Milltown, from the Bathurst Railway Station to the Chifley Home provides an understanding of the community and its close ties to the railway. Guides are available from the Bathurst Visitor Information Centre³⁰³.

Gazetted 9 September 1955.

Rankens Bridge Road, Eglinton

Rankens Bridge Road pays tribute to the former bridges which provided access from the village of Eglinton to Bathurst. The information below is an extract from Robin McLachlan's "Crossing the Macquarie" 2006 Heritage Tour and from the Thematic History from the Bathurst Regional Heritage Study 2007.

, which was an important part of Eglinton's history until its replacement in 1998 with the present bridge. Shortly afterwards the old wooden trestle bridge was dismantled. A small part remains in place on the south bank. All four bridges were named after George Ranken.

In 1856 a wooden bridge was constructed over the Macquarie River to Eglinton. The bridge was designed and built privately by George Ranken and was a single angled construction. It was destroyed in the 1867 flood. The second bridge was constructed in

302 Australian Dictionary of Biography, Quinn, Matthew, (1821-1885), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

303 Bathurst Regional Council, n.d. *Chifley Home*, <http://www.chifleyhome.org.au>

1873 and was a combination of 14 timber beam spans and 4 timber truss spans with a 666 foot deck length. It was constructed in a Curved span.

This bridge was replaced in 1920 with the third bridge³⁰⁴. A contractor by the name of Foord, (possibly Curtis & Foord, Burwood contractors), built the third bridge³⁰⁵. This bridge was a combination of timber beam spans and two Allan timber trusses, being a one lane bridge. Bridge No. 3 was demolished and replaced with the fourth, current, bridge and the timber sold to the Abercrombie Shire. This is a 200 metre long concrete bridge. One pier of the third bridge still remains on Bathurst side of the Macquarie River. Bathurst City Council has installed an interpretive sign adjacent to Eglinton Road, near the new bridge, regarding the history of the bridges³⁰⁶.

Rankin Street, Bathurst and Ranken Street, Eglinton

Inconsistent spelling of names was common and hence the derivative of “Rankin”.

George Ranken, a farmer and pastoralist, was born on 10 April 1793 in Ayrshire, Scotland. In May 1821 Ranken married his first cousin, Janet Ranken Hutchison. They sailed in the *Lusitania* and in October reached Hobart Town where Ranken leased a house. Leaving his wife in Hobart, Ranken went on to Sydney where he met Governor Brisbane and other people. In February he took his wife to Sydney where her first child was born, and where Ranken leased from Captain John Piper about 2,000 acres, (809 ha), at Petersham for £200 a year. The Rankens, with the help of a man from Cheshire, were soon successful cheesemakers, and when the Agricultural Society of New South Wales was formed in 1822 Ranken was elected to the district committee.

In 1822 the government made the first of a number of 2,000 acre, (809 ha), grants in the Bathurst district, where Ranken selected one for himself and named it Kellosiel, one for Thomas Icelly, “Saltram”, and one for Captain Piper, “Alloway Bank”. Having found

304 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, “Ranken’s Bridge”

305 R McLachlan, 2006, The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area, Bathurst, p. 113

306 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, “Ranken’s Bridge”

Petersham too close to Sydney, the Rankens moved to “Kellosiel” in 1823. The journey took a fortnight, Ranken and his wife riding, their child and his nurse travelling in a tilted cart and their possessions in two bullock drays. Mrs Ranken found only two other gentlewomen west of the mountains, the wife of the superintendent of convicts, T F Hawkins, and the wife of the manager of the government farm.

George Ranken’s brother, Arthur, arrived from Scotland in 1826, worked with George at Kellosiel for some years and later settled at Glen Logan on the Lachlan River, where George also acquired a run of 4,000 acres, (1,619 ha). He also discovered some fossil bones in the limestone caves of the Wellington valley and gave them to Reverend J D Lang, when he went to England in 1830, to hand to the University of Edinburgh. Ranken was a leader in the establishment of a Presbyterian congregation at Bathurst in 1832 and in July 1836 added his name to a resolution opposing National schools.

In the 1830s Ranken enlarged his estate by purchasing “Saltram” from Icely and obtaining additional grants until in 1836 he held 5,424 acres, (2,195 ha), at Bathurst as well as his Lachlan run. In 1837 he chartered the *Minerva* to import agricultural labourers and mechanics with the help of the government bounty. In the same year he leased his Bathurst properties for four years, put a manager on the Lachlan run and in January 1838 sailed with his wife and nine children for Scotland where he rented an estate. However, a drought which began in New South Wales in 1838 cut short Ranken’s stay and in 1841 he returned to Australia, bringing seven servants and three young settlers.

During the drought Ranken boiled down stock for tallow, and also exported salt beef to the islands. He brought out five German vine dressers and vine cuttings which they planted twenty acres, (8 ha), at Kellosiel. Wine was produced until disease ruined the vines. He also grew hops, established a brewery and produced flour, cheese, wine and beer as well as running cattle and sheep. In 1855 he survived the lower parts of “Saltram” in farm and village allotments which he sold for up to £30 an acre, and he built a bridge across the Macquarie River as part of this development plan. He named the village Eglinton after his friend, the Earl of Eglinton³⁰⁷.

Eglinton village provided for his workers and also benefited from its close proximity

307 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Ranken, George*, (1793-1860), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

to Bathurst, provided the river could be bridged. Ranken's successful bridging of the Macquarie offers an insight into the aspirations he held for his village. As is still the case, there was only one other high water crossing in the immediate area. The first bridge across the river at Eglinton was built by Ranken in 1856, but was destroyed in the flood of 1867. Until the next bridge was built in 1873, a boat was used to cross the river.

Ranken operated a flour mill from the early 1830s which was initially water powered and then powered by a steam engine, said to have been the first such engine west of the Blue Mountains. A channel, or mill race, cut to divert some of the flow of the Macquarie River to his mill can still be seen near the present day Ranken's Bridge at Eglinton. Ranken also established one of the first breweries in the area, around 1835, alongside his mill, both were destroyed by fire in 1852. With his mill and brewery, together with other food processing activities such as his cheese making, George Ranken was one of the region's pioneer industrialists. He was equally a pioneer in creating a vertical structure in his industrial activities by processing his raw products progressively through various stages to a finished manufactured product, as exemplified by his brewery.

An early initiative by Ranken was the erection of a water mill on the banks of the Macquarie River, a race having been dug through the adjoining properties from a dam made on the river. In 1841, steam power was applied to the mill and is claimed to be the first such mill of its kind west of the Blue Mountains³⁰⁸.

In 1859 Ranken went to England to patent improvements of the screw propeller and the paddle wheel for steamers, and these were made and tested at Portsmouth dockyard. At this time he was suffering from serious affections of the liver, and he died at Woolwich, London, on 17 October 1860³⁰⁹.

Ray Bant Drive, Mount Panorama

Ray Bant was a diesel fitter and President of the Bathurst Railway Workshops Combined Unions and Council Alderman. The Bants were a well known local family of railway

308 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p. 48

309 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Ranken, George*, (1793-1860), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

employees and local Council activists for several decades. In the 1940s, many resented Alderman Benjamin Bant's, Ray Bant's father, successful efforts to rename the main stretch of road adjacent to the workshops, Bant Street, (formerly Bent Street). Ray had a reputation of being politically conservative as a union activist and alderman³¹⁰.

Red Gum Place, Windradyne

The River Red Gum, (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), is from one of the 800 genus of the *Eucalyptus* family. It is a plantation species in many parts of the world, though native to Australia where it is widespread. It is an iconic tree seen along many watercourses across inland Australia. The tree plays an important role in stabilising river banks by holding the soil together.

The tree can grow to 45 metres tall. It has smooth bark, ranging in colour from white and grey to red-brown which is shed in long ribbons. It has a large, dense crown of leaves. Red gum gets its name from its brilliant red wood, which can range from a light pink through to almost black, depending on the age and weathering. It is brittle and is often cross grained, making hand working difficult. Traditionally used in rot resistant applications, such as stumps, fence posts and sleepers, more recently it has been recognised in craft furniture for its spectacular deep red colour. It is a popular timber for wood turners, particularly if old and well-seasoned.

It is also popular for use as firewood. Significant amounts of Victoria and NSW's firewood comes from Red Gums in the Barmah forest. The wood makes fine charcoal, and is successfully used in Brazil for iron and steel production. This tree is also used for beekeeping in Brazil and Australia.

The red gum is one of the most widely planted eucalypts in the world. Plantations occur in Argentina, Arizona, Brazil, California, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe. The speed of growth of the tree makes it a useful plantation timber³¹¹.

310 Hagan, J, *People and Politics in Regional New South Wales: 1856 to the 1950s*, The Federation Press, Annandale, p.187

311 Wikipedia, 2009, *Eucalyptus Camaldulensis*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

Redding Drive, Kelso

Redding brothers - Three brothers who served during WWI - Arthur William Redding, Edgar Ebernezer ("Ted") Redding, Francis S ("Frank") Redding .

Research Station Drive, Mitchell

Research Drive takes its name from the Research Station which obtains access via the drive.

Historically, the Bathurst Experiment Farm of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture was established in 1895. It consisted of a dryland farming section on the slopes of Mount Panorama and an irrigated farming section on the banks of the Macquarie River. The farm supported a farm school which was conducted intermittently between 1897 and 1941. Although the total area of the farm has diminished, the farm continues today as the Bathurst Agricultural Research Station of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture. Most of the early Government fruit packaging was carried out at the Fruit processing complex.

The current buildings were constructed between 1902 to 1909, designed by NSW Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon as part of "Experiment Farm", which later became the Bathurst Agricultural Research Station.

Inside the barn building, there is a wall with graffiti containing some of the names of previous students and farm workers, indicating who was been involved with the farm in the past³¹².

Ribbon Gum Place, Windradyne

Eucalyptus viminalis, Manna Gum, also known as White Gum, Ribbon Gum or Viminalis

312 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, "Bathurst Agricultural Research Station"

is an Australian eucalypt. It is a straight erect tree, often around 40 metres tall, with rough bark on the trunk and base of larger branches. Its upper bark peels away in long “ribbons”. Occasionally it can grow into a very large tree. The tallest currently known specimen is located in northeast Tasmania and is 89 metres tall.

Eucalyptus viminalis is widely distributed in the cooler areas of Australia where the leaves are the favoured food of Koalas. The sap has a 5 to 15 percent sugar content which makes it an essential part of the energy for arboreal or tree dwelling marsupial mammals like Yellow-bellied, Sugar Glider and other gliders.

There are three subspecies which include the *Eucalyptus viminalis* subspecies *viminalis* which is found in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania, Mount Lofty Range of South Australia, *Eucalyptus viminalis* subspecies *cygnetensis*, which is found in western Victoria, southeastern South Australia and *Eucalyptus viminalis* subspecies *Pryoriana*, which is found in southern Victoria.

The timber is generally pale pink to pinkish brown in colour, often with distinctive light grey streaks. The attractive light pink tones of this species and its easy workability make it desirable in furniture making. Structurally, uses are limited due to its low strength and durability, however it has been used in seasoned and unseasoned house framing.

From its geographical distribution, it is unsurprising that it is hardy down to 15 degrees Celsius or more making it suitable for planting in Europe³¹³.

Ribbon Gang Lane, Bathurst

Ribbon Gang Lane is the site of the hanging of 10 men following the Bathurst rebellion in 1830. In the previous year, Ralph Entwistle, a young English ticket-of-leave convict servant and a companion, happened to be swimming naked in the Macquarie River on the day of Governor Darling’s visit to Bathurst. Because of this act, he was flogged and his ticket-of-leave cancelled. Incensed with the injustice of the punishment, Entwistle and others formed the Ribbon Gang, the Ribbon Boys, because of the ribbons they wore

313 Wikipedia, 2009, *Eucalyptus Viminalis*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

in their hats, and they turned to bushranging and murder³¹⁴.

Under the leadership of Entwistle and with a fluctuating following of perhaps eighty or more absconded convicts, the Ribbon Gang terrorised the region in late 1830. Several extant sites on local properties have Ribbon Gang associations. For example, "Littlebourne" was the home of Thomas Evernden, the magistrate who triggered the uprising, and a brick barn on "Bathampton" is said by the present day owners to have been used to confine that property's convicts to prevent their joining Entwistle's gang. A number of properties were either raided by the gang or provided bases for posses in pursuit.

The gang sought sanctuary in the Abercrombie Ranges, including the Abercrombie Caves and Grove Creek, where running gun battles soon followed. Bushranger's Hill near Abercrombie Caves is said locally to be named after one such shoot out. The core of the gang was finally captured in mid October 1830 with military troops sent from Sydney and, following a swift trial, the ringleaders were executed in Bathurst on 2 November 1830. The episode is sometimes called the Bathurst Rebellion and was one of Australia's largest sustained convict uprisings. When they were finally apprehended by troopers and volunteer helpers at the Abercrombie Caves they were tried and hung³¹⁵.

The earliest was the cemetery located on the corner of George and Lambert streets (Bathurst Public School area), which contained the graves of the executed Ribbon Gang members. It may have only been used for about ten years, until the early 1840s; no trace of it remains³¹⁶.

The 10 members of the Ribbon Gang were executed by public executioner Alexander Green. At Shrewsbury Quarter Sessions on 16 January 1824 Green was sentenced to be "transported for the term of his natural life" for stealing a "piece of brown stuff from a shop". In January 1828 Green became public executioner of Sydney Town and the colony of New South Wales. Over the next twenty seven years Green officiated

314 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Entwistle, Ralph*, www.adb.online.anu.edu.au

315 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p.188

316 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p.185

at the public execution of almost 490 people, including six women. Most of Green's hangings were carried out at the rear of Sydney gaol, on a high, wooden platform visible to crowds in the Rocks³¹⁷.

Richardson Street, Windradye

Pioneer of Bathurst and an early Alderman. Descendants still reside at Perthville.

Dr William Richardson was the Government Medical Officer prior to being succeeded by Dr George Busby³¹⁸.

Adopted by Council on 3 November 1982.

Riverside Retreat, Abercrombie

Named after its position near the Macquarie River.

The Macquarie River begins at the confluence of the Fish and Campbell rivers. It flows in a north westerly direction passing through Bathurst until it meets the Barwon River, between Walgett and Brewarrina. This eventually reaches Lake Alexandria in South Australia and to the Southern Ocean, being a length of approximately 1,500 km.

The river has been significant to the Wiradjuri as a source of food, tribal boundaries and also of Aboriginal heritage significance. It was known by the Wiradjuri as "Wambool". When Governor Macquarie arrived in the district in 1815, he commented:

After riding 9 miles through a pretty wooded country we arrived on a height which commanded a very extensive grant and noble view of Bathurst Plains extending on both sides of the Macquarie River for 11 miles and for nearly 3 miles on each side of it being almost entirely clear of timber for that extent.

Besides providing a permanent water source for the first European settlement across the Blue Mountains, the Macquarie River it has been a source for political reasons,

317 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Entwistle, Ralph*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

318 Barker, T, 1992, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 88

including a boundary as a county, electoral boundary and Parish boundary³¹⁹.

Gazetted 3 May 1996.

Robindale Court, Robin Hill

The name “Robin” is taken from the locality name of Robin Hill. The word “dale” was added to distinguish the name from the name Robinia, which is the name of a cul-de-sac in Kelso, and because the word “dale” means a “*a road or way situated between hills*”³²⁰.

Robinia Close, Kelso

Robinia are a popular deciduous tree to that grow up to 25 metres. Golden Robinia have been used as street trees because of the quick growing nature of the species. Mop Top Robinia, (*robina pseudoacacia*), will grow to approx 6 metres, often used under power lines. Tolerant of poor soil and reasonably drought tolerant. The root system is vigorous³²¹.

Adopted 19 October 1993.

Rocket Street, Bathurst

Richard Mills, one of the 10 original settlers to whom Governor Macquarie granted 80 acres each at Kelso, bred stallions which were called “hunters”. These horses were bred for the Bathurst Hunt Club and were a cross between a thoroughbred and a workhorse. Two of the stallions were named “Brilliant” and “Rocket” which subsequently lead to the street names of Brilliant and Rocket Streets. They were the foundation sires for the Bathurst Hunt Club³²².

OR

319 Barker, T, 1992, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p.p. 1, 16, 34

320 Bathurst City Council, n.d. *Street Names*, Bathurst

321 Nurseries on Line, n.d. Robinia, <http://www.nurseriesonline.com.au>

322 Lee Steele, National Trust of Australia, (Bathurst)

Possibly after Stephen's Railway engine, made about the time Mitchell would have been surveying the streets of Bathurst³²³.

George Stephenson built the first successful steam locomotive. He was appointed engineer of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the world's first public railway, in 1821, and of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1826. In 1829 he won a prize with his locomotive *Rocket*. In his first locomotive, Stephenson introduced a system by which exhaust steam was redirected into the chimney through a blast pipe, bringing in air with it and increasing the draught through the fire. This development made the locomotive truly practical³²⁴.

Rosemont Avenue, Kelso

Named after the name of the property.

Gazetted 12 February 1999.

Rothery Street, Eglinton

Charlotte Icely nee Rothery (1808-1843) married Thomas Icely in 1830. Icely was one of the original land holders and established the property Saltram. Charlotte had 4 daughters and two sons to Thomas prior to her death in early 1843.

Ruby Place, Kelso

The name Ruby Place, being a gemstone name, was selected for its link with the Gold Panner Motel, located near the Ashworth Estate and for its link to the Sommerville Collection. The gemstone/mineral theme has been applied in the Ashworth Estate and so this name is consistent with that theme.

323 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20

324 The Free Directory, 2009, Stephenson, George, <http://encyclopedia.farlex.com>

Ruby, the stone of love and passion is a highly prized gemstone. It is a majestic stone with blazing red color attracting royalty and commoners all through history. It is a highly durable stone second in hardness and beauty only to diamond. The word Ruby comes from the Latin “ruber,” meaning red. This beautiful gemstone is usually either translucent or transparent belonging to the Corundum group. It has medium to dark tones of red to purple-red in color. Rubies are graded according to their carat, clarity and color. They are also graded according to their area of mining. The most stunning specimens are said to be mined from Burma, but good quality rubies are also found in India, Sri Lanka, Australia, Kenya, Tanzania, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States though in limited number.

Small size rubies are found in the gold sands of Cudgegong River and its tributaries near Mudgee. A small amount of rubies are also mined in New South Wales, Beechworth and Pakenham in Victoria are some of the other places which have yielded rubies. In Australia ruby occurrences are less than the sapphire³²⁵.

Russell Street, Bathurst

John Russell, the third son of the 6th Duke of Bedford, was born in London on 17 August 1792. Russell suffered from poor health and after a short spell at Westminster School, he was educated at home. The Duke of Bedford encouraged his son to take an interest in politics and Russell, like his father, developed a sympathy for the poor.

In 1809 Russell went to Edinburgh University. Soon after he finished his studies in 1812 his father arranged for him to be elected to the family seat of Tavistock. He was also granted the courtesy title, Lord Russell. Russell also took an active part in the campaign for parliamentary reform.

At the general election of 1820 Russell switched from Tavistock to Huntingdonshire. For the next twelve years Russell was the leader of the Whig campaign in the House of Commons for parliamentary reform. In the general election of 1826 Russell was defeated at Huntingdonshire but in December of that year was returned for the Irish borough of Bandon. In February 1828 he proposed a bill that would repeal the Test

325 Jewellinfo4u, 2004. Ruby Mines, <http://www.jewellinfo4u.com>

and Corporation Acts. Russell was totally opposed to this law under which no Catholic or Protestant Non-conformist could hold public office. Supported by Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston and William Huskisson the bill was passed with a majority of 45. The following year Lord Russell led the successful campaign for the Catholic Relief Bill. As a result of these measures Catholic Emancipation was finally achieved.

After the Duke of Wellington resigned in November 1830, Lord Grey formed a Whig administration. Russell was offered the post of postmaster-general. Grey also asked Russell to join a government committee to look into the need for parliamentary reform. Russell was also chosen to explain to the House of Commons the government's proposals for changing the electoral system.

After the general election for the new reformed House of Commons, the Whig government had a majority of 315. Earl Grey and his colleagues were now in a position to try and introduce a series of reforms. Russell was one of the most important figures in this campaign for change. In 1834 he introduced the Dissenters' Marriage Bill and the Irish Tithe Bill.

Lord Russell became the Home Secretary in Melbourne's new Whig government. Russell's first reforming measure concerned the reform of local government. For many years most English towns had been under the control of a self elected body of aldermen and councillors. Under the terms of the Municipal Corporations Act, these men now had to be elected by the whole body of ratepayers.

In 1836 Lord Russell was responsible for several new reforms including the establishment of the civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and the legalisation of the marriage of dissenters in their own chapels. The following year Russell proposed a bill that would reduce the number of offences to which capital punishment was applicable. Russell also presented plans to reform the 1834 Poor Law but before these measures could be passed the death of William IV resulted in a dissolution of parliament.

Lord Russell had for a long time been an advocate of reforming the Corn Laws. This eventually became the policy of Lord Melbourne's government. However, when the proposed changes were defeated by 36 votes on 18 May 1841, the government resigned. The following general election resulted in Sir Robert Peel becoming Prime Minister.

Although Lord Russell was opposed to most of Peel's policies, he fully supported his plans to reform the Corn Laws. When Sir Robert Peel resigned the following month, Lord Russell was asked to form a new government. Russell's immediate problem was to deal with the potato famine in Ireland. Russell attempted to help by allocating £10 million to be spent on public works in Ireland. Russell also vigorously supported John Fielden in his campaign for factory reform. This resulted in the passing of the 1847 Factory Act. The following year he managed to persuade parliament to accept his government's Public Health Act that gave municipalities powers to set up local boards of health.

Russell resigned in 1851 and was replaced by the Earl of Derby and later returned to government when Lord Aberdeen became Prime Minister in 1852. In December Russell brought before the cabinet a new parliamentary reform bill. Many members of the cabinet, including Lord Palmerston, disagreed with the measure and threatened to resign. Disappointed by the lack of support from his colleagues, Russell decided to leave office. For the next four years Russell concentrated on writing books about his political mentor, Charles Fox. His books published during this period included *Memorials and Letters of Fox*, (1853), and *Life and Times of Fox*, (1859).

In 1859 Russell became foreign secretary in Lord Palmerston's government. In July 1861 he was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell. He continued to hold the office of foreign secretary and when Lord Palmerston died in October 1865, Russell once again became Prime Minister. One of his first decisions was to try again to persuade parliament to accept the parliamentary reform proposals that had been rejected in 1860. The majority of the MPs in the House of Commons were still opposed to further reform and after the government was defeated on a vote on 18th June 1866, Earl Russell resigned.

After leaving office Russell continued to attend the House of Lords where he supported and voted for the 1867 Parliamentary Reform Act. He was also one of the main campaigners for the 1870 Education Act. Earl Russell died on 28 May 1878³²⁶.

Rutherford Place, Windradyne

James Rutherford, a pastoralist and coach proprietor, was born on 24 October 1827 at

326 Spartacus Educational, *Lord John Russell*, n.d., <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk>

Amherst, New York, United States of America. He became a schoolteacher, but decided to join his brother on the Californian goldfields. Finding no ship available he sailed in the *Akbar* for Melbourne arriving on 20 June 1853. After mining briefly near Bendigo and cutting timber, he later sailed to Queensland and on his way back to Melbourne started the short lived goldfield at Oban, New South Wales, and bought horses. After two more unprofitable trips he retired to Melbourne ill and almost penniless.

In 1857 Rutherford managed Cobb & Co. for some months but returned to his travelling and trading. In 1861 with several partners he bought the company, became its general manager and next year extended it to New South Wales, driving the leading coach when in June the convoy reached Bathurst, which became the company headquarters. In 1863 at Taradale, Victoria, he married Ada Nicholson. Rutherford soon became involved in the affairs of Bathurst. He was mayor in 1868 he resigned before the end of his term³²⁷.

By 1870, with the coaching lines spread throughout NSW and beyond, Cobb & Co. were harnessing 6,000 horses daily and covering over 46,000 km per week. Cobb and Co. would remain at the forefront of transportations and communications for over 40 years³²⁸.

A staunch Anglican, he was a trustee of the Church of All Saints for over forty years and served as a lay member of the synod. For thirty years he was treasurer of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Pastoral Association and later a vice-president. An early trustee of the District Hospital, he was president in 1886 to 1911, He was president of the School of Arts from 1872 to 1911. He became a magistrate in 1872, was active in the society formed to expedite the railway and served on almost every committee formed for charitable purposes or for the betterment of the town. In the late 1870s Rutherford bought "Hereford", at Kelso, where he built a fine residence and invented an entirely new type of sheep dip.

Cobb & Co. bought its first station property in 1864 and expanded to Queensland in 1865. Victoria withdrew from the partnership in 1871 and Rutherford supervised the firm's great growth over the next forty years. In coaching, its factories and workshops

327 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Rutherford, James*, (1827 - 1911), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

328 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst - Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 172

were located in Bathurst, Goulburn, Hay, Bourke and Charleville. Cobb & Co. property and stock ownership was particularly in the Warrego District of Queensland. Rutherford also acquired and managed stations on his own account.

The 1890s brought great difficulties and the firm had to be reorganized after the death of the last partner, W F Whitney, in 1894. Coaching had ceased in New South Wales by 1900 but was still widespread in Queensland. In 1902 the company suspended operations because of the drought but was again restructured with Rutherford as general manager, the largest shareholder and chief guarantor. He made regular tours of inspection and, returning from the far north in 1911, he became ill and was landed at Mackay where, survived by his wife, four of his five sons and six daughters, he died from acute bronchitis and heart failure on 11 September. His body was brought back to Bathurst for burial³²⁹.

Ryan Place, Kelso

Named after an air force navigator killed in active service in WWII.

Gazetted 30 July 1976.

Saltram Circuit, Eglinton

The property "Saltram" was a 2000 acre grant to Thomas Icely in 1822.

Icely sold Saltram to George Ranken sometime around 1838. George Ranken went on to establish the village of Eglinton in 1855, after he laid out parts of the property Saltram as Village allotments and built a bridge across the Macquarie River .

Sapphire Crescent, Kelso

The name Sapphire Crescent, being a gemstone name, was selected for its link with the Gold Panner Motel, located near the Ashworth Estate and for its link to the Sommerville

329 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Rutherford, James*, (1827 - 1911), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Collection. The gemstone/mineral theme has been applied in the Ashworth Estate and so this name is consistent with that theme.

Sapphire is the term used for Aluminum Oxide, (corundum). This durable material is the second hardest natural substance and is found in a broad range of colours. Ruby is red or pink corundum, all other colours are called sapphire. Blue is the traditional colour but sapphire can also be clear, green, yellow, gold, purple, peach, colour change or a mix of colours.

The history of sapphire gems in Australia stretches back over 150 years and Australian mines have produced commercial quantities for at least 50 years. One of the first reports is from 1851 when sapphire was recovered during gold mining on the Cudgegong and Macquarie rivers in New South Wales. In 1854 sapphire was reported from the New England area of New South Wales and in 1875 Sapphire was discovered in Retreat Creek, Central Queensland.

For several decades recognition of the quality and quantity of sapphire produced in Australia has been concealed by many international vested interests in an effort to control the supply and price of sapphire gems. As a result the best Australian sapphire has often been sold as being “Ceylon” or “Thai” material and this has concealed the very high quality and outstanding colour range of Australian Material.

Thailand, Burma and Sri Lanka are still widely perceived as major sources of Sapphire. However, most of the commercial deposits in these countries have been depleted for years and stone that is sold as coming from these sources is really renamed material for other countries with Australia and Madagascar being the most probable sources of the better quality material. Recent years have seen Australian producers start to take a more active role in the marketing and promotion of the quality Sapphires they produce³³⁰.

Saxby Close, Llanarth

Named after Eric Saxby, a prominent surveyor, between 1930 to 1960.

330 Australian Sapphire, n.d. *Australian Sapphire*, <http://www.australiansapphire.com>

Adopted 18 February 1976.

Scarborough Place, Abercrombie

The First Fleet consisted of 6 convict ships, three store ships, two men-o-war ships. There were a total of 756 convicts, 564 male and 192 female, 550 officers, marines and ship crew and their families. The six convict ships included the Alexander, Charlotte, Lady Penrhyn, Friendship, Prince of Wales and the Scarborough.

The planning of Britain's colonisation of New South Wales was not the best. British gaols were overcrowded with petty criminals and convicts were no longer able to be sent to America as a result of the American War of Independence. It was decided to establish a Penal Colony in New South Wales which was discovered by Captain James Cook in 1770. The supply of women's clothing was left behind in Britain.

The voyage also had its own troubles. Some of the convicts on Scarborough attempted a mutiny which failed, twice on the voyage. Captain Arthur Phillip, who was in charge of the Fleet on its 15,000 mile voyage, reported that there was only 23 deaths on the journey.

It was these convicts, guilty of petty crimes that were the result of trying to survive the conditions of England at the time that were the pioneers who, through hard work and perseverance, made the colony survive and expand to the stage of self sufficiency³³¹.

Being a large 430 tons, the Scarborough carried 208 male convicts. She was built at Scarborough in 1782. The Scarborough sailed back to England and returned to Port Jackson in the Second fleet. Apart from the "Sirius" and "Supply", she was the only other ship from the first fleet to return to Australia. She was skippered by Master Kohn Marshall³³².

Adopted 15 June 1994.

331 Dunn, C, n.d. *Early Colonial History*, <http://www.ulladulla.info>

332 First Fleet Fellowship, 1996. *Ships of the First Fleet*, <http://home.vicnet.net.au>

Schofield Place, Kelso

The street is named after Mr John, (Jack), George Schofield, born 1899. John brought “Watham”, formerly the All Nations Hotel in 1943. He was 30 years of age at the time. The property consisted of approximately 60 acres of orchards which John continued to maintain. The property was sold by John’s nephew to the Department of Housing³³³.

Scott Place, Kelso

Named after an Ambulance Superintendent in Bathurst.

Adopted 9 June 1982.

Seldon Street, Perthville

The proposed road name, ‘Seldon’ has been chosen for its historical significance . Seldon is the current name of the property at the end of the northern section of Queen Street and is the name of the original owner as indicated on the earliest parish map held by Council.

Seymour Street, Bathurst

Named after Lieutenant W H Seymour, (99th Regiment), an officer who was stationed at Bathurst in the 1840’s³³⁴. Shortly after his arrival in NSW in August 1842, Seymour was sent to serve as commandant at Bathurst at the age of 15. Colonel Despard, of the 99th Regiment said this is where Seymour formed acquaintances with a number of young settlers whose habits were not suited to the young man. R H de Winton, a fellow officer of Seymour, recorded in his autobiography that Seymour had not done anything dishonorable but had fallen into moral ruin. It was within the racing fraternity Seymour associated with who consisted of publicans and squatters³³⁵.

333 Personal communication with Lorraine Sergeant, 2009

334 Barker, T, 1992, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, p. 170

335 McLachlan, Dr R, 1982, A Footnote for Seymour

Dr Robin McLachlan describes Bathurst in the 1840s as “*a dull posting with little in the way of amusements, except public houses...and centered on the pubs, a lively horse racing scene...*” Seymour purchased a grey gelding as a racehorse, called “Harkaway”. This horse apparently lost more than it won, resulting in the loss of wagers from Seymour. McLachlan states that Seymour would have been involved in gambling, excessive drinking and rowdy behavior³³⁶.

By May 1844, Seymour sent his resignation from the army receiving a leave of absence, pending acceptance from the army back in England. This resulted in Seymour becoming more involved in horse racing and purchased a second racing horse, Cock Robin. He also went into partnership, possibly a Mr Peter White, in running a local grazing property. The partnership ended in a legal dispute and dissolution within months of being formed³³⁷.

In 1945 Seymour received news that his request for resignation had been rejected, accompanied by orders to rejoin his regiment at Sydney. Seymour remained with the army for another 18 months before again attempting to resign. He returned to England to his family in 1847 for 12 months leave. Seymour then returned to NSW where he married a publican’s daughter, Sarah Avery, before dying within a year of returning³³⁸.

Shackleton Close, Windradyne

Named after the famous Antarctic explorer.

In 1914 Sir Ernest Shackleton and a crew of 27 set sail for the last unclaimed prize in the history of exploration; the first crossing on foot of the Antarctic continent. Within 85 miles of the continent their ship *Endurance* was trapped and slowly crushed by pack ice. With no communication to the outside world their ordeal would last twenty months.

With Shackleton’s inspiring leadership the crew struggled to stay alive in one of the most inhospitable regions of the world. Miraculously, not one died, surviving extreme

336 McLachlan, Dr R, 1982, A Footnote for Seymour

337 McLachlan, Dr R, 1982, A Footnote for Seymour

338 McLachlan, Dr R, 1982, A Footnote for Seymour

cold, breaking ice floes, leopard seal attacks and an open boat journey that would be called one of the greatest navigational feats in nautical history³³⁹. Refer to Endurance Court for information regarding the ship and the ordeal faced by Shackleton.

Adopted 19 October 1993.

Simpson's Lane, Bathurst

The Simpsons were a prominent family having interests in the Chelsea Café area.

Gazetted 9 December 1983.

Sloman Place, Kelso

Thomas Martin Sloman, a banker and pastoralist, was born on 29 May 1811 at Exeter, England. He was educated at Ottery St Mary's with the intention of entering the ministry of the Church of England. However, he changed his mind and became a midshipman with the East India Co. In November 1833 he arrived in Sydney in the *Ann*, bringing letters of introduction to Reverend Samuel Marsden.

For nine months he worked at Reverend Thomas Hassall's station at Jerry's Plains, and then entered into partnership with Sydney Jamieson Watson on the cattle station, Kill-me-cat, on the Tumut River. He dissolved this partnership in 1835 and next year he went to Bathurst to inspect sheep owned by Hassall, he was persuaded to accept the position of accountant in the Bathurst Bank. In 1840, when the Union Bank took over this bank, he was offered the position of manager, but declined. He had an interest in the business of John Lipscombe until 1840, when he joined J J Ashe in the firm of Sloman & Ashe.

Four years later this partnership was dissolved and he made a trip to England, returning in 1846. He then became a partner with an auctioneer, Tress. In 1848 he bought half shares in Meadows Station, near Wellington, and Belaringar and Dundallamal on the lower Macquarie River. He later sold these interests to David Baird. In 1851 he dissolved his partnership with Tress, went to England, and watched the casting of the bells at

339 Antarctic Connection, n.d. *The Endurance*, <http://www.antarcticconnection.com>

Loughborough and returned in 1852³⁴⁰.

When All Saints' Church, Bathurst, was completed in 1849 he managed a fund for a peal of bells to raise money for a peal of bells for the new church. The sizable sum of £800 was raised by public subscription and in February 1851 Mr Sloman sailed for England to order the six bells from the Warner & Sons Crescent Foundry of London. Meanwhile the Blacket designed bell tower was constructed. Although the bells arrived in Sydney in February 1855, the transport of heavy bells over the Blue Mountains was difficult, and the church had to depend on free transport at a time when many people were rushing to the nearby goldfields. The bells came one by one from May 1855 and were not completely hung until 8 December 1855. The bells rang out their first peal in Bathurst early in 1856³⁴¹.

In September 1855 he married Amelia Tregenna Henning at St Paul's Church, Chippendale. In 1858 he was a partner of Thomas Woolley in an ironmonger's business in Sydney. In the 1860s he held several properties in the Wellington district, and made trips to New Zealand with loads of cattle. He returned to banking in 1872 when he became manager of the Bathurst branch of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, a role he work in for 25 years. During those years he took an active part in the public life of Bathurst. He was a trustee of All Saints' Cathedral, a churchwarden, one of the original council of trustees of All Saints' College, (1873 to 1884), an alderman, and a worker for most charitable movements.

His work for the Bathurst cathedral was outstanding, and his name is on the foundation stone. On his ninetieth birthday he was presented with an illuminated address by the citizens of Bathurst. He spent his later years writing of the events and worthy citizens of that town. He died at his son's home at Dubbo on 3 August 1902³⁴².

340 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Sloman, Thomas Martin*, (1811 - 1902), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

341 Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2001, State Heritage Register - *Bathurst Cathedral Bells*, <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>

342 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Sloman, Thomas Martin*, (1811 - 1902), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Stanley Street, Bathurst

Possibly named after J Stanley who was the pound keeper which was located on the reserve between Stanley Street and the Macquarie River. Also, J Stanley appears to be the only Australian who ever operated a factory for making Concertinas³⁴³.

Around 1880 John Stanley opened a concertina factory in Bathurst and advertised his Stanley Concertina, modeled on the English Lachenal concertina and also undertook repairs. Situated in William Street, Bathurst, the business ran for at least twenty years with the final advertisement in The Bulletin around 1900.

The Stanley Concertina was the only one made in Australia, despite the popularity of the musical instrument for more than fifty years. In his advertisements Stanley claimed to have “*the cheapest and largest range of Anglo Concertinas in Australia. Guaranteed extra loud and guaranteed to last two years*”.

It is not known how many Stanley Concertinas were made by Stanley, however several examples still exist. The instruments are recognised for their craftsmanship and their loudness. Stanley prized this feature and devised a method of screwing down the levers so the instrument’s musical articulation would not vary in the heat of the bush.

The Stanley Concertinas were sold across Australia and were popular in shearing sheds, droving camps and homesteads of the golden age of Australia’s colonial expansion. Stanley imported some of the parts but modified them to withstand the Australian climate.

Stanley married Lydia Brown in Bathurst in 1879. They had 6 sons³⁴⁴.

Stephens Lane, Kelso

Stephens Lane was named after Sydney Stephen, a Sydney Barrister, purchased 10 acres on the river in 1835. He built a two storey house on the land, which still stands today.

343 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20

344 Fahey, W, 2007. *The Big Squeeze*, <http://www.warrenfahey.com>

The then unnamed lane preceded the house as it lead to one of the fords in the river. After the house was built, it became known as Stephen's Lane, after Sydney Stephens.

On 23 March 1839, the Sydney Gazette reported that before *Mr Justice Willis and a Special Jury*, the case of Carr v Stephen was heard. This was an action to recover damages for a breach of an agreement. The plaintiff was Mr Carr, late of the firm of Carr and Rogers, and the defendant was Mr Sydney Stephen, the barrister.

It appeared from the plaintiff that during the year past the defendant sold him an estate in the county of St. Vincent for the sum of £4,500, and at the same time agreed to allow him the use of certain assigned servants on the estate until he could procure their transfer by the Government in the usual way.

After this the men were ordered away by the defendant, in consequence of which a quantity of barley was destroyed for want of hands to reap it, and a loss also took place among the cattle. For the defendant it was contended that the plaintiff did not take the necessary steps to procure the assignment of the men to himself, and consequently he (the defendant) was obliged to take the men back, and that the plaintiff had not given up certain articles the property of defendant's son, which he had agreed to do. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £250. Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. a'Beckett, Foster, and Windeyer; for the defendant, Messrs. Therry and Broadhurst.³⁴⁵

Stewart Street, Bathurst

Stewart Street is named after after Major-General William Stewart.³⁴⁶

Prior to their dispatch to NSW in 1823 "The Buffs", or 3rd Regiment of Foot had served with distinction in the Peninsular War Campaign under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William Stewart. Stewart was declared "The Hero of Albuhera" at the conclusion of a bloody encounter with Napoleon's Army near that Spanish town on 16 May 1811 and was awarded the Army Gold Medal inscribed Albuhera, by the Duke of Wellington.

345 Macquarie Law, 1839. *Carr v Stephen*, <http://www.law.mq.edu.au>

346 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20

Later the 3rd Regiment was dispatched to New South Wales under Stewart's command. He arrived in April 1825 and on 3 May was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony under Governor Brisbane, also a veteran of the Peninsular War. He was appointed to the Legislative Council and the Land Board and served as acting Governor for the 18 day period between the departure of Brisbane and the arrival of Governor Darling.

In December 1825 Stewart established a corps of mounted police and dispatched it to Bathurst after the commandant, Major Morrisset had reported the problem of convict "bolters" or "bushrangers" committing crimes across the district. The activities of the mounted force were in great measure responsible for a period of comparative quiet during the next few years. This corps, known as "Stewart's Police" evolved later into the NSW Mounted Police. He also established the first postal regulations in NSW.

Early in 1827 Governor Darling asked Stewart to take up a land grant of 3,000 acres which had been promised to him by Governor Brisbane acknowledging his service to the Crown as Commander of the 3rd Regiment and through holding public office, (second in command), in NSW. Stewart had resisted taking up a grant while he was serving on the Land Board in Sydney because of the conflict of interest this action would have caused him.

Stewart had sought land at Parramatta but Darling persuaded him to travel to Bathurst and make the first selection west of the township of Bathurst³⁴⁷.

By March 1827 Stewart had selected and been granted 3,200 acres in the parish of Mount Pleasant, adjoining Bathurst, and purchased a further 12,160 acres totaling 15,360 acres or 36 square miles. All of this land, which included the picturesque "Mount Pleasant", named by Surveyor Evans in December 1813, had been Government Domain, carrying the government flocks and herds since 1815 with their attendant convict shepherds and Mount Pleasant itself had been highly significant to the Wiradjuri people who continued to gather there for ceremonies up to 1845.

In November 1827 Stewart and his Regiment were dispatched to India where he assumed the Presidency of Bengal, giving him military command of India. Stewart

347 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Stewart, Major-General William*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

retired as a Major-General and in January 1832 returned to NSW. His family followed him from Caithness, Scotland arriving in 1834.

The construction of the original homestead “Strath”, and a complex of outbuildings, had begun in 1827 and was completed by 1932. This was a large vernacular Georgian house of red sandstone bricks made on the site with ‘gothic’ fortified battlements and symmetrical squat towers on each end of the south face of the building. At the time of construction there were no other permanent, (brick), structures to the west of “Strath” in the Australian interior making this homestead, for several years, the literal frontier of permanent settlement. “Strath” was in fairly close proximity to “Westbourne”, the last dwelling of Stewart’s friend and neighbour Captain John Piper. These two men built a ford across the Macquarie River between their properties in the 1830’s.

Stewart was an active contributor to the life and settlement of Bathurst and was a founder of its Presbyterian Church laying its foundation stone on 30 April 1834 and also served as a Magistrate. His compassion for the welfare of convicts was widely known and he was often approached by them when they needed help. Stewart died in April 1854³⁴⁸.

Stocks Place, Windradyne

Undertook dairying and business in Bathurst. Stocks was also a Baptist preacher.

Stonestreet Place, Windradyne

A family who were present on the Bathurst Muster of 1825. They were employed by James Hassell as shepherds.

William Stonestreet was christened on 1 March 1795 in Brightling, Sussex. He married Catherine Ryan in 1843 at Kelso. He died in 1881 in Muttons Falls, NSW. Catherine Ryan was born about 1809. She married William Stonestreet in 1843 at Kelso and died in 1874 at Bathurst.

348 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Stewart, Major-General William*, <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Levi William Stonestreet was christened on 25 December 1799 in Brightling, Sussex. He married Ann West on 17 September 1835 at Holy Trinity, Kelso.

He died on 4 April 1874 at "Hillside", near Blayney. Ann West was born on 9 June 1813 in Cortinny, Derby, Londonderry, Ireland. She married Levi William Stonestreet on 17 September 1835 at Holy Trinity, Kelso. She died on 2 November 1891 at Kings Plains and was buried on 3 November 1891 at the Blayney Cemetery.

They had the following children:

Elizabeth Stonestreet:

Born 15 October 1836 at Dirty Swamp, NSW. She died on 15 June 1868 at Orange.

Sarah Frances Stronestreet:

Born on 2 November 1838. She died on 19 July 1901.

Catherine Stonestreet:

Born on 19 December 1840 at Kings Plains and died in 1930 at Blayney.

Mary Jane Stonestreet:

Born 7 July 1843 at Kings Plains and died 1939 at Blayney.

Catherine Ellen Stonestreet:

Born 26 September 1846 at Hill End and died 7 February 1922 at Blayney.

William Thomas Stonestreet:

Born 12 September 1849 at Kings Plains and died on 2 August 1930.

Henrietta Stonestreet:

Born on 18 March 1852 at Hill End and died on 21 November 1923 at Blayney³⁴⁹.

Sundown Drive, Kelso

349 Anon. n.d. Selected Families and Individuals, <http://www.seleston.co.uk>

Sundown Drive takes its name from one of the First Eleven Aboriginal cricketers, the first Australian cricket team to tour England in 1868.

Members of the First Eleven came from Aboriginal communities around the area known as The Glenelg River Basin. The Aboriginal cricketers were known by English names that were taken from their districts, from the stations they worked on or were nicknames given to them by white men. Sundown's proper Aboriginal name was Ballrinjarrimin.

Local station owners encouraged their Aboriginal station hands to take up the game of cricket. Quick reflexes and agility developed through hunting and bush survival made the Aboriginal men suitable cricket players. With Aboriginal men displaying great interest in the game, station owners and mission managers organised matches between different teams.

In 1866, Lake Wallace station owner William Hayman arranged for well known cricketer and footballer Tom Wills to coach and captain the Aboriginal team for a match at the Melbourne Cricket Club on Boxing Day.

With a crowd of 10,000 turning out to watch the match, among them was William Broughton-Gurnett who contracted them to a 12 month tour of Sydney and England. He left the team destitute after three months in Sydney with some members in ill health and without funds to return home. Charles Lawrence, a professional cricketer who had remained in Australia after arriving in 1861 with the first English Cricket Team, took over the captaincy from Wills. Lawrence organised benefit matches which raised money to enable them to return home in May 1861.

In 1867, Lawrence organised for the team to tour England. Arriving in England on the 13 May 1868, the First Eleven found accommodation in pubs and boarding houses.

Charles Lawrence has the team outfitted in cricket and athletic uniforms. They wore the traditional white trousers but stood out in red shirts, complemented with blue sashes. They each wore a different colour cap and also took with them tribal clothing, such as possum cloaks, feathers, spears, boomerangs, shields and clubs.

The First Eleven played a total of 47 matches from May to October 1868. In an exhausting series, they achieved excellent results, winning 14 games, losing 14 and drawing 19.

Between them, Mullagh, Cuzens and Lawrence bowled 4,234 overs of the teams 4,983 four ball overs. They took 607 wickets with Mullagh and Lawrence taking over 250 wickets each. Mullagh made 1698 runs at the best team average of 23.65 with the highest team score of 94 runs.

With pleasing results over the period of the tour, the First Eleven proved a worthy opposition to all of the English team. Wherever they went in England, the team fostered goodwill and impressed with their good manners and behaviour. They did encounter some instances of racism but largely they were well received and supported³⁵⁰.

Jim Crow and Sundown returned back to Australia early due to ill health and depression after their 25th match of the tour against Savile at Dewsbury. They sailed back in the Parramatta under the care of Captain John Williams. After a few months of their arrival back to Australia, the Aboriginal Protection Act 1869 would come in to force, which would ultimately determine where Aboriginal people could live³⁵¹. On the return of the rest of the First Eleven to Australia, some members of the First Eleven returned to missions and reserves where relatives had chosen to live. Others returned to their traditional lands.

William Hayman who had financed the tour, reported that “*they seems to have undergone a process of civilization...their conduct would compare favourably with most white men*”. Sadly, this was not true. The curiosity they stimulated subsided quickly because Australia was not ready to accept Aborigines as part of white Australian society³⁵².

Adopted 17 June 1992.

Suttor Street, West Bathurst

Named after alderman and local families from Brucedale, Peel³⁵³.

350 Cricket Australia, n.d. *Indigenous History of Indigenous Cricket*, <http://cricket.com.au>

351 Mallett, A, 2002. *The Black Lords of Summer – The Story of the 1868 Aboriginal Tour of England and Beyond*, University Queensland Press

352 Cricket Australia, n.d. *Indigenous History of Indigenous Cricket*, <http://cricket.com.au>

353 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20

George Suttor, a settler, was born on 11 June 1774 at Chelsea, then on the outskirts of London. His first ambition was to be an actor, but after reading accounts of the voyages of Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks, he became interested in settling in New South Wales. Possessed of a wild and romantic imagination, Suttor dreamed of converting the wilderness into a fruitful garden and building a new life with his childhood sweetheart Sarah Maria Dobinson. It is also apparent that he seems to have felt that there was little opportunity in England for a younger son.

Through the auspices of George Aufrère, for whom Suttor's father had originally worked, he gained an interview with Banks in February 1798. Banks warned him of the difficulties of settling in New South Wales without capital, but arranged for him to take charge of a collection of plants being sent to the colony as a replacement for those lost in the *Guardian*, in return for a free passage for himself and his wife and the usual land grant and indulgences given to settlers. The Suttors left England on 17 March 1800 in the *Porpoise*, arriving in Sydney in November. Many of the plants failed to survive the voyage but some were replaced at the Cape.

Suttor initially went to Parramatta, where his family lived while he selected his grant, 186 acres, (75 ha), at Baulkham Hills, which he received in March 1802. Before Governor King left he promised Suttor another 200 acres, (81 ha), but he did not receive it, and a grant promised by Governor Bligh was hindered by the rebellion. Suttor was a firm supporter of Bligh and a leader among the settlers.

In 1810 Bligh took Suttor with him in the *Hindustan* as a witness against the rebel leader, Colonel Johnston. While in England. He had incurred considerable debts from a trip to England and appealed to Banks. When Samuel Marsden began to undertake his missionary voyages to New Zealand Banks recommended that Suttor replace him as superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Castle Hill. Suttor was appointed in August 1814 at a salary of £50, with quarters and rations for his family and the use of the government land there. Suttor quarrelled with Parmeter, the surgeon in charge of the asylum, about the extent of their respective authorities, and in December 1818 charged him with neglect of the patients. Suttor's and Parmeter's depositions were heard before Hannibal Macarthur, who concluded that both men had neglected their duty. One of the main charges against Suttor was that he had used the lunatics to labour on his farm at Baulkham Hills, and as a result of this inquiry in February 1819 he was dismissed.

He returned to his farm, but in 1820 he sought an additional grant, since his stock were dying and his land was cut by the roads to Windsor and Castle Hill. The caterpillar plague ravaged his farm and he began to think of settling beyond the Blue Mountains. Knowing that Governor Macquarie was not likely to grant him anything more than the 100 acres, (40 ha), he had received at Eastern Creek, he waited until Governor Brisbane arrived and then applied for a grazing licence at Bathurst. He selected land on the Bathurst plains and applied for a grant in 1822, having taken his stock across with the help of his sons. The station was granted to someone else, but Suttor selected another, eventually establishing Brucedale at the junction of Winburndale and Clear Creeks, and there the family found the prosperity they had sought so long.

After 1833 Suttor lived in Elizabeth Street, Sydney. In March 1839 he and his wife left for Europe in the *Laura* and toured the Continent, where Suttor obtained information on vineyards and wine making. In 1843 he published in London *The Culture of the Grape-Vine, and the Orange, in Australia and New Zealand*, and during his stay there was elected a member of the Linnean Society. After his wife died at Rouen on 17 August 1844, Suttor embarked in the *Thomas Lowry* for Sydney. He arrived in November 1845 and in 1851 acquired Alloway Bank, Bathurst. In 1855 he published at Parramatta *Memoirs Historical and Scientific of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks* (reprinted, Sydney, 1948). On 5 May 1859 he died at Alloway Bank and was buried at Kelso, near Bathurst. He had five sons and three daughters, of whom William Henry was a pioneer squatter and member of the Legislative Council. His grandsons, William Henry Suttor and Sir Francis Suttor, later became members of the Legislative Assembly³⁵⁴.

Swanbrooke Street, Windradyne

Named after a pioneer who settled in Bathurst in 1818.

In March 1818, 10 carefully selected men arrived to take up land grants on the Kelso side of the Macquarie River³⁵⁵. Each of 10 men were granted 50 acres. Five of the men were new born in the colony and five were immigrants. The men included William Lee, Richard Mills, Thomas Kite, Thomas Swanbrooke, George Cheshire, John Abbott, John

354 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Suttor, George*, (1774 – 1859), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

355 Barker, T, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, 1992, p. 39

Blackman, James Blackman, John Neville and John Godden.

In 1818 Governor Macquarie stated in his diary: *“This morning I inspected 10 new settlers for Bathurst. I have agreed to grant each 50 acres of land, a servant, a cow, four bushels of wheat, an allotment in the new town, and to provide for them for 12 months from the King’s stores”*³⁵⁶.

Adopted 18 February 1976.

Terry Close, Windradyne

Named after an international tennis player from Bathurst.

Adopted 18 February 1976.

Thomas Close, South Bathurst

Named after Bishop A R E Thomas, Bishop of the Bathurst Diocese.

Bishop Thomas was instrumental in the establishment of the MacKillop College at Bathurst, which was established in 1967. When the Wyndham Scheme was inaugurated in 1962, the impact upon existing schools was significant, such as the requirement to provide science laboratories for the students presented serious challenges for the two existing Catholic girls schools in the area, St Mary’s in Bathurst, run by the Sisters of Mercy, and St Joseph’s at Perthville, managed by the Sister’s of St Josephs.

In 1963, Bishop Norton appointed Father Hugh Delaney to the post of Inspector of Schools and it fell to Father Delaney to manage the implementation of the Wyndham Scheme throughout the diocese. After considering a range of options, Father Delaney approached the newly installed Bishop Thomas with a proposal to amalgamate St Mary’s and St Joseph’s. His plan involved the building of a new school at St Vincent’s Park to be jointly staffed by the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of St Joseph.

356 All Experts, n.d. *Bathurst New South Wales*, <http://en.allexperts.com>

With the support of the Bishop, Father Delaney worked with Mother Paula, the Congregational Leader of the Sisters of St Joseph, and Mother Marie Therese, the Congregation Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, to bring the proposed amalgamation of the schools to reality and the new school in Gorman's Hill Road. On 26 February 1967 the first classes were held in the newly opened school with a student population of approximately 400. St Mary's in Bathurst closed while St Joseph's at Perthville continued to be run by the Sisters of St Joseph as the school's boarding facility.

The name of the new school was the Diocesan Catholic Girls High School, a name favoured by Bishop Thomas as the school was designed to serve the needs of girls throughout the diocese. In 2008 the Sisters of St Joseph decided to hand the management of St Joseph's College Perthville to the Catholic Education Office in Bathurst and from the beginning of 2009 the boarding facility became an integral part of MacKillop College. MacKillop College is now a day and boarding school for Catholic girls from across the Bathurst Diocese and beyond³⁵⁷.

Adopted 1 September 1982.

Thompsons Hill Retreat, White Rock

Parish maps for the locality indicate a hill in the vicinity of the subject site known as 'Thompsons Hill'. Thompsons Hill was originally contained within Portion 56 which also included the subject land

Todd Street, Eglinton

Named after a family who settled in the area in 1846.

Adopted 18 November 1992.

Tom Close, Eglinton

357 MacKillop College, 2009. *MacKillop College, Bathurst – Perthville*, <http://www.mackillopcollege.com.au>

Together with John Lister, William Tom made the first payable discovery of gold on 6 May 1851 which was taken to the Colonial Secretary from which the proclamation of gold discovery was made on 14 May 1851.

Tom, a farmer and Methodist leader, was born on 25 May 1791 on a farm at Blisland, Cornwall, England. In December 1817 he married Ann Lane and in 1823 he and his wife, three children and a nephew, with his brother-in-law William Lane and his wife and two children, sailed in the *Betty Ann* to Sydney where they arrived in the *Jupiter* in November.

After a few months at Parramatta Tom obtained a grant at Tarana, but he found that the trees were hard to burn and moved to Sidmouth Valley and then to Wallaroi, Bathurst, where he managed the property for John Hassall. When the country west of the Macquarie River was opened for settlement he and his two elder sons went exploring and found good land eleven miles, (18 km), east of Orange. There in 1830 he took up land which he named Springfield, and it was granted to him six years later with additional leasehold.

At Springfield Tom built a lath and plaster house of four rooms, with a loft for the boys and their tutor, George Hawke. In the early 1830s he was joined by other Wesleyans from Cornwall. The district was named the Cornish Settlement. Its religious leader was "Parson" Tom, as he was known. Until 1842, when a solid and elaborate little steepled stone church was built by the Cornishmen who were skilled stonemasons, Tom conducted services on Bethel Rock. Orton visited them in 1832 and appointed Tom leader of the first Methodist class west of the mountains. Tom preached as far a field as Molong, at the home of his daughter Mary.

During a visit in 1834 Orton discussed with Tom, Lane, Hawke and John Glasson the appointment of a minister and erection of a chapel at Bathurst, and in May 1836 Reverend Frederick Lewis arrived, the first resident Methodist minister west of the mountains. A chapel was opened at Bathurst in 1837.

In the early 1840s the older sons of Tom's, began droving stock west and south west. John and William drove cattle to Gippsland and took up a run known as Tom's Camp. In 1847 Henry and Nicholas bought cattle at Mudgee to drove to Adelaide but met James Tyson, who persuaded them to squat at Booligal, where they remained in occupation

with their father as a partner until 1858 when they sold out for £25,000. At various times the brothers also held Tom's Lake, Borambil, Huntawong, Gunningbland, Wilga and Cowl-Cowl.

In November 1847 William Tom laid the foundation stone of a two storied house at Springfield. There in 1851 Edward Hargraves came and explained to the Toms how to make a cradle. After he left William Tom, the son, built a cradle and with his brothers James and Henry worked along the creek, eventually washing sixteen grains of gold in one day. Soon afterwards William Tom and John Lister found nuggets totalling four ounces and wrote to Hargraves who hurried back to the field, which was named Ophir. The gold rush followed.

Ann Tom died on 10 October 1870 and William Tom died at Springfield on 28 September 1883. Together they had 8 sons and 5 daughters. An enduring monument, unveiled at Ophir in 1923, bears an inscription recording the parts played by Hargraves, the Toms and Lister in the discovery of payable gold³⁵⁸.

Gazetted 11 December 1998.

Topaz Court, Kelso

The name Topaz Court, being a gemstone name, was selected for its link with the Gold Panner Motel, located near the Ashworth Estate and for its link to the Sommerville Collection. The gemstone/mineral theme has been applied in the Ashworth Estate and so this name is consistent with that theme.

Topaz often occurs in acid igneous rocks, such as granite, where crystals may occur in pegamites. Topaz is often associated with fluorite, cassiterete, and beryl. Gem Quality Topaz is found in Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia. The most popular Gemfields in Australia for fossicking are Mt Surprise Queensland, Beechworth Victoria, the New England area, New South Wales and Killiecrankie Flinders Island off Tasmania. Topaz can be pale amber to clear prismatic crystals and common natural colours in Australia are clear, pale honey yellow, pale

358 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Tom, William*, (1791–1883), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

blue³⁵⁹.

Torch Street, Bathurst

There was considerable activity in the nineteenth century by the Royal Navy on the Australian coast. A lot of the activity was related with hydrographic surveying. At various times in the 1840's and 1850's HMS Torch was at Sydney and it seems that this was the inspiration for the naming of this street³⁶⁰.

John Cuthbert Pope, rear admiral, served in H.M.S. *Fantome* and HMS *Torch*³⁶¹. From 1914 to 1921 HMS *Torch* was in the NZ Naval Forces. H.M.S. *Torch* was also called a gun boat and was wrecked in Chatham Islands³⁶².

Tremain Avenue, West Bathurst

The Tremain Mill, originally the Victoria Mill, was established on the corner of Havannah and Keppel Streets in 1859. In 1875 it was taken over by William Tremain.

The Tremain family was descended from William and Elizabeth Tremain of Cornwall, who arrived in Australia in the ship *Sardinian* in 1857. They came to the Bathurst district to operate a quartz crusher, after originally operating as a miller in Dungog. However in Bathurst in 1863 Tremain returned to the milling trade in partnership with a nephew named Bonnear. Their first stone mill was in South Bathurst, which later became known as Milltown. It operated for 5 years. A drought caused the mill to close, with the failure of the local wheat crop.

Tremain was practically ruined but was able to move his business to the single stone mill originally built by Captain Raine, at Rainham. It was then owned by Mr Boyd but was not in use. Here Tremain carried on his milling business for the next 6 years.

359 Australia Gem Fossicking, 2006. *Topaz Information*, <http://gemfossicking.com.au>

360 B Greaves, 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 20

361 Royal Australian Navy, n.d. *Papers in Australian Maritime Affairs No. 17/Pope Cuthbert John (1887-1959)*, <http://www.navy.gov.au>

362 Wikipedia, 2008, *New Zealand Division of the Royal Army*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

In 1874 the extension of the railway to Bathurst brought the new rail line through the Rainham property severing the mill physically from the house.

The Victoria Mill was established by Messrs Chapman Bros. It was then leased to John Studd Brown in 1860, but by 1862 he was bankrupt. The Mill was purchased by the Smith Bros in late 1868 and reopened under the management of FW Smith. In 1875 the Smith Bros decided to dissolve their partnership and so William Tremain moved to their site in Keppel and Havannah Streets. Here the Tremain business remained for over 100 years. The mill ceased operations in 1980, and then became a stock and station suppliers and other rural industries³⁶³.

Below is an extract from Rob McLachlan's Thematic History of the Bathurst Region regarding the mills within Bathurst.

The histories of Francis Crago and Sons' Pty Ltd mill, (lower Piper Street), built between 1904 and 1906, and the Tremain Brothers' Victoria Mill, (Keppel & Havannah streets), encapsulate the changes that took place during that era. Both mills grew out of earlier, smaller, milling businesses located elsewhere, but relocated to Milltown sites to take advantage of the rail connection. These two mills, seemingly the largest in the Bathurst area, flourished for some decades and, utilising the best milling technology available, were in their time on a par with the best mills operating in New South Wales.

The Victoria Flour Mill replaced its original millstones with steel rollers by about 1890, allowing for the production of high quality white flour. The Crago Mill was described on its opening in 1906 by the National Advocate "as the most complete mill in the Commonwealth", fully automated with its own electric light generating plant. However, both mills, and the region's milling industry generally, were fated to inevitable failure. New breeds of wheat suitable for the drier western plains and the extension of the railway further west reduced Bathurst's importance as a wheat growing area.

A concurrent development was the growth of large flour mills in coastal urban centres that used the railway to ship in western grown grain for milling into flour for sale not

363 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, "Tremain's Mill and Silos"

only to the coastal urban population but also throughout the state. Both of these Bathurst mills found in time they could not compete. The Crago Mill closed in 1954 and the Tremain Brothers' Mill continued until the 1980s, its closure marking the end of more than 150 years of flour milling in the area³⁶⁴.

Trinity Drive, Kelso

Named after the Holy Trinity Church, Kelso.

Holy Trinity Church is historically highly significant, dating from 1835, (1835 was the year of dedication and the building was consecrated the following year, though parish and cemetery records date back to 1825). The church was the first permanent church built west of the Blue Mountains. The adjacent churchyard contains the graves of a number of the Kelso/Bathurst district's pioneers, and many of the fixtures in the church have been donated by descendants of early families. Holy Trinity's rectory was built in the 1878 to replace an earlier rectory built in 1827³⁶⁵.

Adopted 19 October 1993.

Trumper Place, Windradyne

Named after an Australian cricketer.

Victor Thomas Trumper, a cricketer, was born probably on 2 November 1877 in Sydney. Victor attended the Crown Street Superior Public School until he passed the junior public examination in 1893 and then became a junior clerk in the Treasury, which he resigned from in 1904.

Victor's junior cricket talent was cultivated in the streets of Surry Hills and in his backyard and the nearby Moore Park. Trumper excelled at batting, bowling and fielding.

364 R McLachlan, 2006, *The New Country – A Thematic History of the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area*, Bathurst, p.53

365 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, "Holy Trinity Church and Cemetery"

At 15 he played with the Carlton club and at 16 with the South Sydney club. Playing for the New South Wales Juniors eighteen against Andrew Stoddart's England eleven on 22 December 1894, he scored 67 runs, a final schoolboy triumph that led to selection for New South Wales against South Australia in January 1895. He scored 11 and 0, beginning inauspiciously a career with his home colony and State of 73 matches which produced 5,823 runs at an average of 51.08, with 15 centuries and 29 half centuries. As a fast bowler, he took 33 wickets at 34.97.

He missed the 1908-09 season through illness. Although he won the Pattison Trophy with 674 runs in inter-colonial games in 1898-99, Trumper was included late, as fourteenth man on reduced financial terms, in the 1899 team to tour England. Batting at number 6 in the second Test in June at Lord's, he made 135 not out. After becoming the first Australian to score 300 in England, (against Sussex), he was admitted as a full member of the team. This tour began a Test career of 48 matches, including 8 against South Africa with 2 centuries in which he totalled 3,163 runs at 39.05. His figures against England were 2,263 at 32.80, highest score 185 not out, with 6 centuries and 9 half-centuries. Scoring 11 centuries, he excelled in the 1902 tour when he made 2,570 at 48.49 in a season. He became the first batsman to record a century before lunch in a Test, at Old Trafford, and the first batsman to make two centuries in one match against Essex in July.

Cricket was rooted in the cultural consciousness of the Australian nation as it was formed in the 1890s and established in 1901. Trumper starred at the Federation carnival in Sydney on 4 January that year in winning the ball throwing contest with 120 yards, 1 foot 6 inches, (110.19 metres). His fast, flat throw reflected his baseball skill and was a feature of his sweeping fielding. His 335 in 180 minutes for Paddington at Redfern Oval on 31 January 1903 became part of the folklore of Sydney.

He played every stroke in the game with that peerless grace and timing that disguises power. Trumper perfected shots, such as leg drives off his pads and toes that became part of the repertoire of all great batsmen after him. Some of his strokes have proved impossible for others, notably his leg glances with his left or right foot raised, and his 'yorker shot' which he forced square on either side, or, by rapid footwork, lofted over the bowler.

On 7 June 1904 at St Patrick's Catholic Cathedral, Melbourne, Trumer married Sarah Ann Briggs. They lived with Victor's parents at Paddington, moving with them to

Chatswood in 1909. Annie accompanied him on the 1905 tour of England. In August 1904 Trumper opened a sports store in Market Street and in 1909, he formed a sports and mercery store in George Street, (near Wynyard Station), and by 1912 turned it into Victor Trumper and Dodge Ltd.

By late 1914 an insidious kidney disease began to take its final toll. By the first Anzac Day he was confined to bed and on 21 June he was admitted to St Vincent's Hospital, to die there, on 28 June 1915. Trumper is buried in the Anglican section of Waverley cemetery. He was survived by his wife, a 9 year old daughter and a 1 year old son³⁶⁶.

Gazetted 3 December 1976.

Tulloch Way, Abercrombie

Tulloch has been widely regarded as one of the finest racehorses in Australia's history. Tulloch was trained by Tommy Smith and owned by E.A Haley who owned a horse stud on Bathampton Road near Wimbledon. The horse was named after the Scottish town Haley's mother was born in.

Tulloch only placed outside the top 3 once in 53 starts, this being in the 100'h Melbourne Cup. Tulloch was sidelined for 2 years in the middle of his racing career with a recurring illness. Tulloch was the first race horse to ever win more than 40 000 pounds in earnings in a career.

After Tulloch's racing career ended he was placed into stud at Haley's Te Koono Stud near Wimbledon.

Tulloch was one of five inaugural horses inducted into the Australian Racing Hall of Fame alongside other immortals such as Phar Lap and Kingston Town.

Turner Place, Windradyne

366 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Trumper, Victor Thomas*, (1887 – 1915), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Charles Turner, a cricketer, was born on 16 November 1862 at Bathurst. Educated at the Bathurst Grammar and Commercial School, where he failed to get into the cricket team, he worked for Cobb & Co. and practised bowling on a variety of prepared wickets after dispatching the morning coaches. In December 1881 playing for the Bathurst 22 against A Shaw's England XI, he took 17 wickets for 69 runs, including 10 for 36 in the second innings. In 1882 to 1883 he made his début for New South Wales against Ivo Bligh's Englishmen and at the end of that season moved to Sydney, where he played for the Carlton Cricket Club. On 19 July 1882 at Christ Church, Enmore, he married Sarah Emily Matthews.

In January 1887 at Sydney, playing for a combined New South Wales and Victorian XI, Turner took 6 for 15 against Shaw's English XI, which was dismissed for the record low score of 45. In 1887 to 1888, when two English sides visited the colonies he took 8 for 39 and 8 for 40 in the same match for New South Wales against A Shrewsbury's XI, 5 for 44 and 7 for 43 in the only Test played against the combined sides, and became the first and only bowler to accrue 100 wickets in an Australian season.

An automatic choice for the 1888 tour of England, he formed, during a summer of "indescribable" conditions, a formidable partnership with J J Ferris. The left arm spin of the "Fiend" Ferris was a perfect foil for the right arm medium pace of the "Terror" Turner. Bowling virtually unchanged throughout the tour, they exploited each other's footmarks, took 534 of the 663 wickets to fall to the Australians and were named among Wisden's cricketers of the year. Turner's share in all matches was 314 wickets at 11, including 9 for 15, 8 for 13 and 9 for 37 in the same match at Hastings, and 5 wickets in each of the Test innings in which he bowled.

The partnership was resumed on the 1890 tour of England, when they each took 215 wickets. Turner toured England again in 1893 and although his opportunities were limited by influenza and the presence of George Giffen and Hugh Trumble, he headed the bowling averages with 149 wickets at 14 in the eleven-a-side matches. In his last series in 1894 to 1895 in Australia, he was dropped from the team that narrowly lost the deciding Test. He refused a last minute invitation to tour England in 1896.

A courageous and tireless mainstay of the Australian attack at a time when the batting was weak, he was the first of the great modern medium pacers, and one of the best bowlers of all time on helpful wickets. In 17 Test matches against England he took

101 wickets at 16, including 5 or more wickets in an innings 11 times. In all first class matches he took 992 wickets at 14. His average of 7.68 in 1886 to 1887 and aggregate of 106 in 1887 to 1888 are Australian records that have seldom been approached. A free hitting batsman, he scored a century against Surrey in 1888 that lived in the memory of Ranjitsinhji, and twice opened the innings in the 1890 Tests.

A bank manager in 1891, Turner worked briefly for some English merchants and as editor of a cricket magazine in the 1890s. His first class career ended in 1897 when he moved to Gympie, Queensland, although in 1910 he returned to the Sydney Cricket Ground to open the bowling in his testimonial match. By 1917 he was a teller in the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales, and in 1926 the loss of the Ashes led him to publish an instruction manual, *The Quest for Bowlers*, (Sydney). Turner died of senile decay on 1 January 1944 and was cremated at the Northern Suburbs crematorium. In 1972 his ashes were returned to Bathurst³⁶⁷.

Tyndall Street, Kelso

John Tyndall received a grant of 100 acres in 1823 in the Kelso area.

Adopted 29 January 1986.

Ullathorne Close, Windradyne

The increasing number of Catholics in the community led to requests for more clergy. As a result of this, Father William Ullathorne, an English Benedictine, arrived with an appointment as vicar-general and senior Catholic priest in the colony. Ullathorne visited Bathurst in 1833, with little results for the area. In September 1835, Ullathorne was superseded by Bishop John Bede Polding, also an English Benedictine, who had been appointed by Rome as first vicar apostolic of New Holland³⁶⁸.

Adopted 19 October 1993.

367 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Turner, Charles Thomas Blass*, (1862 – 1944), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

368 Barker, T, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 1*, Crawford House Press Pty Ltd, 1992, p. 155

Ussher Crescent, Windradyne

An Anglican Clergyman who died in 1993. He was a POW in Changi.

Adopted 19 October 1993.

Vincent Crescent, Kelso

Ronald John Vincent, known as John, was born in Young in 1921. John attended primary and secondary schools in Young, with a year at the convent school. When he left school at the age of 15, he worked in the district as a fruit picker and in two radio shops in Young. He then joined the NSW Public Service as a clerk with the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and worked at Burrinjuck Dam for 2 years. He then moved to the Finley office of the Commission, where he became a lay reader and involved in the Sunday school.

In 1945 John commenced theological training at St Johns College, Morpeth, for the Diocese of Riverina. Made deacon in 1947, he served as curate at Hay and Griffith. He was ordained as priest in 1950 in Leeton, where he assisted the Bishop of Riverina. He was appointed the Priest-in-charge of Balranald and became the rector in 1955. He married Beryl Haydon in Leeton in 1956.

The Vincents remained in Balranald until 1961 when they moved to the Diocese of Bathurst. While at Bathurst John produced the live TV program *Time to Live*. Though based in Bathurst, research for the program required extensive travelling throughout the Diocese.

Installed a Canon of All Saints Cathedral, Bathurst in 1969, John then became Rector of Kelso in March 1975 and became involved in the sesqui-centenary celebrations of the parish where he coordinated the commemorative service of the consecration of the church. John and Beryl retired in Bathurst in 1989 where John became involved in the University of the Third Age. He died in 1996 and is buried in the Holy Trinity Lawn

Cemetery³⁶⁹.

Veness Street, West Bathurst

It is likely this street was named after Daniel F Veness, Bathurst City's longest serving Town Clerk. Daniel served from 1891 to 1929, with a number of the Veness family involved in local government. Originally from Manilla NSW, the Veness family were instrumental in the settlement and development of Manilla³⁷⁰.

It is recorded on 27 February 1891 that applications were invited for the position of Town Clerk at £300 per annum. There were 130 applications received and on 23 March 1891 Daniel Veness, late Town Clerk of Tamworth, was appointed. Veness is also recorded as being involved with other areas of the community, such as the Patriotic Fund, established in August 1914, for WW1, of which Veness and M Meagher were treasures. £720 was subscribed for the fund at the August meeting. Veness was also involved with the District Band and was recorded as Treasurer for the Albion Cricket Committee, established in September 1893³⁷¹.

On 24 April 1920, General Sir William Birdwood laid a memorial stone for the All Saints Cathedral in honour of those who served in WW1. Veness, Town Clerk, was present on the platform at the ceremony. As part of the ceremony, Mrs Veness lit the Lamp of Remembrance which was given in memory of her son³⁷².

Vista Place, White Rock

The name links to Blue Ridge Estate and the views available from the new subdivision.

Adopted in 2007.

369 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

370 Personal communication with David Veness, 18 January 2010

371 Personal communication with David Veness, 18 January 2010

372 Personal communication with David Veness, 18 January 2010

Vittoria Street, West Bathurst

Most likely named after the fact the road leads towards the Parish of Vittoria, located approximately midway between Bathurst and Orange. As suggested by Steele in the 1928 Bathurst National Advocate, Major Mitchell used names associated with in the Peninsular War. The Battle of Vittoria was a decisive battle of the Peninsular War and was the last major battle against Napoleon's forces in Spain. It opened the way for the British forces under Lord Wellington to invade France.

The battlefield of Vittoria was approximately 19.5 km long and 9.5 km wide. The Allies lost around 5,000 men and the French around 8,000. The news of the defeat spread throughout Europe and Napoleon's old enemies Austrian, Russia and Prussia all pressed for war. Vittoria not only marked the end of French ambitions in Spain but the beginning of the end for Napoleon³⁷³.

Walpole Close, Kelso

Named after Joseph Kidd Walpole, who was born in Blackheath, Kent in 1806. Walpole was accepted for the ministry and the Bishop of London made him deacon in 1835. He married Mary Ann White in February 1836. After servicing 6 months as a missionary in Madras, (now Chennai, India), his name was put forward to the Home Office as being qualified to fill the office of chaplain in NSW³⁷⁴.

The family sailed for Sydney, where they remained for 7 weeks before leaving for Kelso. Walpole was appointed surrogate to the Bishop of Australia to grant licenses for marriage for the Bathurst district. As a Rector of Kelso, his income was £200³⁷⁵.

At the beginning of 1840, Walpole was appointed to the parish of Ashfield and Concord. The family then moved to Richmond for 9 months and returned to Sydney to take up an appointment as a chaplain to Her Majesty's Jail in October 1845. Walpole then resigned

373 History of War, *The Battle of Vittoria 21 June 1813*,

http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/battles_vittoria.html

374 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

375 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

from his appointment as a colonial chaplain in February 1846 to work as chaplain for the Convict Department, associated with the Penal Establishment and the Benevolent Society³⁷⁶.

Walpole returned home back to London but returned twice by himself to Australia due to his continuing concern for the welfare of the prisoners where he served as the chaplain in convict transports. Appointed as rector of the parish of Coaley, Gloucestershire, this is where Walpole remained until his death in 1869³⁷⁷.

Wark Parade, Windradyne

Named after John Wark who built and ran the first Bathurst gasworks in 1872.

John Newlands Wark, a qualified gas engineer, was authorised by private legislation to provide Bathurst's first public gas supply which was built a private gasworks in 1872 with the approval of the Bathurst Council. However, after a decade, dissatisfaction with Wark's enterprise motivated the Council to run their own works.

Wark had trained in Glasgow and worked in Auckland, New Zealand, and was engineer to the Australian Gas Light Company. He informed his employers of his plans after he had commenced acquiring plant for the Bathurst works. The company supported him at first, but dismissed him in 1873 for using AGL labour to obtain water mains and repair gas meters for his private company.

Wark opened his Bathurst gasworks in Charlotte Street, west of the showground, near Durham Street, in May 1872 and won a Council contract to convert sixteen of the kerosene street lights in George and William Streets to gas a month later. Initially, residents were critical of the quality of Wark's gas, but even after improvement, they were dissatisfied with his service. He was slow to repair the street after laying his mains and councillors opposed his monopoly.

Further dissatisfaction with Wark's service made Bathurst Council determined to build

376 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

377 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

its own gasworks in 1880. Wark died on 1 September 1884. In 1913 the executor of Wark's estate offered to sell the old gas undertaking to the Council, which accepted the offer and paid £12,000 for its rival works after consulting with A. G. Ambrose about the value of the equipment. The sale went through on 30 June 1914, even though some aldermen thought it was a mistake to pay so much for the obsolete equipment³⁷⁸.

Waterworks Lane, Gormans Hill

Named after the Bathurst Waterworks Station which is located at the end of the lane. Reliable supply of clean water was a necessary objective of every urban community in the later nineteenth century. In Bathurst in the 1870s, a town with a population of around 4,000, and 7,000 by 1881, private wells or cisterns were the only alternative to the uncertain resource of the Macquarie River. The wells were often polluted from leaking cess-pits and from other refuse deposited in the streets and in backyards.

A tender for the Bathurst Waterworks was accepted in 1881 and the Department of Public Works called for fresh tenders early in 1882. The new tender from Appleby Bros, the major English engineering firm, was accepted for Bathurst and also the waterworks for Albury, Goulbourn and Wagga Wagga on 12 August 1882. Only the machinery commissioned at the Goulbourn Waterworks still survives in situ.

Despite all the activity from the Department of Public Works, the four town councils remained unsatisfied as a waterworks had to be connected to the town, which was expensive due to the required underground piping. In the first half of 1883 Mort and Co of Sydney won a tender for the iron pipes essential for a reticulation system at Bathurst, while Morgan and Farrell were to supply the settling tanks, clean water tanks and filter beds at the waterworks.

Works beside the Macquarie were moving on to a second stage of tendering. The date of delivery of the Appleby machinery and the completion of the buildings and ancillary works was delayed. The Bathurst plant became operational in July 1886. The first reticulated water through Bathurst Council pipes reached local people in August 1886

378 Higginbotham, E & Associates Pty Ltd, 2008, *Work Method Statement for the Tar Storage Tank Area, Former Bathurst Gasworks Site, Russell Street, Bathurst, NSW, Haberfield*, pp. 9-12

and the whole waterworks, including the Appleby machinery, was handed over to the Municipality on 4 March 1887.

Drought in 1888 showed up the insufficiencies of any scheme dependent on the Macquarie River alone. A newspaper article on the Bathurst waterworks appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *National Advocate* in 1893 which gives a clear account of the means for drawing water from the river as problems were found in the original scheme:

When the plant was first erected the intention was to take the water direct from the river, and for this purpose the suction pipe was led into a screen cylinder at the bank. This plan worked very well as long as there was plenty of water in the stream, but when the dry summer of 1888 came, and the Macquarie shrank visibly day by day, the townspeople began to fear a water famine. Their fears were justified, for by November of that year the town had to be put on an intermittent supply and the pumps were quite unable to furnish more than 50,000 gallons per day.

The Council had to do something, and advantage was taken of the fact that streams with a gravelly bed, though the surface may be perfectly dry, always have a lot of water stored up underground.

A shaft was put down on the bank until it reached 20 ft. [6 metres] below the river level and from this point a tunnel was driven diagonally under the bed of the river for a distance of 200 ft [60 metres]. By this means an efficient supply was tapped, though at a heavy cost to the Council ... ³⁷⁹

Even with this tunnel system, the Council was compelled in the dry period of the 1890s to keep men at work opening up channels in the sand in order to ensure a sufficient supply in the pipes, as was demonstrated to the Minister for Works when he visited in the summer of 1897. The Minister, J H Young, conceded “*that the present scheme was utterly insufficient*” and that some gravitational system from a dam would be the only answer. Work on damming the Winburndale Rivulet did not begin until 1931.

379 *National Advocate*, 19 September 1893

In 1904 an extension to the tunnel below the Macquarie was built by the Council, to connect with a tunnel on the opposite side of the river under John Lee's paddock, where an earlier course of the river had deposited gravels which contained hopeful water supplies.

By 1923 the condition of the Appleby engine was giving cause for concern and Council applied to the government for a new pumping system. The result was an entirely new set of pumps operated by electricity. In 1924 a new complex was designed adjacent to the old boiler house, with a compatible engine house. Some of the ancillary buildings were demolished in 1972 when the present Filtration Plant was opened. Steam ceased to be used in 1925 and the Appleby boilers and the beam engine were scrapped.

The vacant 1880s buildings have been used for various types of storage and many features of their original purpose have been preserved. In the beam engine house, the "overhead traveler" still survives at roof level and the deep wells where the bucket and plunger pumps operated from 1886 until 1924 are ominous darkneses below the metal gratings which still make up much of the floor³⁸⁰.

Watt Drive, Robin Hill

When the land grant system was replaced by sales of land at public auction in 1831 and the Government's changed policy to immigration resulted in a steady flow of free settlers. Bushranging was widespread and reached its peak with the Ribbon Gang. Settlers and citizens were anxious about the safety of their earnings. As a result, a meeting was held at Mrs Dillon's inn on 10 September 1834 to discuss the founding of a bank for the district.

It was concluded from the meeting that a bank be established in Bathurst on 1 January 1835 for a 7 year term and was to be known as the Bathurst Bank. The elected directors included A K Mackenzie of Dockairne, D M Irving, Alexander Watt, John Lincombe, George Busby, Thomas Kite and George Rankin. Mackenzie was president and John Slade was cashier. The Bank of Australia in Sydney was also asked to open an account for the Bathurst Bank. Major-General Sir Richard Bourke gave permission for the lower

380 Hubert Architects, 2006. *Bathurst Waterworks Conservation Management Plan*

part of the Commissariat Store to be used temporarily. After the Government gave notice to quit in 1837, a cottage was leased for £1 per week³⁸¹.

Weal Place, Windradyne

John (Jack) Weal. Was a pioneer in the area, originally came from Hill End. He was a boot maker. A long established family in Bathurst. Weal & Son shoe repairs ran for 107 years. After His son Jack Weal requested that a street be named after him. John's wife Betty is still alive³⁸².

Adopted 9 June 1982.

Webb Street, West Bathurst

Edmund Webb, a storekeeper and politician, was born on 4 September 1830 at Liskeard, Cornwall, England. Educated at Saltash, after his father's death he was advised to seek a better climate and with his mother and sisters arrived at Sydney in the *Penyard Park* on 13 September 1847. Refusing to be tied to an apprenticeship which would last beyond his majority, he found work with a draper at Bathurst. Three years later, having saved £200 and being refused a partnership, he accepted a loan from a friend and opened his own business in November 1851. On 18 January 1854 at Springfield near Bathurst he married Selina Jane Jones, daughter of William Tom.

After initial difficulties Webb prospered and moved to larger premises in 1856 and to his own building in 1862, which he enlarged ten years later³⁸³. In October 1858 Edmund Webb paved the footpath in front of his store and so provided the best piece of roadway in Bathurst at that time³⁸⁴.

In January 1866 he took William Ross as a partner under the name of Edmund Webb

381 Greaves, B. 1961, *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson Publishers, p. 22

382 Personal communication with Ron Weal

383 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Webb, Edmund*, (1830 – 1899), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

384 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 80

& Co. He retired from active business in 1880, leaving his son Edmund Tom and his nephew in charge. Webb & Co. manufactured their own clothing, millinery and footwear, and supplied a large part of the west. In 1881 they started their own free, monthly newspaper, the *Bathurst Post*. Over the years Webb acquired much property in and around Bathurst³⁸⁵.

The Webb Stores were once one of the largest retail businesses outside the Sydney metropolitan area. Webb & Co. sold their wares, many manufactured on the premises, as far away as Western Australia and New Zealand. The Webb's Emporium building at 169 – 181 George Street was built by Edmund Webb c. 1870 to house his expanding emporium business. The firm ceased to trade in 1963³⁸⁶. The building has since been restored by Robbie Lee who has retained the grandeur of the building.

A Freemason and a dedicated Wesleyan Methodist, he was a trustee of the local church, chaired Bathurst circuit meetings and was a member of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist annual conferences in the 1860s. Webb was a generous benefactor, founder and councillor in 1879 to 1897 of Newington College, and a councillor of the Methodist Ladies' College, Burwood, in 1890 to 1897. Involved in town affairs, he was a founding member and later trustee of the Bathurst Mechanics' School of Arts in the mid-1850s, a member of the first Borough Council in 1863 and mayor in 1866, part of 1868 and in 1875 to 1877, a member of the buildings committee of the District Hospital 1876, and treasurer in 1882 to 93. He was also a magistrate, a vice president of the Bathurst Agricultural, Horticultural and Pastoral Association, a commissioner for the Sydney International Exhibition, (1879), and deputy licensing magistrate in 1891. He was also a great supporter of cricket and football.

In the 1860s Webb had built a home, "Hathrop", on Vale Creek. Long a sufferer from bronchitis and asthma, he died suddenly of heart failure at Parkes on 24 June 1899, survived by his wife, two of his three sons and two daughters. He was buried in the Wesleyan section of Bathurst cemetery after a public funeral³⁸⁷.

385 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Webb, Edmund*, (1830 – 1899), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

386 Bathurst Regional Council, 2007, Bathurst Region Heritage Study 2007; State Heritage Inventory, "*Webb's Stores, Emporium and various retailer shops*"

387 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Webb, Edmund*, (1830 – 1899), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

Following his death tributes poured in. His funeral reflecting the immense place he held within the community. After a service at the house the funeral procession set off for the Wesleyan Church. The polished cedar coffin with silver adornments was carried in the horse drawn hearse. Marching behind the hearse as a guard of honour were members of the Bathurst Fire Brigade. The Wesleyan Church was packed for the service, and the order of procession for the trip to the cemetery was published in the local paper prior to the funeral. Every organisation and sporting body in the town seems to have been in attendance. At the grave a short service was read following by the Masonic Service³⁸⁸.

Wellesley Court, Raglan

Arthur Wellesley was a British Army Soldier and considered one of the leading military and political figures of the 19th Century. Commissioned as an ensign in the British Army, he rose to prominence in the Napoleonic Wars, eventually reaching the rank of field marshal. He was also twice Tory Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and was one of the leading figures in the House of Lords until his retirement in 1846.

The use of the name Wellesley gives a close association with the other military names in Raglan like Napoleon and Nelson.

Wellington Street, Eglinton

Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington and one of England's greatest military leaders, served as Prime Minister from 22 January 1828 to 16 November 1830 and again from 17 November to 9 December 1834. The man later known as "the Iron Duke" was born in Dublin on 1 May 1769.

In order to find something which "poor Arthur" could do, his parents purchased a commission as an ensign for him in the 73rd Regiment of Foot in May 1787; in December he became a Lieutenant in the 76th Foot and the following month he transferred to the 41st in Dublin. Later he moved to the 12th Light Dragoons. When he arrived in Dublin, he became aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and served in that post until

388 Bathurst Regional Council, 2005, *100 Lives of Bathurst – Memories in Marble*, Bathurst Regional Council, NSW, p. 80

March 1793.

On 30 April 1790 Wellington was elected to the Irish parliament in Dublin as MP for Trim even though he was under age at the time. He continued to represent the constituency until 1797 when he left to go to India. He also continued in the army, moving up in rank through the purchase system:

30 June 1791	Captain in the 58th Foot
30 April 1793	Major in the 33rd Foot
September 1793	Lieutenant-Colonel
May 1796	Colonel

Wellington saw active service for the first time between June 1794 and April 1795 when his regiment was posted to the Netherlands in the early stages of the French Wars. His next experience of warfare was in India during the fourth Mysore War where he was involved in the fighting against Tippoo Sultan. The campaign culminated in the siege and fall of Seringapatam in May 1799; Wellington was appointed as Governor of Seringapatam by the Governor-General of India, Lord Mornington — who happened to be Wellington's eldest brother.

In 1803, and by then a Major-General, Wellington fought in the second Mahratta War against Scindiah of Gwalior; his successful campaigns included victories at Assaye and Argaum. Wellington was created a Knight of the Bath for his work in India in September 1804. He returned to England a year later and reported to Lord Castlereagh at the Foreign Office. There he met Admiral Lord Nelson who died six weeks later, on 21 October, at the Battle of Trafalgar. Wellington was appointed Colonel of the 33rd Regiment of Foot in January 1806.

April 1806 was a busy month for Arthur Wellesley: he was elected as MP for the borough of Rye on 1 April; on 10th he married Catherine Pakenham in Dublin. She was the daughter of Baron Longford, also one of the Anglo-Irish aristocracy. In 1791, Wellington was in debt and Lord Longford refused to allow him to marry Kitty; it seems that Wellington felt obliged to keep his promise to marry her even though he found her very trying. Kitty was over-emotional, self-critical, and easily depressed. She was incompetent as a housekeeper and continually found herself in debt, which infuriated

Wellington, whom she hero-worshipped. She was described by contemporaries as unaffected and simple-minded. Kitty died on 24 April 1831, but the couple had been estranged for a long time prior to that. On 22 April Wellington made his maiden speech in the House of Commons, defending his brother's Indian policies. In 1807 Wellington found himself elected as MP for Mitchell in Cornwall, Newport on the Isle of Wight and for Tralee in County Kerry. He chose Newport. Concurrently he was appointed as Chief Secretary for Ireland by the Duke of Portland and worked with Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond who was the Lord-Lieutenant. Like Wellington, Richmond served in the British army from 1787.

By October 1807 the Peninsular Campaign was under way after the French declared war on Portugal, Britain's oldest trading partner. The French occupied Spain in May 1808, which led to a Spanish and Portuguese revolt. A British expeditionary force under the temporary command of Wellington was sent to Iberia on 1 August by Lord Grenville's ministry; in its first campaign the British defeated the French at the Battle of Rolicca and at Vimeiro. Unfortunately, the new commander, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Burrard insisted that the Convention of Cintra was signed: it gave very favourable terms to the French. Wellington was blamed for the Convention although he was cleared of responsibility by a military enquiry in Britain whence he returned in October 1808. Sir John Moore was left in command of the army in the Peninsular. In January 1809, Moore led his troops in retreat to Corunna but was killed in the subsequent battle. Wellington resigned as Chief Secretary for Ireland and resumed command of the army in Iberia. From then until 1815, Wellington was occupied with leading the British army in the defeat of the French.

He was created Earl of Wellington in February 1812 at Spencer Perceval's recommendation; eight months later, at the start of Lord Liverpool's ministry, he was elevated to a Marquisate and in May 1814 he was given a Dukedom; he took his seat in the House of Lords in June. Parliament gave him several grants of money in recognition of his achievements in the French Wars including a £15,000 annuity in 1814 and £200,000 in 1815 to buy an estate: he purchased Stratfield Saye in Hampshire.. He also received £60,000 in prize money after the Battle of Waterloo but returned £40,000 of this to the Treasury.

Wellington's comment after the Battle of Waterloo was, 'Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won'. Although he was appointed as Commander-

in-Chief of the Army, he did not return to active military life but became a politician and 'elder statesman'. He was important as a diplomat in the years following the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Leipzig in 1814 and then after Waterloo in June 1815:

August 1814	Wellington took up residence in Paris as Ambassador to France
April-March 1815	He was Britain's representative at the Congress of Vienna
July-November 1815	(after Waterloo) he was commander of the army of occupation in France; he was Britain's delegate to the Congress of Aix la Chapelle
October-November 1822	He was Britain's delegate to the Congress of Verona
February-May 1826	Wellington was sent to Russia to try to avert a Russo-Turkish war over Greece. Czar Nicholas I had succeeded to the throne in 1825 and was very much an 'unknown quantity' at this point

On 22 January 1827 Wellington accepted the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British army but resigned when Canning became PM in April. He was reappointed by Goderich in August 1827 and then became PM in his own right on 22 January 1828. When it was realised that he was still Commander-in-Chief there was a public outcry and he was forced to resign that position.

Wellington's Tory government was defeated in the House of Commons when MPs voted in favour of repealing the Test and Corporation Acts. In February 1828 Wellington decided to pass the legislation himself, a measure in diametric opposition to traditional Tory 'Crown, Church and Constitution' policies. The next month Wellington's President of the Board of Trade introduced legislation for a sliding scale on corn duties which was passed without amendment. Huskisson refused to vote with the government and resigned, precipitating the County Clare election that led ultimately to the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act on 13 April 1829. However, before the legislation passed, the Duke fought a duel with Lord Winchilsea over the issue of Catholic Emancipation: both men deloped and honour was deemed to be satisfied. Wellington also took the opportunity of Huskisson's resignation to remove all the other Canningites who were in his Cabinet.

Following the death of George IV, the new king William IV kept Wellington as his PM; however, the campaign for parliamentary reform was gathering strength and was advocated by the Whigs in both Houses of Parliament. On 2 November, Earl Grey demanded to know whether Wellington intended to introduce any reform measure. Wellington's speech in response to Grey's question caused such a furore that he was obliged to resign on 16 November; Earl Grey formed the first Whig ministry since 1783 and brought in the so-called Great Reform Bill in 1832. After Grey's resignation in July 1834, a ministry that lasted only four months was formed by Lord Melbourne. When he resigned, the king asked Wellington to form a ministry. The Duke declined but suggested that the post should be offered to Sir Robert Peel who was in Italy. Wellington became acting PM until Peel's return, remaining in the Cabinet as Foreign Minister in Peel's first ministry. When Peel resigned in April 1835, Wellington found himself out of office; he led the Tory opposition in the House of Lords until the start of Peel's second ministry in September 1841, at which point he became a Cabinet Minister without Portfolio until Peel's next resignation in June 1846.

Once he was out of office, Wellington was appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the army, a post that he held until his death, which took place suddenly at Walmer Castle on 14 September 1852. He lay in state there until 10 November and then in Chelsea Hospital until 17 November. He was given a state funeral and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was 83 years old³⁸⁹.

Wentworth Drive, Kelso

William Charles Wentworth, an explorer, author, barrister, landowner, and statesman³⁹⁰, with Blaxland and Lawson, crossed the Blue Mountains and subsequently held land grants in the Raglan area.

Wentworth was born in 1790 and is seen as one of the giants of 19th century Australian history. As the colony's first native born politician, he fought for the rights of emancipated

389 The Victorian Web, *The Duke of Wellington* (1769 – 1852), <http://www.victorianweb.org>

390 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Wentworth, William Charles*, (1790 – 1872), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

convicts, created a newspaper, helped establish trial by jury and elected parliament in the colony.

He was also one of the first white explorers to cross the Blue Mountains in 1813. As his fortunes grew, Wentworth became more conservative and a supporter of transportation. He even proposed that the NSW government should have its own House of Lords, made up of landholders such as himself. However, his proposal for a 'bunyip aristocracy' never got off the ground, meeting with the biggest demonstrations ever seen at Circular Quay³⁹¹.

In May 1813, in company with William Lawson, Gregory Blaxland, four servants, four horses, and five dogs, to take part in the first great feat of inland exploration, the crossing of the Blue Mountains was undertaken, which took 21 days. The discovery gave impetus to great pastoral expansion in which Wentworth shared as he was rewarded with another 1,000 acres, (405 hectares)³⁹².

When Wentworth died in 1872, he was awarded the first state funeral, in the colony. He married a convict's daughter, Sarah Cox, and together they had 10 children³⁹³.

Westbourne Drive, Abercrombie

Captain John Piper retired from Sydney to Alloway Bank at Bathurst and became a prominent person in the town, but was forced to mortgage the property in the drought of 1838 and sold the property to the Suttor family. He was saved by his friends who re-established the family to Westbourne, Eglinton, beside the Macquarie River. Piper died at Westbourne on 8 June 1851, and Mary Ann, supported by her numerous children, died twenty years later³⁹⁴.

391 ABC Dynasties, 2009. *William Charles Wentworth I*, <http://www.abc.net.au/dynasties>

392 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Wentworth, William Charles*, (1790 – 1872), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

393 ABC Dynasties, 2009. *William Charles Wentworth I*, <http://www.abc.net.au/dynasties>

394 Wikipedia, 2008, *Captain John Piper*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

White Street, West Bathurst

Charles, White, an editor and author, was born at Bathurst. In October 1859 his father bought the *Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal* which the family owned until 1904.

Interested in writing, Charles taught himself shorthand while an apprentice on his father's paper. He was also a keen billiards player and became a champion in later life. As police roundsman for the *Free Press*, he reported the activities of the bushrangers John Gilbert, Ben Hall, Frank Gardiner and John Vane, and began to collect "oldest inhabitant, (and convict), stories". When he married Sarah Beattie, at Young on 3 May 1871, he gave his occupation as printer. On the death of their father in 1884, he became editor of the *Free Press* and his brother Gloster became business manager.

As editor, White used the *Free Press* to support free trade and Federation. In 1896 during the People's Federal Convention at Bathurst he opened the paper to any pro-Federation advocate, including "Price Warung". In 1901 the *Free Press* became so critical of leading protectionists and the movement that it stirred much local antagonism to White. As a result in 1902 he sold his share of the paper to Gloster and moved to Randwick. In 1906 he became first editor of the *Farmer and Settler*, a rural paper published in Sydney and founded that year by his son Percy.

An historian at heart, White meticulously collected material for future use. He discussed the bushranging days at length with Nat Gould in Bathurst, and later was visited by Vane who gave him first-hand information of the hold ups he had participated in. Under his pseudonym, "The Chatterer", White compiled full scale histories of the Aborigines, convicts, bushrangers and early governors which were serialized in the *Free Press* in 1888 to 1893. In Bathurst in 1889 he published *Early Australian History. Convict Life in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*, Parts I & II, and in 1891 Part IV, *The Story of the Bushrangers*. He later published various parts of his *Early Australian History* separately and under different titles, including a *History of Australian Bushranging*, (1900 to 1903). He also edited *John Vane, Bushranger: [an autobiography]*. "The Story of the Blacks" was not published although it reached galley proofs. In 1917 to 19 "The Rise & Progress of the West" was serialized in the *Farmer and Settler*. His work shows painstaking scholarship and a fluent, uncluttered style free of romanticism. He supervised the Bathurst editions of his books which were printed on his own presses.

White suffered the loss of all his records in a fire at his Randwick home and soon after moved to Springwood. Aged 77, he died of pernicious anaemia on 22 December 1922 at his home in Mosman, survived by his wife, a son and two daughters, he was buried in the Methodist cemetery, Gore Hill³⁹⁵.

Wigmore Drive, Robin Hill

Named after Mrs Millie Wigmore, a former life member of the Chamber of Commerce and Torch Bearers. Former executive of the Macquarie Homes Auxiliary and foundation member of Truscott House³⁹⁶.

Adopted 21 August 1991.

Wild Close, Llanarth

Frank Wild was born in Skelton, Yorkshire. In 1889, at the age of 16, he joined the merchant navy, transferring to the Royal Navy in 1900. Wild is the unknown giant of the age of Antarctic Exploration. He played a significant role in several of the most important expeditions, being on board when the *Discovery* sailed for McMurdo Sound in 1901. No other individual was so involved and no other explorer spent so long in Antarctica as did Wild.

He is frequently referred to as Shackleton's "right hand man" or the "loyal lieutenant". In 1901, he volunteered to join Scott's "British national Antarctic Expedition" during 1901 to 1904 on board the *Discovery*. By Mawson's description, the first time he met Wild in New Zealand on the *Nimrod* expedition was when Wild was being carried out of a hotel while drunk.

It was on this *Nimrod* expedition 1907 to 1909, led by Shackleton, that he was chosen as one of the men who would man-haul up the Beardmore glacier to the South Pole, coming within 97 miles of the goal. The party returned while they thought they could return alive, rather than pressing on to the pole, when they were unlikely to make it

395 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *White, Charles*, (1845 – 1922), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

396 Bathurst City Council, n.d. *Street Names*, Bathurst

back safely to McMurdo Sound and their base.

Wild joined Douglas Mawson's 1911 to 1913 "Australian Antarctic Expedition" as a sledging expert and was in command of the Western Base experiencing very difficult snow and sledging conditions. Nonetheless, he succeeded in opening up a new tract of country in Antarctica; the Queen Mary Land.

Shackleton selected Wild again for the 1914 to 1917 "Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition" when he was second in command to Shackleton himself. His handling and steady support proved invaluable when the expedition ship, the Endurance sank in mid ocean and the party had to make it across initially solid, but increasingly broken up sea ice to Elephant Island. Wild remained on Elephant Island for nearly 4 months with the majority of the crew while Shackleton set off with a small party to fetch help. Refer to Endurance Court for information regarding the ship and the ordeal faced by Shackleton during this expedition.

He saw service in Russia in the First World War with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on return to England³⁹⁷.

Wilkinson Place, Windradyne

Arthur Wilkinson, a speedway motor cyclist, was born on 27 August 1911 at Millthorpe. While at South Bathurst Public School, Arthur saved the money to buy his first bicycle by working after school as a paper boy. On leaving school he was employed as a butcher boy and purchased his first motor cycle, a Douglas. Within twelve months he was setting speed records on the dirt track at Bathurst sportsground. After he won the unofficial New South Wales championship, competing against Lionel van Praag, a public fund was established to send him to Britain.

From 1929 "Bluey" Wilkinson raced with the West Ham club in East London. A favourite with spectators because of his daring riding, he was dubbed "the red headed miracle". Following a racing collision in which he found his handlebar bent inward, he introduced curved handlebars to motor cycle speedways. He also ceased the practice of thrusting

397 Cool Antarctica, 2009. Frank Wild (1873-1939) - Biographical notes, <http://www.coolantarctica.com>

out or trailing the leg while cornering. Selected to ride for Australia against England in 1930, he failed to score, but in later Tests accrued a total of 359 points, more than any other rider.

On 12 October 1936 Wilkinson married Muriel Vick in the register office, Westminster, London. Through the 1930s he attracted huge crowds. Regarded as the favourite for the 1937 world championship, he was injured in a fall a week before the event and forced to withdraw. He visited New South Wales that year, won the Australian championship and achieved an unbroken sequence of thirty seven wins in Sydney.

In Britain, in 1938 Wilkinson won the Scottish championship and set new records at many tracks. In September he won the world championship at Wembley stadium. He had suffered an injury the previous night and rode with his shoulder in plaster. He came out of retirement in 1939 to give a Royal command performance, then turned to management and promotion of speedway racing, but the sport was virtually suspended during World War II.

The Wilkinsons were keen travellers and three times visited to the United States of America. In March 1940 they returned to Sydney and lived at Bellevue Hill. Riding his motor cycle at Rose Bay on 27 July, Wilkinson was involved in a collision with a lorry, fractured his skull and died almost instantly. He was buried in Bathurst cemetery with Anglican rites. The lights at the sportsground were erected in his memory³⁹⁸.

William Street, Bathurst

William IV, born August 21, 1765, was the third son of George III and Sophia. He cohabited with the actress Mrs Dorothea Jordan from 1791 to 1811, who bore him ten illegitimate children. Upon the death of Princess Charlotte, daughter and heir of George IV, the surviving children of George III were required to hastily make arrangements to secure the Hanoverian succession; William abandoned Mrs Jordan and, after several rebuffs, married Adelaide of Saxe-Coburg and Meinengen, who bore him two daughters who both died in early childhood. William IV died of pneumonia on June 20, 1837, leaving

398 Australian Dictionary of Biography, *Wilkinson, Arthur George*, (1911 – 1940), <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au>

no legitimate children.

William succeeded his brother, George IV, and was warmly welcomed by the British public who had grown weary of the excesses of George IV. William possessed an unassuming character, exemplary private life and disdain for pomp and ceremony.

Parliamentary reform was the order of the day. The county franchise had not been updated since its inception during the reign of Henry VI, in 1430. Only freeholders in the counties were eligible to vote. Separate boroughs required various qualifications to vote. The industrial and agricultural revolutions, increases in population and trade and migration from the country to the city left England with a dilapidated, ineffective system of representation that only benefited the aristocracy.

Lord Grey, with William's support, pushed a reform bill through the Commons in 1831, which was defeated by paranoid Peers in the House of Lords. A second bill was offered and likewise defeated. In 1832, the third version of the bill passed in both chambers, but only because William threatened to create enough new peerages to insure passage of the bill. The Reform Act of 1832 extended the voting franchise to middle class land owners and became the basis for further acts which eventually enfranchised all adult subjects.

The fight for democracy was sweeping Europe, with dire consequences for royalty. William's unremarkable character was instrumental in England passing through this era unscathed. He was the only European monarch of the age to survive the advent of democracy. Upon the death of the unimpressive king, the *Spectator* issued the following eulogy: "*His late Majesty, though at times a jovial and, for a king, an honest man, was a weak, ignorant, commonplace sort of person.*" His death separated the joint rule of England and Hanover. His niece Victoria ascended the throne of England, but was barred by Salic law from ruling in Hanover, which passed into the hands of William's brother Ernest, Duke of Cumberland³⁹⁹.

Below is an extract from the Western Times giving a detailed account of the first concrete to be laid for the footpath in William Street.

399 Britannia, *William IV*, 2005, (1830 – 1837), <http://www.britannia.com>

“A start was made yesterday on the laying of a concrete footpath in front of Western Stores and Edgley’s in William-street, Bathurst It will be first of its type in Bathurst. The old asphalt was dislodged yesterday by Bathurst Council’s staff and the path covered with sand. Concrete will be poured on to-day, and when dry it will be in slabs. Mr H. C. Reid, the city engineer, stated last night that half of the cost was being paid by Western Stores and half by Council. He said that an application to have the path concreted was before Council some time ago, and proposals mentioned by the firm were approved. It would take about a week for the concrete to set, added the engineer”⁴⁰⁰.

Willman Place, South Bathurst

A Bathurst family of optometrists. T W Willman & Son. Conducted business from the same building in William Street for some 100 years.

Willow Drive, Kelso

Named after the tree species which stand upstream from the subdivision in Sandy Creek.

There are around 400 species of deciduous trees and shrubs, found primarily on moist soils in cold and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Most species are known as willow, but some narrow-leaved shrub species are called osier, and some broader leaved species are called sallow. Willows are very cross fertile, and numerous hybrids occur, both naturally and in cultivation. A well known example is the weeping willow, (*Salix × sepulcralis*), a widely planted ornamental tree, which is a hybrid of a Chinese species, the Peking willow, and a European species, the white willow.

Willows all have abundant watery bark. Sap is heavily charged with salicylic acid, soft, usually pliant, tough wood, slender branches and large, fibrous roots. The roots are remarkable for their toughness, size, and tenacity of life, and will readily grow from aerial parts of the plant.

400 *Western Times*, 5 November 1940

A number of willow species were widely planted in Australia as erosion control measures along watercourses. They are now regarded as an invasive weed and many catchment management authorities are removing them to be replaced with native trees.

The leaves and bark of the willow tree have been mentioned in ancient texts from Assyria, Sumer and Egypt as a remedy for aches and fever and the Ancient Greek physician Hippocrates wrote about its medicinal properties in the 5th century BC. Native Americans relied on willow as a staple of their medical treatments. This is because it contains salicylic acid, the precursor to aspirin.

In 1763 its medicinal properties were observed by the Reverend Edward Stone in England. He notified the Royal Society who published his findings. The active extract of the bark, called salicin, was isolated to its crystalline form in 1828 by Henri Leroux, a French pharmacist, and Raffaele Piria, an Italian chemist, succeeded in separating out the acid in its pure state. Salicin is acidic when in a saturated solution in water.

In 1897 Felix Hoffmann created a synthetically altered version of salicin, which caused less digestive upset than pure salicylic acid. The new drug, formally Acetylsalicylic acid, was named Aspirin by Hoffmann's employer Bayer AG. This gave rise to the hugely important class of drugs known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Willow wood is used to manufacture boxes, brooms, cricket bats, cradle boards, chairs and other furniture, dolls, flutes, poles, sweat lodges, toys, turnery, tool handles, veneer, wands and whistles. Tannin, fibre, paper, rope and string can be produced from the wood. Willows are also popular for wicker, which is used in basket weaving, fish traps, wattle fences and wattle and daub building construction⁴⁰¹.

Wolery Close, Kelso

Named after the Homestead The Wolery.

Adopted 19 October 1993.

401 Wikipedia, 2009, *Willow*, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

Woodward Street, West Bathurst

Named after Charles Woodward, born in 1798. Woodward married Elizabeth Jones in Stepney in 1819. Graduating with a Bachelor of Civil Law in 1831, Woodward was recorded as an attorney and solicitor prior to this. Made deacon in 1830, he was a licensed as a stipendiary curate in the parish of Horninghold, Leicestershire, with an income of £50 a year. Priested the following year, Woodward went as curate to Stotfold, Bedfordshire on an income of £90 a year.

A recommendation for Woodward for inclusion in the ecclesiastical establishment of NSW was approved by the Bishop of London in May 1839. Arriving in Sydney in 1839, the Woodwards were in Kelso within a week where Charles took up duties as the third chaplain. Woodward arranged repairs to the church tower and the parsonage, damaged by an electrical storm and oversaw the first major changes to the church.

Woodward became involved in community activities, including the Literary Institute, the establishment of a hospital and sponsored immigration following the end of the convict system. Woodward founded the Mechanics Institute at Kelso. He had an annual income of £200 which was supplemented with £45 from providing religious instruction to convicts.

Woodward became frustrated with his appointment at Kelso stating the mountains were a significant barrier and the expenses for his duties being more than his income. Ellis states it may have been this frustration that led to his request to move to Port Macquarie. His request was granted and the family left Kelso in 1844. Returning to Sydney, Charles offered private tuition. They left Australia, sailing for London in January 1851. Appointed as curate of St Barnabas King Square, London in 1853 Charles became headmaster of the Royal Masonic School and his wife Elizabeth as matron. From 1874 until his death, Woodward was in office at Exbourne, Devon⁴⁰².

Wray Place, Windradyne

402 J Ellis, 2010, *Kelso; The Church's Gateway to the West*, Halstead Press, Ultimo

An Airforce pilot killed in active service in WWII.

Adopted 16 August 1989.

Wright Place, Windradyne

Named after Edward Abraham Wright. Born at Peel, was a Mayor and Alderman at Bathurst City Council in 1914.

Edward was born in Bathurst in 1868 and died in Bathurst in 1928. He married Jane Martin in 1890, at Bathurst and they had 9 children. Edward remarried Bertha Tinsley at Chatswood in 1916.⁴⁰³

Adopted 16 August 1989.

Zante Lane, West Bathurst

Origin unknown. Further information required. If you know about the origins of this Street name please contact Council.

403 WebTree, 2008. *Edward Abraham Wright*, <http://webtree.com>