

HERITAGE

NEWSLETTER OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION
OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS

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LINDEN OBSERVATORY ADDED TO STATE HERITAGE REGISTER

By Rev. Robert Evans

The Linden Observatory was last month added to the State Heritage Register and preserves the legacy of amateur astronomer and telescope maker, Ken Beames.

Ken Beames founded what is now known as Linden Observatory soon after the Second World War as a location for his proposed large telescope where there would be good quality conditions for observing the night skies.

After earlier experiences in making smaller telescopes, he had purchased a glass disc blank 24 inches (61cm) in diameter and several inches thick, and, during the war years, had ground the mirror to have a parabolic curve with a focal length of about ten feet.

He wanted to set up the telescope permanently, and have it housed in a dome. But he also needed a good location where he could keep on producing the various artifacts which constituted his method of earning his livelihood, which he had previously done from his home in Fivedock.

The telescope and observatory building were designed and constructed by Beames, and the necessary drawings are still held at Linden, but are now in need of preservation.

When it became operational in the early 1950s, the telescope was the second largest optical telescope in Australia, amateur or professional, and would have been one of the largest amateur telescopes in the world.



*The Beames telescope is housed in the Linden Observatory.
Photograph courtesy Western Sydney Amateur Astronomy Group.*

What had in the past been the largest telescope in Australia since the 1880s, the 48 inch Great Melbourne Telescope, had been in storage for many years because its design was such that the slightest wind vibration made it unusable. It had speculum metal mirrors which were very hard to keep shiny and accurate.

The largest telescope in operation in Australia in 1950 was the 30 inch Reynolds telescope on Mount Stromlo. This status of being the second largest telescope continued for about eight years until the 74 inch telescope was built for Mount Stromlo Observatory in the late 1950s.

The Beames' telescope is an equatorial telescope, designed to

follow the stars across the sky. Generally speaking, Beames' telescope is a masterpiece of engineering design and machining for the time in which it was built, especially seeing that it was essentially the work of one man.

The primary mirror of the Beames telescope has a focal ratio of five, but the overall design of the telescope gives it a very long operational focus, which provides a fairly small field of vision, and makes it best suited for observing the planets and double stars, and for parallax work.

Optically, the main telescope seems to be very good, although the auxiliary telescopes attached to the main telescope are not currently operational. **Continued page 2**

Beames had a genius for design

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It is a visual telescope with filters available.

To make it usable with modern electronic detectors, and modern electrical driving technology, would involve making a number of substantial changes to its present abilities, which, even if this was desirable, would cost a lot of money.

The whole electrical system, and the eyepiece areas would have to be totally reconstructed, and the telescope would have to be married to a computer. In such situations, professional astronomers always say they prefer to build new ones, and it is usually cheaper in the end.

Beames then turned his endless supply of energy, and his genius for design, towards constructing a planetarium projector, following the Zeiss design which was then commonly in use.

He wanted the results of his labour to be used for educational purposes, and a planetarium would succeed at this very substantially. The projector was never finished, even after nearly forty years.

Beames died in March, 1989. Shortly beforehand he had made a new will. This will created a Trust which had the purpose of preserving his telescope and observatory, and using his property for education in astronomy, especially for younger people.

The trustees specified in the will were his solicitor, Mr. Darryl Browne, and the media personality, Dr Karl Kruselnicki. This will was challenged by his daughter, Barbara Beames, and the costs were taken from the estate, leaving not enough money to process the will. It was 1992 before some land could be sold and the will could be finalized. The Reverend Robert Evans became trustee instead of Dr Kruselnicki.

The Trust was faced with the task of preserving what remained of Mr Beames' possessions, using the property as specified in the will, with almost no income.



Inside the dome at Linden Observatory. Photograph courtesy of Western Sydeny Amateur Astronomy Group.

Because the Beames' telescope was based upon electrical technology which had become outdated, and because the public could not be allowed to use the telescope at night for safety reasons, it was decided to purchase another large telescope which would be much easier and safer to use.

A 76cm (30 inches) visual telescope was purchased from manufacturers in the United States of America.

The building of a shelter for this telescope, however, required a development application to the Blue Mountains City Council, and this application proved to be such an excruciatingly slow and expensive exercise that a debt had to be incurred in order to finish the project.

So the main tasks facing the Trust have been the need to preserve, catalogue and display the various artefacts, documents and items of interest which belonged to Mr Beames. Also, the property has to be used for educational purposes, as the will specifies.

Security and threats from bush fires have been continual factors as well. But these needs have all had to be viewed through the spectacles of having almost no financial income, and almost no reserves, a situation that many heritage and cultural places in Australia and around the world, have to face continually.

Lack of income has been the main cause for whatever lack of progress the Trust may have suffered. As friends have often said, there was nothing at Linden Observatory that a million dollars could not have fixed.

William Charles Wentworth's biographer as guest speaker for AGM

Andrew Tink the former NSW Shadow Attorney General who has written the biography of William Charles Wentworth will be guest speaker at BMACHO's annual general meeting to be held at the Grandview Hotel, Wentworth Falls on Saturday, March 13, commencing at 2pm.



Andrew Tink

Recently published by Allen and Unwin, this book is the story of the man Manning Clark described as 'Australia's greatest native son'.

Best known as one of the first Europeans to cross the Blue Mountains, Wentworth led a life full of firsts.

One of the first born Australians of European parents, the first Australian author to be published and co-founder of Australia's first independent newspaper, Wentworth gave the colonists an Australian voice.

One of Australia's first barristers who fought for trial by jury, for the first Parliament in Australia and for self-government in an Act the British called 'a legislative declaration of independence' Wentworth was a physical and intellectual giant.

Ruthless when it suited him, he purchased the South Island of New Zealand for a pittance until a furious governor made him give it back.

With his rough charm, colonial cunning and English education,

Wentworth was equally at ease addressing a rowdy meeting of ex-convicts as he was lobbying ministers in the corridors of Whitehall.

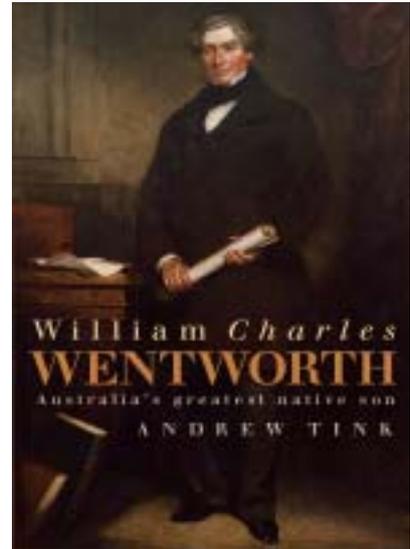
The son of a convict mother and a father who was the black sheep of a family which included a British Prime Minister, Wentworth was the first parliament's undoubted leader.

More than once in his fight for self government, Wentworth threatened to block the governor's budget until the British Government gave in.

Almost half a century before the Commonwealth was created, Wentworth led the fight for an inter-colonial legislature. Indeed Henry Parkes, the 'Father of Federation', later acknowledged Wentworth as his inspiration.

Despite his achievements and his volcanic personality which was capable of deceiving friend and foe alike, this is the first comprehensive biography of Wentworth to be published.

Following eight years at the Bar, Andrew Tink spent nineteen years in the New South Wales Parliament, including eleven as a Shadow Minister and three as Shadow Leader of the House.



The dust cover of Andrew Tink's biography of William Charles Wentworth is from a portrait hanging in the NSW Parliament

After stepping down in 2007, Andrew became a Visiting Fellow at Macquarie University's Law School,

Most of Mr Tink's political career was spent on the same side of the lower house chamber where a huge portrait of Wentworth - who led the fight for self-government, trial by jury and a free press - hangs.

So when the former barrister decided to quit politics he chose to write about Wentworth's life and times.

BMACHO NEEDS A NEW SECRETARY

With the retirement of Barrie Reynolds from the position of BMACHO's secretary the organisation is searching for someone to take on this challenging role.

Barrie will stay with the committee and provide assistance to the incoming secretary. The secretary is one of the executive officers of the committee and will be required to prepare agendas, take minutes of monthly meetings and deal with a limited amount of correspondence. A computer and an internet connection are essential.

Working with both dedicated enthusiasts, professionals and academics, she or he will be at the cutting edge of the heritage sector in this region.

The committee of 10 has developed a work ethic that sees each member share in the burden of duties associated with the organisation.

For further details call John Leary on 4758 8584 or e-mail: johnnanette@optusnet.com.au



From the president's pen.....

Let's not squander the opportunities of a Blue Mountains crossing bicentenary commemoration

The first European crossing of the Blue Mountains represents an important milestone in the history of Australia and has significance at local, regional, state and federal levels.

A number of organizations including Blue Mountains City Council have rightly considered that there should be a commemoration of the bicentenary of the crossing during 2013.

The Royal Australian Historical Society has offered support in the co-ordination of commemorative activities and has appointed its senior vice president, Emeritus Professor David Carment to liaise with various organisations.

It is important in planning activities that they be developed having in mind that the crossing was only the start of events. George William Evans began his survey of a roadway which went as far as the future Bathurst, in November, 1813; William Cox then supervised the construction of the road from 1814 to 1815; and then Governor Macquarie travelled along the road to select the site of Bathurst, in 1815. All of these events are of cumulative historical significance.

BMACHO and the RAHS strongly believe the commemoration should include projects that are of a long-term benefit. Although, to capture the imagination of the public there will need to be some celebratory activity; care must be taken to ensure that public funding is not frittered away on parades, plaque placements, partying and pyrotechnics.

It is possible because of the significance of the event that an application to the federal and state governments might well attract funding for projects which will remain long after the event.

Possibilities for lasting projects could include walking trails based

on parts of the route blazed in 1813-1815; publications including websites, school education kits and provision of interpretive signage.

Blue Mountains City Council is to be congratulated following representation from BMACHO and others for having amended its earlier "terms of reference" for the proposed committee of council, called the Blue Mountains Bicentenary of Crossing Committee (BOCOC) which now sees the inclusion of representatives from historical/heritage societies in its membership.

The inclusion of representation from historical societies will allow dedicated community volunteers to

have input which will ultimately benefit the commemoration

It is now hoped council will give serious consideration to adopting objectives which include programs of long-term benefit

It would be a great shame if at the end of the commemoration that the occasion was but a pleasant memory and that a new plaque on a monument was the only tangible evidence with little benefit to the community other than the politician, councillor or official who had unveiled it.

This commemoration could be of wonderful benefit to present and future generations. Let's not squander the opportunity.

THANK YOU BARRIE REYNOLDS

Professor Barrie Reynolds, who since its inception has been BMACHO's honorary secretary, has announced he will not seek re-election as secretary at the coming annual general meeting.

The idea of BMACHO was conceived by Barrie and enthusiastically embraced by those who attended the 2004 Blue Mountains Local History Conference at the Carrington Hotel in Katoomba at which he was stressing the importance of having a cultural heritage strategy for the city.

Barrie had the ability to gather around him individuals, both professional and amateur as well as heritage organisations and it is now history that council's cultural heritage is seen as an important aspect of the city's strategy. There is also a greater awareness of the importance of our cultural heritage.

Although in no way wishing to diminish the value of many individuals who have worked tirelessly for the recognition of

cultural heritage, it has been the motivation, contagious enthusiasm, academic expertise and professional acumen displayed by Barrie that has driven much of what has been achieved by BMACHO in its formative years.

Although seldom swayed from his objective, and often frustrated in his effort, he nevertheless has empathised with those with whom he has worked encouraging them to strive for excellence.

Barrie has agreed to accept nomination to the management committee with a view to offering assistance to an incoming secretary and for this I and the committee are indeed grateful.

On behalf of all who have worked with Barrie and benefitted from his expertise, we say thank you to a man who has served the heritage sector and future generations well beyond what anyone could have reasonably expected.

John Leary, OAM - President, Blue Mountains Association of Cultural Heritage Organisations

'TAMBAROORA GOLD': A FOLK SONG AND ITS LINK WITH THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

By John Low

One of the characteristics of a 'folk song', whether or not its origins can be traced, is that it is adopted by the community ('the folk') and survives and evolves through the living memory of that community. The story of 'Tambaroora Gold' provides an interesting demonstration of this process.

When I arrived at the Blue Mountains City Library in 1982 to establish a local history collection I found, tucked away in a cupboard, a battered manila folder containing copies of an assortment of poems (some typed, some handwritten) and a couple of songs printed as broadsides.

They were the work of an old Katoomba identity, Harry Peckman, known during his lifetime as 'The Blue Mountains Poet'.

Though many were mediocre, sentimental and conventional, there were some that captured my imagination and others that offered insights into the region's history that could be important irrespective of literary quality.

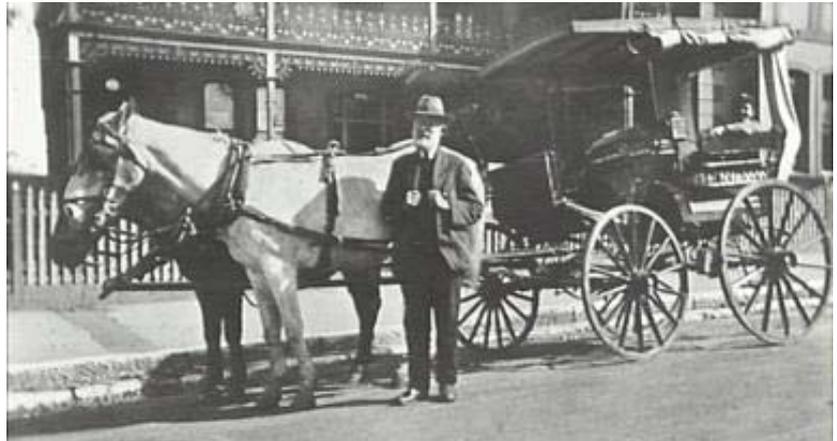
As time went on I gathered more information about him and the texts of further poems and songs.

By 1982 Harry Peckman had been dead for nearly 50 years. Born at Kurrajong in 1846, he lived the whole of his life in the Blue Mountains region and died in Katoomba in 1934.

As a young man, in the days before the western railway line was built, he drove wagons and coaches on the road between Penrith and Hartley. Then, when the Blue Mountains developed its reputation as a tourist destination, he began taking visitors to the local scenic attractions.

In the early 1880s he and his brother, John, established livery stables in Parke Street, Katoomba, at the back of the Carrington Hotel.

Their business flourished. Both men were expert horsemen and knew



**Peckman and his coach and horses (in later life, in the 1920s).
Photograph courtesy Local Studies Section, Blue Mountains City Library.**

the Blue Mountains intimately and their patrons soon included a growing number of holidaying dignitaries and their families.

In 1887 Lord and Lady Carrington were taken over the newly opened Six-Foot Track to Jenolan Caves while, in 1893 the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos was entertained with billy tea and damper, accompanied by song and recitation, at Govetts Leap.¹

To the many visitors who engaged him Harry became known as 'the poetical whip', a coachman who would take them to places off the beaten track and entertain them *en route* with selections from his repertoire of mostly self-penned songs and recitations.

In his verses, performed in the midst of a grand, open landscape, visitors were given a glimpse into the heart of the Mountains that no other driver could offer.

While no one could claim that Peckman was a great poet, his skills as a performer clearly made up for any deficiencies in craft. "No free verse for this poet", observed cartoonist and journalist Hal Eyre in 1922, "but rhymes tuned to the beat of his horses' hoofs."²

Like many self-educated bush men, Peckman was a wide reader and his verses are spiced with literary and Biblical allusions.

His subjects ranged from the Blue Mountains itself to dramatic and patriotic war ballads and heart-felt 'farewells' to friends who had died.

There were also tributes to popular heroes like the sculler Edward Trickett, the first Australian to win a world sporting title (in 1876), and the popular aviatrix Amy Johnson who visited Katoomba in June 1930.

Though he performed for the gentry his audience was in the main a popular one and his work, when published, appeared almost exclusively on privately printed broadsheets and later, when a newspaper was established in Katoomba, in the local press.

He was also acquainted with a number of Sydney literary figures who sought him out when they visited Katoomba, among these the poets Roderick Quinn and Henry Lawson.

My discovery of one particular broadsheet was especially exciting.

I was visiting the Mount Victoria & District Historical Society's museum in the old refreshment rooms at Mount Victoria Railway Station, when their research officer brought out an original Peckman broadside to show me.

The ten-verse song with chorus was headed "Tambaroora Gold / By Harry Peckman, Hartley" and that title certainly rang a bell.

Harry recited his poems for the last time on his 88th birthday

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Several fragments of this song were published in 1961 in the magazine of the Bush Music Club (Sydney)³, the least fragmentary of these obtained by the historian Russell Ward from a 70 year-old resident of the NSW north coast.

This version was later 'completed' by John Manifold and not surprisingly differed markedly from the Peckman broadsheet. Names of people had changed, for example, and there was no chorus.⁴

The remaining fragments were all collected by the folklorist John Meredith. One, later published by Meredith in his important collection of Australian folk songs⁵, came from Muriel Whalan of Katoomba who remembered learning it from her mother during her childhood at Sunny Corner, west of Lithgow.

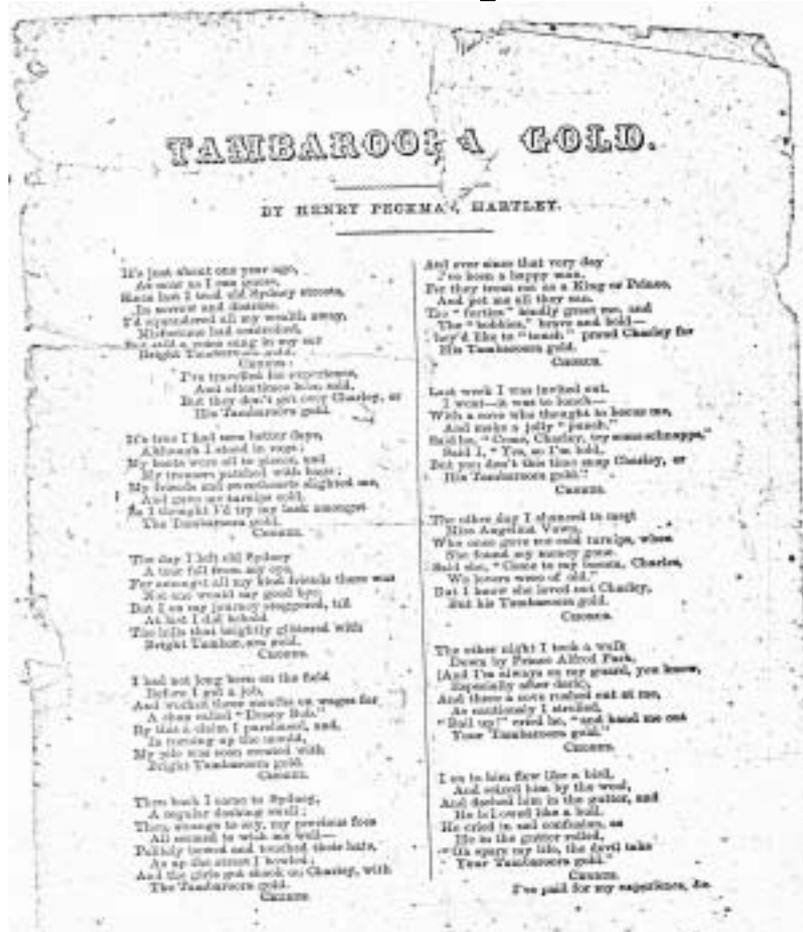
The others came from an informant who had grown up in the Springhill district of NSW and from the famous bush singer H. P. 'Duke' Tritton. It seemed to be the chorus that stuck in their memory.

Was Harry Peckman's broadsheet version the original? Though, of course, one can never be absolutely certain with folk song, even when authorship is claimed, I'm inclined to think it is.

There is no printing date on the broadsheet but Peckman went to Hartley in the early 1860s as a very young man to work for local hotelkeeper John Louis Meads.

He was living in the Hartley - Mount Victoria district when Tambaroora, just north of Bathurst NSW, was still a prosperous gold mining town (along with its better known neighbour Hill End) and news and gossip from the gold fields was travelling regularly down the Western Road.

It would appear that the young bush poet was performing his songs and poems and peddling his broadsheets quite widely during the 1860s and 1870s.



Pictured is the original broadsheet of Tambaroora Gold by Harry Peck

In some of his reminiscences, recorded later by local journalists, he mentions the lively sessions of song and recitation he participated in during his youth, particularly at 'Kelly's in the Glen' halfway to Jenolan Caves.

It seems that some of his work attained for him what is possibly the highest accolade a popular audience can bestow, a passage into the anonymous oral or 'folk' tradition that carried it to places far removed from the Blue Mountains.

While we have Peckman's complete text for 'Tambaroora Gold' we don't know what tune he used when he originally sang the song in the 1860s. However, two fragmentary tunes collected by Meredith were adapted by Manifold who suggested that both be used, one after the other. The band Franklyn B. Paverty, who recorded the song in 1987, set it to the tune 'Sweets of May'.⁶

Towards the end of his life Harry Peckman experienced hard times and, though visitors still often sought him out even in the late 1920s, he watched as the motor car gradually rendered his coach and pair of aging horses obsolete.

At the time of his death he had become something of an icon, a symbol of a past era. On a slow news day the local journalists would seek him out and trawl his still alert mind for reminiscences of the 'old days'.

For his 88th birthday, in August 1934, his friends organised a party. He performed his poems for the last time and, some seven weeks later, died. His grave in Katoomba Cemetery looks out over the tributaries of the Grose River that flow into what he once described as "the Hawkesb'ry silver Rhine".

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Tambaroora Gold

Continued from page 6

Since 1982 I've come to know him well. I've learnt from him something about the Blue Mountains where I live and something of the way folk songs are created.

In 1993, nearly 60 years after his death, a small biography and collection of his surviving poems and songs was published.⁷ Belated and long overdue recognition for the 'Blue Mountains Poet', a man of his place who knew its stories!

End notes

¹ For an account of the Carringtons' trip see Jim Smith, *From Katoomba to Jenolan Caves: The Six Foot Track 1884-1984*, Katoomba, NSW: Second Back Row Press, [1985], pp.33-34. The Duchess of Buckingham & Chandos's picnic at Govetts Leap is recorded in her journal *Glimpses of Four Continents*, London: John Murray, 1894.

² Hal Eyre wrote of his experiences touring with Peckman in the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* of September 13, 1922 and September 26, 1922. Three caricatures of Harry were also included.

³ *Singabout*, Vol.4, No.3, 1961

⁴ Published in John Manifold, *The Penguin Australian Song Book*, Ringwood, Vic: Penguin, 1964

⁵ John Meredith & Hugh Anderson, *Folk Songs of Australia and the Men and Women Who Sang Them* Sydney: Ure Smith, 1967

⁶ Franklyn B. Paverty, *Songs From the Australian Goldrush*, LRF 173, 1987

⁷ John Low & Jim Smith, *The Prince of Whips: The Life and Works of the Blue Mountains Pioneer Harry Peckman*, Wentworth Falls, NSW: Den Fenella Press, 1993. Copies of this book are still available at the reduced price of \$5 plus p & p from the author of this article: (email) grizzlybear3au@yahoo.com or (phone) 0247 823751

**BMACHO AGM AT
GRANDVIEW HOTEL,
WENTWORTH FALLS
Saturday March 13, 2010 at
2pm
For further information
johnnanette@optusnet.com.au**

BLACK & WHITE IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

Historian and ecologist Jim Smith will deliver the Blue Mountains Historical Society's Beryl McLaughlin lecture, which he has titled *Black & White in the Blue Mountains*.

Jim Smith has been travelling through and documenting the country of the Gundungurra speaking people of the southern Blue Mountains for over 20 years.

He will give a presentation of his research at the Wentworth Falls School of Arts on Saturday March 6 commencing at 10.30am. Some of the topics covered will include his mapping of Dreaming Journeys, Aboriginal travel routes and significant landmarks.

He will explain the web of biological and spiritual kinship that developed

between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people of the Burragarang Valley and how the memories of black and white people about the shared past have become entangled.

The true spellings, meanings and locations of local Aboriginal place names and the healing practices of Gundungurra people will also be explored.

Previously untold stories of Katoomba's "Gully Aboriginal community will be revealed.

The talk is open to interested members of the public. No booking is required and it is free of charge.

For further information contact: (02) 4782 3751 or (02) 4757 3824 (Tuesdays and Fridays) or e-mail bmhs@email.com

Macquarie named "Spring-Wood"

With William Cox having established a road across the Blue Mountains, Governor Macquarie journeyed across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst in 1815.

Macquarie camped on a site located near what is now Macquarie Road, between Homedale and Short Street, Springwood naming the place "Spring-Wood" on April 26, 1815.

The Royal Australian Historical Society has marked the site by erecting a small monument and plaque.

In 1816 the 1st Military Depot was moved to this site from its original location beside the Glenbrook Lagoon.

The military post was set up to protect travellers from being attacked by the Aborigines.

Source: *Places of Historic Interest on Lower Blue Mountains* published by the Springwood Historical Society from data provided by the Society's research officer, Allan Searle. 1977. Photograph by John Leary, OAM



PRIME MINISTERS CORRIDOR OF OAKS

The Norse legend that Thor sheltered from a thunderstorm under an oak tree has led to the belief that having an acorn on a window sill will prevent a house from being struck by lightning hence the popularity of window blind pulls decorated as acorns.

With most prime ministers at some stage in their career having to weather political thunderstorms, a corridor of oaks from which grows the acorn seems a fitting living memory for a prime minister.

There have been 26 Australian Prime Ministers since Federation and over the years an oak tree for each has been planted in Jackson Park on Sir Henry's Parade, Faulconbridge.

Joseph Jackson (1874-1961) represented the electoral district of Nepean in the NSW Legislative Assembly for 33 years being the Minister for Local Government for 8 months between 1932 and 1933.

He donated the land on which Jackson Park sits to the people of the Blue Mountains in 1933 for use as a public park.

At that time Jackson owned the former home of Sir Henry Parkes and was an ardent admirer of his.

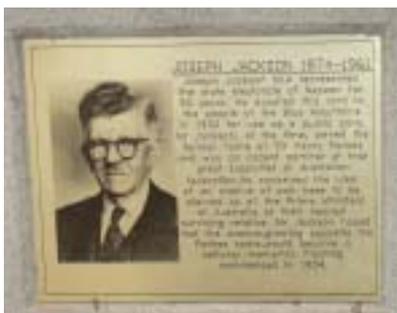
He conceived the idea of an avenue of oak trees to be planted by all the Prime Ministers of Australia or their nearest surviving relative.

He hoped that the avenue, growing opposite the Parkes home, would become a national memorial.

It was at Faulconbridge during the 1880s that Sir Henry Parkes, in the company of many of his parliamentary colleagues, was able to come to conclusions about the framework of the Australian Constitution.

Planting of the oak trees commenced in 1934.

Edmund Barton was appointed Prime Minister by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, in December 1900. In what is known



A plaque in the park recalls the desires of Joseph Jackson in donating the land.

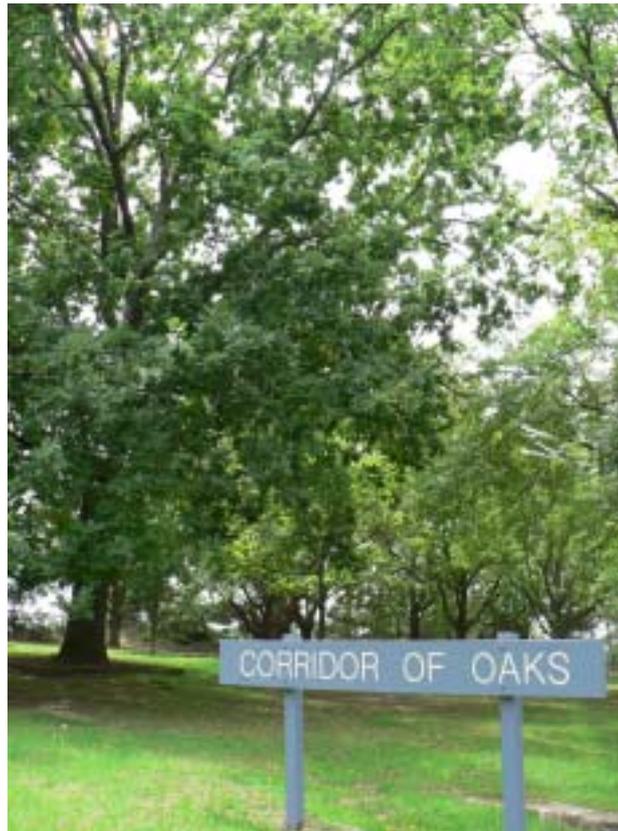
as the "Hopetoun Blunder", the Governor-General had originally asked the Premier of NSW, William Lyne to form a ministry. Lyne was unable to garner enough support, mainly because of his previous opposition to Federation.

Mr WM Hughes Prime Minister of Australia (1915-23) planting the 6th tree in the Corridor of Oaks was reported in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of August 19, 1935 which stated: "These trees will live when all whose name they symbolise are gone; and after we are gone will come another generation whose pleasure and duty it will be to serve this great Commonwealth and this

Acorn cure

In the 17th century, a juice extracted from acorns was administered to habitual drunkards to cure them of their condition or else to give them the strength to resist another bout of drinking.

Article researched and written by John Leary, OAM who also produced the photographs.



There are a number of varieties of oak trees planted in Jackson Park

great Empire as the men whose names are being written in the hearts and souls of these young oak trees have done.

"Australia will one day make pilgrimage to see these growing oaks and to do honour to the Father of our Federation, Sir Henry Parkes who sleeps almost in the shadows of these trees."

The plantings on the north row from east to west are for Keating, Fraser, McMahon, McEwan, Forde, Fadden, Menzies, Page, Lyons, Scullin, Bruce, Hughes and Howard. On the south row from east to west they are for Hawke, Whitlam, Gorton, Holt, Chifley, Curtin, Barton, Deakin, Watson, Reid, Fisher and Cook.



The plaque under Australia's first Prime Minister, Edmund Barton's oak tree.

Heritage locomotive's new home at Valley Heights Museum

The heritage 3214 locomotive built in 1892 has been moved to the NSW Rail Transport Heritage Museum at Valley Heights.

The 32 class locomotive with two items of rolling stock have been transferred from Thirlmere as part of the extensive exhibit relocation that has been taking place in conjunction with the redevelopment of the Thirlmere Rail Heritage Centre.

Accompanying the 3214 were carriages RBR 1049 and an EHO Brake Van. The 32 class locomotive and RBR Carriage were originally identified as exhibits which the museum would like to incorporate in the Valley Heights collection, as both have significance for the Blue Mountains.

Built by Beyer Peacock, the 32 class is an early express passenger locomotive.

There were 191 of these locomotives built. Two of this class were permanently based at Valley Heights between 1913 and 1957 to



perform shunting and to haul "The Chips" which at the time started from Valley Heights.

Today only four of this locomotive class 32 are preserved. Those being 3203 (RTM Thirlmere), 3214 (RTM – Valley Heights) 3237 (owned and operated by Lachlan Valley Railway at Cowra but currently stored at Eveleigh) and 3265 (recently fully rebuilt and restored, this locomotive is

operated by the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney but is stored at Thirlmere)

The RBR 1049 is a first class compartment car with buffet at one end. RBRs could seat 30 passengers and formed part of the composition of "The Fish". Extract from *The Depot Diary* newsletter of The Valley Heights Locomotive Heritage Museum. Photograph Andrew Coble.

Museum wins RailCorp's heritage awards

The Office of Rail Heritage has recognised the work of volunteers at the Valley Heights Loco Depot Heritage Museum.

The Retirees Group at Valley Heights has won the award in the category of Rail Heritage Conservation, Preservation, Restoration or Reconstruction for its work restoring the Roundhouse windows.



Col Burne with Elizabeth Crouch.
Photograph courtesy Office of Rail Heritage

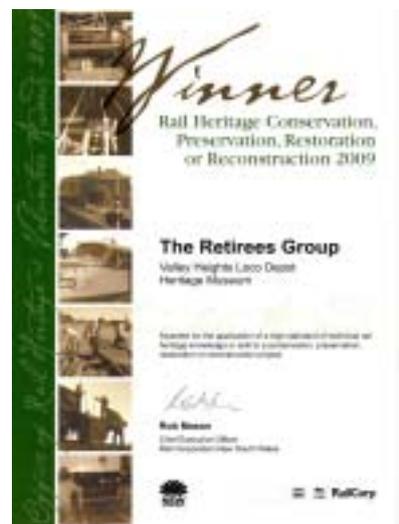
Col Burne represented the Retirees Group on behalf of the Group's leader Dave Torr at the awards presentation ceremony last year accepting the award from RailCorp chairperson, Elizabeth Crouch.

This is not the first time volunteers at Valley Heights have been recognised by RailCorp, with the Museum's president, Ted Mullett, receiving an award in the category



Painting the windows in the Roundhouse at the Valley Heights Heritage Loco Museum

of Leadership, Management or Organisation in the previous year.



The certificate presented to the Retirees Group

Conservation Volunteers Australia take on 2 projects at Valley Heights Museum

The NSW Rail Heritage Museum at Valley Heights last year benefited from the assistance of Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA) by employing them on two very different projects.

CVA is the same group that provided invaluable service in exterior painting at Woodford Academy early last year, saving the National Trust considerable funding and at the same time providing the volunteers from around Australia and overseas the opportunity of being exposed to heritage projects.

CVA has a strong association with heritage organisations in Victoria and only recently offered its services to community based projects in NSW.

With assistance from the Office of Rail Heritage, the Valley Heights Museum employed volunteers in the preparation and painting of the locomotive turntable while another team was engaged in sorting and cataloguing the Museum's library collection.

The turntable painting entailed working under the platform of the table and rubbing back the old blue paintwork on the table side to remove the loose paint and rust and then repainting.

Because of the size of the table walls the team spread out along the length of the table with each person concentrating on one section.

A spokesman for the Museum said, the team worked for a week and what was achieved saved the Museum resources. The work was undertaken during a week of extreme heat.

Starting in November 2009, CVA is providing six regular volunteers working two days a week for a six month period sorting and cataloguing the Museum's library collection.

A start had been made on the work by two Museum members Nick and Judith Hill, but unfortunately Nick has fallen ill and the work ceased.



Members of the CVA team hard at work on the turntable painting project. Photograph courtesy Peter Butler.

A database has been prepared by another member, Andrew Tester, and has been downloaded to the library's computer with a series of spreadsheets for each magazine title, books, plans, photographs and videos.

Crossing of Blue Mountains bicentenary commemoration

Blue Mountains City Council has advertised for expressions of interest from chambers of commerce and local community members to form part of the Blue Mountains Bicentenary of Crossing Organising Committee. Expressions of interest close on March 22.

The committee will be chaired by the mayor or his nominee. Also included in the committee will be 3 representatives from historical and heritage societies, and 1 representative from each of the Gundungurra, Darug and Wiradjuri communities.

Further information about the work of Conservation Volunteers Australia is available from John Leary, OAM at johnnnette@optusnet.com.au

The committee will develop and manage a program of events.

Historian Thomas Whitely lecture subject

Lyn Kelly has chosen, *Thomas Whitely a Blue Mountains historian* as the subject for a Blue Mountains Historical Society lecture at Hobby's Reach, on Saturday April 3.

Among Whitely's many collections are 2 volumes of newspaper articles on the exploration of the Blue Mountains for the period 1789-1813 in the State Library.

For more details contact John Low grizzlybear3au@hahoo.com

Mt Wilson Community Market Weekend

Saturday & Sunday 24- 25 April 2010

10.00am – 4.00pm

Mt Wilson Village Hall, The Avenue Mt Wilson
(off Bell's Line of Road)

Multiple vendors, great variety of goods, bric-a-brac, handmade items, books, old and new wares, jams, hot & cold food served all day, Devonshire teas.

Autumn colours at their peak, open gardens, Turkish Bath Museum, Chimney Cottage Heritage café, chestnut farms, rainforest walks, picnic areas.

Free entry, free parking. Enquiries: 4756 2063 or 9871 3661

JOURNEYS

By Shirley Evans

The Local Studies Collection of the Blue Mountains City Library housed in Braemar House, Springwood, has a wide variety of books relating to all things Blue Mountains, including the literature of Blue Mountains writers.

It also has an extensive pamphlet collection (called vertical files), Not included with the main library holdings, but on card systems within Braemar.

Shirley Evans, a one-time indexer of pamphlets for the Blue Mountains City Library Local Studies Collection has contributed this article which describes some of the stories and material to be found in the collection.

A recent acquisition is about to be added to the file titled, "Journeys".

The material in this file is fascinating



In the early days of the colony, after a way across the Blue Mountains had been discovered by the new settlers and Cox's Road had been built, our intrepid colonials set out to explore for themselves and often to make a new life in Bathurst and beyond.

Journeys has copies of journals including that of Governor Macquarie kept on his inaugural trip over the Blue Mountains and of Captain Henry Antill one of the officials who accompanied him.

There are also journals and reports of naturalists and scientists, letters and memoirs of an artist, an early photographer and some missionaries.

The ladies have their place in the collection too, mostly in the form of letters.

Mrs Sophia Stanger was travelling to Bathurst with her husband, Joseph, in search of work. They had five children including an infant, about three months old.¹ Her letter was addressed to "My Own Beloved Mother".

The indefatigable Mrs Elizabeth Hawkins whose husband was to work in Bathurst was accompanied by eight children and her mother and she was writing to her sister.

Another of the ladies, Louisa Anne Meredith, writer and botanist, was pregnant and going with her husband to visit his sheep property near Bathurst.

One of my favourites is the journal of Baron Field - his was a wonderful name for a colourful character. He was a judge in the Supreme Court of NSW from 1817 to 1824 and he included what he called *An Excursion Across the Blue Mountains* during his stay in the colony.

He spoke of "the eternal eucalyptus, with its white bark and its scanty tin-like foliage" and "the dark casuarina tall and exocarpus funeral [sic]", although he did deign to admire the beautiful flowers and shrubs - "the exquisite epacris, the curious grevillea, xanthorrhoea, the sceptre of Flora, Telopea the magnificent and thysanotis² the lovely."

And there are many more - a real treasure house of reading. Fascinating are some early examples of travel writing published in 1890s journals such as *The Illustrated Sydney News* and *Town and Country Journal*.

They not only promote the scenic beauty spots of the Blue Mountains, but give useful advice for accommodation on the journey.

Pictured is the arrival in Katoomba of five young Leeton women who were cycling from their home to Sydney. Also in the photograph are (left to right) Jack Maddock, reporter on *the Blue Mountain Times*, possibly Bill Coventry, Speedwell's agent in Katoomba, Harry Drake, reporter on the *Blue Mountains Times* and Jim Tyley, linotype operator and part-time reporter for the *Katoomba Daily*. The identity of the young boy is unknown. Image courtesy Blue Mountains Library Local Studies Collection.

They also provide a vehicle for the advertising of inns, guest houses and boarding schools.

Accommodation by this time, of course, was infinitely more comfortable than the sleazy inns available to the early travellers.

The new addition is a story of more recent origin and concerns five adventurous country girls, Alma and Joyce Eurell, Molly Dunn, Beryl Burns and Daisy Transton, aged about 21 to 23, who cycled from Leeton in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to Sydney in 1935.

Continued page 12

Journeys - journals from the earliest to 20th century crossings of the Blue Mountains

The previous year they had spent two months planning to cycle to Melbourne for the Centenary Celebrations and remarkably they accomplished this in four days, despite headwinds for part of the way.

Leeton is a pretty town designed by Walter Burley Griffin with a circular design of avenues and streets which were later mostly given names of trees. It is 585 kms from Sydney and in 1933 had a district population of 7,803 and a population of 5,351.

In 1935 the Letona Cannery was the largest industrial undertaking in the Leeton district and the greatest single employer. It became a fruitgrowers co-operative in 1935.

The cannery building covered 17.5 acres which included a building for canning and jam making. In 1932 over 500 women came for the season.

Our adventurous girls all worked at the cannery. They loved cycling, all had Speedwell bicycles and spent their holidays on these excursions. In 1935 they set out on Tuesday, September 17. Their departure was not described in the local newspaper, *The Murrumbidgee Irrigator* but in 1934 it was reported that co-workers lined the railway siding to cheer them on their way to Melbourne and there were also people along the Leeton streets to farewell them. I would think this happened again in 1935.

They made good time to Temora, arriving at tea time, despite Daisy feeling unwell all the way. On Wednesday she had completely recovered but they found the next leg, aiming for Cowra, difficult, plagued by bad roads and Mollie's bicycle suffering five punctures along the way.

The last one occurred at night and they were unable to mend it. They did not have a torch and vowed to bring one on their next journey. They walked in the darkness for three miles to Koorawatha, 10 miles from Cowra.

The next day they really pushed on over one hill after another, sometimes having to walk and reached Bathurst at midnight. Daisy and Alma went straight to bed but Mollie, Joyce and Beryl tucked into steak and eggs.

The next day they found the Great Western Highway "like a speedway with a billiard-table surface" and were able to spend the night in Lithgow, reaching Katoomba on Saturday at 11.30am. The Katoomba Speedwell agent, Bill Coventry, met them at the office of the *Katoomba Daily* and there the photograph on the previous page was taken.

It was said that a Speedwell agent met them at nearly every town on the route although present day family members believe their trip was not sponsored.

We know the five girls had packed their swimming costumes and planned to spend a month in Sydney, looking for a happy time on the surfing beaches. They told Katoomba journalists that the road to Melbourne was better but "the scenery could not be compared with what they had witnessed". We have no further information about their journey but we may yet acquire some and it can easily be added to the vertical file.

FOOTNOTES

¹ George Mackaness in *Fourteen Journeys Over the Blue Mountains of New South Wales* wrote that Sophia was travelling with triplets. It seems likely that he was misinterpreting something Sophia included in her letter to her mother where she referred to all the advice she received from interested onlookers. Some, she said, "were utterly astonished the young girl should have so many children, and especially three at birth!" John Low and I feel she was writing humorously to her mother. Sophia, at the time of the journey would have been 27 years old, she married Joseph in 1836 and they had a baby each year until 1841. The three youngest were very young for such a journey in the

winter and would have been very warmly swaddled against the cold making the casual observer believe they were all tiny babies.

² *Thysanotis* – fringed violet (Family Lilaceae)

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THE AUTHOR

Shirley Evans is a retired teacher/librarian in State Secondary Schools, one-time indexer of pamphlets for the Local Studies Collection of the Blue Mountains City Library, a member of the Blue Mountains Family History Society and foundation member of the Springwood Historians. Publications include *The Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919 in the Blue Mountains and Lithgow* and *An Early Springwood Family: Elizabeth and William Rayner*. She co-wrote *The Making of a Mountain Community: a Biographical Dictionary of the Springwood District* and *Remembrance: Springwood District Honor Roll 1914-1919*.



PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENTS: also Furnished Cottages, as shown in illustration, To Let, from £3 to £4 per week. (Including supply of water, fuel for gas stoves, with electric and bathroom.)
An advertisement in *The Illustrated Sydney News* 1889

Lachlan Macquarie's tomb in Scotland cared for by National Trust of Australia

Lachlan Macquarie was born on the Island of Ulva, off the west coast of Mull, Scotland in 1761. He would become one of the most recognisable characters of Colonial Australia and was later described as "The Father of Australia," thanks to his work as Governor of New South Wales from 1810-1821.

The American War of Independence (1775-83) prompted Macquarie, aged 16, to enroll in active military service with his father in 1775. By 1781 he was promoted to Lieutenant. This signaled the beginning of an impressive military career that would span over 30 years and see him achieve the rank of Major General.

His service not only earned him a small fortune but provided him with the opportunity to travel. He visited North America, Jamaica and Egypt before beginning a long period of association with India.

While in Bombay, he met and married Jane Jarvis, the heiress daughter of a former Chief Justice of Antigua. Sadly, three years into their marriage, Jane died of tuberculosis.

Jane's death resulted in Macquarie sinking into a deep depression that led him back to Mull where he met Elizabeth Campbell, who later became his second wife.

Married in 1807, Macquarie was offered the position of Governor of NSW by the British Crown and arrived in the Colony in 1809. In March 1814, Elizabeth gave birth to Lachlan Jr., heir to the Mull estate.

Macquarie took office in 1810 and set about improving the morale and the physical infrastructure of the Colony. The Governor and Elizabeth toured widely, forging strong relationships and establishing a positive, progressive tone that soon saw the creation of a civilised and stable society.

Ill health led Macquarie to tender his resignation three times during his term in office; his third offer was accepted and the family returned to Great Britain in 1822.



A tour of the continent followed and afterwards the family retreated to Mull. In 1824, sensing his death approaching, Lachlan put his affairs in order and chose a burial site on the Gruline Estate in Mull. He died on July 1, 1824.

For many years the mausoleum was sadly neglected. But in 1948, Lady Yarborough, the owner of a nearby estate, gifted the mausoleum site to the people of New South Wales.

Today, the tomb is preserved and protected by both The National Trust of Scotland and The National Trust of Australia (NSW).

In 1851 the Drummond family, a socially prominent family, built a final mausoleum on the site. Set in a grassed area surrounded by a circular stone wall with wrought iron gates, the Macquarie Mausoleum is a plain sandstone structure with two marble panels enclosing the entrance doorways.

It holds the remains of Governor Macquarie, wife Elizabeth, their son

Lachlan and their daughter Jane, who passed away in early infancy. There are two inscriptions on the tomb, the first and oldest is dedicated to Lachlan Macquarie

The epitaph was prepared by Elizabeth Macquarie, with assistance from the Reverend David Bell of Fifeshire. The text is based on a notice published by Lachlan Macquarie's old friend, Sir Charles Forbes, and on a sermon preached by the Reverend William Cowper at a memorial service held at St Philip's Church, Sydney on November 14, 1824. The gravestone was laid over Macquarie's resting place by Elizabeth c.1832. At a later date [c.1851] the mausoleum was erected over the burial site and the memorial stone fixed to the exterior of the south-eastern wall.

The second inscription, records the interment of Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie, and their two children Jane and Lachlan. This inscription dates from after 1845 and is mounted on the north-western face of the mausoleum.

This is the third in a series of articles to be published in **HERITAGE** this year as part of the commemoration of 200th anniversary of the year of Lachlan Macquarie's swearing in as the 5th governor of NSW

The series will acknowledge the significant contribution and achievements of Governor Macquarie and his wife Elizabeth during their 12 year tenure.

Source: Text for this article is by courtesy National Trust of Australia (NSW) <http://www.nsw.nationaltrust.org.au/properties/macquarie/>
Photograph courtesy Dr Peter Stanbury, OAM

Transport, Signal & Communications Museum developed at Kurrajong

By John Cooper

For many years the main stream railway enthusiast groups were very single minded in regards to railway preservation. The Australian Railway Historical Society for example was solely dedicated to the preservation of paper records.

Following the dieselisation program which commenced in the late 1950s when steam locomotives started to be withdrawn, poorly performing locomotives were the first to be retired.

When no effort was made to preserve a 58 class or 34 class locomotive, society members became irate, which led to the creation of the Rail Transport Museum. Now at least there was a society in NSW, interested in preserving our railway history.

The Railway Commissioner, Mr Neil McCusker at that time was of the view that locomotives sitting in parks were usually left and neglected and this reflected poorly on the railways.

He decided that the RTM could have almost anything they wanted under 'deed of gift' and all other items were to be destroyed.

Around 1974 I became involved in the proposal to create a steam tourist railway on the old Zig Zag formation east of Lithgow.

I was chairman of the Zig Zag Railway (ZZR) for almost 12 years and in that time a friend and I started collecting items we thought could be used in a museum there.

We believed that passengers needed something to keep them occupied while waiting on the next train.

But that wasn't to be as other the board members at that time considered ZZR was a tourist railway, not a museum!

It was at this time that I became aware of the lack of interest in preserving behind the scene items of the railways, such as the railway



Train control desk

refreshment rooms, signalling and all the ancillary items that made up the history of the working of the rail

Early in 1990 with the aid of a few friends who shared my views, we set up the Transport Signal & Communications Museum.

We leased the old railway electrical substation at Cabramatta in the beginning but as time went by, the property being located between two working lines caused too many problems and so I thought I'd start looking for somewhere else.

We had big visions back then; the museum would be housed in the substation with the entrance being the front of the Silver City Comet. Outside would be a typical train set up of the 1950s headed by a 44 class locomotive 4420.

In 1992, I looked for some property to shift the Museum to and found one at Kurrajong, our present site. With the relocation to Kurrajong, we found we lost a number of members who thought the move was not the right way to go.

The next challenge was to convince the Hawkesbury City Council to allow us to bring the carriages on site. We wore them down but we had to house the carriages

undercover and that is what we have today.

The museum has a large building, which houses most of the collection and also two carriages.

In the building there are displays of badge crockery, safe working items, such as diagrams, different types of frames out of signal boxes.

Of course clocks are a big part of the display as well as the pocket watches. A room is set aside for telecommunications as well as a ticketing display.

As time goes on it is hoped to set up rooms for each subject. The Christmas Day 2001 bushfires were a very bad time, with the TSCM losing a good part of its historical collection.

Looking back on what was lost; we realized we had saved the main building and four carriages.

We then made the decision we had to go on, so we concentrated our efforts on building better and more interesting displays in the main building.

Continued page 15

BLUE MOUNTAINS HERITAGE SITES LISTED

Some 800 heritage sight records in the Blue Mountains have now been placed online and are accessible to the public through the NSW Heritage Branch's website.

Late last year Blue Mountains City Council completed the task of computerising these records following continued pressure from BMACHO to have the records checked and digitalized using material provided to council by consultants some years ago.

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) or online database contains more than 20,000 heritage items on statutory lists in NSW.

This information is mainly provided by local councils and most records have basic identification information such as name, address and listings.

The SHI also includes items listed on the State Heritage Register.

Local councils play an important role in heritage management by identifying, assessing and managing heritage places and objects in a local area.

All councils are required to identify items of local heritage significance in a heritage schedule to the local

environmental plan. A local environmental plan (LEP) is a planning instrument that councils prepare under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

To access the complete listing, Google www.heritagensw.gov.au

When the NSW Heritage Office site opens the following procedure is suggested:

(1.) click on 'Listings',
(2.) click on 'Heritage Database'
(3.) insert 'Blue Mountains' under local government area, leaving the other rows blank. [If you put in 'LEP', no state-listed item will appear in Section 1.]

4.) click on 'search' on the bottom of the screen

(5.) then view Section 1. (the 26 items which are already State-listed) and Section 2. (the numerous local items identified in the Heritage Review awaiting Blue Mountains City Council listing on the LEP in this revised form: these include a fair number which have been assessed as of State significance, but have not yet been put forward for State Heritage Register listing).

Commenting on the long awaited listing, Dr Ian Jack who with his consultancy team was responsible for most of the research and text of the Blue Mountains City Council heritage listings, said, "the information available on the website includes the full statement of significance, description and history of each item.

**Associate
Professor
Ian Jack**



"The photographs, maps and plans which accompanied each item are still not available in this format.

"With the unfortunate exception of the images, the presentation is of outstanding utility and very user friendly, Dr Jack said.



Pictured above is Chimney Cottage at Mt Wilson and Woodford Academy, two of more than 800 listed heritage sites. Pictures by John Leary, OAM

Hands on displays at Kurrajong

Continued from page 14

A lot of displays are hands-on, and what better way to display something, than by demonstrating with a member of the public helping.

The aim for the future is to further develop the displays into working exhibits, with a large amount of history coming from the local Richmond / Kurrajong Branch line. This line was of course the state's first real branch line, and in 2014 will be celebrating its 150th anniversary.



Station master's display

Holy See's secrets revealed in letters from famous faces of history

A 13th century letter from Genghis Khan's grandson demanding homage from Pope Innocent IV is among a collection of documents from the Vatican's Secret Archives that has just been published for the first time.

The Holy See's archives contain scrolls, parchments and leather bound volumes with correspondence dating back more than 1000 years.

High-quality reproductions of 105 documents, 19 of which have never been seen before in public, have been published in a book.

The Vatican Secret Archives features a papal letter to Hitler, an entreaty to Rome written on birch bark by a tribe of North American Indians and a plea from Mary Queen of Scots.

In 1586 Mary, Queen of Scots wrote to Pope Sixtus V, a few months before she was beheaded for plotting against her cousin Queen Elizabeth I, pledging her eternal allegiance to Rome.

In a letter dated 1246 from Grand Khan Guyuk to Pope Innocent IV, Genghis Khan's grandson demands that the pontiff travel to central Asia

Mary, Queen of Scots from 1542 to 1567



in person – with all of his “kings” in tow “to pay service to us” as an act of “submission”, threatening that otherwise “you shall be our enemy”.

Another parchment letter by English peers to Pope Clement VII in 1530, calls for Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon to be annulled.

Although scholars have always had access to the archives since 1881, they remain closed to the public

BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS INC.

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E-mail: bmacho.heritage@gmail.com
Website: www.bluemountains.heritage.com

THE ORGANISATION Blue Mountains Association of Cultural Organisations Inc. (BMACHO) was established in April 2006 following a unanimous response to a proposal from Prof. Barrie Reynolds at the 2004 Blue Mountains Local History Conference which sought from Blue Mountains City Council the creation of a cultural heritage strategy for the city.

BMACHO in its constitution uses the definition: “Cultural heritage is all aspects of life of the peoples of the Blue Mountains which was later changed to cover Lithgow and the villages along the Bell's Line of Roads. It therefore involves the recording, preserving and interpreting of information in whatever form: documents, objects, recorded memories as well as buildings and sites.”

The objectives of the organisation are

- i. To raise public consciousness of the value of cultural heritage.
- ii. To encourage and assist cultural heritage activities of member organisations.
- iii. To initiate and support cultural heritage activities not already covered by member organisations.

One of the aims of BMACHO is to bring the various bodies into closer contact, to encourage them to work more closely together and to provide a combined voice on matters of importance within the heritage sector.

MEMBERSHIP The following organisations are members of BMACHO: Blue Mountains City Library, Blue Mountains Historical Society Inc, Blue Mountains Family History Society Inc., Blue Mountains Tourism Limited, Blue Mountains World Heritage Institute, Cudgegong Museums Group Inc, Friends of Everglades, Friends of Norman Lindsay Gallery, Glenbrook & District Historical Society Inc, Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society Inc, Lillianfels Blue Mountains Resort, Lithgow Mining Museum Inc, Lithgow Regional Library – Local Studies, Lithgow Small Arms Factory Museum Inc, Mid-Mountains Historical Society Inc, Mid Western Regional Council Library, Mt Tomah Botanic Gardens, Mt Victoria and District Historical Society Inc, Mt Wilson and Mt Irvine History Society Inc (including Turkish Bath Museum), Mudgee Historical Society Inc, Mudgee Regional Library, National Trust of Australia (NSW) - Blue Mountains Branch (including Woodford Academy), National Trust of Australia (NSW) - Lithgow Branch, Scenic World – Blue Mountains Limited, Springwood & District Historical Society Inc., Springwood Historians inc, Transport Signal and Communication Museum Inc., Two Centuries of Elegance, Valley Heights Locomotive Depot and Museum, Zig Zag Railway Co-op Ltd. The following are individual members: Wendy Carlson, Ray Christison, Ms Pamela Hubert, Associate Professor Ian Jack, Joan Kent, John Leary OAM, John Low, Professor Barrie Reynolds, and Dr Peter Stanbury OAM.

COMMITTEE The committee for 2009-10 is: John Leary, (president) Ian Jack (vice president), Barrie Reynolds (secretary), Kathie McMahon-Nolf (treasurer), Jean Arthur, Ray Christison, Lyn Fowler, Doug Knowles, and Dick Morony (public officer), Peter Stanbury.

AUDITOR: Sue McMahon, B Comm CPA

AFFILIATIONS BMACHO is a member of the Royal Australian Historical Society Inc.

HERITAGE is BMACHO's official newsletter.