

Heritage

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Gold Mining Water Race, Windeyer NSW

I came across this amazing piece of walling in a project I was working on at Windeyer, NSW, some years ago. Windeyer is some 37km south west of Mudgee, in the middle of the original Wellington Goldfields area. The site lies on private land within the Meroo Creek valley. The wall is the Chinese Gold Mining Water Race on the north side of the Meroo Creek, surrounded by its associated goldfield diggings, and is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.

Gold was found in the farming district of Windeyer and Hargraves towards the end of 1851, when the area changed dramatically. The Meroo Creek to the east of Hargraves was extensively worked from 1850 to 1900, and then again in the 1930s. Gold was found along most of its course. The famous "Maitland Bar" nugget was found here in 1887. From 1852 to

1862, as well as numerous Chinese tent villages, there were six main settlements (tent towns) established in the Windeyer area - Deep Crossing, Richardson's Point, Pure Point, Devil's Hole, Married Mans and Spicer's Crossing, and were located on the Meroo Creek and its tributaries. Richardson's Point was renamed Windeyer in 1859, and was sometimes known as 'Keppie's Town", after a local inn keeper. The Meroo was one of the richest gold-bearing streams ever discovered, and resulted in the Meroo area being one of the largest and most productive goldfields in NSW. Clarkes Creek (Devil's Hole) and Long Creek (Pure Point) were large alluvial areas around Windeyer. The Eaglehawk mine was located at Clarkes Creek and was still operating as a working reef in 1989.



The Chinese diggers made their way to the Windeyer area within a couple of years of the discovery of gold. Although the tensions between the Europeans and the Chinese were strained and resulted in riots in 1854, the Chinese were known to have been hard workers. Most of them were alluvial miners living in tent villages and humpies along the creeks. The Chinese have been credited with the construction of the first water races built in the area, although it is known that others were constructed by the Europeans, once they learnt the technique.

At the settlement of Deep Crossing the State listed Gold Mining Water Race was constructed around 1855-65 by a party of 12 Chinese diggers, north of the Meroo Creek. The Race is still evident today and is remarkably intact, and includes an abandoned diggings area. In the vicinity of the wall and to the south of the Meroo Creek at Deep Crossing are the remains of two other gold diggings areas, characterized by mullock heaps along draining lines which flow from the south into the Creek, and the remains of dwellings and gardens. The un-named creek which runs to the south through the settlement area also features a water race, although not as spectacular at the other.



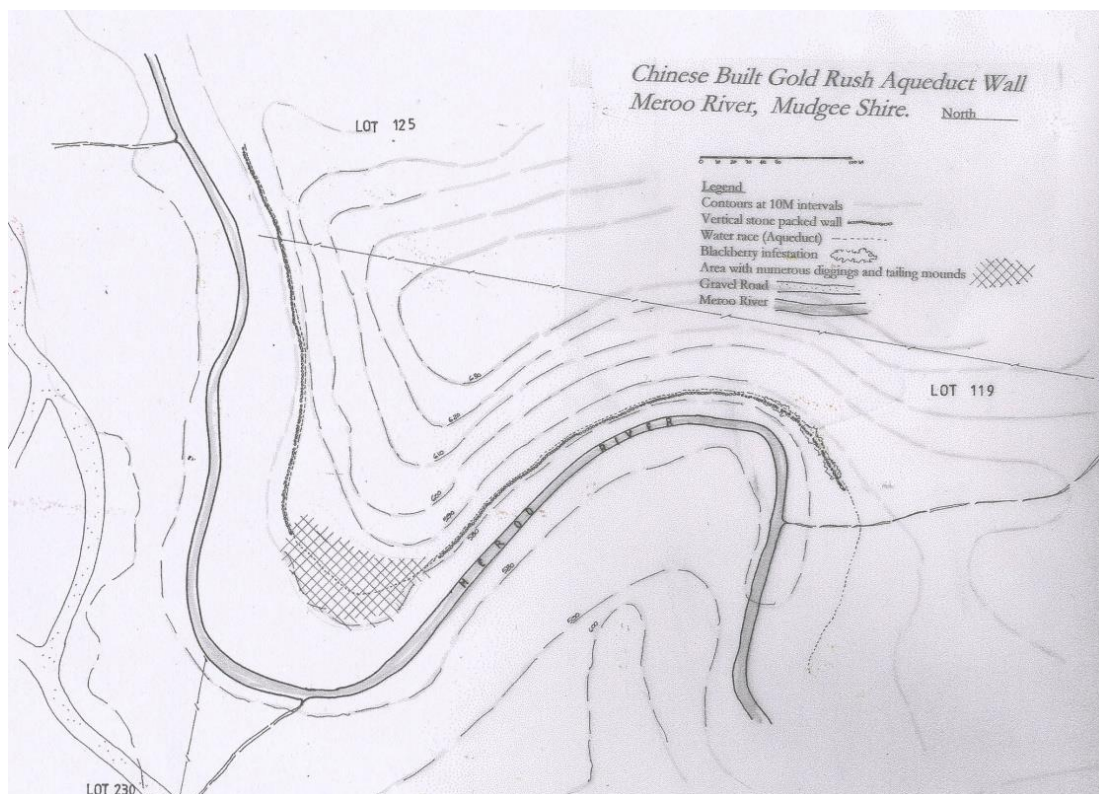
The State listed Water Race is a dry stone wall which follows the Meroo Creek for about 350m and ranges in height from a few stones to 3.6m, with much of it being over 1.8m high. Landslip has disturbed the wall in some places and blackberry infestation covers the wall in places. The wall was constructed as a water race which directed water through uphill diggings from a higher water supply, to enable washing of gravel to expose the alluvial gold. Elsewhere in the area races were channels dug around a hill, and sometimes the race was constructed of timber.

This Race comprises impressive stone walls interspersed with a continuous channel race dug into the hillside. The diggings area on the river bend is evidenced today by numerous deep round hole diggings, the remains of a possible dwelling, small retaining walls and mounds of tailings.

There are also considerable additional constructions associated with this site, a second wall in the central section, diggings across the Creek, and the upper reaches of the Race where the water was dammed and redirected from the Creek.

The conservation of the site in such pristine condition would appear to be linked to its isolated location, and a lack of development in the area which might affect its stability and integrity.

Patsy Moppett



**Map courtesy of Barbara Hickson*



Food for thought Editor's note

With all current attention focused on the crossing of the Blue Mountains and the opening up of the NSW colony to the west, some thought should be spared for those who made it happen.

Over recent months I have taken the opportunity to avail myself of publications, many quite recent, which between them set out a quite definitive account of this time in Australia's history.

This investigation could have taken me back to the Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese sailors who frequented the waters around Terra Australis in the days before its coasts were accurately mapped in full by Matthew Flinders. However, to concentrate on those who had the most marked impact upon who and what Australia is today it was practical to commence with James Cook and the great race to settle this vast unknown southern land.

I have listed these resources below for those contemplating the same reading odyssey, although I am sure there are many other publications out there which could supplement the information provided by my selected texts.

Something to remember about each of these men is that the times they spent exploring the southern seas were not the complete story of their lives as we read in our early social studies and modern history books. Each had private lives, wives, families and places they called home. To read about the greater persona of each, places a human touch and a perspective to their lives which we have not been previously subjected to.

Captain James Cook was a British explorer, navigator, cartographer and captain in the Royal Navy. Born in 1728, he joined the Royal Navy in 1755. Prior to that he worked for his farm manager father, and was then apprenticed to a grocer/haberdasher. In 1747 he was apprenticed to the merchant navy for three years. He married Elizabeth Batts in 1762 and they had six children. He finalized his master's examinations in 1757 and then became master on a succession of vessels. He undertook a considerable amount of mapping and exploration along the Canadian coastline and then commenced the first of his three voyages of exploration in the Pacific, which have been documented. He was killed in Hawaii on the third voyage in 1779. Rob Mundle explains how his legacy related to scientific and geological knowledge which greatly influenced his successors.

William Bligh was an officer of the British Royal Navy and a colonial administrator. He was born in 1754. He was signed to the Royal Navy at the tender age of seven, supposedly to gain experience at sea. At 16 he became an able seaman. Six years later he was selected by Captain James Cook as a sailing master and accompanied Cook on his third and final journey of exploration. Following Cook's death he returned to England. He married Elizabeth Betham in 1781, and they had six children. He rose to the position of Captain by 1783, and in 1787 he became commander of the *Bounty*. Eventually he rose to the rank of Vice Admiral. On the *Bounty* his task was to collect breadfruit trees from Tahiti. In 1789 the ship left Tahiti and it was following this that the renowned mutiny occurred. Opinions are divided as to why the mutiny occurred. Following his acquittal on the loss of the *Bounty* in 1790, Bligh then undertook a further breadfruit voyage, and then became Governor of NSW in 1806. His confrontational administration led him into trouble again, resulting in the Rum

Rebellion and Bligh's removal from government. His concern was for the less wealthy colonists' rights and many children of the time were named after him. Bligh rose to become Vice Admiral of the blue and died in London in 1817. The significance of his part in the development of the colony relates to his concern for the less affluent newer colonists in the face of the influential and wealthy landowners of the time, who eventually brought about his removal from office.



Cook



Bligh



Flinders



Baudin

As late as 1802 a full survey of the Australian coast had still not taken place. But more than just the British government was looking to solve the puzzle. In that year a chance meeting in the southern ocean occurred between two explorers, the Englishman Matthew Flinders and the Frenchman Nicholas Baudin. Each had been sent by their respective governments to explore the uncharted coast of the great south land, and establish connectivity between the chartered east and west coasts.

Mathew Flinders was born in 1774 and was induced to go to sea at 15 from reading "*Robinson Crusoe*"! Progressing through the Royal Navy he joined Bligh's second expedition, and first came to NSW in 1795. He was a first class navigator and cartographer, and rose to lieutenant by 1798. In 1801 he married Ann Chappelle. They had one child, Anne. In the *Investigator*, Flinders explored the Australian coast over several journeys. The Napoleonic wars saw him imprisoned for a time at Mauritius, but returned to England to prepare the document *A Voyage to Terra Australis* and an atlas of maps. Flinders died a day after the book and maps were published in 1814. He is credited with first applying the name "Australia" specifically to the main continent and this was taken up by Lachlan Macquarie, recommending it be the name for the new country in 1817. This was officially adopted by the British Admiralty in 1824. Flinders was never one for naming features after himself, but has been honoured on numerous occasions and by many place names and memorials across the country since his death.

Nicolas Baudin was born a commoner in 1754 in France. He joined the merchant navy at the age of 15, and was an explorer, cartographer, naturalist and hydrographer. In 1800 he was sent to undertake the exploration of the Australian coastline, and devoted his life to the sea and exploration, and the discovery of many facets of the natural world. It does not appear that he married, and he died in obscurity 1803 of tuberculosis. Many place names, particularly along the South Australian and Victorian coasts have French names, attributed to Baudin's explorations.

Arthur Phillip's time in association with Australia and the colony really only covered some 4-5 years of his life! Yet Michael Pembroke's book informs us that he was a gentleman farmer, a mercenary, a ship's captain and a secret agent, a pioneer and a philosopher, a commander and a governor, a social gentleman and an inspector. He married twice, to wealthy widows, and bore no children. He survived a stroke to go and lead a normal life in his later years. When the British government wanted a job well done, they looked to Philip, who undertook

his tasks with precision and accuracy and fairness. Born in 1738, and following the death of his father, Phillip was enrolled in a free school for the sons of indigent seafarers, and subsequently joined a whaling vessel in 1754. He progressed from naval servant at the age of 14 to Admiral of the blue in 1814. Landing the First Fleet at Botany Bay and the subsequent settlement in Sydney Cove was a task perfectly suited to this intelligent and persistent character. *Pembroke* follows the story of political intrigue, eighteenth century sailing ships, and the race for economic and geographic advancement in the new world. He also relates the final years when Phillip's passion for the sea was still there, but the navy had no place for him, preferring to employ younger seamen and captains. He was confined to land services, which he still carried out with the same precision for which he had previously been known. Phillip's story is amazing, and covers every corner of the globe, but primarily for Australians he was the Father of Australia and our first leader.



Tench



Phillip



Macquarie

Watkin Tench was there with Phillip in the First Fleet. He was born in England in 1758, and joined the navy at age 17. He fought in the American War of Independence, becoming a lieutenant at the age of 19. He joined Phillip, volunteering to join the Fleet in 1786, and offering to remain in the colony for several years. He married in 1792 to Anna Maria Sargent. The two had no children of their own, but "adopted" several nieces and nephews when they were orphaned in 1821. He died in 1833 at the rank of lieutenant general. His assistance to Phillip in the colony related to exploration of the Cumberland Plain, and discovery of numerous geographical features of the outer lying reaches of the colony, including the Nepean River. He explored Botany Bay and Parramatta and developed a particular knowledge of the Eora and their customs, defending those who became his friends against those who would do them wrong.

Lachlan Macquarie was the governor of NSW for 12 years, following the departure of William Bligh. He was born in Scotland in 1761, joining a regiment in 1777. He travelled to North America and to India, Egypt, Jamaica and Antigua. In 1793 he married Jane Jarvis, who died of tuberculosis three years later. In 1807 he married Elizabeth Campbell. In 1810 he became the Governor of NSW and his son Lachlan was born in 1814. Macquarie managed the colony with a fair hand, coping with famine and drought, discipline and political strife. Under his direction the colony was opened up to the west, south and north, and significant infrastructure and building works constructed. He refused to give in to the odds stacked against him, governing fairly and openly, dealing with the indigenous people and the convicts, the marines and the free settlers. In their publication, Dillon & Butler portray the personal history as well as the story of the settlement, as an absorbing tale of aspirations fulfilled followed by a devastating fall from grace.

I urge readers to source these texts for a greater insight into our forefathers, a greater feeling for the sacrifices they made in their personal lives, how they have contributed to make our nation strong, and why we have a unique view of the world compared to other British colonies, whose sole purpose was to become a dumping ground for the unwanted in British society. New South Wales was always meant to be a place of rehabilitation rather

than punishment, and though things were not always plain sailing, so to speak, Australia has developed from a very rare blend of social cultures and ideals.

Patsy Moppett

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Obituary - John Kenneth Leary OAM (1/09/1934 – 10/7/2014)

Most obituary writers probably find the task of doing justice to the life-time achievements of the departed a daunting task, but trying to distil the full life of John Kenneth Leary OAM, is a particularly challenging task, for his life was one of more than 70 years of community service. John Kenneth Leary OAM passed away unexpectedly just 7 weeks short of his 80th birthday, in Westmead Private Hospital following complications from melanoma surgery on the 10th July 2014.

John was born in Chatswood and spent his early childhood days living in various suburbs on Sydney's North Shore and attended primary school at Warrawee, East Lindfield and Roseville Public Schools with a short stint on a sheep station located near Brewarrina in outback NSW. While at East Lindfield Public School one of his school friends invited him to join the cubs and this was the start of an involvement with scouting which extended into his early adult life, and as John would often say had much to do with the formation of his character and his love of nature and the Australian bushland.

He progressed through cubs, scouts, senior scouts and rovers with 1st Lindfield Scout Group gaining the distinction of becoming a Queen's Scout in 1952.

In later years, John recalled the many experiences he had bushwalking particularly in the Blue Mountains - canoeing, camping, skiing, and underground caving with his young friends in the Scouting movement. His time with cubs was also the beginning of his long involvement with community volunteering when his mother first dragged him and other 1st Lindfield Cubs down to the Red Cross Services Canteen on Saturdays in the early 1940s during World War 2. They helped serve tea and ran messages for the airmen stationed at Bradfield.

John's family moved to a small farm at Moorebank in 1947, and John went on to Parramatta Intermediate High School where he completed his intermediate certificate at the age of 15, after which he left school to take up his first employment with "*The Sun*", first as a copy boy and later as a cadet journalist. This was the beginning of his long career in newspapers as a journalist, editor and publisher and then in public relations.

John was called up for National Service Training in 1953 and enlisted in the 13 National Service Training Battalion. On the completion of his 3 months full-time training he was transferred to the 17/18 Infantry Battalion, The North Shore Regiment, and continued to participate as a volunteer until the 1960s in the Citizens Military Reserve (CMF), where

he ultimately attained the rank of Captain. It is one of Nanette and John's prized memories that their wedding in 1957 was a full military one complete with the bridal party leaving the church through an arch of crossed swords carried by a guard of honour of John's fellow officers. Some 50 years later as a member of the Association of 17th Infantry Battalions, John took on the role of editor of the association's newsletter "*Stand Easy*" which he continued to edit until recently.

John and Nanette Leary established a newspaper, "*Forest Facts*" in 1960 and a small publishing company in Forestville. In 1968 John accepted the position of managing editor of "*The Gilgandra Weekly*" in central New South Wales revitalising this newspaper, before he moved to Bowral and Moss Vale to take on the position as managing editor of the "*Berrima District Post*" in 1973. Under John's editorship the newspaper greatly expanded in size and circulation through the Southern Highlands, and went from a bi-weekly to a tri-weekly paper.

In 1975 John had a change in career direction becoming the Public Relations Manager for Campbelltown City Council, and was adviser to a number of mayors. The position also involved John as executive director of one of Australia's largest festivals, Campbelltown City Festival of Fisher's Ghost, and a wide range of general public relations activities including organising the Centenary of Local Government in Campbelltown celebrations in 1984 and the Australian Bi-Centennial celebration in Campbelltown in 1988.

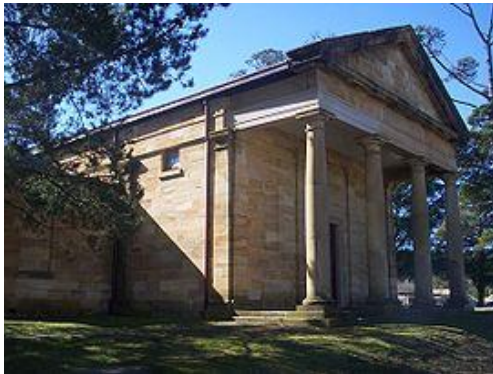
After almost 15 years in this position he accepted a position as public relations manager, Warringah Shire Council for almost 3 years. During the last years of his working life he was NSW President of the Local Government Public Relations Association. His last full-time paid employment was as public relations manager for the Australia – Japan Society.

John was always driven to participate in the communities where he resided, throughout his life he continued again and again to volunteer, being involved over his life-time in too many community organisations to list every one but here are a few of them. In Forestville, John was an active member of the Forestville Chamber of Commerce and the Lion's Club as well as being involved with Forestville Primary School Parents & Citizens Group (later continuing involvement in P & Cs of his children's other schools throughout their childhood), and managing the Forestville Gumnuts Soccer team (of which his eldest son Richard was a member).

In the 1960s John was also editor of "*Scouting in NSW*" an adult leaders' magazine published by the NSW Branch of the Scout Association of Australia. Along with his long time friend Graeme Mitchell he published many training manuals for outdoor activities and these were circulated within the Scouting movement. John was also one of the longest serving Justice of the Peace in NSW having served for more than 54 years.

Soon after arriving in Gilgandra, John was urged to stand for election to Gilgandra Shire Council and was elected in 1969; then at his first meeting as a councillor was elected as Deputy Shire President. He was on a number of committees and was the inaugural representative for Gilgandra on the Orana Regional Council. In Gilgandra he joined the Rotary Club an organisation he continued to be involved with in Bowral, and served as President of the Rotary Club in Gilgandra for several years.

John's interest in Australian history also emerged at this time, being actively involved with the preservation of Berrima Court House, being appointed to the inaugural Berrima Court House Trust in the 1970s.



Berrima Court House



Fishers Ghost Bridge, Campbelltown 1950s

During most of the period John was in Campbelltown, he was closely involved in the Campbelltown City Show Society in which he served as secretary, 1976-1979; president, 1979-1998 and was elected as patron in 1998. With 19 years as president, he was the second longest serving president in the 100 year history of the society.

For the society's centenary in 1998, John with the help of Nanette, researched and wrote, "*....And the show goes on. The 100-year history of Campbelltown Show*". He was awarded life membership of the Campbelltown City Show Society in 1984. John took a great interest in the show movement throughout NSW, and from 1975 to 2005 was Campbelltown delegate to the South Coast and Tablelands Show Societies Inc. being made a life member of that body in September 2004. He served as secretary of this group from 1994-2004 and was a councillor of the Agricultural Societies Council of NSW from 1999 to 2005. He was a steward with Royal Agricultural Society of NSW assisting in judging of junior competition at the Royal Sydney Easter Show for a number of years.

As the result of a delegation to Koshigaya involving Campbelltown City Council in which John was involved, the Campbelltown-Koshigaya Sister Cities Association was established in 1984. John became secretary of Campbelltown-Koshigaya Sister Cities Association and went on to be president from 1993 to 1998. During this period he and Nanette travelled to Japan on many occasions and were involved in many exchanges between the two cities and developed a number of life-time friendships which have continued through the next two generations of the Leary family. During this time the Leary family hosted many Japanese visitors including some of the heritage tradesmen who constructed a 16th century design of a Japanese tea house in Campbelltown; a gift of the people of Koshigaya to the people of Campbelltown for Australia's Bicentennial.



Koshigaya Park, Campbelltown

John's involvement in this project was one of two major exchanges between the two cities that he was immensely proud of. The second was the sending of a collection of captive bred Australian birds and animals to Koshigaya as a gift from the people of Campbelltown. This second project took almost 7 years from conception to implementation, and John and Nanette accompanied by a delegation from the sister cities association and Campbelltown City Council took the first consignment to Japan in August, 1995 to the specially built aviary (one of the largest in the world) at Oyoshi Zoo which is called in Koshigaya the "Campbelltown Forest of Wild Birds". In November 1999 when a delegation of Koshigaya residents led by Mayor Itagawa visited Australia, John was honoured with an International Friendship Appreciation Award. The citation read: *"Presented to John Leary for many years as president of the Campbelltown-Koshigaya Sister Cities Association, the people of Koshigaya present you with this International Friendship Award for your contribution to the development of the sister cities relationship with Koshigaya and your distinguished services for the promotion of friendship between Campbelltown and Koshigaya"*.

John's involvement in community organisations in Campbelltown were many and varied, and were recognised by being made Patron of such groups as the Campbelltown Theatre Group, Macarthur Police Citizens Club, and Campbelltown Bonsai Club. In 1998, John's contributions to the Campbelltown community were recognised when he was honoured as Campbelltown citizen of the year.



Woodford Academy



Charles Darwin Walk-the bushland John loved

In 1999, John and Nanette moved to the home they built in Woodford, surrounded by the bush that they both loved. Since their supposed retirement to the Blue Mountains, John's interest in heritage and in things historical has been at the forefront of his volunteerism. John and Nanette became involved in the National Trust's Friends of Woodford Academy, and John served as the Chairman of Friends of Woodford Academy from 2004 – 2008. He was awarded the National Trust's Voluntary Service Award in 2007 in recognition of his work for the Trust. In 2006 John also received a NSW Government Heritage Award recognising "an outstanding contribution to heritage conservation in NSW" dating back from 2006 to the 1970s.

John was invested with the honour of the Order of Australia Medal (OAM) by the Governor of NSW in 2003, in recognition of significant service to the community of Campbelltown, particularly for his service as president of Campbelltown City Show Society and as president of Campbelltown-Koshigaya Sister Cities Association. In 2006 he was invited to become the inaugural president of the Blue Mountains Association of Cultural Organisations (BMACHO) and has served as president for most of the years since then, until his recent passing. John edited the BMACHO newsletter "*Heritage*" and published 32 editions of that newsletter between 2009 and May this year. He had half completed the 33rd edition which he had hoped to finalise when he came out of hospital in June. Alas he never came home. John also served as a member of the Blue

Mountains City Council Heritage Advisory Committee until he passed away.

John was passionate about protection of our natural and cultural heritage, and will be remembered for the energy and enthusiasm he brought to the many community organisations that he has been involved with. John was a consummate speaker, and respected for his organisational skills and his ability to distil problems into practical solutions.

He will be missed by his large network of friends and his close-knit extended family. John is survived by his wife of 57 years Nanette, children Richard, Tanya and David and their partners, grandchildren Matthew and Erin, and great grandson Jasper. *Leary Family*

The Technical Side

Heritage Listing

Heritage listing is one of the methods used to help conserve places of historical significance for future generations. Generally the significance of the place is assessed through a number of state determined themes or criteria eg. aesthetic, architectural, social, industrial, settlement and so on.

There are a number of 'heritage lists' and the most commonly known ones are:

- **Local Listing.** This is where the heritage place will appear on a list drawn up by the local council and the community and be part of their LEP (Local Environmental Plan). These items are significant to the local area;



Local – Cottage at Blackheath



State – Blackheath Railway Station Group

- **State listing:** This is a list of important items which are significant to the State which is maintained by the NSW Heritage Office. There are only a few local places that are of State significance in comparison to the local list.
- **National and World Listing:** These properties are listed as being significant to the whole of Australia or significant to an even wider community across the world.



*World Listing - Cockatoo Island, NSW
Photograph by Jenelle McMahon 2006*



National Trust – Everglades House and Garden

- **National Trust Listing.** This is a list drawn up by the National Trust. It **does not have any 'statutory' rules or obligations** and is generally a listing of prestige and significance.

In addition, the local council, the community and/or the NSW Heritage Council may wish to create a heritage conservation area (HCA) about a precinct which incorporates a cluster of heritage places, or an area of significant heritage eg. the Great North Road, or a town square area. Items within that HCA may also be listed separately.

Generally there can be both benefits and drawbacks to being on a list. Usually the benefits outweigh the drawbacks. At a State, National or World Listing level, certain limitations will apply to the use and/or adaptive reuse of the heritage place. Local listing however, will have few limitations, but will have a number of optional opportunities for assistance in the redevelopment process.

Benefits: The council, with funding assistance from the NSW Heritage Office, may offer incentives to owners of heritage places when they are on the local list. The council is not obliged to offer these services, but if they do it may include:

- Rate rebates;
- A local heritage fund that can provide small capital grant for work to be carried out on a heritage place, on a \$ for \$ basis;
- Free advice from a local heritage adviser and/or architect when you want to alter or extend your place, or apply for funding, or obtain advice on colours, materials etc. or how to best preserve your building.

When a place is individually listed or is within a HCA and development is proposed, council would give consideration to any work on the property or on adjacent properties to minimize any visual or other adverse impact on the heritage place.

With places that are listed in commercial areas, council's officers can usually be more flexible and generous about what uses and requirements apply in that case, including more flexible application of the Building Code of Australia (BCA). Of note here is the use of advice from the NSW Heritage Council's Fire, Access & Services Advisory Panel.

The NSW government and some local councils also offer limited tax incentives where owners of heritage items want to carry out conservation work.

The prestige of owning a historically significant place can lead to increases in property

value and also assist in the sale of property.

What listing does not mean..... there are many other myths as to what local listing means, but many of these are inaccurate or mis-leading. People have different experiences and expectations. Some are very positive and others are not, as heritage appreciation can be a very subjective matter.

It is important to know that:

- Local listing is not compulsory;
- Listing is a way to highlight the community heritage value of the place or item;
- Demolition of any structure, listed or not listed, usually requires the consent of the local council;
- Sometimes demolishing part of a place will improve its significance. It is common for Council to agree to demolishing those parts of a place that are of poor construction (eg a lean-to on the back of a house) or parts that are unstable, visually intrusive or inappropriate;
- Kitchens and bathrooms can be updated. Council encourages people to have healthy modern facilities;
- Internal alterations or changes are usually subject to normal council and BCA controls;
- Commercial development and some adaptive reuse will require attention to fire safety and disabled access under the BCA;
- Listing a place does not give any one else the right to access that place. Access still requires the owner's consent;
- Owners of local heritage items are encouraged, but not obliged, to carry out normal repairs or maintenance for ongoing care. There is sometimes no need to 'get permission' to carry out such work (it may be exempt). However, free advice is available if required from council;
- If the listed place is a ruin, there is no requirement to reconstruct, repair or maintain it. It is accepted that it remains a ruin, unless the owner chooses to act, or unless it becomes a public health and safety risk, and the place is able to deteriorate gracefully!

Should you wish to know more about any of the above, and how your particular place fits in to the listing process, you can meet with your council's heritage adviser, at your site or at council's offices, and he/she can be contacted for this advice through council.

Patsy Moppett

Note: Many aspects of heritage and listing can be researched on the NSW Dept of Environment and Heritage website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Adelong Falls Gold Mine Ruins

Nestled on the bank of the Adelong Creek, Adelong, near Tumut in NSW, is a town of some 900 residents. The main street is classified by the National Heritage Trust of Australia (NSW) with some buildings dating back to the gold rush. Adelong is the town that services the nearby heritage listed site, Adelong Falls Gold Mill Ruins. Located in a spectacular gorge in the centre of the Adelong Falls reserve are the extraordinary and unique stone ruins of the Reefer quartz crushing mill, which processed the ore mined in the surrounding hills to extract gold. Crushing mills were set up along the creek using the water to power the machinery. The Reefer was the last and most innovative.



The name 'Adelong', is believed to be derived from the local Aboriginal dialect and meaning 'along the way', and was said to have been adopted from Adelong Station which stretched from Tumbalong on the Hume Highway to Batlow.

Gold was originally found at Upper Adelong at Wondalga in 1852, with alluvial mining along the Adelong Creek. A gold field was declared in 1855. The township of Adelong came alive when reef gold was discovered in large quantities by Wilham Williams on Charcoal Hill in 1857 overlooking the town. Dredging and hydrosluicing of alluvial gold was undertaken on a grand scale between Grahamstown and Shepherdstown on the Adelong Creek below the Adelong Falls.



The discovery opened up many veins of hidden wealth and by the time the reefer ore mill ceased operation in 1916, the Adelong Creek and the hillsides had yielded over 25 tonnes of reef and alluvial gold, worth in excess of \$300 million by today's standards. Further down the creek at Grahamstown another 25 tonnes of gold was recorded. The amounts of gold won prior to 1875 were not recorded, nor were the winnings from small operators or the gold that left in the pockets of miners and merchants. Unrecorded amounts of gold were sent home by the Chinese or made into jewellery or crossed the border to Victoria, where gold brought a higher price. It is estimated that an additional 50% more gold was won from the Adelong Gold Field.

Adelong's population was estimated to be around 5,000 during the boom time, with many prospectors coming and going in search of the elusive ore.

Today the mine site and the reserve constitute a 60ha classroom that provides an opportunity for all to learn the history of the Adelong gold field and explore the ruins and the surrounding environment.



Visitor facilities include a viewing platform, coach parking, picnic shelters, disability access to the platform, toilets and fresh drinking water. An ongoing education program is run from the site by the Riverina Environmental Education Centre, in conjunction with the Adelong Alive Museum, Tumut Shire Council and the Falls site conservation co-ordinator Louise Halsey.

The site has seen enormous amounts of restoration work in recent years by the site volunteers and donations to assist their work are always welcome.

For further details contact Louise on louise.halsey@bigpond.com, or the Museum on 02 6946 2417, 02 6946 2254.

RAHS Tour of Norfolk Island

A group of 26 people visited Norfolk Island 26 September to 3 October 2014 to learn about the three settlements, firstly the Polynesians, secondly the Penal Settlement and thirdly the relocation of the descendants of the mutineers from the *Bounty* and their Tahitian wives, from Pitcairn Island.



Day 1: On the first afternoon the group were “introduced” to the history of Norfolk Island with a courtroom drama written by Peter Clarke and produced by The Norfolk Island Museum, *The Trial of The Fifteen*. In just one hour we learnt more about the history than we imagined. The “Clerk of Court” bid us rise as the “Magistrate” entered and from out of Norfolk Island’s tumultuous past emerged fifteen separate characters, who for better or worse, shaped the history of the Island. One after another, these diverse protagonists build up a sweeping view of the history, from Norfolk’s volcanic birth three million years ago to the arrival of the descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers.

Day 2: In the morning we head off on a bus for an orientation tour of the Island. We briefly visited historic Kingston, Cascade, St Barnabas Melanesian Chapel, to name a few, and we learned about the laws and lifestyle of the Island people. We visited scenic locations, with full commentary, from Max of Pine Tree Tours. We visited the garden of an historic island home built by Fletcher Quintal, descendant of Bounty mutineers Fletcher Christian and Matthew Quintal, which is now owned by Pine Tree Tours and very well maintained.

In the afternoon we made our own way to Queen Elizabeth Avenue to the Pitcairn Village. We experienced the history and culture of the Pitcairn Islanders and their descendants. We viewed the magnificent homestead gardens and learnt about the traditional crops of root vegetables, such as yams, and tung oil. Chinese merchants used tung oil in the 14th century to waterproof and protect wooden ships from the ravages of the sea. We rode in the Norfolk Island's first tour coach, a model A Ford. We visited the blacksmith's forge and the WWII memorabilia, all in a private museum on the homestead grounds.

Day 3: This was our first half day tour of the Convict Settlement with expert, passionate guide Lisa Richards. This tour was split into two half days, because there is so much to see. We learnt about the history of convicts and colonials alike. This tour took in the Landing Place, site of the First Government House, the Civil Hospital, the new Gaol Compound, the Lime Kiln and the site of the Polynesian digs.

Standing at Kingston, watching the surf pound over the reef and hearing the story of the sinking of the Sirius, lifeline of the fledgling settlement, gave us a very real understanding of their predicament and brought history alive.

In the afternoon we went on the *History in the Making* tour with Arthur Evans. Some went in a bus with Arthur and others went in a van with Margaret Christian. We visited the Lime Kiln, Emily Bay, the Salt House, the Polynesian dig and other sites, learning about tasks necessary for survival in Norfolk's early settlement. We went back to Arthur's home for afternoon tea and sat on his verandah. Arthur then took us into his private museum, where he has a collection of inherited family artefacts, some originating in Pitcairn Island, and later went into the small section of remaining forest on his property, where he pointed out plants native to the Island.

Arthur Evans collects the seeds from the Kentia Palms on the Island, for export to Europe. The Kentia Palms are a popular indoor and outdoor palm.

Day 4: We visited Fletcher's Mutiny Cyclorama and the Queen Victoria Gardens. Cyclorama is an amazing artwork by two local artists, Tracey Yager and Sue Draper, who own Gallery Guava. Cyclorama took sixteen months to paint with the assistance of Glenn Douran, a portrait specialist. Visitors walk inside one continuous 360 degree panoramic painting and feel as though they are standing on the pier or the ship's deck. It has a spectacular 3D effect, achieved by realistic perspective and detailed artwork. Storyboards, lists and maps explain the history.

We then visited the Queen Victoria Gardens, which are dedicated to Queen Victoria, whom the Pitcairn Islanders are forever thankful, as it was Queen Victoria who gave them permission to relocate from Pitcairn Island to Norfolk Island. The Norfolk Island population is generally very royalist.

After visiting the gardens we travelled on to the Melanesian Chapel again for a more detailed look. All the headstones have been moved to an area behind the Chapel, but the remains have not been moved and are still across the hill in the Cemetery. Most members of the group took a walk to the Mission Cemetery, where there is a monument to those buried.



Monument at the Melanesian Cemetery

In the late afternoon we visited the Norfolk Island Historical Society in Christian's Cave, where we were welcomed by Carole Yager, the President. Judith Dunn was guest speaker, presenting a talk titled *Crimes of Convict Women*.

The Historical Society is grateful to Marie Bailey for allowing them to use Christian's Cave and to give them storage for their resources, which they are in the process of organising.

Day 5: This morning was the second half of our Convict Settlement Tour with Lisa Richards. We met at the Cemetery in the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) and heard about the people buried inside the fence and outside the fence, in a mound. Headstones record convict revolts, the lifestyle and causes of death, including women and children. The Pitcairn section has the graves of those who settled in 1856.



Salt House



Kingston Cemetery

When someone dies on the Island, the Norfolk Island Anthem is sung on the radio to announce a death. The grave is dug by volunteers, usually for a slab of beer or some small recompense. The ladies of the Island gather to make wreaths and the burial is conducted with great respect. As the funeral cortege passes, shops close, traffic comes to a standstill, men and boys take off their hats and everyone stands to attention. There was a burial on the Island on Day 3 and our bus and van, being a recognisable tourist

activity, had to leave Kingston before the funeral.

We visited the Commissariat Store and viewed a collection of archaeological remains found in Kingston. There are Polynesian hearthstones, glass beads and pottery from the First Settlement and whips and leg irons from the cruel Second Settlement.

The Quality Row houses in KAVHA represent the most extensive pre-1850 street in Australia. We visited No 10 Quality Row, now a museum, built in 1844 for Thomas Seller, Foreman of Works, during the height of the brutal Second Settlement. It is set in a beautiful colonial period garden and gives a vivid feel for life for the civil officers in charge of convicts.

In the afternoon we went for *A Walk in the Wild*, a rainforest walk, which is not extensive but has many interpretive signs to show the Island's rainforest vegetation, which was formed on the chance dispersal of plants and animals over the ocean.



Captain Cook Monument



St Barnabas Chapel

Day 6: We had a private tour of Government House, where the Administrator, the Hon Gary Hardgrave and his wife Lorraine welcomed us to the Island. The grounds of Government House are beautiful with manicured lawns and gardens. Government House is the largest residential building in Kingston and the official residence of the Administrator of Norfolk Island.

The site was originally selected by Major Foveaux in 1802, but that building was destroyed along with all the other buildings when the colony was abandoned in 1814. Government House that stands today was erected on the site in 1825 when the Penal Colony was re-established.

The afternoon was free and a number of our members headed back to Kingston to the Research Centre, to continue researching their ancestors. Others headed for the museums, especially the Sirius Museum, which we did not have time to visit on the morning of Day 5.

A few of us headed to Duncombe Bay to view the Captain Cook Memorial and to take in the view. The sea birds were flying in large numbers above the crystal clear ocean below. Judith Dunn arrived with afternoon tea, which was very welcome.



Duncombe Bay



Second Settlement

Day 7: This was a free day and once again people headed back to Kingston to the Research Centre, to the Cemetery and to the Museums, and also did a bit of shopping in Burnt Pine.

In the evening we were treated to a Traditional Island Fish Fry, prepared for us by Norfolk Island Lions Club. This was held in the Convict Superintendent's Quarters at Kingston. The building is on the ridge behind the pier at Kingston and was the kitchen that served as part of the quarters shared by the Civil Officers and Surgeon. There was singing and bush poetry performed by Greg Dunn and Judith Dunn - a pleasant way to finish our tour. When we left Kingston, the waves were pounding on the reef and the wind was blowing so hard you had a battle to stay erect.

Day 8: Was time for packing and getting ready to leave. Eight of our members rose early and at 8.00 am headed off with Margaret Christian, on a Natural History Tour. Margaret took us into the National Park and pointed out plant life and bird life, including the Green Parrot. We managed to see all the bird life that Margaret wanted us to see and we had little Fantails dancing around in front of us as we walked along the track. Margaret took us back to her home at Duncombe Bay for morning tea and then took us to the airport.

Each day at about 5.00 pm we had readings from Hunter, King or Ralph Clark's Journals, written on the Island, to give us their perspective and some of the group shared the stories of their Norfolk Island ancestors, some of the research being done whilst on the Island, at the Research Centre.

Jan Koperberg

Community events & updates

Hawkesbury Heritage Tours

Keep the date free, **Friday 31 October 2014**. Hawkesbury Valley Heritage Tours will be running a relaxed, full day coach tour through the most historic areas of the Hawkesbury in conjunction with Hawkesbury-based artist Greg Hansell's annual studio exhibition.

Accompanied by Greg, the tour will showcase selected locations depicted in Greg's current portfolio. This is an opportunity not to be missed as we visit the UWS Riverfarm on the Richmond Lowlands which is not normally open to the public.



Riverfarm



Riverfarm Cottage

On one of the most picturesque sites on the Hawkesbury River, the Riverfarm was first acquired by the old Hawkesbury Agricultural College in the early 1900s. You will also enjoy a walk through the gardens of historic "Tara" (Greg Hansell's home on the Hawkesbury River at Windsor), including a visit to the artist's studio, a visit to Tizzana Winery and several other heritage sites in the Hawkesbury.



Tizzana

Details: 9.30am to 5.00pm. Adults \$75.00, concession \$67.50. Morning tea, lunch, cheese & winetasting at Tizzana, and a glass of wine at Greg Hansell's studio are all included.

Departure details are provided upon booking. Contact Carol or Geoff on 02 4577 6882, or Mobile: Carol 0419 211 186, Geoff 0488 558 373.

Email: info@hawkesburytours.com.au Website: www.hawkesburytours.com.au

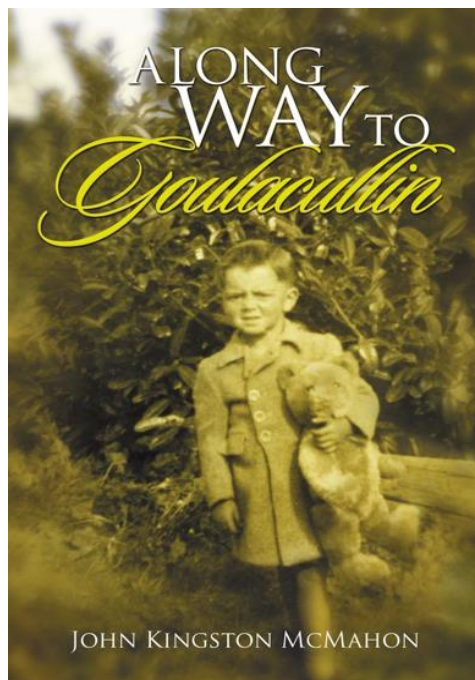
Book Review - A Long Way to Goulacullin

This strangely titled book contains a gripping account of a man, whose life mostly revolved about the Upper Blue Mountains, especially Blackheath. His family had emigrated from England in 1949, and soon moved to a remote farm near Nimmitabel. The father was often away for long periods allowing the mother to form another relationship and she departed with the new partner and was never traced. So the father had to care for two young children, but he became ill and only five months after arriving in Australia he committed suicide. Thus the author and his sister were placed in the care of Government authorities, wards of the State, to become part of the 'Forgotten Australians'. At first the children were sent to an orphanage in Ashfield and then fostered out to a family living in

Arncliffe. When their foster parents moved to Blackheath that became the place to which the children returned from time to time in later years.

In the title is the name of the farm at which the author's father and grandfather had been born but it took him four decades to discover that. The author makes no attempt to conceal his troubled early life which he claims to have been largely due to the fact that employees of the NSW Government Child Welfare Department refused to reveal his origin and it was left for him to accidentally discover it when his own children had entered, or were entering, adulthood.

This book gives a valuable account of life in the Upper Blue Mountains in the 1950s and 1960s, a period that has been sparsely covered until now. It also reveals what it was like to be a child living in welfare establishments in that period; a grim reminder of the harshness of those institutions.



Joseph John Kingston has written one of the most enthralling autobiographies that I have ever read. It is heartily recommended as an easy read that is difficult to put down.

McMahon, J.K. (2013) *A Long Way to Goulacullin*. Xlibris. 286pp. [Blackheath Library 920 MCM]

Dr Peter Rickwood

Bicentenary of St Matthew's Anglican Church, Windsor - October, 2017

In October 2017, St Matthew's Anglican Church Windsor will be celebrating the Bicentenary of the Laying of the Foundation Stone by Governor Lachlan Macquarie. St Matthew's and its associated graveyard are historically significant to the State of NSW and to the Hawkesbury area. The church has been the centre of spiritual life in the district since it was consecrated by the Reverend Samuel Marsden in 1822, with many families marking marriages, baptisms and deaths over several generations. The cemetery at St Matthew's has been in use since former convict, later appointed Chief Constable and Magistrate, Andrew Thompson, was buried there in 1810. There are a number of First Fleeter gravesites in St Matthew's cemetery and 12 of those are marked with plaques from the Fellowship of First Fleeters. The First Fleeter gravesites with plaques are:

Name	Status	Ship	Died
ARNDELL, Thomas	Assistant Surgeon	Friendship	1821
BARNETT, Daniel	Convict	Friendship	1825
CROSS, John	Convict	Alexander	1824
CUSLEY, Benjamin	Marine Private	Friendship	1845
DALTON, Elizabeth (Arndell) also(Burley/Burleigh)	Convict	Lady Penrhyn	1843
FORRESTER, Robert	Convict	Scarborough	1827
GREEN, Ann (Bladdey/Bladdy)	Convict	Lady Penrhyn	1820
HOLMES, Susannah (Kable)	Convict	Charlotte	1825
CABELL/KABLE, Henry	Convict	Friendship	1846
MARROTT/MERRITT, John	Convict	Alexander	1812
MILES/MOYLE, Edward	Convict	Scarborough	1838
ROBERTS, William	Convict	Scarborough	1820



During the leadup to the Bicentenary, family societies and/or descendants of those who have current or former connections with the church are invited to celebrate their association with St Matthew's by holding reunions, commemorative services or family get-togethers at the church.

Interested individuals and family groups or associations are invited to join the mailing list to be kept informed of events leading up to the Bicentenary.

Email stmatthewsbicentenary@windsoranglican.asn.au

Carol Roberts

Reprint of 1899 Classic

Jim Smith is publishing a new limited edition of the 1899 classic ***Ten Years with the Palette, Shot Gun and Rifle in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales*** by Sidney Bellingham. Bellingham was born in London in 1857 and migrated to Australia in 1879. A trained artist, he found living by the "palette" too difficult in 19th-century colonial society and turned to the "shot gun and rifle", advertising himself as a professional hunting guide in the Blue Mountains. He established the Katoomba Shooting, Excursion and Fishing Club in 1888 and its members carried out exploratory 'excursions' into some of the wildest areas of the Blue Mountains. It could be argued that his club was the first bushwalking club in New

South Wales. Bellingham left the Blue Mountains in 1892 and moved to Victoria where he died in 1952.

A keen observer of nature, Bellingham published the first detailed descriptions of Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves fauna and sensitive descriptions of the landscapes they lived in. His book provides a valuable record of the wildlife as it was before widespread settlement in the region. As habitat change and increased hunting decimated animal populations, Bellingham promoted conservation values through his role as editor of the *Australian Shooting and Fishing Annual*. Bellingham's book is the first book to be written about the Blue Mountains which was not a tourists' guidebook and is the first autobiographical work by someone who lived in the region.



Jenolan Caves



Lyrebird

This new edition of Bellingham's book includes extensive annotations and commentary by Blue Mountains ecologist and historian Jim Smith and the first biography of Bellingham, including descriptions of his pioneering Blue Mountains explorations. Bellingham's 1902 article on Wallaroos is also included. There are also nearly 100 historic illustrations not present in the original edition.

This book is of particular interest to conservationists as Bellingham describes the natural history of Blue Mountains mammals, including Possums, Wallabies, Wallaroos, Koalas, Wombats, Dingoes and Platypus. The habits of local birds and reptiles are also described and there is a separate chapter on Lyrebirds, which Bellingham described as the "king of Australian birds". The areas described, as they were in the 1880s, include the Kedumba, Kanimbla and Burratorang Valleys, Jenolan Caves, Cox's River and Kanangra Walls. Bellingham's hunting activities, some of which are difficult for today's conservationists to read, are put into the context of a history of hunting in the Blue Mountains researched by Jim Smith.

Bonus Material!

Purchasers will receive a free copy of a facsimile edition of Bellingham's 1885 *Guide to the Fish River Caves*, the first published guidebook to Jenolan Caves. Another bonus is a free A3 map of one of the most beautiful walking tracks in the Blue Mountains, constructed by Peter Mulheran in the same year that Bellingham's book was published. This forgotten track, on Kings Tableland at Wentworth Falls, was restored by local volunteers and reopened by Jim Smith earlier this year.

How to order your book.

Jim Smith's limited edition books are not sold through bookshops. Usually, only the number of pre-ordered copies is printed.

To obtain your copy it is necessary to prepay by the last week of November 2014.

There are two editions: a black and white edition costing \$20 and a special edition for collectors, with the illustrations in colour, costing \$39. These prices include postage and GST.

Payment options.

1. Send a cheque or money order made out to Jim Smith to 65 Fletcher Street Wentworth Falls, New South Wales, 2782. or,
2. Electronic transfer of funds to Teachers Mutual Bank BSB 812–170 account of J.L. Smith, number 7437750. If using this method you must also write to Jim Smith at the above address with your details and the number of books ordered. (I do not use email).

Books signed and receipts issued on request. Institutions can be invoiced.

When the Queen Came to Town

When the Queen Came to Town, director Maurice Murphy's anticipated feature documentary narrated by Bert Newtown, Lorraine Bayly and the voices of everyday Australians, is opening in cinemas nationally from November 27.



The Queen's maiden visit to Australia in 1954 marked the end of one era and the dawn of another. It was post-depression, post WWII, and pre TV, and Australians came in their millions to bask in the presence of a monarch. These memories and the footage captured are still vivid to this day. Drawing on the 35mm Technicolor cinema scope film footage and home movies shot by those who witnessed the pageantry and ceremony, we will recreate that time and reflect on how it touched the lives and fabric of Australian society.



Having involved many members of the local community, we would love it if you could share this update in an upcoming newsletter, edm or social media. It would also make for a

wonderful gathering if you contacted your local cinema to arrange a group booking followed by an afternoon or high tea to celebrate this royal reunion.

For a glimpse of what is to come, follow this link to the documentary's trailer:
<http://www.umbrellaent.com.au/movie/when-the-queen-came-to-town/>

Georgia White, TM Publishing

Mums, Children and Mustard Gas - the Blue Mountains goes to War

The Blue Mountains Historical Society will host a public talk by Joan Edwards, a noted local historian and author, on November 1 2014.

Joan will speak on the topic, *Mums, Children and Mustard Gas - The Blue Mountains Goes to War* and will bring to life the experiences of those living in the Blue Mountains during World War 2. She will examine such questions as: What happened to those left behind? How did they cope with the hardships of wartime life on the home front? How did they contribute to the war effort?



Glenbrook Tunnel – mustard gas storage facility

Joan's talk derives from years of research related to this topic, which she explores in much more detail in her soon to be released book of the same name.

Joan is passionate about the Blue Mountains and has contributed greatly to our understanding of life in the Blue Mountains in an historical context. She is a long-standing and active member of both the Blue Mountains Historical Society and the Blue Mountains Family History Society. Joan writes and edits the BMHS bi-monthly e-mail newsletter, *Hobby's News*, and also administers the Facebook pages for both societies. Joan was a greatly respected teacher, having worked for many years until her retirement, at Blue Mountains Grammar School.

The meeting will be held in the Society's meeting rooms, 99 Blaxland Road, Wentworth Falls at 10.30 a.m. Morning tea will be served from 10.00 a.m. All members of the Blue Mountains community are welcome to attend.

Robyn Ridge

Woodford Academy – "Shelter"

We have something a bit special coming up for our last Open Day for 2014 on Saturday November 15 - *Shelter*- an installation by Jacqueline Spedding, winner of the prestigious 2014 Sculpture at Scenic World Acquisitive Award.



Jacqueline is a sculpture and installation artist whose artwork encompasses a range of materials including clay, natural and found materials. *Shelter* is a site-specific installation that explores the multi-layered history of habitation and use of the Woodford Academy. History is imprinted throughout the building and is a tangible, lived experience for visitors moving through its many rooms. In a similar way, the remnant shells of cicadas record the life of the creatures that emerged from them. Both the house and the shells are dwellings that record time and the rhythm of life, past and present. By locating the cicada shells within the Woodford Academy, Jacqueline invites visitors to consider connections between our ideas of 'nature' and 'culture'.

Join Jacqueline for her artist talk at 2pm on Saturday 15 November.

Shelter, an installation by Jacqueline Spedding, will be on display at the Woodford Academy:
Open Days - Nov 15 2014, Jan 3 & Jan 17 2015
Museum/ Café Open 10am -4pm
Museum Entry Installation & Talk - Adults \$6, Concession/Child(4-16yrs) \$4, Family \$15
(2 adults, 2 children), National Trust Members \$2, Guided Tours \$2/Person (4+ years)

Woodford Academy, 90-92 Great Western Highway, Woodford (on street parking available on Woodford Ave). Email: woodfordacademy@gmail.com for more information.

Elizabeth Burgess

War Heroes Project, Lithgow

Two years after the launch of the War Heroes Project on 11 November 2011, the book is at the printers! The book contains short biographies of over 1200 servicemen and women from Lithgow & District who served in World War I. Photographs, sketches and newspaper articles are included where possible.

The book launch will be on 9th November 2014 at Club Lithgow at 1:30 p.m.

Further details are on the below invitation. There will be copies of the book for sale at the launch, and these can be ordered in advance by completing an order form available from the Society's website or Facebook page.

Jan Saunderson

Lithgow & District Family History Society Inc, PO Box 516, LITHGOW NSW 2790

INVITATION
WAR HERO BOOK LAUNCH

THE LITHGOW & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

INVITES YOU TO ATTEND THE OFFICIAL
LAUNCH OF
A LONG MARCH FROM LITHGOW

To Be Held On Sunday 9th NOVEMBER 2014

1.30 pm

At Club Lithgow (Bowling Club)
2c Lithgow Street, Lithgow NSW 2790

Proceedings will commence at 2.00pm with the
Reciting of the ODE of Remembrance &
The playing of The Last Post.

Guests in attendance

Denis Chamberlain Military Historian
Federal Member for Calare Mr John Cobb
State Member for Bathurst Mr Paul Toole
Mayor of Lithgow
Lithgow Councillors

Copies of the book will be available for purchase

Followed By Afternoon Tea

RSVP: 3 November 2014
ldfhs@lisp.com.au



Helen Taylor: 02 63 557 231
LDFHS: 02 63 531 089
PO Box 516
Lithgow, NSW 2790



Merry Christmas to all and a safe and happy New Year!



BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS INC.

Registered office: 1/19 Stypandra Place, Springwood 2777. (02) 4751 5834

Email: committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au or j.koperberg@bigpond.com

Website: www.bluemountainsheritage.com.au **ABN:** 53 994 839 952

The organisation: Blue Mountains Association of Cultural & Heritage Organisations Inc. (BMACHO) was established in April 2006 after local historical and heritage societies and individuals recognised the need for the creation of a cultural heritage strategy for the local government area (LGA) of Blue Mountains City Council. The constituency now embraces but is not limited to, the LGAs of Blue Mountains, Lithgow, Hawkesbury, Penrith and Mudgee. BMACHO membership includes historical and heritage groups, museums, commercial enterprises with an historical or heritage component in its core business, local government (local studies units, library collections) and a limited number of individual members by invitation such as but not necessarily academics. The objectives of the organisation are:

1. To raise public consciousness of the value of cultural heritage
2. To encourage and assist cultural heritage
3. 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.

Affiliations: BMACHO is a member of the Royal Australian Historical Society and is affiliated with the Better Planning Network.

Publications: BMACHO's official newsletter *Heritage* is edited by Patsy Moppett. The annual refereed *Blue Mountains History Journal* is edited by Dr Peter Rickwood and occasional papers are published from time to time.

Membership: The following organisations are members of BMACHO: Blue Mountains Botanic Garden, Mt Tomah; Blue Mountains City Library; Blue Mountains Cultural Heritage Centre; Blue Mountain Education & Research Trust; Blue Mountains Historical Society Inc; Blue Mountains World Heritage Institute; Eskbank Rail Heritage Centre; Everglades Historic House & Gardens; Friends of Norman Lindsay Gallery; Glenbrook & District Historical Society Inc; Hartley Valley District Progress Association; Hawesbury Historical Society Inc; Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society Inc; Lithgow & District Family History Society Inc; Lithgow Mining Museum Inc; Lithgow Regional Library – Local Studies; Lithgow Small Arms factory Museum Inc; Mt Victoria & District Historical Society Inc; Mt Wilson & Mt Irvine Historical Society Inc (including Turkish Bath Museum); Mudgee Historical Society Inc; National Trust of Australia (NSW) – Blue Mountains Branch; National Trust of Australia (NSW) – Lithgow Branch; Nepean District Historical Society Inc; Paragon Restaurant, Katoomba; Scenic World Blue Mountains Limited; Springwood & District Historical Society Inc; Springwood Historians Inc; Transport Signal Communication Museum Inc; The Darnell Collection P/L; Valley Heights Locomotive Depot and Museum, Woodford Academy Management Committee, Zig Zag Railway Co-op Ltd;

The following are individual members: Ray Christison, Associate Professor Ian Jack, Joan Kent, John Low OAM, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett, Professor Barrie Reynolds, Dr Peter Rickwood and Dr Peter Stanbury OAM.

Committee: The management committee for 2014-2015 (from July 2014) is: Ian Jack (vice president & acting president), Jan Koperberg (secretary/acting treasurer), Roy Bennett, Wendy Hawkes and Scott Pollock (web site), Patsy Moppett (*Heritage* Newsletter editor), Dick Morony (public officer), Suzanne Smith, Richard Woolley (heritage trail co-ordinator).

Disclaimer: views and opinions expressed in *Heritage* originate from many sources and contributors. Every effort is taken to ensure accuracy of material. Content does not necessarily represent or reflect the views and opinions of BMACHO, its committee or its members. If errors are found feedback is most welcome.