

Heritage

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Gabriel Louis Marie Huon de Kerilleau

Gabriel Louis Marie Huon de Kerilleau was a member of the French nobility, born in Brittany, France in 1769, the youngest son of Squire Jean Francois Huon of Uxilleau (Kerilleau), at St-Pol-de-Leon. At age 20 he became a Royalist refugee from the French Revolution of 1789. He found himself in England in 1791-92 and enlisted in the NSW Corps under the name of M. Louis. In 1799 he served in Captain Abbott's company.

From 1800 he was under lieutenant John Macarthur on the *Surprize*, arriving in the colony in June 1794, with a desire to explore the new Great South Land. Macarthur's son James, and probably other Macarthur children, were apparently educated by a French refugee (M Louis) until about 1809. It appears Huon had a school at the Elizabeth Farm estate at Parramatta in 1807. His identity as M Louis was taken on to protect himself as a refugee. In a memorial to Governor Macquarie in 1810, he stated that his discharge from the army in 1807 had been ordered by the Duke of York, at the insistence of the Bishop of St Paul de Leon.

In 1807 M. Louis received a grant of land from the Governor of the colony, 100 acres near the Georges River, being some of the original land grants in that area, and several other small farms, and registered under his family name of Huon de Kerilleau. He also received 400 acres at Narellan, called *Buckingham*. He was held in high regard by most of the early governors and regularly visited Government House.



Gabriel Huon



Louisa Huon



Elizabeth Mitchell (Huon)

He was married to Louisa Le Sage in 1801, by the Rev Samuel Marsden at St John's Parramatta, under permission from Governor King. Later they married in a Roman Catholic nuptial mass in 1807.

Louisa de Sage was a French convict, born at Bretagne, France in 1772. She had been working as a maid at the home of James Brocke, where she only spoke French. Brocke lived

near Buckingham gate, interesting when we know that Huon called his Narellan property, *Buckingham*. Louise, who could not speak English at the time, was tried at the Old Bailey in 1794 for stealing a silver watch, a metal watch key, a black mode clock, a dimity petticoat, and two cotton shawls. The jury was comprised of half-English, half-foreign members, who found her guilty, and she was sentenced to 7 years' transportation. She arrived in Sydney in April 1776 aboard the *Indispensible*.

Soon after Louise's arrival in the colony she was living with Gabriel Huon, and it is possible they came from the same part of France, Saint Pol de Leon, so may have known each other before. She may have been assigned to him, as she was eventually granted her freedom by servitude.

Gabriel and Louise had five children, four sons, Louis, Paul, Aime and Charles, and a daughter, Elizabeth. They dropped the de Kerilleau from their name and were known simply as Huon. The daughter later married their neighbour, William Mitchell.

During the term of office of Governor Brisbane in 1823, Huon and Mitchell moved to new country near Bungonia, where they raised sheep. Huon's property was 3,000 acres, named *Corrun-daroo*, and Mitchell's was *Brisbane Meadow*. In 1825 Huon then purchased another 1,000 acres at nearby Corrundaroo, which he named "Carne" or "Karn". The 1820's house still stood on the property as late as the 1980's.



Images of house and outbuilding at "Carne"

However, tragedy struck the Huon family. At age 59, Huon headed out for Sydney on foot on business and to visit his son's property at Campbelltown, on a Sunday in December 1828, following the Shoalhaven gullies to the coast, with a book in hand, as was his custom. Local stockmen record seeing him moving along a track through that hugely mountainous country. He was later seen and spoken to, and twice put on the right road. He was never seen again. The community set out in search of him, led by Captain William Mitchell, but the only traces found were his gold spectacles, broken, and on a tree the words "*Going east*".

Scenes of the spectacular and rugged countryside where Gabriel disappeared



Bungonia Gorge



Shoalhaven River



Jerrara Creek

No stone can mark his last resting place. However, located on *Brisbane Meadow* is a headstone erected to the memory of son-in-law William Mitchell (died 1837), and Huon's wife Louisa Emmanuel Huon (Le Sage). Louisa died in 1842 aged 70.

Papa Huon's connection with the French Royal Family was not known until after his death, although his preferential treatment under his first land grant suggests that the Governor at the time was aware. Evidence was found amongst his papers after his strange disappearance.

His grandmother the Countess of Lesquern had left him an annuity of £200 and he sought to claim it. He maintained contacts with his family through letters and received a letter from the French monarchy after its restoration about reclaiming the family estates. These letters were uncovered after his death.

The Huon and Mitchell families maintained their family ties, and their descendants are numerous. Their history is also the history of the pastoral industry in the Riverina and more widely across south eastern NSW.

Patsy Moppett

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Food for thought Editor's note

The subject of unauthorized demolition of a heritage building has arisen again, this time in Victoria.

BMACHO reported in *Newsletter* March-April 2015, details of the demolition of a 100-year-old homestead at Woodstock, near Cowra, NSW. Constructed in the 1900s, the Shiel Homestead was built in a late Victorian design before being renovated in the 1920s to a late Federation-style. The maximum penalty for the offence committed is \$1.1 million. The landowner was ordered to pay \$175,000.



Shiel, Woodstock, NSW



Kelly house, Beveridge, VIC

The latest incident involves the demolition of a significant hotel in Carlton, Victoria. Further detail in regard to this is set down in this Newsletter, immediately following this Editorial. Once again, it raises the question of penalties, and deterrents for these abhorrent actions. There are precedents set where a developer has been required to rebuild a demolished premises. This includes the 1860 house built for Ned Kelly's family in rural Beveridge, Victoria, where the building had become so dilapidated that it could not be restored as it was. However, consent was sought and the rebuild carried out under supervision. It is the unauthorized demolition which creates the angst.

A 90-year-old factory in Richmond, Melbourne was demolished in 2011 and the developer was fined and ordered to rebuild using the original bricks. The building had been the former Wertheim Piano Factory, which had operated in Bendigo Street from 1908 to 1935.



Wertheim Factory plate, Richmond VIC



Row of heritage shop fronts at Annandale, NSW

In 2015 a company was prosecuted and fined for the unauthorized demolition of a row of heritage shop fronts on Parramatta Road, Annandale NSW. Although a redevelopment had been approved, it required retention of the front façade. The builder was fined \$50,000, the

developer was fined \$150,000, and the developer's company \$50,000. This sentence was to operate as a deterrent to prevent similar crimes in the future.

Extreme anguish is now felt for the demolition of the former Carlton Inn (more recently the Corkman Irish Pub), in Carlton, Melbourne. Coincidentally the Carlton Tavern in Kilburn, London UK, was also demolished in recent years. In this instance, the developer was ordered to rebuild.

In some instances, the community and/or the council has been able to purchase properties to prevent demolition, but this is not always an option in the open market.

It should be noted however, how many times in history we have seen a building, following eg. a fire, being rebuilt on the same site with the same use. Therefore, the alternative of a penalty to rebuild does remain an option.

However, the heritage laws in Victoria, and indeed across Australia, as they stand, do not prevent the developer then requesting demolition of the second building, as heritage significance can be shown to be drastically reduced. The developer in the Corkman case has provided a letter to the Victorian Planning Minister saying the hotel will be rebuilt. The letter admits that they were clearly at fault, and they have alleged a range of justifications for their actions.

The Melbourne City Council is at this stage reluctant to demand such rebuilding recourse in this case, but in late October the Victorian government launched Victorian Civil and Administration Tribunal action against the landowners, to compel the developer to rebuild, seeking an enforceable order.

Although the Victorian Minister said that the new laws would send the message to developers that rogue developers could not knock down buildings without permission or consequences, he also suggests that the laws would serve to preserve public confidence in the planning system.

But will they? The laws do not actually prevent demolition from happening. Unauthorised demolition will still occur, with developers weighing up the costs of demolition/penalties/redevelopment and determining whether risks are worth taking. It has been said that through demolition in the Corkman case, the developer has doubled the value of the site, literally overnight. Penalties are only useful after the fact, and the monetary penalties handed out by the courts never seem to reflect the gravity of the loss. Once a premises is bulldozed, it is gone, and the heritage significance and community (social) value completely removed. No amount of penalties or replica rebuilding or interpretive signage will replace this.

One matter in particular which constrains authorities is that the mechanisms for protection provided by local planning laws and the Heritage Act 1977, are generally limited to the conservation of fabric, and not necessarily retaining the historic use, where it is at all possible.

Definitely, food for thought.....!

Corkman Irish Pub (former Carlton Inn)

On the corner of Leicester Street and Pelham Street in Carlton Victoria, there used to be a two storey brick and bluestone hotel with rendered facades, in a simple Georgian style. Built in about 1856-7 it was one of the oldest buildings in the Carlton area.

In 1853 the corner block was purchased by R Hepburn, who subsequently subdivided the land into a number of allotments, with the corner allotment being 70ft x 70ft. Over the next couple of years an inn was built and in 1856 the licensee was George Edmonds. Originally known as the Carlton Inn, it was soon transferred to John Cozens. In 1863 it was taken over by the Noble family, who kept the premises for about 25 years, starting with Mrs Noble, and then to William Noble from 1923 to 1936, and then the Estate of WK Noble in 1954.

The site is across the roundabout, opposite Melbourne University's law building and Australia's oldest law school, and the University Square Gardens. The building was a striking yet simply styled building, which had had rear additions in 1933, designed by Thomas Watts & Sons, built by G G Edwards. In 1936 a new two storey section was added along the

eastern boundary, designed by JA Trencher and built by HJ Johnston. In 1954 Architect HJ Little designed further alterations, being amenities, storage and replacement of former outbuildings, building work being carried out by RJ Johnston.



Carlton Inn, 1950s

The City of Melbourne Heritage Inventory described the building as:

“.....historically significant as one of the earliest extant buildings in this part of Carlton, which has undergone substantial change since the time of its initial phase of construction in 1857. The Carlton Inn is of aesthetic significance as a good example of the Victorian period. The façade is relatively plain and generally indicative of the early to mid-Victorian period, though the parapet may date to the later Victorian period. The façade has a stucco finish but the original corner section may be partly stone”.

A recent heritage assessment had found it was one of the earliest remaining buildings in the precinct.



Corkman Irish Pub in recent years



The building was owned for a short time from 1973 by lawyer Sam Holt, son of the late Prime Minister, Harold Holt.

Mr Alf King then bought the premises in 1987, retaining ownership until he then sold the building for \$4.76 million to Messrs Kutesovski and Shaqiri, with the previous lease due to expire. The new owners took possession and a week later a suspicious fire broke out on 8 August 2016.

Imagine the consternation felt by residents on the night of Saturday 15 October 2016, when destruction of the historic hotel was commenced by a demolition company. Local residents rang Melbourne City Council on the Saturday night complaining about demolition noise from the hotel site. Inspectors arrived on the site but the work had already begun. A stop work

order was issued by a Council officer, however the next day the contractors returned and completed the demolition.



The aftermath 15-16 October 2016

No demolition, building or planning permits had been issued by the Council, other than an application for a road closure. The road closure was clearly to cater for the demolition or at least some sort of work on the site, and hoardings had been erected along the footpath. Surely this evidence would lead one to believe the site was set for some type of activity, but it was not recognized by authorities as such at the time.

The building was listed in the Council's planning instrument, but not on the State Register. The heritage overlay applies to all fabric whether visible or not from the public realm. It does allow for the demolition of damaged parts of a building, on the proviso that they be rebuilt in sympathetic fashion, but they argue strongly against gutting a building and keeping the exterior only, and it does require that developers "*respect the rich fabric of the area*". The demolition debris included asbestos material, and some was later found at nearby Cairnlea, on another property owned by the developer. The developer had proposed to redevelop the Leicester Street site with apartments and had also been linked to other unauthorized demolitions elsewhere in the city.

The response was immediate, from all forms of the media, politicians and the Melbourne Lord Mayor, the National Trust, the Victorian EPA, student groups and community groups such as the Melbourne Heritage Action Group. One of the University law students points out that the building was not just bricks and mortar. It was a gathering place for the student community and the wider community.

Victoria's Planning Minister Richard Wynne advised that the developers would be brought before the planning tribunal to force them to replace the illegally demolished 159-year-old hotel, with another heritage-style building.

The developer is currently negotiating through a solicitor with State government agencies and the Victorian Building Authority over penalties. Fines may go to \$750,000 for planning breaches, and the asbestos and building waste dumping. The company has now been deregistered.

Law students at Melbourne University have launched a petition demanding the building be rebuilt.

Planning laws were set to be introduced in Victoria which would prevent the developer redeveloping the site with nothing other than a two-storey building of similar size and style. The new planning laws may enable the Council to utilize the site as a park temporarily if need be.

Patsy Moppett

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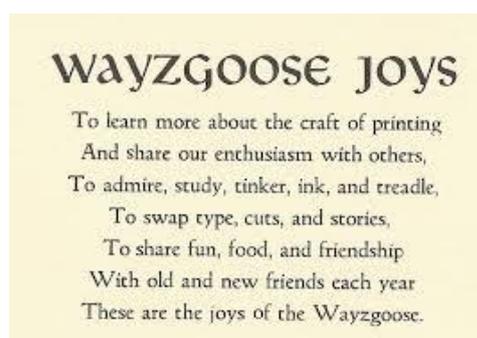
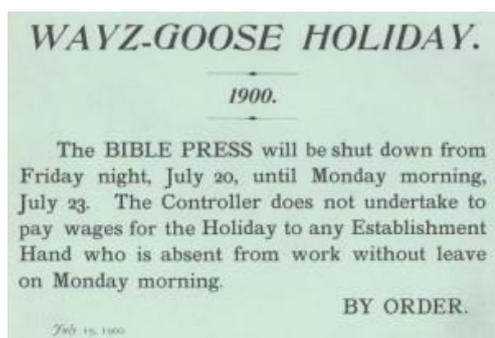
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What's in a name - wayzgoose

A wayzgoose (waysgoose) was at one time an entertainment given by a master printer to his workmen each year on or about St Bartholomew's Day (24 August), St Bartholomew being the patron saint of bookbinders (amongst other things). It marked the traditional end of the English/European summer and the start of the season of printers working by candlelight. Later, the word came to refer to an annual outing, when the master would close the workshop and hold a feast for the staff of a printing works or the printers on a newspaper. It became an annual picnic day for printers.



The Oxford Dictionary relates that in 1919, in the first issue of the staff magazine *The Clarendonian*, a potted history is given, as follows:

“Prior to the year 1851 the Wayzgoose was an afternoon affair at some local inn...followed by a supper, which, if the accounts given by our seniors are to be trusted, did not invariably end in harmony.”

Further, the Great Exhibition of 1851 and the opening up of the railways led to the wayzgoose becoming more of a holiday than a day trip. An extract given from a local newspaper for the 1854 wayzgoose states



Wayzgoose feast

“On Saturday, July 15, the men and boys employed on the Bible Side of the University Press enjoyed their annual holiday. The former, through the liberality of their employers and by an arrangement with the Great Western and the South Western Railway Companies, were enabled to spend a day or two on the sea-shore, arriving at Portsmouth about noon on Saturday and returning on the Monday evening following.”

The building in which the Wayzgoose Café is located in the Mall, Leura, dates back to 1902-3 when it was constructed by the Milgate family, who kept it in the family for some three

generations, leasing it out for over 40 years. The Milgates were dominant figures during the twentieth century in the development of Leura.

The establishment of Leura came with the subdivision of land owned by Benjamin Backhouse in 1881 under the **Leura Estate, Katoomba**. In December 1881 George Withers and Co were advertising allotments with "*commanding grand and extensive views of the most picturesque scenery in NSW*". The allotments as surveyed by R L Murray, Sydney, stretched from the east-west railway line and Railway Parade, south to Craigend Road, east to Gladstone Road, and west to about Murray Street, offered in Crown Grant titles, at very liberal terms!

Later, the **Leura Estate, near Katoomba**, was being offered for sale in 1893, by William Eyre, Patrick Mullany and Samuel Milgate, being advertised as Milgate's Subdivision. Around this time, advertisements stated that the blocks were being purchased by "*most respectable citizens*", and that buildings to be erected would be "*largely advanced in value*"! This Estate stretched from Craigend Street, south to Malvern Road, east to about Holmes Street, and west to about Murray Street again.

The Milgate's bought several properties along what became the Mall, including the 170-174 property, during the 1890s.



S S Milgate



Samuel and Jessie Milgate

Thomas and Mary (Ranger) Milgate arrived in Sydney in 1840 with their 9 children, all under 14. Thomas established a corn and hay business in Newtown and by the 1870s had four produce stores managed by his sons, at Newtown, Camperdown, Parramatta and Campbelltown. He died in 1874 and his sons continued the business. The Camperdown store was managed by Spencer Samuel Milgate, senior.

Spencer was born in Rye, Sussex, England in 1835. Spencer had married Jessie Hamilton in 1855 and had planned to live at Campbelltown with their 7 children and his widowed mother, Mary. They did buy Eshcol Park and lived there for a while. However, tragedy struck and his mother died in 1877, and a year later two of his daughters died of diphtheria, followed by a third daughter in 1879. In 1878 Spencer turned his attention to real estate development at Leura. Spencer Samuel and Jessie Milgate became highly influential in shaping the early development of Leura.

The Milgates invested in land around Leura Mall. They acquired a number of properties including 170-174 The Mall, as well as the Methodist (Uniting) Church site in Grose Street. Spencer Samuel Milgate Snr's son, Spencer Samuel Milgate Jnr, was born in 1863, and was also involved in the development of Leura from the 1890's.

In 1903 Spencer Samuel Milgate Jnr announced he was about to construct two new shops next to Mr Jones' store. In 1903 he also offered to build a hall and furnish it suitably for school purposes. In 1904 he had built a hall near the railway station, being the owner and builder. However, he was not the perfect citizen as the Council found fault in 1909 when he had removed several trees from The Mall. He was reprimanded and the Council agreed to write to him that if he replaced the trees they would be happy!

Milgate acquired the church site for the Methodist congregation and the church opened on Good Friday in 1909.

Jessie Milgate had built a house in Grose Street called Adelia (later called Weeroona) in 1911, which was later demolished. It sat behind what is now Laurelea.

The Milgates were associated with 170-174 The Mall for three generations as well as the Leura Hotel. Milgate Snr and friends sought to erect a large coffee palace as early as in 1890, which eventuated as the Coffee Palace (now The Ritz).



The Ritz

Following a move to Sydney in the winter of 1911, Milgate Snr died in late October at Ashfield, aged 77. Milgate Jnr died in 1932 at Granville.

The building at 170-174 The Mall is one of the earliest remaining shop buildings in the Mall commercial area, there being only one other from the period. The format and use of the building over time appears to vary in interpretation. However, it was originally a shop and residence, with each having separate ground floor frontages. It is a simple traditional timber frame and weatherboard clad building, with a corrugated iron roof. Although there are a number of fireplaces remaining within the building, there is only one remaining chimney on the south side of the gable roof. At some point the front of the residence became a shop front.

The building was constructed by Spencer Samuel Milgate Jnr in 1902, and leased out in 1903 to a Mrs AG Clarke, who lived there and ran a store for a year or so. From 1908-11 the building was used as a branch of the Tabrett's shoe shop.

Before 1940, the building had been referred to as two shops, and in 1943 Emma Milgate, wife of Milgate Jnr, sold the property to Leura Olsen, her married daughter. At this time the building also had several outbuildings, including stables and storage sheds.

One tenancy was held by Peter Giles Hart, who operated his printing works from the building, the Federation Printing Works. Hart was born in 1863 and came from a printing works background, having worked in both Sydney and Melbourne. He established his business around the time of Federation, and purchased the "The Mountaineer" publication in the Katoomba in 1895 from Robert Moss, a publication which circulated throughout the blue Mountains and Hartley.

In 1904 he sold that paper to his brother-in-law John Knight, and moved to Rylstone, where he ran the local newspaper, combining the then "The Rylstone Star" with the "Rylstone Express". He was known for having "*a very neat journal, strong in advertising matter and its advocacy of local requirements*".

In 1907-08 he returned to the mountains, to Leura, where he moved his Federal Printing Works into the building at 170-174 Leura Mall. His wife Rosanna Knight, was also an entrepreneur, and was a guesthouse proprietor at the time, at "Hurlstone", also in the Mall. He may have added the side skillion extension during his time there. He was not necessarily in the newspaper business by then, but carried out a variety of other printing activities, flyers, cards and advertising etc

Hart died in 1946 aged 83, and was remembered as having published the first newspaper in Katoomba over 50 years previously. He was the proprietor of the Federal Printing Works (FPW) until just before his death, and was held in high regard by many Blue Mountains

residents, where he was widely known. He was survived by his wife Rosanna, four sons and a daughter.



Rylstone School of Arts, 1905, Hart back row, far right



FPW Leura advertisement 1924

In 1947 the premises was acquired by the Bank of NSW, and then one shop was tenanted to butcher, Cecil Stewart, in 1955. A further rear skillion was then added in the 1950s, possibly as coolroom and storage for Stewart.

The building survived the 1957 bushfires and was then purchased by Blue Mountains City Council in 1970 for a car parking area, but the shops have continued to be leased to various tenants over the years. The FPW remained in the building until 1980.

The Council was advertising for tenants in 1982, stating that the building was the "Federal Printing Works" building, and suggesting that the building ".....*would be suitable for use as restaurant or an art gallery.....for suitable restoration and repair works to the exterior of the building..... consistent with the requirements of the National Trust*". Central Leura is classified by the National Trust.

Today there are two shop fronts, with one recessed entry doorway, a second entry to the former residence area, and a third doorway to the former FPW premises and the Wayzgoose Café. The smaller shop premises is unlet at present. The internal floor plan is generally intact, and the former residential use can still be evidenced.



Street view



Front façade



Rear garden

Wayzgoose Cafe commenced trading in 2003, to create a link to the past and in acknowledgment of the building's printing past, hence the name. The café proprietors explain that it is their way of a sign of respect for the many people who worked in the humble building for nearly 80 years. They explain that the wayzgoose feast has remained exclusive to the printing industry, acknowledged in printing trade apprenticeships and in literary departments of universities.

The external gabled façade is typical of the original Mall streetscape, and together with several other original or near original buildings, demonstrates the historical character of the precinct. The building retains its own singular personality, but is also a part of the wider heritage significance of the Mall.

Patsy Moppett

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Advice and assistance in editing from Associate Professor Ian Jack

William Simpson's cottage

A year ago, BMACHO's *Newsletter* No. 43 presented an article on "Hartfields", a former school and now a residence, along the Hawkesbury Road at Hawkesbury Heights. Further along the same stretch of road is an intriguing stone ruin in a bushland setting, which invites the inquiring mind to ask what the history of the site is.

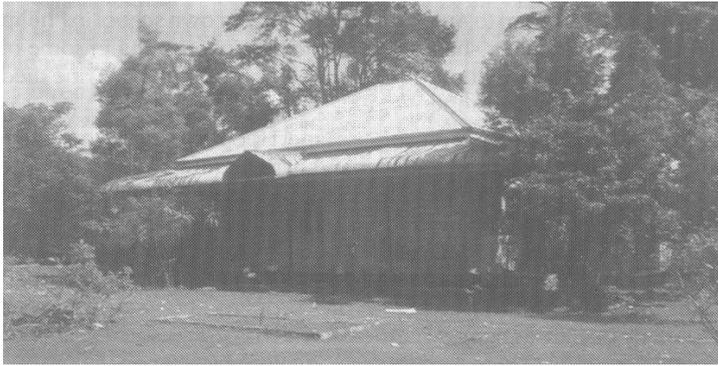
The substantial remains are of a house, and are quite visible from the road. They are located on private property, and were part of the history of the eastern end of Hawkesbury Road in the late Victorian era.



Simpson's Cottage 2016

Although it is partially obscured by vegetation growing in and around it, the ruin comprises substantial sandstone walls, with window openings on the front façade, and a chimney at the rear. Some garden remains are evident, but the immediate curtilage is well maintained and simply mown. To the rear of the building and about 50m to the west, a stone chimney can be seen, the remnants of the former coach house and stables on the site, which served the house.

Old photos of the building show a hipped roof, but no gables, a front and side bullnose verandah with a bullnose gable, and a rear skillion roofed wing. The window and door frames that remain are charred, evidence of a fire in the premises. A top light is evident above the front door, which was flanked by French doors and shutters. The windows were paired casements with top lights.

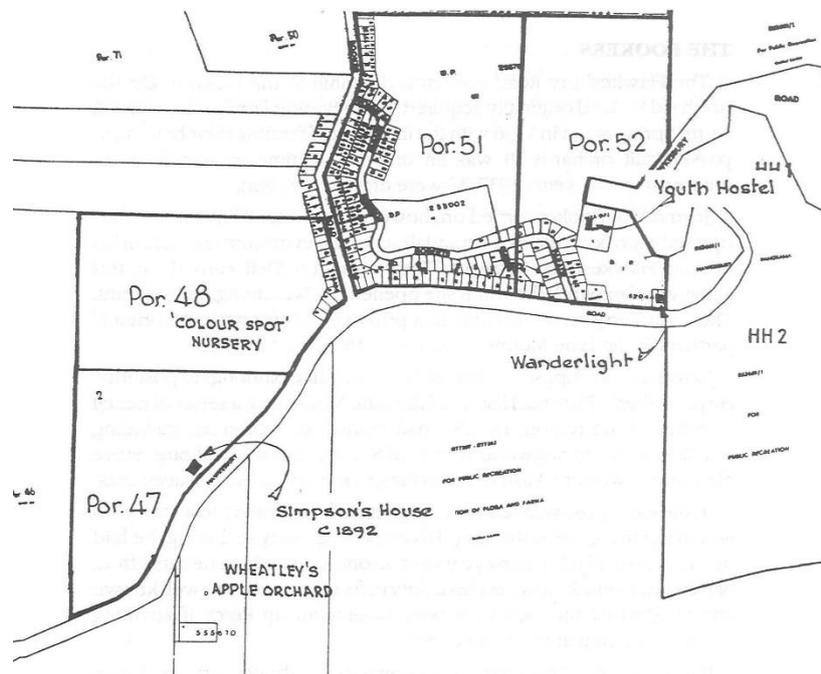


Before the fire 1990

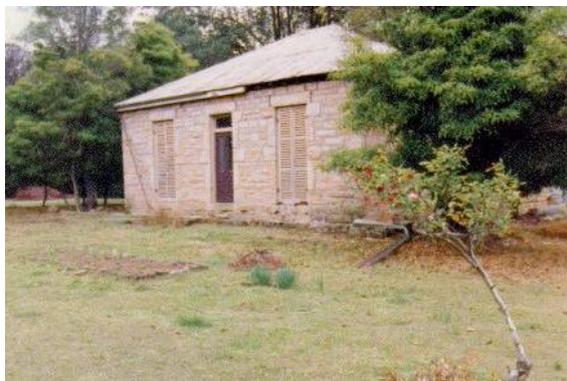


Chimney in rear yard

Between the house and the stables is evidence of an outbuilding, and the garden remnants around the site include a jacaranda, front path and garden edges, sandstone posts of the front fence, bushes and trees, and a tennis court site.



Location plan



Ruins about 2004

The house was built on Portion 47 by William H Simpson in about 1809-92. Simpson was a saddlery merchant from Glebe, hence the rear stables and coach house. He used the premises as a retreat, retaining his main residence at Waverley, but became involved in

local affairs. He joined the Springwood Progress Association in 1893, and in 1895 represented Christ Church at the Anglican Synod. He was a trustee for the Hawkesbury Lookout from 1895 for several years.

In later years the house was owned by Athol Hunt.

In 1994 a burning tree landed on the cottage during a bushfire, and caused extensive structural damage, together with the actual bushfire damage. It may be that the building can be restored, with a new roof, stabilization of the walls and renewed joinery, but a new dwelling has now been erected to the rear of the ruin site, allowing more seclusion and privacy, and the ruin has been recognized and maintained as a significant feature in the grounds by the current owner.

Patsy Moppett

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The wild gardens of Miss Gladys Carey

My childhood at North Sydney took place in post-War Australia of the 1950s. Thankfully I still have many fond memories of not only the district but also the people I met there. One such person was Miss Gladys Carey.

When I first met Miss Carey she was in her mid to late seventies. She lived with her older sister Hilda in the same street as me and I can still clearly remember her. Her pale, tissue paper skin was creased by a life of care and usefulness. A kindly sparkle in her eyes shone from under a mop of white hair.

The Second World War resulted in a shortage of labour in many local communities. People living in North Sydney were asked by their local council to look after the appearance of their street. Miss Carey acted upon this request, keeping not only the footpath in front of her home tidy, but other neighbours' home fronts as well.

Close to Miss Carey's house is a walkway. It leads to Milson Park, which fronts Careening Cove on Sydney Harbour. Most of this walkway is a steep staircase which passes by an area of land that had been left to run wild. Over the next twenty years Miss Carey changed this over grown space into a small, attractive park.



Gladys at work



Gladys Carey Reserve



Hilda & Gladys

I remember her always in a long dress when working in the park. Bad weather never stopped her gardening and she toiled away on the most miserable of days. All the plants she grew came from cuttings from her own garden, her neighbours and discarded plants. The stones that form the rockeries were all manoeuvred into place by her.

During my early childhood, fresh bread was delivered daily to our homes by horse and cart. At my mother's suggestion, I would shovel up the horse manure that was left after the baker's delivery. I would then walk the short distance to Miss Carey's park and leave the contents there. She was a very friendly lady and always thankful for the manure.

Early in 1967 the local council recognised her selfless efforts by naming the park *The Miss Gladys Carey Reserve*, and 2017 marks the fiftieth anniversary of this gesture.

Gladys Carey was born in London, England in 1881. Her family sailed to Australia as unassisted passengers on the steamship *Sorata* in 1882, arriving in Sydney on 20 January 1883. She was one and a half years old.

Educated in Bowral, Miss Carey trained as a kindergarten teacher. Around 1917 she and her mother moved to the Blue Mountains. Her teaching career was unfortunately cut short so that she could care full time for her mother. They lived at *Arlington*, Walgett Street, Katoomba until her mother's death in 1937. By then Gladys Carey had been looking after her mother for nearly twenty years.

When reading local papers of the day, I was surprised and excited to discover that her little park at North Sydney was not her first 'wild garden'. While living at Katoomba, she created a garden on a steep, neighbouring embankment. In 1936 her efforts caught the attention of the local council. The mayoral minute of Alderman Soper was quoted as follows in the

Katoomba Daily:

'It is with pleasure that I have to report that Miss Carey, of Walgett Street, has exhibited a particularly fine civic spirit in constructing a rockery and gardens at the end of Walgett Street, where it leads to the lower road level. The work has been well done and is a credit to Miss Carey's industry and enthusiasm. I recommend that a letter be addressed to Miss Carey conveying this Council's sincere thanks and appreciation for the improvements effected by her in beautifying this area.'

On 24 September of the following year, a month after her mother's death, another reference to the garden, under the heading *A Labour of Love*, again appeared in the ***Katoomba Daily***. It was contributed by an appreciative resident and reads as follows:

'As I was taking a quiet walk along Walgett Street, Katoomba, the other day, I came upon an embankment of various plants of shrubs of every conceivable name, from the pretty little Forget-Me-Not upwards, interspersed with wild ferns from the bush, and divided by walks between the numerous bordered ironstone beds. I was told on making enquiries that the landscape gardener of this magnificent piece of beauty was a lady living on the brow of the hill by the name of Miss Carey. It is a veritable feast for the eyesight to gaze on an embankment turned into a beauty spot by an indefatigable effort on the part of a lady in her spare time, for which she is deserving of the highest praise by the residents and visitors alike of the Blue Mountains.'

After her mother's death, Gladys Carey moved to High Street, North Sydney, to live with her sister Hilda. They resided there for the rest of their lives.

On Australia Day 26 January 1972 Miss Gladys Carey died at the Neutral Bay Convalescent Hospital after a short stay there. She was 90 years old. Her sister Hilda had died in March the previous year.

In 1989 I composed a song which I called *Miss Carey's Little Park*. It was a way of documenting a significant childhood memory, as well as keeping alive the memory of Miss Gladys Carey and her park. Over the years, I have performed the song many times and have had people tell me that they visited the park after hearing the song.

Sadly, there is no visible evidence today of her Katoomba garden. However, I still return to North Sydney and make time to visit Miss Carey's park where I happily spend time reflecting on this unassuming lady who believed in the value of living a useful life.

Jim Low

Notes:

A longer version of this article can be found at

<http://simplyaustralia.net/article-jkl-carey.html>

A newly recorded version of the song can also be listened to and downloaded freely at

https://soundcloud.com/jim_low/miss-careys-little-park

And of course, a visit to the Miss Gladys Carey Reserve is **definitely recommended!**

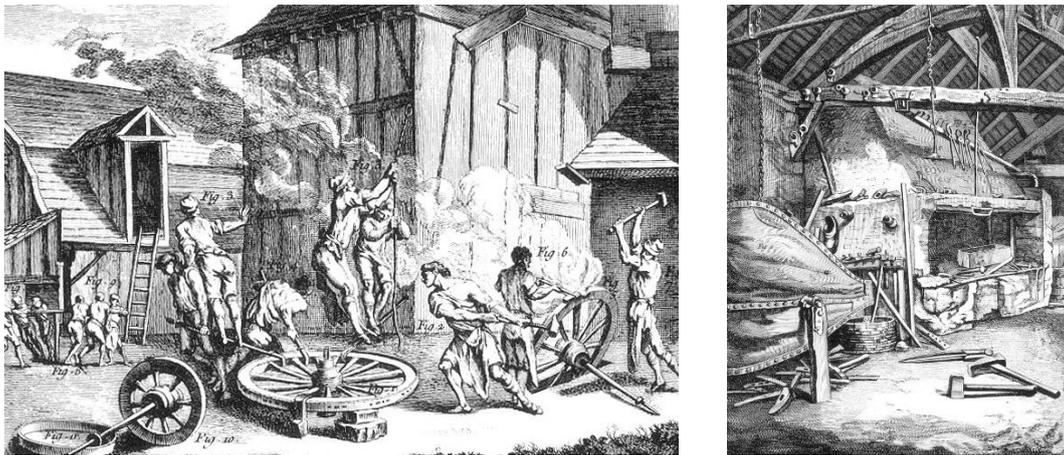
The Technical Side

Another old occupation – the wheelwright

The wheelwright was a significant tradesman in colonial times and before. He made and repaired wooden wheels for carts, carriages and wagons, and the craft is said to be some

4,000 years old, dating back to prehistoric times and the invention of the wheel. Until the Iron Ages and Roman times, the wooden wheel was made and then the iron hoop was introduced around the rim of the wheel for strength. Before this rawhide was also used to bind the wheel, being applied wet and allowed to dry.

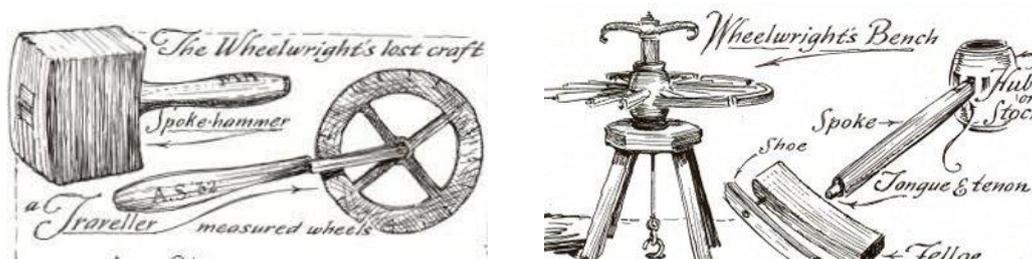
About 2,000 BC spoked wheels first appeared in Asia Minor. The one-piece hoop method disappeared in Victorian times, but reappeared in the 18th Century. But since the early 17th Century the main design has been largely the same. In later years came the development of the dished wheel, where the design was shaped like a saucer with the hollow side facing outwards.



Outdoor and indoor workshops

The wheelwright also made and repaired household utensils, farm implements and buildings, gates and coffins. They also actually built and repaired carts, wheelbarrows, and wagons. It was a woodworking business. The craft is in little demand as such these days with the use of steel rims and tyres. The horse and carriage days were the heyday of the craft, but roads were rocky and rough so wheels had to be made strong to handle these conditions.

A wheelwright had to have precise measuring skills as well as knowledge of basic geometry. Their tools were sharp so care had to be taken to avoid cuts. The wheelwright also had to deal with hot metals. They used a lathe, a traveller (a measuring device) stools and cradles for supporting the wheel during construction, knives and spoke shaves, saws and chisels, an adze, a spoke dog for inserting the spokes into the felloes (the sections forming the rim), and a Samson (a large iron clamp applied over the rim of the wheel to squeeze the felloe joints together while the iron strips are nailed into position).



Tools and terms of the trade

The wheelwright obtained his timber from a variety of sources, such as saw mills and timber merchants, or actually went bush to seek their own. He had to know his trees, and the position of the branches to know where knots and other weaknesses were. He also liked to know the location of the tree as different soils could impact the nature of the wood produced. The tree was felled and the bark stripped, the bark being sometimes sold to tanners for leather making. The wood was sought in spring, and left uncut until winter. A sawyer would then cut the logs into planks and it would be left to season for another 5-6 years.

Craftsmen specialized in a particular type of vehicle or design, the craft also varied according to the wheelwright's location, and construction could take up to six months. Variations included light carriages, smart coaches, or farm carts, as well as making fences, gates, ladders and horse boxes.



Workshop in Brockham, UK



Colonial workshop

The making of the wheel was critical, and they began from the centre, or the nave or hub. Elm wood (for its interwoven grain) was used for hubs and planks: oak (it does not bend, compress or flex), beech, ash (flexibility and springy nature) or elm was used for wheel spokes, and beech for felloes.

This skilled operation required years of experience to achieve the fit which could be neither too loose or too tight. Due to the variety of knowledge that they accumulated with regard to timber and its properties, and the way the skill was passed down through the trade and through families, the craft was highly regarded. They were often wearing more than one cap, being also employed in other trades to make their incomes, such as carpenter, blacksmith, postman or lamplighter!!



The modern workshop



The trade went into decline following WWI and WWII, but has been kept alive through trade groups such as the Worshipful Company of Wheelwrights in the UK, and other small businesses, societies and trusts.

Patsy Moppett

References:

www.mrnussbaum.com

Old Occupations: Wheelwright, by Mary Carter, *Family Tree Magazine*, October 1992

www.witheridge-historical-archive.com

Wikipedia

www.brockhamhistory.org

Rare Trades, National Museum of Australia

Community events & updates

Southern Cloud memories

BMACHO is always happy to receive feedback on the articles printed in the *Newsletter*, and sometimes these comments are quite moving.

Further to the article in the previous BMACHO *Newsletter* January-February 2017, in regard to the Southern Cloud, Bill Evans has related memories from his Mother's experience back in 1932.

It seems that June Evans, as a six year old (born 14 June 1926 in Sydney) was taken to a paddock near Mascot by her parents, Bill and Margaret Newell. They arrived in their Essex sedan (Rego 57376), where the plane was parked. Bill had heard that it was possible to go on a joy flight over Sydney. The money raised by the flights was to be used to start regular flights to other capital cities in Australia.

Bill was concerned that the plane might be too dangerous so he went for a flight on his own first, while June and her Mother waited in the car. When he landed, he said to them: "*I wouldn't let you miss this for the world*". The tickets were 5 pounds each, and little June travelled for free.

June explains that the three engines were very loud and made the plane shudder as the pilot started them up. The flight lasted for just under an hour, and it flew all over Sydney and up to the harbor to see the partially constructed bridge, the bridge being what we now know as the Harbour Bridge. June can clearly remember seeing the Harbour Bridge still being built and that she had to kneel on the bench seat to look out the window. The seats on the Southern Cloud were all attached to the side walls and faced inwards. There were no seat belts for the passengers either.



June Evans and her memories

June may now be one of the last people alive to have travelled on, and seen the plane, before it disappeared two weeks later. Today June keeps a photograph of the Southern Cloud on the wall of her home in Dulwich Hill.

Bill Evans

More on Windsor Bridge

Further to BMACHO's article in regard to the progress of the Windsor Bridge redevelopment project, the information presented in *Newsletter No. 48* January-February 2017, was derived from Roads and Maritime Services sources.

However, like every story there are two sides, and BMACHO would encourage readers to do the research.

Community Action for Windsor Bridge (CAWB) is a community action group formed in 2013 in response to the NSW Government's decision to demolish and replace the existing historic Hawkesbury River bridge (Windsor Bridge) at Windsor and create a major, thoroughfare through the historic Thompson Square.

The CAWB website (www.cawb.com.au) elaborates that the group is made up of "independent, local people from a wide variety of backgrounds including lawyers, engineers, financial advisers, business owners, teachers, architects, builders and academics". It also includes families who have passion for the Hawkesbury and their local community, and for the historical significance of Windsor. Many of them also have ties to the very early settlers in the Hawkesbury and are proud and protective of both these long-standing family connections.

The majority of CAWB members use the current Windsor Bridge daily, and therefore experience the traffic congestion first hand.



CAWB in action April 2016

The campaign to save the bridge and to protect the precinct as a whole commenced in 2013. Since 21 July 2013, CAWB has been occupying Thompson Square 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, having reached over 1300 days of occupation, showing perseverance and tenacity. Readers are referred to their web site as documented above for further background and information about this group.

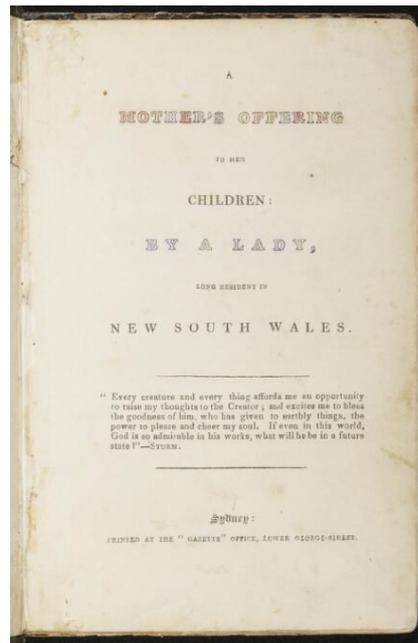
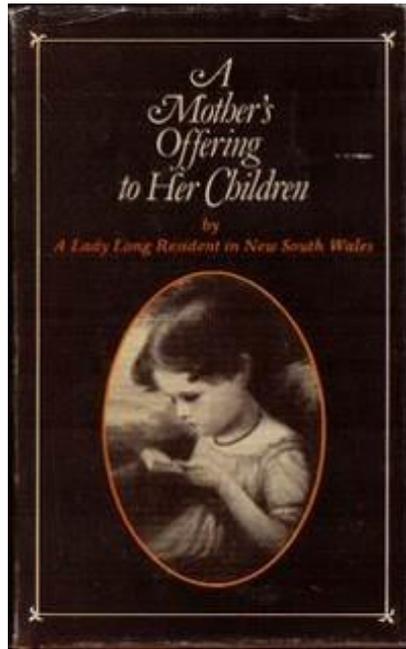
Patsy Moppett

The Charlotte Waring Barton Award

Further to the Newsletter article relating to the Atkinson family, James and Charlotte (Waring), and their daughter Louisa, (January-February 2017), reader Wendy Blaxland advises that this story rings a strong chord with her as she is familiar with family descendants. In addition, Wendy relates information with regard to the Charlotte Waring Barton Award.

As documented, Charlotte was an extraordinary woman. Her daughters became notable writers, artists and naturalists, with Louisa becoming the first Australian born female novelist and journalist. Other descendants became successful writers and artists. Her great-great-great-granddaughters, sisters Kate Forsyth and Belinda Murrell are both best-selling, internationally published authors. Their research and published imaginative work has led to the Children's Book Council of Australia (CBCA) offering an award in her honour.

The Charlotte Waring Barton Award is presented annually by the CBCA NSW Inc to an unpublished author residing in NSW. The recipient of the Aspiring Writers Mentorship Program receives the award at the Lady Cutler Dinner. The award is named in honour of Charlotte, the author of Australia's earliest known children's book, *A Mother's Offering to her Children: By a Lady, Long Resident in New South Wales*. It was published anonymously in 1841 by the Gazette Office in Sydney. The identity of the author was only discovered in 1980.



The National Library of Australia has fully digitized the 1841 edition, which can be accessed at www.nla.gov.au
Patsy Moppett

References:

Wendy Blaxland, Blaxland & Daughter Productions
www.nsw.cbca.org.au
www.nsw.cbca.org.au

Australia Day Award for Carolynne

BMACHO offers congratulations to Carolynne Cooper, member of the Colo Shire Family History Group, on the receipt of the Hawkesbury Cultural Heritage Award! Carolynne is a researcher with the Colo group, a key asset as the team leader and main digital archivist. Her volunteer work entails expert restoration of old photos given to the family history group and her expertise in the production of booklets, flyers and brochures for the group's activities, which are well recognized throughout the Hawkesbury.



Carolynne 3rd from left



Carolynne (right), Penrith Conference 2016

Previously Carolynne played an important role in the Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society's Family History Group. She was the team leader for the initiative and production of the transcripts of the Parish of St Stephens Anglican Church at Kurrajong and is continuing to work on those records for the group.
Patsy Moppett

Mystery photograph

Another mystery to solve! A good deal of attention has been paid to this particular photograph from the BMHS collection. However, it remains something of a mystery. Where, along the line, was it taken? Early thoughts suggested it may have been at Blackheath. Perhaps it was, but there are reasons to suggest that this may not be the case. Can the collective investigative wisdom of our membership solve this ongoing riddle?

Blue Mountains Historical Society



Building the line across the Blue Mountain

Yvonne Jenkins Memorial Award 2017 - an opportunity to remember & record

Our lives are a kaleidoscope, an intermingling of colourful episodes and shadows of memories past. Often these memories are never recorded, or are forgotten over the years. Details of an event not recorded in the newspaper of the day, how we felt during a family crisis, or at a celebration of national or local significance, even the birth of a sibling, escape being recorded by most of us.

The 2017 Yvonne Jenkins Memorial Award essay competition *title "An important time in my life was....."*, is an opportunity to choose one of those memories within the framework of a 1,000 word essay to be submitted to the Lithgow & District Family History Society by 30th April 2017.



Yvonne



Rydal Village



Yvonne

The winner of the Yvonne Jenkins Memorial Award competition will be announced during National Family History month in August 2017.

The award is held annually in memory of Yvonne Jenkins, founder of the Society, who was well known for her work as an author, artist and family and local historian, from Rydal.

Further details about the competition are available on the society's website and Facebook page or may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, PO Box 516, Lithgow NSW 2790.

Jan Saundercock

Scenic Eastern Escarpment Master Plan

The eastern escarpment of the Blue Mountains is located on the eastern edge of the mountains, fringing western Sydney. The site extends from Darks Common in the south, adjoining the Blue Mountains National Park, to Knapsack Reserve in the north connecting with Yellomundee Regional Park. The western boundary of the precinct is formed by the residential areas of Glenbrook, Blaxland, Winmalee, Mt Riverview, Yellow Rock, and Hawkesbury Heights, while the eastern boundary is formed by the residential townships of Lapstone Emu Plains, Leonay, Emu Heights and the Nepean River.

The eastern escarpment contains a rich diversity of ecological communities, significant historic and cultural heritage sites and a wide range of recreational opportunities. These cultural assets are spread across a large number of public reserves under different land ownership and management. In addition, the existing recreational facilities are aging and require renewal.



Knapsack Viaduct



Lennox Bridge

Blue Mountains City Council is preparing a Scenic Eastern Escarpment Master Plan as part of Council's visitor precinct planning work to provide a strategic, locality based approach to recreation and tourism in natural areas. The Master Plan will form the basis for resourcing and implementing visitor facility upgrades and developments aimed at improving opportunities for nature and culture-based recreation and tourism experiences.

The Scenic Eastern Escarpment Master Plan will focus on visitor and recreational facilities within the natural areas, and establish a coherent approach to landscape design and infrastructure development that supports nature and culture-based recreation and tourism experiences. The Plan will respond to recreation and tourism planning initiatives in the lower Blue Mountains and Western Sydney region.

The objectives of the Master Plan are to:

- Guide the future development of recreational infrastructure;
- Improve recreational and tourism opportunities in the region; and
- Support the promotion of the sites cultural and nature based recreational opportunities.

The key dates for development of the Plan and community engagement are as follows:

- Stage 1: Stakeholder engagement – 16 January 2017 to 17 March 2017.
- Stage 2: Prepare Draft Master Plan – 1 February 2017 – 31 May 2017.
- Stage 3: Public Exhibition Draft Master Plan – 1 June 2017 – 14 July 2017.
- Stage 4: Finalise Master Plan – 14 July 2017 to 31 August 2017.

Blue Mountains City Council

References:

See www.bluemountainshaveyoursay.com.au for the Site User Survey.

And www.bmcc.nsw.gov.au for further information.

West of the Great Divide – Surveyors and Settlers National Trust (Lithgow) Tour 2017

On Sunday 23 April 2017, the Lithgow Regional Branch of the National Trust are hosting a coach tour to routes and sites important to opening up land west of the Great Dividing Range. The Tour will visit the point of Evans' first crossing by a European, Evans Crown, and parts of Cox's 1815 road. After lunch at the 1873 Tarana Hotel, the Tour will then visit *Macquarie* (1822) at O'Connell, the original home of William Lawson, and *Westham* (1830) at Brewongle, built by early settler Thomas West, and now owned by Ian Kiernan AO.



Convict barracks at Macquarie



Westham

The Tour leaves from the Lithgow Visitor Information Centre (VIC) at 9.30am and returns there about 4.30pm. The cost (\$60 NT members, \$65 non-NT members) includes lunch at Tarana and morning tea.

Bookings are essential: Phone the Lithgow VIC on 1300 760 276.

For information contact Celia Ravesi: Ph: 02 6359 3109, or Email: cerav@bigpond.com

The Battle of Vinegar Hill 1804

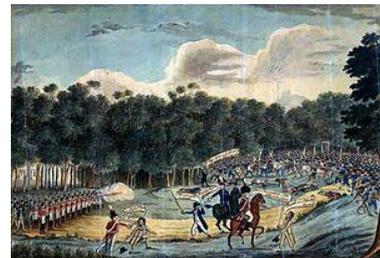
The convict rebellion at Castle Hill in 1804 was dubbed the Second Battle of Vinegar Hill (the first being in Ireland in 1798). The battle was fought between convicts and the colonial forces. With the 1798 rebellion fresh in their minds, the convicts were led by veteran of the first rebellion, Philip Cunningham. Their intention was to establish Irish rule and capture a ship to sail to Ireland. Martial law was declared in the colony by Governor King. The convicts were brought to a halt by the colonial forces, led by Major George Johnston, at a hill named Vinegar Hill, and the rebellion was crushed. About 15 of the convicts were killed, nine of the rebel leaders were hanged, and hundreds were punished.



The battle



Major George Johnston



The battle & hangings

The bicentenary was celebrated in 2004 with a variety of events, celebrating the battle site as a special place of international and Australian significance. The remains of the site are centred on Castle Hill Heritage Park, and a sculpture commemorates the sacrifice, and the impact on Hawkesbury history.

On the 213th anniversary a special presentation by historian Lynette Silver and artist Lizzy Newcomb will bring to life the years of failed mini rebellions, botched escape attempts, mutiny, wild rumours, betrayals, conspiracies and personal tragedy that resulted in the ill-fated battle.

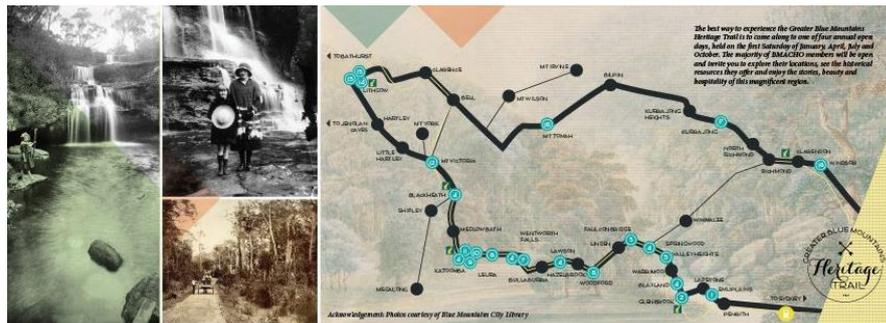
The event will be held at the Hawkesbury Regional Museum, 8 Baker Street, Windsor, on Saturday 4 March 2017, at 2pm. Bookings are essential. The cost is \$5 and refreshments would be provided.

Hawkesbury Regional Museum

Ph: 02 4560 4655

Email: museum@hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au

Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail Update!



BMACHO continues to promote the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail and members' upcoming events.

BMACHO intend to reprint the Heritage Trail brochure soon and have asked members if they wish to participate. For a reasonable cost, members can appear in the reprint of the brochure, feature on the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail website and have their events promoted on the website and Facebook page.

In addition, during 2017 BMACHO are holding a competition to encourage visitation to Trail participant properties. For this purpose, BMACHO are asking members to think of an artefact or item at their premises that can only be found by visiting. BMACHO will then list approximately 25 questions on a "Passport and Entry Form", which will be an insert to the brochure, and visitors can either answer the questions or obtain a stamp showing they have been to a venue. BMACHO will hold a prize draw approximately every six months. BMACHO already have offers of prizes for the competition.

In regard to the Heritage Trail brochure reprint, BMACHO are asking members and prospective participants if you have not already responded in regard to participation in the reprint by 17 February 2017, please do so as soon as possible. BMACHO would like to have the new brochure printed sometime in March.

If you are a member and you would like to participate, or if you would like to become a member, please email the BMACHO Secretary at committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au

For general information about BMACHO and the Trail, see www.heritagedrive.com.au or www.facebook.com/GBMHeritageTrail

BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS INC.

Registered office: 1/19 Stypanandra 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 Family History Society Inc; Bygone Beautys Treasured Teapot Museum and Tearooms; City of Lithgow Mining Museum Inc; Day Fine Art; Eskbank Rail Heritage Centre; Everglades Historic House & Gardens; Norman Lindsay Gallery; Glenbrook & District Historical Society Inc; Hartley Valley District Progress Association; Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc; Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society Inc; Leurella NSW Toy & Railway Museum; Lithgow & District Family History Society Inc; Lithgow Regional Library – Local Studies; Mt Victoria & District Historical Society Inc; Mt Wilson & Mt Irvine Historical Society Inc (including Turkish Bath Museum); National Trust of Australia (NSW) – Blue Mountains Branch; National Trust of Australia (NSW) – Lithgow Branch; Nepean District Historical Society Inc; Paragon Cafe, 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 Heritage Museum, Woodford Academy Management Committee, Zig Zag Railway Co-op Ltd.

The following are individual members: Fiona Burn, Ray Christison, Wayne Hanley, Associate Professor Ian Jack, Joan Kent, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett and Dr Peter Rickwood.

Committee: The management committee for 2016-2017 (from April 2016) is: Patsy Moppett (President and *Heritage* Newsletter Editor), Ian Jack (Vice President), Jan Koperberg (Secretary), Philip Hammon (Treasurer), Scott Pollock and Wendy Hawkes (web site), Dick Morony (Public Officer/Membership Secretary/ Calendar Editor), Suzanne Smith and Laura Stinson (Events and Venue Co-ordinators) & Roy Bennett.

Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail sub-committee: Scott Pollock, Laura Stinson, Wendy Hawkes, Jan Koperberg & Lynn Collins, Museums Advisor.

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.