

Heritage

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Fernhill Estate, Mulgoa

Fernhill Estate is a large rural property, being the remaining lands at Mulgoa associated with Edward Cox, son of the road builder and Hawkesbury magistrate William Cox. Edward was granted the land when still only 4 years old, in 1809.

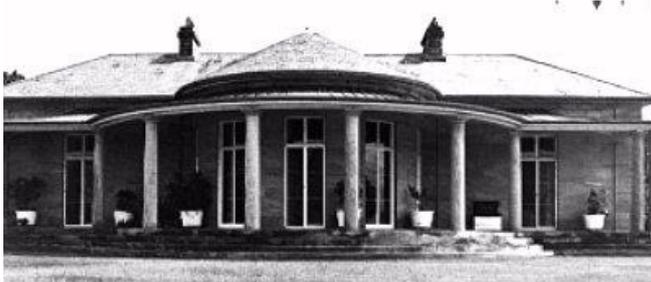


Fernhill Homestead, Mulgoa

History: The original grants in the Mulgoa valley amounted to some 3,760 acres. Edward's was the first grant of 30 acres. The first house on this grant was The Cottage, built about 1810-11, and was occupied by several of William's sons in turn before they each developed their own properties. Edward had been sent away to school in England and returned in about 1825, married Jane Brooks, and lived at The Cottage for the next 16 years.

In 1843 Edward built the grand sandstone Greek revival temple house known as Fernhill. It was designed as a two storey building, but built as single storey, possibly by architect Mortimer Lewis, but was never actually finished. Some 20 Irish stonemasons were brought to Australia to the building project, using local stone quarried on the property. Other suggested architects were John Verge and Francis Clarke. Edward and Jane moved into the house in 1843. Above the door is a date of 1842.

The Cottage was also within the property, the whole of which was leased out during the depression of the 1840s.



Fernhill Estate, Mulgoa

The Cox's vineyards produced prizewinning wines, and their farming methods were recognized as significant land management practices. Edward Cox died in 1863 and the property passed to his son Edward King Cox of Mudgee, who operated a racehorse stud at Mulgoa until 1883. Upon Edward King's death in 1883, the Estate was divided and his son in turn, Alfred Edward Cox ran a dairy from The Cottage property from 1897 to 1913. In 1913 The Cottage was sold to Fowler and Bayliss of Penrith, and then to a Mr Max Lamb. In 1920 it was purchased by HJ Davey. Mrs Davey and a Mr Love ran a dairy until 1969 when Mrs Davey retired. Fernhill was sold in 1888 by Standish Cox, to Mr Wright of Wright Heaton and the house was uninhabited for some years. By 1911 the property was owned by RB Baynes of Mudgee. In 1931 the house and 1,000 acres was bought by Mr and Mrs Moyse who ran it as a guest house. In 1965 John Darling bought the Estate. Darling was a WWII fighter pilot, a banker, company director, agri-business pioneer and film industry visionary. Fernhill was gradually restored. Darling had Paul Sorensen rework the gardens. In 1980 the house was sold with 1,000 acres to a developer, Anderson, who continued with the restoration, adding the sandstone columns on the northern pergola. Luckily, bushfires in 2001-2002 left the house undamaged, and Anderson then acquired properties to the north. In 2010 an auction of Anderson's collection was held, which included antiques, furniture, and artworks.

Description: The property comprises farm estates, the building complex and areas of natural bushland, rural landscapes and escarpments, avenues of trees and sculptured gardens, watercourses and stone bridges.



Stone bridge, Fernhill



Cox's Cottage

The garden features include terracing and pool, significant plantings of trees and hedges, orchards and stone garden walls. The building complex includes the house, cellar and wings, officers' courtyard, stables and coach house, stone box drains, and winery (now a ruin). At one stage in the 1980s there was a private zoo. Modifications have occurred at various times to the buildings, mainly in the 1950s and 1960s, then again in the 1980s. In 1966 a subdivision was approved into two lots, a 25 acre lot around the house and the driveway from Mulgoa Road, leaving a 926 acre residue. In the 1970s the coach house and stables were renovated as stables and a dwelling. Further subdivision occurred in 1979, excising 49.8ha in the north eastern sector of the property. Former uses of the property include the farm, residence and guest house, plant nursery and chicken hatchery, piggery and stone mason's yard. The owners since 2011-2012, S & B Tripp, have used the property for functions, picnic races, moto cross events, rock concerts,

ghost tours and heritage tours. The property is also listed as farm stay accommodation. Earlier in 2017 the sale of five allotments in Fernhill's Mayfair precinct took place.

Significance: The property is significant for its modified and natural landscapes, a history of landed pastoral estates and early rural development of the colony, and its association with adjacent properties, St Thomas' Anglican Church and cemetery, and The Cottage.



St Thomas Anglican Church, Mulgoa



Edward Cox grave



George Cox grave

The future: Recently some 384ha of the property has been offered for sale. The property contains the historic house and outbuildings, horse racing track and stables.

Community opposition has been raised in recent years to proposals for rezoning and subdivision of the historic estate.

Town planning for the forecast increase in population is a priority for government, with new infrastructure such as rail, roads and housing well underway. Planning for future burial space is just as important.

With many Australian cemeteries expected to reach capacity in the next few decades, cemetery managers must look to the future early. This includes cemeteries such as Penrith and Rookwood.

Technologies such as multi-level structures and cremation are capable of extending the life of cemeteries, but for many people, religious earth interments are the only option.

Rookwood: One significant offer has now been made by Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust (RGCRT). RGCRT have been exploring options outside Lidcombe for many years including other large undeveloped areas in the west. They have now taken an important step towards expanding, and have nominated Fernhill Estate as a possibly alternate site to Rookwood, which was established in 1867 and includes many heritage buildings itself. It is the largest Victorian cemetery in the world.

The property that would be purchased at Fernhill comprises some 384ha, and about 40% of that would be required for a cemetery, a dignified and historically significant final resting place. It would provide burial potential for about 150 years.

They advise that given their history of heritage patronage, custodianship and commitment at the Rookwood site, they are very much aware of making the Fernhill homestead a site for the whole community. The current listing on the State Heritage Register would allow for protection of heritage significance and further conservation works. They advise:

“Fernhill Estate is a suitable location for RGCRT as it is within close proximity to Rookwood. Furthermore, the historic nature of the property gives an ongoing heritage link to Rookwood and provides the opportunity for the Trust to once again conserve and restore a significant piece of history for future generations.”

At the same time, Rookwood would always be available for burials while space is available, with strategies being in place to ensure the gates remain open indefinitely.

Preliminary designs show that the Fernhill homestead and heritage landscape would be preserved, a buffer of 25ha being set aside around the house. Some 220ha of bio banked land would also be protected.



Rookwood Cemetery

A predominantly lawn style cemetery is proposed, with low profile plaques to be used in any areas visible from the road or homestead, together with appropriate landscape screening. RGCRT have entered into a due-diligence process, with a view to securing the Fernhill Estate, which could run up until September 2017. This amounts to a six month exclusivity period which would allow the Trust to conduct the required due-diligence process, commencing with a period of community consultation. The first of twelve community meetings was held on 16 May 2017.

The community consultation process consisted of:

- Artists impression for visual landscape impact;
- Heritage assessments for impact on significance, and ongoing management;
- Environmental assessments to assess the impact on the existing biobanking arrangements;
- Noise and traffic assessments;
- Service assessments;
- Geotechnical assessments;
- Hydrological assessments.

Following these sessions, and upon receipt of community feedback, more community meetings would be held. RGCRT have stated that they will not proceed if public opinion is against the development.

The first meeting held in May discussed a wide range of topics, and specific concerns included the possibility of goth parties in the cemetery, vandalism and grave robberies. RGCRT advise that Roads and Maritime Services would determine whether Mulgoa Road would be upgraded and widened. Rookwood currently holds between 2 and 10 services daily, which is a guide to the traffic volumes generated by such a development.

Such a cemetery proposal would create business opportunities for the region and reduce the risk of residential subdivision of the Estate. It would provide opportunities for education and research, involving visitation by schools and university groups. It would provide opportunities for employment, for jobs in administration and apprenticeships.

Community comment: Most recently, the Mulgoa Progress Association has expressed grave concerns for the cemetery project, their president Wally Cox saying it would be destructive. As the site of both the homestead and the unique colonial landscape, is of the greatest State heritage significance, the aesthetics of a lawn cemetery would not be compatible. They would oppose any cemetery in the Mulgoa valley, which already has a cemetery on the grounds of St Thomas' Anglican Church. Their recently prepared submission opposing the development outlines a number of specific concerns:

- A historic colonial landscape in danger of development.
- Such a development which would include signage, roads, lighting, parking and administrative buildings would not be compatible or aesthetically sympathetic to this landscape.

- The landscape should not be compromised or developed.

The MPA are seeking the support of organisations and individual experts concerned about the conservation of gardens and landscapes, who would emphasize to the developer the importance of the landscape and the need for its conservation, and convey to it the extent of public concern.

Some time ago, during a proposal lodged with Council for rezoning and subdivision of the Fernhill Estate, the Blue Mountains Conservation Society Inc provided comment on the impact of that development on the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area and the Blue Mountains National Park. As the Estate adjoins both these areas, the following concerns were raised:

- The proposal was not in accordance with the guidelines set down by the State and Federal governments for development in such adjoining land;
- Servicing matters such as sewer were not provided for.
- Sealing of local roads and the impact on neighbouring bushland – weeds;
- Impact on endangered species, and risk of fauna mortality;
- Influx of recreational animals;
- No ecological assessments were undertaken;
- Cumulative impacts of a staged development;
- Concern for tree removal;
- Consideration of the impact on the existing biobanking arrangements;
- Impact on the Shale Sandstone Transition Forest as a critically Endangered Ecological Community;

Conclusion: Fernhill Estate in its entirety is certainly in need of conservation and investment and the cost would be high. It can be seen that a wide range of land uses has been applied to the property over time, in an attempt to maintain and conserve this large and significant link to Australia's colonial past. The current zoning permits such a cemetery development with consent.

From the above it would appear as though the Rookwood General Cemetery Reserve Trust are quite aware of what they are dealing with. At the same time, the local Mulgoa community feel there are adverse implications for the Estate, as well as the wider Mulgoa valley. It is to be hoped that the due-diligence period that has been undertaken by RGCRT results in a thorough consultation with the community. Also, a critical element will be a highly responsive community feedback regime. The results of the consultation period will be assessed by RGCRT and further consultation undertaken, before they decide in September whether to proceed or not.

Therefore, following the explanation and elaboration given by RGCRT, and a viewing of the specialist reports to be prepared, it is critical that the community express their specific concerns and general comments, both for and against. It is obvious that RGCRT are conscious of the value of Fernhill, and given their background they are not your usual property developer.

BMACHO member organisations and individuals, as well as the wider community are encouraged to contact RGCRT during any coming consultation periods, to register their thoughts in regard to this significant proposal, which should include both the positive and negative attributes of the project.

Patsy Moppett

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 Cox's Cottage Inventory Sheet www.environment.nsw.gov.au
 William Cox, by Richard Cox 2012

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Food for thought Editor's note

What a bumper issue we have for you this time! With so many interesting articles and input from a range of other writers, as well as our own happenings throughout the BMACHO membership region, I even had to keep some of the writings back.

There are so many fascinating topics floating around the heritage world at present that information is in overload.

We hope that the details provided will allow distribution of information on a range of topical matters, a wide appreciation of places, people and place names, contacts for coming events, tours and exhibitions.

Focussing on the age old question, “what is heritage”, the situation regarding Fernhill Estate illustrates how people’s views of heritage are so varied, and how values must be prioritised in order to achieve a balance between heritage conservation and progress.

It could be said that a cemetery is the ultimate in an expression of heritage. However, with modern cemeteries moving over into the lawn cemetery form, and the modern headstone being often less elaborate than the romantic grave markers utilised 150-200 years ago, the visual impact of this does not necessarily sit well with other elements we consider built heritage. However, this visual impact can be managed through careful site configuration and landscaping.

But not only is visual impact a matter for consideration at Fernhill.

The installation of a new cemetery anywhere will also involve consideration for the infrastructure required to cater for it. This includes roads and servicing, administrative building and facilities, and the impact and burden of these on the local and regional community. The natural environmental and heritage aspects of the landscape, considering

features such as plantings, old access roads, drainage lines, endangered species and habitat, as well as built heritage, all also come into play.

Large properties such as Fernhill require considerable ongoing cost and maintenance, and it is obvious that people who have taken the property on in the past have struggled, attempting to introduce a wide range of uses for both the buildings and the site, being the subject of multiple subdivisions, activities, alterations and additions over time, to generate income.

Having said that, the property still remains quite an intact significant example of colonial rural development.

Ideas flow thick and fast as to what to do with the property, including the cemetery project, subdivision and residential development. However, how one narrows down exactly what is suitable for the site may continue to be an ongoing case of trial and error, with the hope that the significance is not eroded. Any suitable adaptive reuse development must provide opportunity to keep the Estate active, and conserved for future generations.

This dilemma occurs frequently with regard to large abandoned industrial sites, which are not necessarily visually attractive in themselves, but which usually demonstrate technological, economic and social history. More on that another day!

Happy reading!

Footsteps in Time – George William Evans

Travelling through the Blue Mountains we have often seen the memorials to George Evans and his survey across the Blue Mountains. But how often have we stopped to contemplate the context of those monuments, and how/when they were erected.

Yes, Evans carried out a survey from Penrith to Bathurst. The timing of that survey however, places him at the first white man to reach Bathurst. Cox then followed him with the first road. Sufficient credit has not been awarded Evans for this feat, whereas the feats of Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth, and of William Cox are now well documented common knowledge. These fifteen monuments each acknowledge the survey of Evans, and each contains an extract of his diary entry for each location.

Bill Ivin has set down some background to Evans' work, and also to how the monuments came to be, thanks to the efforts of John Yeaman and Jack Darby, who sought funding for the monument project.

Each monument was unveiled by a different person on a different date, such as Mignon Yeaman, widow of John Yeaman; Jennifer Hunt and Gwen Hammond, Great, Great, Great Granddaughters of George Evans; Donald M Grant, Surveyor General for NSW; and Greg Goodman, President, Institution of Surveyors NSW Inc.

Patsy Moppett

A Tour Guide to the 15 Monuments Commemorating George William Evans', Survey 1813/14

(compiled by Bill Ivin in 2013-14 for distribution in 2015, but not adopted)

"Following the successful crossing of the Blue Mountains by Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth in May/June 1813, the Governor Lachlan Macquarie instructed George William Evans – then Deputy Surveyor for Lands:

"To proceed in the Attempt of effecting a Passage over the great Range of Mountains.

Called here the Blue Mountains, and to discover what Description of Country lay westward of them"

George William Evans set out on this exploration in November 1813, with five men – Richard Lewis and James Burns, (both Free Men) and three convicts – James Coogan, John Grover and John Tygh (sic Tighe). Evans made a significant decision, by determining to carry out the second part of his instructions first, ie. by surveying beyond the "Explorer's Terminal Point" which he did by starting at the foot of Mount York. Here he marked a tree on the 25th November, 1813, and measured westward to his later selected objective at the Macquarie River, reaching there on 9th December 1813.

Returning to the "Marked Tree" at the Riverlett, Evans began the survey to record the route established by the Explorers – defined by a line of blazed trees – back to Emu Ford, on 31st

December, 1813. This survey of 48 ½ miles (about 80km) was completed on 8 January, 1814.

Thus Surveyor Evans and party walked in the “Footsteps” of the three “Explorers”. This Guide is intended for those wishing to visit the monuments spaced throughout the Blue Mountains, which record in part some of “Evans’ Survey” and thus become aware of its significance that led to the rapid expansion across the fertile plains west of the Great Dividing Range. This Guide commences at Mount York and proceeds to the Nepean River in accord with the records of the survey that will become self-evident when reading the historical facts.



Mt York



Browntown



Blackheath

Mount York: This is the first of 15 monuments – and is probably the most significant in the successful crossing of the Blue Mountains – is located at the end of Mount York Road, Mt Victoria. This is truly a very scenic location with good access to lookouts and detailed historical information. Most of the sites could be considered “wheel-chair accessible”. However, reasonable fitness is needed to undertake the first 200m down the original “Cox’s Road”, and the experience is well worth the effort. Prepare to spend in excess of ½ hour at this location.

Mt. Victoria: located at “Browntown Oval” – about 1km east of Mt. Victoria – turning right off the highway via a turn right seagull lane and continuing on to the amenities shed. It is unfortunate that this monument is in such a remote location and not wheel-chair accessible, however the nearby bush is typical for the upper mountains and probably very similar to that encountered by the “Explorers”, “Evans Survey Party” and “Cox’s Road Gang”.

Blackheath: located outside the Ivanhoe Hotel, Blackheath at the main set of traffic lights on the highway with easy access along a level path.



Katoomba



Wentworth Falls Lake



Wentworth Falls

Katoomba: Conveniently located outside the Blue Mountains City Council Chambers, with parking available outside the Chambers and easily accessible.

Wentworth Falls Lake: If driving down the highway this site is best accessed by turning in to Sinclair Crescent, before passing under the railway, and continue through to the lake. The monument is located at the western end of the lake and is quite accessible.

Wentworth Falls: This monument is centrally located within the shopping centre outside the former “old” Post Office in Station Street and has easy access.

Lawson: The monument is located near the Lawson Bowling Club, in Badgery Crescent and accessed by turning left off the highway at the set of traffic lights on the crest of a hill after passing the Blue Mountain Hotel. The site is easily accessible.

Hazelbrook: Situated in the precincts of the Hazelbrook Shopping Centre on the northern side of the highway – off street parking available and wheel-chair accessible.

Faulconbridge: Within Jackson Park, Prime Ministers' Corridor of Oaks and found by turning off the highway at the Railway Crossing – wheel-chair accessible – nearby is the former "country" home of Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of NSW (5 times) and also known as the "Father of Federation".



Lawson



Hazelbrook



Springwood

Springwood: Located in Telstra Park, Macquarie Road, Springwood Shopping Centre. Being located within the shopping centre the parking might present a problem, however the site is easily accessible. It is suggested that when driving from Faulconbridge one continue along Macquarie Road and stop for a while near the intersection with Short Street, Springwood, to observe the monument where Governor Macquarie camped in 1816 and named Springwood.

Warrimoo: Located within Ardill Park and easily accessible after turning off the highway just to the east of the "Citizen's Hall", after crossing over the railway.

Blaxland: Situated on the south side of the highway within the centre of the shopping centre and best to be accessed via turning right off the highway in to View Street and then Hope Street in to the parking area.



Warrimoo



Glenbrook



Lapstone

Glenbrook: Located within Glenbrook Park, at the rear of the Tourist Information Centre and accessed after turning right off the highway at the set of lights in to Mann Street and then continue to Glenbrook Park. The site is wheel-chair accessible.

Lapstone: Located within Skarrat Park, Governor's Drive and at time of publication in bushland and only accessible by the fit and adventurous?

Emu Plains: Located near intersection of Great Western Highway and River Road in Regatta Park. If visiting this site one should include a walk down the former Punt Road and the site of the former river crossing.

Acknowledgement: John Yeaman: Blue Mountains City Council Engineer 1948-1970, who during that time became interested in the feats of the early explorers that paved the way across the rugged Blue Mountains. He became somewhat miffed that the expedition of George William Evans, Deputy Surveyor of Lands (1813/14), who was the first European to cross the Great Dividing Range to discover the fertile plains of the Macquarie River Valley, had been given scant recognition. As part of this expedition George Evans surveyed the route undertaken by the three Explorers – Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth (1813) from the Riverlett, Hartley Vale to Emu Ford, Penrith.

Also of the engineering feat of William Cox for the construction of the “road” from Emu Ford to Bathurst in 1815/16.

Upon his retirement, with Jack Darby, Surveyor General and the Blue Mountains City Council jointly prepared a submission to the Federal Government for funding under the Bi-Centennial Grants Projects for the establishment of monuments at suitable locations throughout the Blue Mountains to commemorate George William Evans Survey.

This pamphlet has been produced by W.C (Bill) Ivin, retired surveyor of Faulconbridge, as a personal contribution to the Bi-Centennial Celebrations of the Crossings of the Blue Mountains.”

Bill Ivin

Aboriginal place names along the upper Cox River

{The following article is the second part of a larger paper provided by Jim Smith. The first part was documented in HERITAGE Newsletter No. 50. Please refer back to that article for map showing the location of many of these places.}

(1) Thoondoo [dhuu(n)duu]

1892. “The Junction-- Aboriginal Name Thoondoo—Farmer’s Creek with Walker’s River, Rydal Road.” Another local correspondent J. Dobbie added this description: “*So called because at this place on the Great Western Road (Bowenfells to Rydal) Farmer’s Creek joins the Cox River. A convict settlement called the Junction Camp was established here on a small piece of flat land entirely surrounded by precipitous hills.*”

1913. “Junction of Walker’s or Cox’s River with Farmer’s Creek-- aboriginal name, Toondoo.” Interpretation. A section of Cox’s River near the Farmers Creek junction was known as Walker’s River after an early settler. Farmers Creek is also known Coerwull [guuwawal] or Coerwull Brook. Coerwull is said to be the name of a small blue flower, possibly the native Bluebell *Wahlenbergia stricta*. This word was chosen in 1824 by the first settler in the area, Andrew Brown, as the name for his property on Farmers Creek and also became the name for two schools in the area.

A “*small piece of flat land entirely surrounded by precipitous hills*” at the junction of two rivers is very likely to have been an Aboriginal camping place.

(2) Gilligarambilly [gi.li.nga.ra(m)bi.lii]

1892: “Mount Kirkley-- native name Gilligarambilly-- The hill behind Mr Gould’s place on road from Bowenfells to Rydal.”

1913: “Mount Kirkley, hill half-mile west of junction of Bathurst and Mudgee roads-- Gilligarambilli.”

Interpretation. Gould’s Hill or Mount Kirkley is shown on Alex Wilson’s 1914 map. However, Wilson shows the Aboriginal name of Mt Walker, about three km to the north west, as Giligarambala. This is another interpretation of the word Gilligarambilli. Another local resident also claimed that Giligarambala was the name for Mt Walker. A story about the cultural significance of Mt Walker was recorded: “*the natives had a superstitious aversion to this hill owing to some very remarkable echoes to be heard about it, and which answered their coo-ees after a considerable lapse of time.*” It is possible that this placename applied to the region around Mt Walker and Mount Kirkley.

Gillingarambilli is one of two words on Mylecharane’s list which end with the suffix-- billi. The other one is Mooramibilly. It is a common word ending (usually as --bili) in the Ngarigu language spoken in south-eastern New South Wales. David Nash kindly extracted, from the Geographical Names Board database, a list of New South Wales placenames with this

ending. One name, Jincumbilly, is in Ngarigu country but the majority are in or near the country mapped by Tindale as Ngunnawal country. These are: Yarrangobilly, Adjungbilly, Currockbilly, Mutmutbilly, Muttbilly and Wragragobilly. An outlier, Gogobilly, may be in Wiradjuri country. The other four names are many hundreds of kilometres away, in north-western New South Wales. Ngarigu, Ngunnawal and Gundungurra belong to the same language family, the Yuin group and Gundungurra and Ngunnawal are very similar in vocabulary and grammar. The placename ending—billi / billy appears to have had some significance within Yuin country, but its meaning is not known.

(3) Tarrapatat [dha.rra.ba.lat]

“1892: River Lett-- native name Tarrapatat-- Named by Evans ‘The Riverlet’ (Rivulet) corrupted to River Lett.”

1913: “The River Lett at Hartley—Tarapalet.”

Interpretation.

The journalist who interviewed Billy Lynch recorded that the word Therabulat was a name for [part of] the Cox River originally occupied by Lynch’s “tribe”. Tarrapatat and Therabulat are the same word, heard and recorded in English in variant forms by two different people. Jim Barrett concluded that “...*the appropriate spelling of “Therabulat” would be “Dhurrabulat”, which means “two rivers”*. While the literal meaning of Dhurrabulat is “two rivers”, the Gundungurra appear to have used it for places where two rivers came together. Thus, it may not be an exclusive placename for the area around the junction of the River Lett and Cox River.

The Gundungurra people in the Burratorang Valley had a similar word to describe the areas around river junctions. R.H. Mathews noted that Gurradhulla meant a “junction of watercourses” and A.L. Bennett wrote Kurradalla for a “meeting of the waters (a junction)”. These latter spellings may be the same word, heard and written down differently, or represent a difference in dialect between the clans of the upper and lower Cox River. Mathews recorded that the last waterhole on the Wollondilly River, about 400 metres above its junction with the Cox River, was called Gurradhulla. This indicates that the word Gurradhulla was not used just for an actual river junction by the lower Cox river clan but for the area around it. Tarrapatat /Therabulat was probably used in the same way by the upper Cox river clans.



River Lett at Glenroy



Cox's River at Glenroy

(4) Gnallwarra [nga.la.wa.rra]

1892: “Gnallwarra-- High rock of peaks, either side of Brown’s Gap.”

1913: “Rocky Peak, northerly from Blackman’s old place near the new road over Brown’s Gap from Mount Victoria and Hartley Vale to Lithgow-- Gnallwarra.”

Interpretation.

The range dividing the Lett River catchment from the Farmers Creek catchment is called Hassans Walls, at least on its western end. Where this range swings northwards is a saddle called Brown’s Gap. It appears that the peaks on either side of this saddle were known as

Gnallwarra, although the 1913 definition implies there is a single “Rocky Peak” on one side of the Gap which was known by this name.

When very early settlers chose to name their properties with Aboriginal words, they often used the true Aboriginal placename for their land. However, John Blackman called his property, some 2 km south-east of Brown’s Gap, “Nulwara” suggesting either that he wished to name his place after the “Rocky Peak” he could see in the distance or that he misunderstood his Aboriginal informant.

(5) Tuiwon [du.wii.wan]

1892: “The Vale of Clwydd-- native name Tuiwon-- This embraces the whole of the country under the mountains, extending from Mr Neale’s [Little Hartley], including Hartley Vale, and past the bottom of Brown’s Gap.”

1913: “The Vale of Clwydd (proper)-- Tuiwon.”

Interpretation.

Governor Macquarie named the Vale of Clwydd on 29 April 1815. After leaving the base of Mt York he described his party’s route along Cox’s Road: “*we pursued our journey in the carriage over a fine plain verdant country of open forest land through a beautiful extensive vale of five miles which I have named the Vale Clwydd after the vale of the same name in Wales. This vale terminates at a river running south formed by two smaller ones coming from the westward and eastward and which unite at the distance of 5 miles from Mount York.*” This “termination” of the Vale of Clwydd, as defined by Macquarie, is at Glenroy. Mylecharane’s description of the extent of the country described by Tuiwon is similar to Macquarie’s definition of the Vale of Clwydd i.e. what we call today the Hartley Valley. In 1913 Mylecharane needed to clarify that Tuiwon referred to Macquarie’s “Vale of Clwydd (proper)” as distinct from the suburb of Lithgow with the same name. So, how can Mylecharane’s information, that Tuiwon was the name for the extensive area of the Lett River catchment, be reconciled with Peter Ogilvie’s claim that Tuiwon was the name for part of the Cox’s River? One interpretation could be that a lengthy stretch of Cox’s River adjacent to (what we call) the Hartley Valley was known to Aboriginal people by the same name as the Valley, i.e. Tuiwon, with Therabulat / Tarrapat being a more localised name for the area around the junction with the Lett River.

Jim Barrett has noted a relationship between the placename du.wii.wan and the name of one of the upper Cox River clans, recorded by early settlers as Wywandy, (spelt by Barrett as wii.wan.dii), with this local clan group identifying with the du.wii.wan river frontage. A problem with this suggestion is that, at the time of the earliest European records, the remnants of the Wywandy clan were living at Wallerawang, about 15 km north of the Hartley Valley. The Wywandy may have occupied all the country between du.wii.wan and Wallerawang and beyond. Alternatively, they may have been a small localised clan of the Hartley Valley that moved northwards to settle on James Walker’s Wallerawang property. When the Wywandy went to Bathurst to collect blankets they were referred to as the “Cox’s River Tribe”.

(6) Liddleton

1892: “Liddleton-- native name Mooraminbilly [muu.ra.mi.n.bili] (near Hartley).”

1913: “Liddleton, on Cox’s River-- Mooramanbilly.”

Interpretation. Liddleton was the name given to the 1826 land grant to John Maxwell, beside the Cox River, about two km downstream from the River Lett intersection. It is possible that the section of Cox River adjacent to this land was also known as Mooraminbilly.

(7) Cullenbenbong [gulan.ba(n).bung]

1913 only. “Junction of Long Swamp with Cox’s River, county Westmoreland, Keenan’s old place-- Cullenbenbong.”

Interpretation. The “Long Swamp” referred to is not Long Swamp Creek. “Keenan’s old place” was on Cullenbenbong Creek, extending between one and three km upstream of its junction with the Cox River. Both Long Swamp Creek and Cullenbenbong Creek originally consisted of a series of pools, full of reeds and other water plants, connected by slow flowing water. Both creeks were literally “long swamps”. On the parish map of Mylecharane’s era,

what is today called Cullenbenbong Creek was named “Cullenbenbong Swamp”. Due to the underlying geology, the creeks flowing eastwards from the Great Dividing Range to the Cox River, between Ganbenang Creek (which included Marsden’s Swamp) and Cullenbenbong Creek, tended to form wetlands. These environments were important places for Aboriginal people as they contained permanent water and were rich in plant and animal resources. William Cullen (1906-2007), a grandson of one of the original settlers on Long Swamp Creek, explained to me that a massive storm, soon after the devastating bushfire of 1905, scoured out Long Swamp Creek, destroying its wetlands. Since then the Creek has flowed along the channel created in 1905 and the reedbeds have never regenerated. Peter Luke O’Reilly called his farm on Long Swamp Creek, just upstream of its junction with the Cox River, “Wingebelaley” [wi(n). dyi.ba.la.lii]. His son Bernard’s book about life in this area made the word Cullenbenbong one of the most widely known Gundungurra placenames. Two of the Cullen family farms higher up on Long Swamp Creek were given Aboriginal names that were probably of local origin. Portion 69 was called ‘Willaroi’ [wi.la.roi] and the property on Portion 157 was called “Gummakunulla” [gu.ma.gu.nu.la]. One of the Cullens wrote that the latter word meant “big reed bed”. This may have been the Aboriginal name for Long Swamp Creek or a general word for the swampy creeks in the region. The Cullen of Cullenbenbong may be a version of a Wiradjuri word for water, often found as the ending --*gullen* on place names in the Yass district. Nash suggests that it may also have been used in other areas of Wiradjuri territory, for example in the placenames Cullen Bullen and Cullenbone. Cullen Bullen is not far south of “Wall Wall”, the most northerly name on Mylecharane’s list. *Cullen* or *gullen* were not recorded as Gundungurra words for water but Nash raised the possibility that the word may have travelled in Pidgin usage beyond Wiradjuri country. One of the recorded meanings for *gullen* was “swamp”.



Slab hut at Wingebelaley



Kanimbla Valley

(8) Minni Minni [mini mini]

1892: “The Alum Mount-- native name Minni Minni-- South of Ganbenang [ga(n).ba.nang] and east of Caves road.”

1913: “Range south of [Cullenbenbong] (the Alum Mount forms part)--Minni Minni.”

Interpretation. The 1892 definition appears to limit the name to a single peak, the Alum Mount, whereas the 1913 definition extends the name over the whole range which includes this peak. Jim Barrett wrote that The Alum Mount is the peak now called Gibraltar Sugarloaf. The Gibraltar Sugarloaf is probably the primary location of the placename Mini Mini and the rest of the range derived its name from this site. In current usage, the Mini Mini Range is the name for a major spur off the Great Dividing Range, extending as far as the Gibraltar Rocks. Mylecharane’s 1913 definition suggests that the name applied as well to the lower, more eroded sections of this range as far as Gibraltar Sugarloaf, and perhaps all the way to the Cox River at Billy Healy Hill.

{In the next article, Jim Smith goes on to conclude his research on the names listed by Mylecharane.}

References: For references please refer to the author, as they are too extensive to be reproduced in this publication. Ph: 02 4757 1327.

Vale of Clwydd

It was Governor Macquarie, on his trip to Bathurst in April 1815, who brought the name Vale of Clywdd to the region. Macquarie was moved by the beauty of the Hartley Valley and the escarpment and named the valley the Vale of Clywdd. After descending Mt York he wrote in his journal:

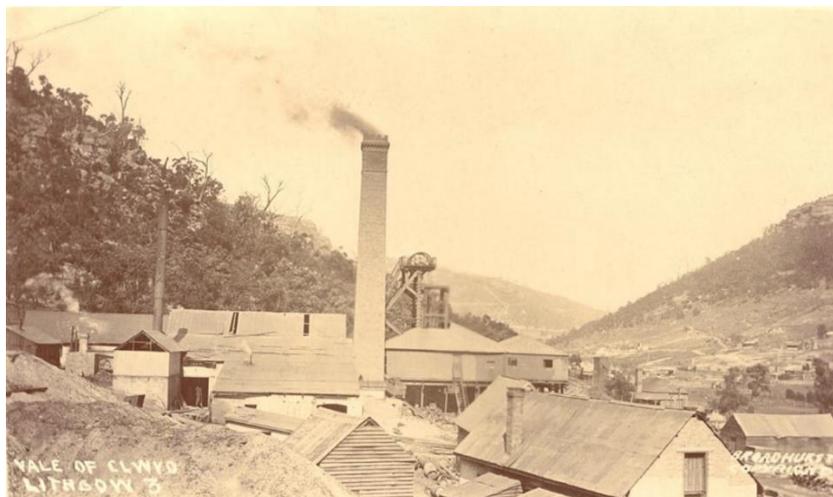
“at 2.15pm we pursued our journey in the carriage over a fine plain verdant country of open forest land through a beautiful vale of five miles I have named the vale Clywdd after the valley of the same name in Wales. This Vale terminates at a river running South formed by two streams, one from the westward (the Cox) and one from the eastward (the River Lett) at a distance of five miles from Mt York”.



Rural scenes at Clwydd, Wales

This reference to the top of the Hartley Valley remained in use 'til late Victorian times. An 1879 map of the County of Cook marks the River Lett valley as the Valley of Clwydd. In the late 1800s a village of Clywdd subdivision was planned just east of the River Lett Crossing on Browns Gap Rd, the origin of the house blocks being built on today. In Colliers Arcade up at Blackheath a 1924 tourist map on the wall attributes the name Vale of Clywdd to the whole of the Hartley/ Kanimbla valley.

The Vale of Clywdd as a name clearly belongs to the Hartley Valley, so how did it become the name of the small community located just east of Lithgow on Hartley Valley Road? All is made clear in the publication “Looking Back and Forward”, a 1947 publication by the Vale of Clwydd Progress Association, where it is stated *“the settlement was officially founded in 1867 when a member of the company (that sunk the coal mine in the Vale of Clywdd), a Welsh mining engineer, named the area the Vale of Clwydd”.*



Vale of Clwydd Colliery, Lithgow, NSW

Not a bureaucratic bungle, more just a coincidence, two different individuals, at different times, seeing the likeness of these areas to the Vale of the same name in Wales.

Ramsay Moodie, Hartley District Progress Association

The Technical Side

Obtaining technical assistance

The NSW Heritage Council has advised in the past, the best way to ensure that a heritage building survives for future generations is for it to be used. Yet historic buildings were not designed with modern requirements for access, fire safety and building services in mind. In fact, some of our oldest buildings predate the existence of any formal building regulations in Australia.



Old houses in need.....

Over time the NSW Heritage Division has produced a list of resources to help those seeking advice on fire safety, access and services, and their website contains a wealth of publications, many of which are free to download, which assist the home owner, tradesman and developer to undertake work on heritage buildings.

Some of the topics covered include historic masonry; cracking in buildings; terracotta roof tiles; marble headstones; salt attack and rising damp; metalwork; slating, tiling and roof plumbing; wood preservation; removing paint from old houses; paint, plaster and lime wash – the list goes on.

In addition, the Heritage Division's Technical Advisory Group provides directories for conservation products & services directory, including firms and specialist trades who provide a range of heritage supplies and services across NSW.



Salt attack



Peeling paint on timber



Slate roofing

Check these heritage consultant directory for professional heritage consultancy services across NSW. Also check for services, suppliers and tradespeople in your local business phone directory, newspaper or search on the internet. Sometimes your local Council will have a district specific Heritage Trades Directory.

There are a number of helpful publications on heritage conservation in Australia, available through the Sydney Building Information Centre and the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Bookshop.

Another useful directory for heritage building restoration is www.oldhouses.com.au, the numerous publications available covering a wide range of subjects.

Please note that inclusion in any such directory is not necessarily a recommendation or endorsement by the local Council, the Heritage Division or Heritage Council of NSW of any qualifications, skills or experience, or ability to meet your project requirements.



Convict barracks, Macquarie, Bathurst



Fairfax residence, Orielton, Narellan

Therefore, before purchasing supplies or engaging a firm, you should always check their suitability for your project requirements first! Check their qualifications, membership/s and accreditation; ask about relevant experience and to see examples of previous work, as well as references from previous clients; and obtain more than one quote.

Help is always out there!

Patsy Moppett

Community events & updates

Scenic Eastern Escarpment Master Plan

Further to the article in HERITAGE Newsletter No. 50 March-April on this subject, BMACHO was represented at a meeting at 1.30pm at Glenbrook on 17 May 2017, when an address was given to the Glenbrook District Historical Society. It was presented by Soren Mortensen, Environmental Planning Officer for Blue Mountains City Council. The following notes are provided for the information of readers:

Soren advised that this large-scale planning initiative for the escarpment area will be funded by Blue Mountains City Council. The issues within the Master Plan are very broad and include heritage, public land management and recreation. The covered area goes from the Hawkesbury Lookout down to and including Darks Common. The Plan is more than just a reserve plan of management, and will look at all the reserves in that area, seeking to provide connectivity between them and the wider community. Most of the heritage items are around Mitchells Pass and in the southern sector.

The main stakeholders are Blue Mountains City Council, the Crown, Penrith City Council, Roads and Maritime Services, Railcorp and Sydney Water. There are connections between stakeholders, cross tenures and Crown lands held in trust by each Council.

The Plan's vision will relate to the management of open space at a strategic level, infrastructure renewal, tourism opportunities, coordinated management and economics.

The Plan was initiated by the Sydney Commission's Green Grid initiative, and will look at Blue Mountain City Council's existing strategies, and the Knapsack and Lapstone existing Plans of Management, being about managing changes that are required to those strategies and plans, to enable guidance for the use of government funding.

The Plan will calculate costings and investment, and prioritise regional projects.

A user survey was carried out by BMCC between 1 January 2017 and 1 May 2017, which resulted in some 300 responses.

The principle responses came from bicycle riders (40), walkers (180) and runners (25). The survey showed that there is a high level of usage of the various reserves, but that this will

change. A balance is needed to minimise impact when more facilities are to be provided, allowing more people to come.



Elizabeth Lookout



Bushwalkers



Marges Lookout

The priorities highlighted appeared to be for bike trails, walking trails, access opportunities, facilities, signage, protection of heritage items, accessibility, car access, transport and parking, balancing conservation and recreation.

The Management Plan must recognise that the reserves have to be managed for multiple uses, provide links to public transport and links to towns and other regional reserves. In particular, access/use will be set down for adaptive reuse for the Glenbrook (Lapstone) tunnel and the old STP (with Sydney Water) site, and attention to Aboriginal cultural heritage management.

Asset management plans would set priorities to match the level of use, the type of use and the users' priorities. Some uses don't mix, so planning and design for enhancement are critical to minimise conflict.

More investigation is needed for the Lapstone tunnel and the old STP site. The contamination matters have been addressed, but no strategic or heritage assessments have been done.

Matters highlighted by the meeting attendants at Glenbrook included:

- The Dark's Common shared pathways need work.
- The Whitten Memorial site and cottage need assessment and interpretation (the 150 year anniversary is due on 21/7/2017, and the site needs cleaning up).
- The Glenbrook tunnel name was corrected to the Lapstone hill rail tunnel.
- The Glenbrook History Walks should be acknowledged and allowance made re site access.
- Lucasville Station needs work.
- The viaduct – abseiling.
- Development v. informal walking tracks on private land. Some tracks have been lost. Council's only options would be to seek a right of way over the tracks, to acquire the land or seek alternate routes. No option is easy

Soren concluded that the Council are still doing stakeholder consultation – State agencies have been slow to respond. The Draft Plan should be ready by the end of July. The plans will go up on "Have Your Say" and other suggestions received by then. The Draft Plan will go to Council for endorsement, and then be placed on public exhibition during August-September 2017.

The meeting concluded at 2.10pm, and Soren was thanked for his presentation.

Patsy Moppett

Promoting tourism in our beautiful blue mountains

BMACHO, the Blue Mountains Association of Cultural Heritage Organisations Incorporated, was established in 2006 to support the work of the numerous organisations in the cultural heritage field in the Blue Mountains. In recent years, it has expanded to include neighbouring districts such as Lithgow, Penrith and the Hawkesbury.



BMACHO has been a strong and successful advocate on heritage matters at local government level. It is responsible for the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail brochure which highlights significant heritage sites to tourists, to visit whilst in the Blue Mountains. Leuralla NSW Toy & Railway Museum is a member of BMACHO and recently hosted their meeting and morning tea for the members in the grand dining room.

For further information on becoming a member of BMACHO please contact the Secretary committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au

The Leuralla NSW Toy & Railway Museum is open daily from 10am to 5pm. The Museum and gardens have particular appeal to families and special interest groups. For further info contact 4784 1169 or info@toytrain.com.au



BMACHO members meet in the original 1912 dining room at Leuralla

Leurella, 36 Olympian Parade, Leura NSW 2780

Phone: 02 4784 1169 • Fax: 02 4784 2462

Web: www.toyandrailwaymuseum.com.au

Email: toyandrailwaymuseum@gmail.com

Celebrate 150 Years of Railway History

The Valley Heights Locomotive Depot Heritage Museum is planning to celebrate 150 years of railway history on the Blue Mountains. The anniversary is July 2017, 1867 being when the railway line went to Wentworth Falls (formerly Weatherboard).

Celebrations will be held over the weekend of July 21, 22 & 23:

- 21 July : Official Steam Train to Wentworth Falls followed by a ceremony.
- 22 July: From Penrith, ride Steam Train shuttles to Springwood and/or "Red Rattler" to Blacktown.
- 23 July: From Lawson ride Steam Train shuttles to Katoomba. Enjoy the street stalls and activities at Lawson.

Valley Heights Rail Museum is open each days, at 17b Tusculum Road, Valley Heights NSW 2777. Event details are to be confirmed (see website in the coming weeks).

Website: www.valleyheightsrailmuseum.info

Email: info@valleyheightsrailmuseum.info

Phone: 02 4751 4538 (leave message)

That mystery photograph....

Further information regarding the mystery photograph as presented in HERITAGE Newsletter May-June 2017, is provided by Dr Peter Rickwood. It was supposedly taken in Blackheath Glen pre 1903, but the more exact location is unknown. The original photo is inscribed on the back. The people in the photograph are:

Elsie Beer (Lithgow), Grace Sharp, Miss R Barnett;
Emily Sharp, (Mrs Alf Statham, Judy's grandmother married 1903), Mr Alf Field, dog
Charcoal;
Ettie McLaren, Miss V Chandlerr.



The photograph



Blackheath Glen

One suggestion is that the rock in the background might be found around Lawson or Federal Falls, as there are some painted signs on rocks at Lawson in this vicinity.

If anyone can provide further information to BMACHO or the Blue Mountains Historical Society, it would be most welcome.

Patsy Moppett

Wunderkammer – The Cabinet of Wonders

Everglades Garden Gallery is holding thought-provoking exhibition, opened on 10 June and running until 27 August.

Wunderkammer



“Each work touches on a different aspect of the human-animal relationship, including biodiversity, pollution, climate change, conservation and stewardship. Each work asks us to examine our responsibilities as fellow travelers on this planet.” Rod McRae, creator

Rod explains: “My principal area of investigation remains how art can influence and reinforce the environment and climate change debate. I draw on my knowledge and interest in taxidermy working with ethically sourced specimens as diverse as Polar Bear, Zebra, Lion, Lamb, Fox, Penguin, insects, skeletons and plant material to create installations to challenge human perceptions of the natural world and the non human species that inhabit it. I would like to believe that art can make a difference!”

The exhibition is open from 11am to 2pm at Everglades Historic House and Gardens, 37 Everglades Avenue, Leura.

Ph: 02 4784 1938

Email: everglades@nationaltrust.com.au

Pansy Line Tour

Due to popularity and demand this tour will be held again in August!

Join the Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society In as they take the Pansy Line Tour on Saturday 12 August 2017. Join them as they explore the remnants of the Richmond to Kurrajong Railway 1926-1952. With the railway gone for so long, it is getting difficult to find many remnants but our experienced local guides will show you what there is, much of which is on private property and not normally accessible. Coaches depart from Richmond and the tour includes lunch in Kurrajong. Some walking would be involved.



Pansy



Walking the line in 2007

Bookings are essential. Details and bookings are to be found on their website,

www.kurrajonghistory.org.au

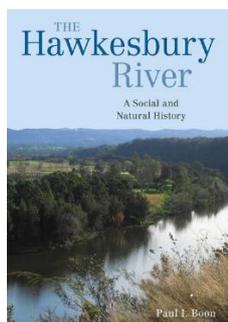
Or contact David on 02 4567 7993.

Costs are: Adults \$35, Seniors \$30 and children \$25.

Order a copy of their Pansy book for the tour, only \$10 (normally \$12).

Book launch: The Hawkesbury River

The Hawkesbury is the longest coastal river in New South Wales. It has a long Aboriginal history, and was critical for the survival of the early British colony at Sydney. Its weathered shores, cliffs and fertile plains have inspired generations of artists and poets, and it is surrounded by an unparalleled mosaic of national parks, including the second-oldest national park in Australia, Ku-ring-gai National Park. But, despite being so close to Sydney, and home to tens of thousands who live within the local government area that takes its name, to many people the Hawkesbury is a 'hidden river' – its historical and natural significance neither understood nor appreciated.



Hawkesbury River

Paul Boon will be discussing his new book, *The Hawkesbury River: a Social and Natural History* (CSIRO Publishing) at Hawkesbury Central Library on Thursday 6 July 2017.

Paul is a Professor in the Institute for Sustainability and Innovation at Victoria University, Melbourne, and has published extensively on aquatic ecology and management. Though he has lived in Melbourne for the past 25 years, the Hawkesbury is very close to his heart: he spent his childhood and adolescence on the river, and conducted field studies for his

BSc(Hons) project on the mangroves at Brooklyn. He will describe how the Hawkesbury River has evolved, and how its uses have impacted on the community.

To be held at Hawkesbury Central Library, at 6pm. The event is free but bookings are essential (Phone 02 4560 4460). Hawkesbury Central Library is located at 300 George Street, Windsor.

Historical Open Day - Arms of Australia Inn Museum

The Nepean District Historical Society will be holding their annual Historical Festival and Open Day at the Arms of Australia Inn Museum on Sunday July 16, 2017 at Emu Plains, from 9am to 3pm. Admission is free.

This year's Open Day will be centred on celebrating one of the most important achievements in our early colonial history, the opening of the Victoria Bridge and the start of the railway line from Penrith to Wentworth Falls in 1867.

There will be special displays of railway equipment, and a display in the inn telling the history of the building of the bridge and the railway line which went to Bathurst and the West.



The NSW Corp of Marines, who recreate the lives and times of the First Fleet Marines, will be at the festival and will be in charge of keeping law and order, helped by members of the 5th Light Horse Regiment from Windsor.

The marines will have displays, drills, and floggings of miscreants and re-enactments from the life and times of the early colony.

As in previous years, the festival will have activities for young and old - including the animal farm, pony rides, the old fashioned school room where they can write on slates, merry-go-round and jumping castle, plus plenty of stalls, displays, live music and food.

For more information call the inn on 4735 4394 on opening days or email info@armsofaustraliainn.org.au

Woodford Academy Happenings

The Woodford Academy is very proud to present “*Ephemeral Threads*”, a collaborative sensory and tactile exhibition by Academy Artist in Residence, floral artist Edith Pass, & Blue Mountains photographer Jennifer Leahy, for our upcoming open days on Saturday 1st & Saturday 15th July, & Saturday 19th August 2017. The exhibition explores floral installation weavings that incorporate botanical and photographic materials.

Edith Pass is a floral and visual artist, with a background in print media, drawing, floristry and education. Her visceral investigations touch on the subject of commemoration, giving tribute to the post-colonial/Victorian women of the Blue Mountains. Edith runs a bespoke floral art and design studio based in the Blue Mountains called “Floral Ink”, located at The Woodford Academy since 2015. See www.floralink.com.au

Jennifer's photography explores ideas of historical decay embellished with remnant traces of grandeur. Jennifer Leahy is a creative photographer based in the Blue Mountains, and works across both film and digital media creating imagery that questions historical reality, memory and folklore. Her interest and experience in photographic records and visual archives informs many aspects of her image making. See www.silversaly.com.au

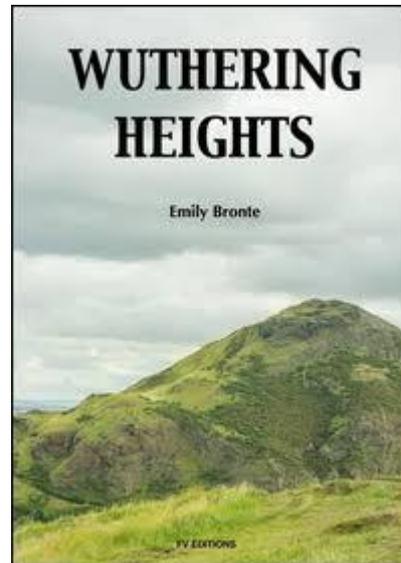
Join Edith & Jennifer for the Exhibition Launch on Saturday 1st July 2017 at 1pm to hear more about the creative process behind this exciting collaboration.

Museum Entry & Exhibition

Adults \$6, Concession/Child (4-16yrs) \$4, Family \$15 (2 adults, 2 children)

Guided Tours - \$2/Person (4+years)

*Woodford Academy 90-92 Great Western Highway, Woodford
(on street parking available on Vale Rd)*



Woodford Academy is also thrilled to support the second “*Most Wuthering Heights Day Ever*” to be held in the Woodford Reserve on Saturday 15th July 2017. Originally the grounds of the Woodford Academy, the Woodford Reserve is a local heritage listed park, located behind the Blue Mountains’ oldest building. All guests dressed as Kate Bush will be offered discounted entry of \$2 to the Woodford Academy museum/café & exhibition on the day.

More information about this wonderful, fun community event can be found at

www.facebook.com/Most-Wuthering-Heights-Day-Ever-Blue-Mountains-NSW-454173658120146

As a volunteer managed property, all proceeds from Woodford Academy open days and events directly contributes to the conservation of this important historic property. Thank you for your ongoing support.

Elizabeth Burgess

Lilianfels Winter Escape

Lilianfels present their winter escape details. Savings can be made through staying two or more nights at Lilianfels Resort and Spa, to explore the wonders and beauty of winter in the Blue Mountains: the winter school holidays, Yulefest celebrations, Winter Magic Festival, the MET Concert, Winter Magic Festival, the Daffodil Festival and much more.

- Yulefest, Christmas in July, is available this season every Friday and Saturday from the 1st July to 29th July 2017, at the Hydro Majestic at Medlow Bath.
- MET Winter Concert is to be held on Saturday 22 July 2017 at the iconic Hydro Majestic Ballroom at Medlow Bath. The Metropolitan Orchestra will explore the depths of emotion within the Hydro’s stunning surrounds.
- Mountain Concert High Tea will be held on Saturday 19th August.
- Opera Festival 2017 at the Hydro will be held on the October long weekend, Saturday 30th September to Sunday 1st October 2017.



See www.lilianfels.com.au for further information on events.
Contact Email: reservations@lilianfels.com.au for bookings

Blue Mountains Association of Cultural and Heritage Organisations (BMACHO) Bi-annual Conference 2018

Save the date! BMACHO has scheduled its 2018 Conference a year out, and knows that last year's Conference at Mt Victoria "Artefact" will be a hard act to follow. The date is **Saturday 12 May 2018**, and the theme is "Heritage Landscapes".



Mount Victoria Manor, Montgomery Street, Mt Victoria

The venue is to be Mount Victoria Manor, Mount Victoria, a significant heritage house with an interesting history. The property was built in 1876 as a weekender for John R Fairfax, founder of the Sydney Morning Herald. It was designed by architect and builder Alexander Dean. Since the late 1800s the property has had several owners and many renovations, including being George Cooper's Grand Hotel in the 1890s. In honour of its original name and its significance to the Mt Victoria village the property is now known as Mount Victoria Manor.

Tarella Cottage Museum, Hobby's Reach

This cottage was built by John McLaughlin, Sydney solicitor and Member of the Legislative Assembly, in 1890 as a holiday cottage for his family of four children to escape the heat of Sydney summers. His daughter Beryl McLaughlin was the benefactor of the Blue Mountains Historical Society, leaving Tarella and the land to the Society on her death in 1988 just two months short of her 100th birthday. The cottage contains an eclectic collection of memorabilia of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Tarella Cottage Museum is open on the last Sunday of each month from 10am - 4pm.

Homemade refreshments would be available

There is a small entry fee for adults.

Groups are always welcome throughout the year by prior arrangement and refreshments can be provided. Please contact the Society.

Associated with Tarella is Blue Mountains Historical Society. Their meetings are held at their Library & Research Centre at Tarella on the first Saturday of the month from February to November from 10 am until 12 noon at the premises, 99-101 Blaxland Road, Wentworth

Falls. Visitors are very welcome to attend these meetings. Morning tea is available from 10am and meetings commence at 10.30am.



John McLaughlin



Tarella Cottage Museum



John McLaughlin Collection

The Library and Research Centre are open, and publications are available for sale. If visitors wish to attend regularly then we would ask you to become a member and you become eligible to attend our monthly excursions to places of historic interest and borrow books from our extensive library of history books.

The monthly BMHS meeting coming up on Saturday 1 July 2017, will feature speaker Keith Painter, author of "Hassans Walls, Prized and Pillaged".

The next Open Day will be Sunday 30th July 2017.

Postal address: Blue Mountains Historical Society, PO Box 17, Wentworth Falls NSW 2782

Email: bmhs@bluemountainshistory.com

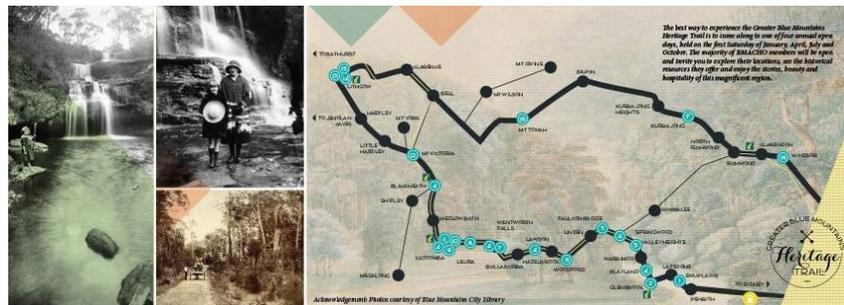
Ph: 02 4745 3824

www.bluemountainshistory.com

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 and the final draft is ready for printing. In addition, during 2017 BMACHO intend to hold a competition to encourage visitation to Trail participant properties.

For this purpose, BMACHO asked members to think of an artefact or item at their premises that can only be found by visiting. BMACHO will then list 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. The Passport Entry and Competition forms are also about to go to print, and information will be available on the Trail website (see below) as soon as the Competition is launched.



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

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

[To find out more about BMACHO visit www.bluemountainsheritage.com.au](http://www.bluemountainsheritage.com.au)

BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS INC.

Registered office: 1/19 Stypanra 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 and Penrith. 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; Blue Mountains Historical Society; Bygone Beautys Treasured Teapot Museum and Tearooms; City of Lithgow Mining Museum Inc; Colo Shire Family History Group; Day Fine Art; Eskbank Rail Heritage Centre; Everglades Historic House & Gardens; Glenbrook & District Historical Society Inc; Hartley Valley District Progress Association; Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc; Kurrangong-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; Norman Lindsay Gallery and Museum; Paragon Cafe, Katoomba; Scenic World Blue Mountains Limited; Springwood Historical Society Inc; Springwood Historians Inc; Transport Signal Communication Museum Inc; Valley Heights Locomotive Depot Heritage Museum, Woodford Academy Management Committee, Zig Zag Railway Co-op Ltd. The following are individual members: Wendy Blaxland, Fiona Burn, Ray Christison, Wayne Hanley, Associate Professor Ian Jack, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett, Keith Painter 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 Jan Koperberg (web sites), Dick Morony (Public Officer/Membership Secretary/ Calendar Editor), Suzanne Smith (Events and Venue Co-ordinators), Fiona Burn, Peter Brownlee and Roy Bennett. Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail sub-committee: Scott Pollock, Peter Brownlee, Fiona Burn, Jan Koperberg, Suzanne Smith, & Lynn Collins, Museums and Galleries Adviser.

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