

Heritage

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Tasmanian Magic Research Project

Further to the Heritage Newsletter article in issue No.37 of March-April 2015, on "Farm Magic", historian Dr Ian Evans has provided an update on the second field season in January 2018 for the Tasmanian Magic Research Project. This Project is funded by the University of Hertfordshire, The UK Vernacular Architecture Group and Steven G. Sharman, and was established to find and record evidence of the material culture of magic in Tasmania during the nineteenth century.

Magic left no contemporary documentary record but its role in the lives of Tasmanians is evident in the evil-averting (apotropaic) marks on their houses and other structures and in objects concealed in buildings. Concealed objects including shoes and garments have been found in houses and other buildings in many locations throughout Tasmania.

Project site visits occurred every day between 6th January and 27th January 2018, with the exception of Thursday, 18th January. Evidence of magic in the form of evil-averting marks and practices was found at various locations throughout both survey areas in the northern and southern midlands. Sufficient evidence was gathered to enable some conclusions to be reached. It appears that there is no single form of evil-averting magic practiced throughout Tasmania, but particular groups within the community practiced their own varieties of magic that they found to be widespread.



Flame burn mark



Mummified cat



Old boot



Hexafoil

Director, Dr Ian Evans reported that:

..... this season's work of the Tasmanian Magic Research Project has been uploaded to Academia.edu and is available for download now.

The team consisted of Tully Brookes, location scout, Steve Dunbar, photographer, Vanessa Grant and myself. Ruth Hazeleton placed progress reports on social media, including Facebook.

We spent the whole of January visiting rural properties in Tasmania's northern midlands. Our work was supported by the University of Hertfordshire, the UK Vernacular Architecture Group and by Steven Sharman. We owe a debt of gratitude to the property owners who welcomed us and made their property available for research.

We inspected stables, barns, woolsheds, mills and a number of unusual buildings. These included a cider house and a squab house where pigeons were raised as an emergency food source. We also looked for a leech pit in which injured horses were placed to enable leeches to suck congested blood from their bruised limbs and bodies. The leech pit, not relevant to the main aim of the Project but too interesting to ignore, had unfortunately been filled in.

But evidence of the use of magic by British colonists was found and interesting conclusions arrived at. We now know that various groups within the community practised their own individual varieties of magic.

Builders placed shoes, garments and occasionally cats in voids in houses and other buildings under construction to lure evil beings from the underworld away from the human occupants of the buildings.

The professionals who managed the stables on the larger estates burnt candle-flame shaped marks on the stalls, the purpose of which appears to have been to inoculate these buildings against fire. Burn marks were not found in mum-and-dad stables on smaller properties.

We also noted the use of X marks on hinges made by blacksmiths. A good number of the larger properties had their own blacksmith's shop so it would appear that the use of the letter X on hinges in buildings used for storage or preparation of food was common among blacksmiths.

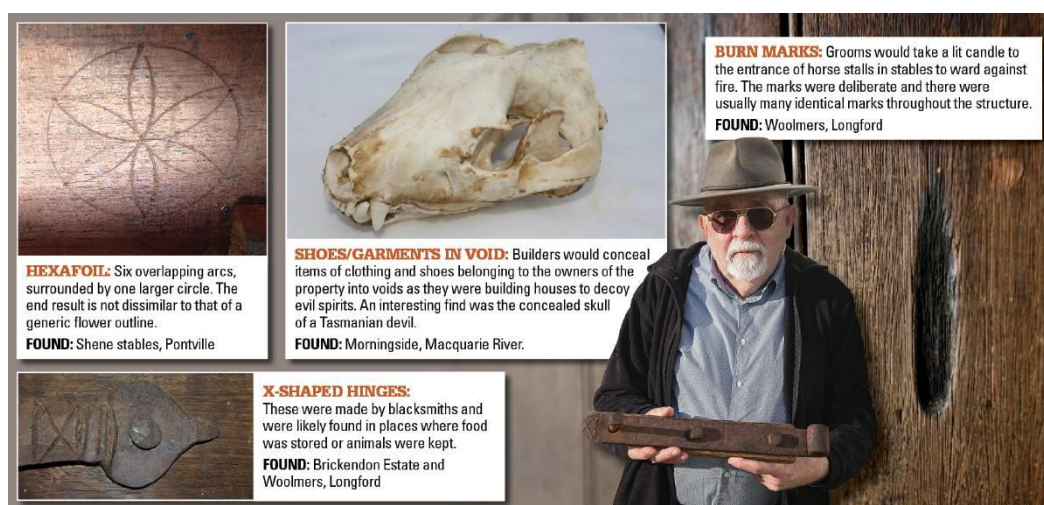
It's reasonable to suspect that there were other groups within 19th century communities who had their own varieties of magical rituals.

We have not yet been able to positively identify the practitioners known as cunning men and cunning women in Tasmania but strongly suspect their presence here, albeit one with a very low profile.

This concludes research in the midlands of Tasmania. The Project has been successful and has achieved its objective.

While fieldwork has been confined to Tasmania there is every reason to believe that magic was used in the same way throughout the Australian colonies. Until very recently Australia was thought to be a desert as far as the practice of magic in the 19th century was concerned. This belief has now been discredited.

Previous research into magic in Australia was confined to the contemporary documentary archive. There is nothing to be found there. The evidence was written on the houses and other buildings constructed by European settlers and can still be seen on those buildings today.



Ian Evans with examples of protective marks

The Tasmanian Magic Research Project had its first field trips in 2017, the idea originating from conversations Dr Evans had with some friends in the United Kingdom.

The Project's surveys of Tasmania are expected to produce results that will be applicable Australia-wide and of international significance. The protection symbols, which include hexafoils, deliberate candle burn marks, and clothing and shoes concealed in voids in buildings were used in the UK for centuries.

Dr Evans told The Examiner that it

"..... was common practice for builders, to conceal clothing, shoes and other items into voids in houses. Dead cats were used, for unknown reasons, when builders couldn't get access to the house's new owners' garments or shoes to place into the void. Common places to find garments or cats include underneath the front step, in the chimney or under the hearth. The most notable discovery, of 39 concealed shoes and a variety of other objects, was found at Woodbury, north of Oatlands....."

Subsequently Dr Evans had had inquiries from other states, including a recent one from Galong NSW.

The group is looking for volunteer researchers with expertise in photography (and their own cameras) as well as people who can do measured drawings of buildings where marks have been identified.

They are also seeking funding - please contact them if you can offer assistance.

For further information contact Dr. Ian Evans evansthebook@gmail.com

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Email from Ian Evans to BMACHO 12 July 2018

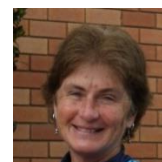
Tasmanian Magic Research Project, Second Field Season Report 2018, Ian Evans et al

The Examiner, Tasmanian Magic Research Project final report complete after second field trip of Tasmania, Caitlin Jarvis 13 July 2018

Tasmanian Magic Research Project, Facebook

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Food for thought Editor's note

BMACHO continues to promote the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail, and you are encouraged to provide feedback and input into the pending review of the Trail operation, which will result in the issue of the third brochure in 2019.

The Trail was initiated in 2015, the brainchild of BMACHO member Richard Woolley and the previous BMACHO President John Leary, (both deceased), to promote the history and cultural heritage of the region, together with the resources of BMACHO members.

A new brochure is issued every two years, the contents of which are reviewed with each issue. In terms of BMACHO member participants, features include the listing of “Hidden Gems” and places to eat and stay.

“Accessible by road or partly by rail, the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail offers historically minded visitors the opportunity to explore these important resources, as well as the spectacular scenery, through the historical societies, family history societies, museums, galleries, historic gardens and historic businesses that appear on the GBMHT brochure”.

So, if the Trail has worked for you, we would like to know how and why. If it has had little impact, this information too, is a valuable insight into how the wider community sees our Trail and our Region.

It may be appropriate, early in 2019, to hold a workshop for Trail participants, to discuss the various issues, good or bad.

Please advise BMACHO of your thoughts on this matter within the next few months, to enable a thorough review of the worth of the project for 2019.

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heritagedrive.com.au

Georges Benjamin Clemenceau – “Father of Victory”

The recently held Tour de France commenced Stage 2 in the village of Mouilleron-Saint-Germain. Commentators noted that the Tour did this to honour the memory of Georges Clemenceau who was born and is buried here. The town has a museum dedicated to Clemenceau and another famous son of Mouilleron, Jean de Lattre de Tassigny (a French General in North Africa and involved in the invasion of the south of France in August 1944, during World War II). Mouilleron-Saint-Germain is the result of a fusion in 2016 of two communes, called Mouilleron-en-Pareds and Saint-Germain-l'Aiguiller. The main town is Mouilleron-en-Pareds. So, who was Georges Clemenceau?

Georges Benjamin Clemenceau was a French statesman, politician, physician and journalist, who became the Prime Minister of France during World War I. He first held office from 1906 to 1909, and then was elected again from 1917 to 1920. He was one of the principal architects of the Treaty of Versailles at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. He was nicknamed the *Father of Victory* or *The Tiger* and took a harsh position against the defeated Germany, and the stand which he felt France should take.



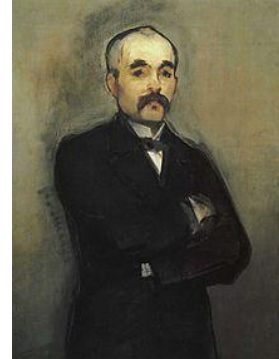
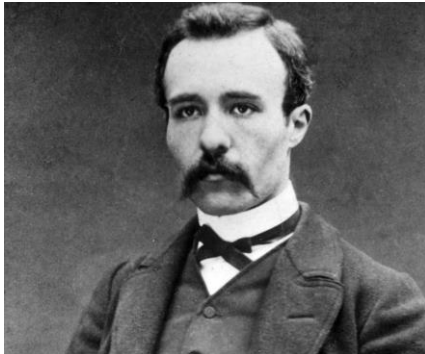
Mouilleron-en-Pareds, Vendée



Clemenceau birthplace

Clemenceau was a native of the Vendée region, born in 1841 to his physician father Benjamin Clemenceau and his mother Sophie Eucharie Gautrea, at Mouilleron-en-Pareds. During his youth Georges studied in the Lycée in Nantes, and then went to Paris to study medicine. He received his Doctor of Medicine in 1865, founded several literary magazines, and wrote many articles, most of which attacked the imperial regime of Napoleon III.

Clemenceau and others founded a journal, *Le Travail* ("Work"), which expressed views that were to characterize his future political actions. It was seized by the police, and Clemenceau was imprisoned for 73 days. Upon his release, he started a new paper, *Le Matin* ("Morning"), which was in turn seized by the authorities. Clemenceau soon left France for the United States when the imperial agents began cracking down on dissidents.



Georges Clemenceau – political activist

He worked in New York in the years 1865-69, following the American Civil War. He maintained a medical practice but spent much of his time on political journalism for a Parisian newspaper. He taught French at the home of Calvin Rood in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and taught at a private girls' school in Stamford, Connecticut. In 1869, he married one of his students, Mary Eliza Plummer. She was the daughter of William Kelly Plummer and wife Harriet A. Taylor. Georges and Mary had three children together, two daughters and a son, before the marriage ended in a contentious divorce.

Clemenceau returned to Paris after the French defeat at the Battle of Sedan in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian War and the fall of the Second French Empire.

In 1876 Clemenceau returned to national politics and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. His highly individual debating style, marked by a caustic wit, soon won him undisputed leadership of the radicals. Clemenceau possessed a genius for destructive criticism and won the appellation of the "*Tiger*" for his role in destroying Cabinets.

His hostility to the Franco-Russian Alliance so increased his unpopularity that in the French legislative elections of 1893, he was defeated for his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, after having held it continuously since 1876. After this defeat, Clemenceau confined his political activities to journalism for nearly a decade.

The miners' strike in the Pas de Calais after the Courrières mine disaster, which resulted in the death of more than one thousand persons, threatened widespread disorder in May 1906. Clemenceau had remained in the Chamber of Deputies, ordering the military against the strikers and repressing a wine-growers' strike in the Languedoc-Roussillon region.

Clemenceau's speech to the Chamber of Deputies positioned him as the strong man of the day in French politics. When the Sarrien ministry resigned in October, Clemenceau became premier.

Clemenceau was defeated on 20 July 1909 in a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the state of the navy. Between 1909 and 1912, Clemenceau dedicated his time to travel, conferences and the treatment of an illness of his own, travelling to South America in 1910, to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

At the outbreak of World War I in France in August 1914, Clemenceau's newspaper was one of the first to be censored by the government. He criticized the government for its lack of transparency and its ineffectiveness, while defending the patriotic union sacrée against the German Empire, and wielded considerable political influence.

In November 1917, at one of the darkest hours for the French war effort in World War I, Clemenceau was again appointed Prime Minister. Unlike his predecessors, he discouraged internal disagreement and called for peace among the senior politicians. This was a first, or at least for France.



Georges Clemenceau – Prime Minister of France – The Tiger

Clemenceau was also well received by the media, because they felt that France was in need of strong leadership. It was widely recognized that throughout the war he was never discouraged and never stopped believing that France could achieve total victory.

He made numerous visits to the front lines, risking his own life by insulting and threatening the German soldiers in person directly from the trenches. These visits, his speeches, and his verbal threats directly to the enemy impressed the soldiers and contributed to Clemenceau's title "*Père la Victoire*" (*Father of Victory*).

At the Paris Peace Conference of February 1919 it was decided that since the Conference was being held in France, Clemenceau would be the most appropriate President. He also spoke both English and French, the official languages of the Conference.

During the Conference an assassination attempt was made on Clemenceau by a disgruntled Frenchman, and the shot fired hit him between the ribs, just missing his vital organs. Too dangerous to remove, the bullet remained with him for the rest of his life.

The Treaty of Versailles was signed later that year in June 1919, and Clemenceau had to defend the Treaty against critics who viewed the compromises Clemenceau had negotiated as inadequate for French national interests. Clemenceau's main speech on the Treaty was delivered in September. He said that he knew the treaty was not perfect, but that the war had been fought by a coalition and therefore the treaty would express the lowest common denominator of those involved.

In 1919 France adopted a new electoral system. Clemenceau resigned as Prime Minister as soon as the presidential election was held in 1920 and took no further part in politics.

Clemenceau believed in human perfectibility through scientific knowledge and moral effort. He firmly upheld liberty and natural rights and was influenced by the ideas of Auguste Comte, J. S. Mill, and Charles Darwin.



Georges Clemenceau – Father of Victory

He continued writing travelling and lecturing and wrote his memoirs. His interests however were not confined to politics and journalism. Clemenceau was a close friend of the artist Claude Monet. He knew the importance of exercise and practiced fencing every morning

even when he was an old man. He also took an intense interest in Japanese art, especially Japanese ceramics, and amassed a large collection of pieces.

Georges Benjamin Clemenceau died in Paris on 24 November 1929 aged 88 and was buried at Mouchamps. His memoirs of the war and the peace settlement were published after his death.

Some of his quotes for thought:

"I'm more interested in the lives of those who failed because it shows they tried to beat their limits."

"It's better to lose than to win on the same side as villains".

Patsy Moppett

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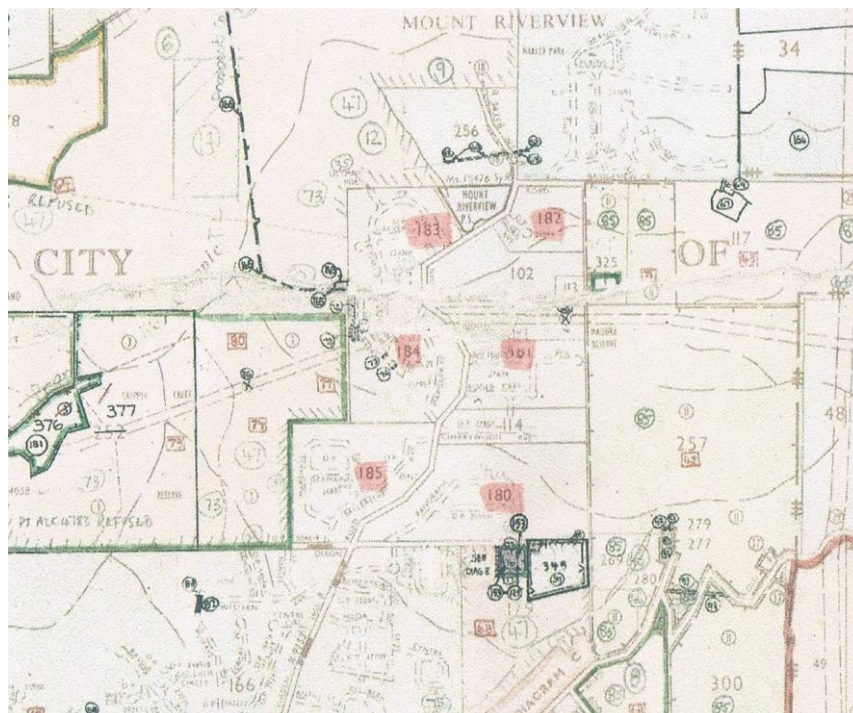
www.speedyhedgehog.com

Origins of Mt Riverview

Mt Riverview is located to the north east of Blaxland, and to the north of Glenbrook, on the edge of the Blue Mountains escarpment to the west of the Nepean River, overlooking Emu Plains and Penrith. Today it is a residential town which offers walking opportunities through its various recreational reserves, including Harley Park, walking tracks to Winmalee and lookouts with beautiful scenic views. It also features a small shopping centre, a school, tennis court, woodcraft centre, churches, fire brigade and other community facilities.

However, the locality had remained untouched Crown land until 1907, when it was subdivided into six lots (180 to 185) varying in size from 35 acres to 52 acres. In 1908 Riverview Lookout was featured on early maps, but land in the area was not offered up for sale until 1920.

The first block of land was not sold until then and was acquired by Mr. Chas R Grandquist (Lot 181). In 1923 the last lot of land was purchased (Lot 184).



Extract of Parish of Strathdon

- Lot 180 – GC Singleton

- Lot 181 - Chas R Grandquist
- Lot 182 - BF Cummins, then Ferguson & Hall
- Lot 183 – Tomkins, then Blue Mountains City Council
- Lot 184 - F.T. Buxell, then CM Curvers
- Lot 185 – Henry Leahy

As early as 1914, according to a map from that year, an area was classified as a "Special Area being held for Returned Soldiers". The gully to the west of Blackbutt Circle was deemed suitable land for returned soldiers to undertake beekeeping activities.

Bernhard Cummins was also one of the first purchasers in the 1920s. He set up a lookout in a tree on his property at the end of what is now Bunbinla Avenue, which he named Mount Riverview Lookout. For a small cost, visitors could climb the tree via a set of steps/stairs and obtain a view over the Penrith and Emu Plains Valley. He also ran a tearoom and art gallery nearby. However, the complex was destroyed by fires in 1944. The location is now the site of the scout hall.

The Crown land adjoining Cummings property was declared "for public recreation."

Cummins then sold the land in 1952 to a trust for the All Services Welfare Society, with a view to creating the Mt Riverview Village, for ex-servicemen, women, and their families. The village was to be a showpiece built over about 5 years, incorporating a community centre, school, two churches, 14 shops, a club, service station, and kindergarten, as well as 800 houses in a residential area. Each house would have a half acre of land and the streets would be lined with orange trees and feature dry stone walls. As the project had the backing of the Legion, blocks of land were keenly sought after in the new estate. This plan did not eventuate, as the owner of the land, Ian Ferguson, was declared bankrupt. Any people who had paid money for the land already had nothing to show for their purchase.

Bellereve Avenue was established and building lots developed in 1953, Marshall Road and Germaine Road in 1955. In 1956, the development from the southern side of Bunbinla Avenue to Cherrywood Avenue took place. In 1957, Anthony Avenue and Marguerite Avenue were created. Marguerite Avenue was named after the wife of John Curvers, a Dutchman who owned the land at the time. Panorama Crescent and Dixon Road followed in 1960, and Curvers Drive in 1961.

In the early 1960s Charles Degotardi purchased and subdivided land he called the Grandview Estate, which was completed in September 1964. It involved all of the development north of Rusden Road, including Emu Plains Road and Grandview Drive. In 1976 the establishment of the Blackbutt Circle Estate took place, a part of which the Department of Education purchased for the school.



Harley Park



View over Penrith Valley

The main purchase of school property was made in September 1959, when the Blue Mountains City Council purchased Lot 183 from Clive and Errol Tompkins, sons of the original owner. The Council sold a portion of this land to the Department of Education in February 1962 for a future school site, although the school was not built until 1971. It operated from then but was not officially opened until 1974. The remaining portion of land

was subdivided by the Council in 1964, making provision for shops, a water tower, recreation facilities and community services, and developing the remainder for housing.



Decorated water tower



Mt Riverview School

The town name was not gazetted until 1964. This followed an appeal by the local progress association to Blue Mountains City Council, before which the town was considered as part of Blaxland.

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www.mtrivervie-p.schools.nsw.edu.au

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Blue Mountain Education & Resource Trust, Lawson

The Blue Mountain Education and Resource Trust was established in 2008 by the Rev Fr Eugene Stockton, based at Lawson, the original “Blue Mountain”. The name, Blue Mountain [singular], was taken from the original name for the village of Lawson, where Fr Stockton grew up.



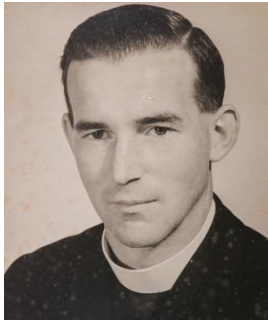
The Trust was set up to advance matters of religious enquiry, religious studies, Aboriginal studies, education and research for the local community and the Australian community at large. The logo of the Trust is a stylised representation of an engraving of concentric circles carved by Aboriginal people found at Woodford.

The objects of the Trust include:

1. To review and continue the research initiated by Fr Stockton in religious studies, Aboriginal studies and archaeology.
2. An emphasis on arousing awareness and collaborative participation to:
 - Disseminate knowledge and ideas on the above and related topics.
 - To host forums, talks and conferences for the advancement of matters of religious and social concern. Engage in interfaith, cross-cultural and interdisciplinary dialogue.
 - Publish talks, papers and books, especially those whose authors are members of, or working with the local community.

Eugene Stockton is the Founder and Chairperson for the Trust, and is a priest-archaeologist, still living at Lawson. As a priest of the Diocese of Parramatta (NSW), he was a longtime seminary lecturer and served in parish, university and Aboriginal ministries. He has degrees in Divinity, Philosophy and Sacred Scripture. As an archaeologist he has engaged in

excavations and surveys in many parts of the Middle East and Australia. These varied interests have led to many publications, especially in the pursuit of an Australian spirituality. Born in 1934, Eugene is named for his mother's former employer, St Columba's Rector, Monsignor Eugene Brauer. His father had died soon after his birth, and his mother worked to raise her children. As a child Eugene spent many hours exploring the bush near his home, from whence his love of archaeology and Aboriginal culture arose. He became a regular member of archaeological digs, gaining valuable experience. By the time he was ordained into the priesthood in he was conducting his own digs.



Upon his ordination



In more recent years



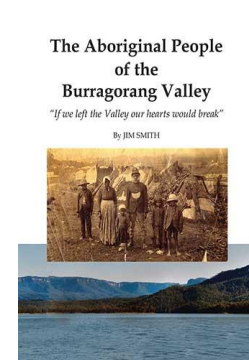
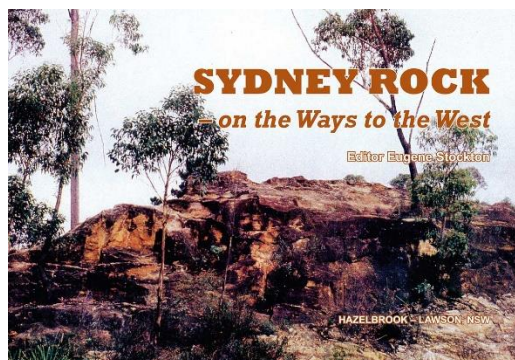
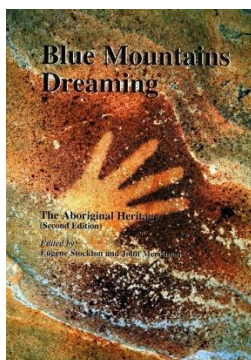
At Sunset Rock

In later years he studied at St Columba's Minor Seminary in Springwood, and at St Patrick's Seminary near Manly. He was ordained in St Mary's Cathedral on 8 March 1958. He worked as Aboriginal Chaplain in the Archdiocese of Sydney and became interested in Aboriginal spirituality and history, directing his talents to the study of local archaeology.

An early publication was "Blue Mountains Dreaming". Others include:

- "Arabian Cult Stones" 1982, Landmarks;
- "A Spiritual Search in a Southern Land" 1990;
- "The Aboriginal gift: Spirituality for a Nation" 1995;
- "Aboriginal Church Paintings" 2010;
- "Sydney Rock – on the Ways to the West"; and
- "This Tortuous Ridge – Lawson to Linden".

The Trust also publishes books for others such as "The Aboriginal people of the Burragarang Valley" 2016 by Jim Smith.



Following 60 years in the Ministry, Eugene now lives in the house he built for his mother 50 years ago and enjoys the company of his family and friends who still live in the district, retired in the same area in which he grew up, although limiting his forays into mainstream life.

He retired in order to live the life of a "hermit", a life of key times of silence and solitude in prayer, not necessarily living away from the world.

Today he now spends most of his time expressing this through writing. His latest book is "The Deep Within: Towards an Archetypal Theology".

He is an advocate for care for the earth and the environment, leading meditation days in the Blue Mountains, when participants spend time in the bush reflecting on their relationship with God and the natural world.

The Secretary and Executive Officer for the Trust is Allan Walsh. Allan has had a lifetime involvement in the printing and publishing industry and in his retirement devotes much of his time, energy and skills to the work of the Trust — from the design, typesetting and layout of our books to handling orders and queries from customers. Allan is the person to contact with queries about the Trust.

Maureen Anderson is the Treasurer, Brian Coyne is the Webmaster and Online Editor, and Laurie Woods is a Trustee.

The Registered Office of the Trust is at 254 Great Western Highway, Lawson, NSW Australia 2783.

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Jordan Grantham, Catholic Outlook, 8 March 2018

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Indiana Jones of Priesthood, Jordan Grantham, Blue Mountains Review, 14 March 2018

Massacres Mapping: University of Newcastle

More than 150 Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander massacres that are alleged to have occurred during the spread of settlement in Australia are now documented in an online digital map, created by University of Newcastle researchers in 2017.

The online tool records the massacre site locations, available details of the individual massacres and the sources corroborating evidence of the massacres. The study initially covered frontier violence that occurred from the arrival of the first fleet in 1788 to the colonisation of the Northern Territory, South Australia and remote Queensland up to 1930. Developed by University of Newcastle historian, Professor Lyndall Ryan, a member of the Centre for 21st Century Humanities and the Centre for the History of Violence, the map is a significant step in the recognition of the periods of violence in Australia's history.

"The biggest argument in the scholarship of massacre is 'how do we know it happened?'" Professor Ryan said.

Most massacres took place in secret and were designed to not be discovered, so finding evidence of them is a major challenge. This digital tool brings significant historical information out of the depths of archives, bringing it to life in an accessible and visual format. With this map we've developed a template to identify massacres and a process to corroborate disparate sources. They include settler diaries, newspaper reports, Aboriginal evidence and archives from State and Federal repositories. The map pulls the sources together to form a coherent list of frontier massacres spanning 80 years across Eastern Australia.

The project was funded over a four year period by an Australian Research Council (ARC) grant investigating violence on the Australian Colonial Frontier, 1788-1960.

In 2017 Professor Ryan said:

So far we have mapped Tasmania, Victoria, most of NSW and Queensland and have about 150 massacres listed at present. It's likely to end up being more than 200 across an 80-year period from settlement to 1872 as we progress the map further.

There were more than 60 massacres in Victoria across 15 years; and 30 massacres along the NSW/Queensland border between 1840 to 1850. The map shows there were very intense periods of violence in particular regions. We are still working on mapping the rest of Australia and hope to have that complete within two years.

The publicly available map is to be found at:

<https://c21ch.newcastle.edu.au/colonialmassacres>

The website is also a contact point for the public to contribute historical information they may have about massacres to the project.

Professor Ryan explained further:

At present it's a preliminary list as we expect to find more massacres as people come forward with more evidence In Australia very few perpetrators were brought to justice. I'm a historian so it's not my intention to bring people to justice with this map. However, we do know the impact of massacre reverberates across the generations. When I visit Aboriginal communities today the first thing they do is take you to the massacre site.



The University now reports that as of July 2018 the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander massacres verified and recorded on the online digital map has risen to 240, following an influx of valuable information and evidence from regional communities around Australia.

The response from the Australian public had been overwhelmingly positive since the launch of stage one of the research project in 2017.

Professor Ryan comments that:

The high level of community interest and engagement comes from regional Australia, where most of the incidents took place, suggesting that people in the regions really do want to know what happened It's important to document these incidents because they resolve the long standing question: how violent was the colonial frontier? The map shows that massacre was widespread and affected hundreds of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Massacres of Aboriginal people were typically carried out by hunting parties of soldiers, armed settlers, mounted police and/or native police with six to 40 men in each party, averaging eight to 10 men.

The evidence has found that characteristics of massacres varied by time and place, and the weapons used were swords, pistols, muskets, bayonets, cannons, carbines, repeating rifles and strychnine poison. Aboriginal peoples' weapons were spears, waddies and hatchets. Some Aboriginal communities asked the researchers not to pinpoint the exact location of where their ancestors were killed, so the map records an approximate site instead.

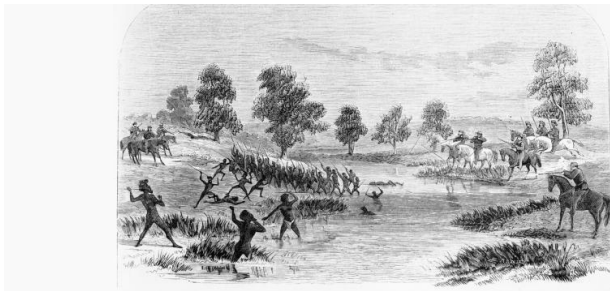
The research team found many major massacres happened alongside rivers, but some battle sites are now under dams, reservoirs and weirs.

Professor Ryan said.

That's where the majority of Aboriginal people were, that was where the good pastoral land was and that's where the settlers wanted to be.

Ian Evans (OAM, PhD) historian, makes comments and offers an alternative point of view to the news coming from the University of Newcastle's massacre map.

The way in which the map's records have been set up has produced a shocking result. I cannot speak for the whole of Australia on this matter but I do have some knowledge of the circumstances in Tasmania in the first half of the 19th century.



Artist's impression: Rufus River 1841



Artist's impression: Musgrave Range 1879

A brief examination of other events recorded on the map reveals that it is not a reasonable and nuanced depiction of conflict between Aborigines and Europeans in the 19th century. The map throws all responsibility for Aboriginal deaths onto European settlers and the Colonial administration. An independent audit should be arranged to check the validity of the map's claims There was bitter conflict and there were atrocities on both sides.

Patsy Moppett

Editor's note: There has been some considerable discussion online about this Project, and the accuracy and intentions of its findings. Readers are advised to research the discussion and form their own opinions. One way to assist in the authentication of the Project results is to contribute to the information collected to date, as suggested by the research team.

The research team welcomes suggestions for additions or modifications to the site, the data and the map. People can visit the website and click the contact tab, where they can provide details via a form; or they can email colonialfrontier@newcastle.edu.au and attach any relevant documents.

References:

www.newcastle.edu.au 2017& 2018

Ian Evans email to NSWheritagenetwork@groups.io 28 July 2018

New map records massacres of Aboriginal people in Frontier Wars: ABC News, Bridget Brennan 5 July 2017

History or Propaganda: www.groups.google.com

Book Launch: Padley of the Pedestal – James McMillan Padley

A launch of "Padley of the Pedestal - James McMillan Padley", by local author Keith Painter, will be held at 3pm on Friday 19th October 2018 at Lithgow Library Learning Centre.

It will be followed the next day by a rededication of the restored Padley monument at Hassans Walls Lookout, on the morning of Saturday 20th October 2018. (The 20th will be the centenary of the death of James Padley.)

Some descendants of James's brother George (the only one who had children) will be attending.



James Padley



The author



Padley Pedestal

James McMillan Padley was the driving force behind the Lithgow Progress Association in the early 1900s and the chief instigator of development of visitor facilities at Hassans Walls Lookout. He had a furniture shop in Lithgow from 1902 until his death in 1918.

Further information should be available by mid-September and will be distributed by BMACHO. You can also contact the Library, or the author at greatguides@mountainmistbooks.com

The Technical Side

Allowing old buildings to “breathe”

Modern buildings rely on impervious outer layers to exclude moisture, or other barriers which prevent moisture entering the fabric and creating damage.

In old buildings, the cobb, bricks or stones were generally bonded with weak and porous mortars made of lime/sand, earth, or earth/lime mortars. External walls constructed with these materials were rendered with lime render, and then often limewashed so the structure was able to “breathe”. When it rained, moisture was absorbed a few millimetres into the external surface but was able to evaporate when the rain stopped, helped by the drying effects of the sun and wind. The surface had a rough texture which maximised the surface area and increased evaporation.

The “breathing” amounts simply to the action of moisture entering the wall which should be able to evaporate.

Thatched roofs over mud walls were built to direct water away from the building, and the construction materials could take in and let out moisture due to their nature, as long as the building location was on a well-drained site.

Tiles, shingles and slate roofs allowed for the movement of air between each component to allow for drying and movement.

Internally, walls were plastered with lime and finished with simple breathable paints. The limewash could be decorated with natural pigments. Any excess internal humidity was dispersed via chimneys, vents or simply draughts, or absorbed by the breathable surfaces. In addition, a kitchen stove or open fire burnt from autumn until spring, drawing air through the home and keeping internal surfaces dry. Provided the building was maintained, the structure remained essentially dry.



In recent times builders have tried to apply modern techniques to breathing structures on traditional buildings. These cement renders, plastic paints, waterproof sealants, damp proof membranes and insulation materials, where suitable for contemporary buildings, can act as a barrier to the older building's natural ability to breathe. The mix of technologies traps water within porous materials and exacerbates the very problems that they are trying to resolve. A certain amount of moisture in an old wall is acceptable, simply because it can evaporate away easily. However, if moisture increases excessively within a masonry wall, the likelihood of decay also increases. Timbers can occur in solid masonry walls as lintels over windows or doorways, as beams or joist ends etc. If the moisture content increases within these timber elements it can become subject to wet and dry rot. In the masonry the mortar will also become susceptible if the moisture levels persist.



When repairing an old building, such techniques should be understood to obtain a successful outcome:

- Paint systems and external renders – must be able to allow moisture through but also allow it to evaporate. Sometimes this may result in a breakdown of the surface finish and require re painting/rendering. Sacrificial renders and paints are used in this instance, which need regular monitoring and replacement. Generally, no synthetic modern materials should be applied to the masonry or plaster surfaces of historic buildings.
- Pointing - If an old wall is repointed with a modern cement mortar, water will still be able to penetrate the wall through the masonry or cracks in the mortar but will be unable to evaporate back through the mortar and will be forced back out through the face of the masonry. This can lead to an increased decay of the masonry. A soft lime mortar with lower strength to the masonry should be used for pointing. The mortar will decay and may appear to be sacrificial, but it is cheaper and easier to re-point at intervals with the lime mortar rather than having to replace whole bricks or blocks of stone.
- Internal plaster and finishes - if the exterior surface of a building is sealed to prevent moisture intrusion, and the internal surface has been left with the original lime plaster then moisture which is unable to evaporate to the outside will find its way internally with an increase in dampness and humidity, which has a cooling effect and represents a considerable heat loss. If the internal wall is also sealed this will only act to further trap moisture and either force it further upwards in the building affecting the plaster above, or down to affect foundations.

Other instances where dampness and moisture is able to build up against or within a wall include where soil or leaves have built up above the floor level and dampness can be transmitted into the wall and into the house; hard-surfaced paths which allow rain to splash up the wall or which trap damp in the soil near the wall; and broken, leaking or blocked rainwater pipes which continually wet the wall and adjacent ground surface. It can often be a simple matter to level soil, remove litter, and fix the stormwater fixtures.

Under normal circumstances, old buildings will work well if they are maintained in the same way as they were constructed. All external and internal finishes should be permeable. Where the application of impermeable finishes has been undertaken, and once deterioration is observed, remedial action is required which may involve the removal of such materials and replacement with porous surface treatments. This must be undertaken with care to avoid further damage to the building, and compromises may be required. Paints can be scraped off carefully, renders can be chipped off in small sections, mortars can sometimes be cut out. All these techniques risk damage to the main masonry fabric. Where a complete replacement is not possible the wall should be kept as dry as possible and well ventilated to prevent moisture entering between the external and internal surfaces.

If you are dealing with an old building, professional advice is readily available from a variety of publications, and suitably qualified architects, builders and tradesmen, experienced in the restoration of historic buildings.

Patsy Moppett

References:

The Maintenance of Heritage Assets, Information Sheet 2.3, The Need for Old Buildings to Breathe, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, London 1986

www.huntwriter.com/breathability-in-buildings

www.taliesin-conservation.com

www.oldhouse.info

Community events & updates

Successful grant funding

On Monday, 13 August 2018 Blue Mountains based Member of the Legislative Council Shayne Mallard MP announced that the Blue Mountains region has been the successful recipient of four key heritage grants in the NSW Government “Heritage Near Me Activation Grants”, saying:

“The four grants valued at \$375,000 are for projects including conservation of the Explorers Tree at Katoomba, the Woodford Reserve at Woodford, restoration of old Mt Wilson Public School and opening the heritage building on Parke St Katoomba, which all represent important elements of the local heritage that can now be preserved for future generations.”

The projects are elaborated upon as follows:

- **Project Name: Pulpit Hill Precinct (including Explorers Tree) Interpretation Project:** The Pulpit Hill Precinct contains the “Explorer’s marked tree”, convict grave stone arrangements and natural area landscape values. This Interpretation Project will ensure opportunities for community engagement, appreciation and enjoyment of the significant heritage values which are provided at Pulpit Hill, with a focus on conservation of the significance elements. Total approved: \$100,000.00.
- **Project Name: Woodford Reserve and Grounds – Interpretation, Access and Conservation:** Woodford Reserve has significant European, Aboriginal and landscape values - this project will change people’s perception of this place with appropriate access which has not been available, with a comprehensive interpretation of the Reserve and its immediate environs fragmented through subdivision and with conservation of its highly significant elements. Total Approved: \$75,000.00.
- **Project Name: Restoration of Old Mt Wilson School:** The undertaking of urgent structural repairs to conserve the historic buildings of the Old Mt Wilson School (home of the Mt Wilson & Mt Irvine Historical Society archives) and to ensure safe public access and new adaptive uses as part of the Mt Wilson Community Precinct. Restoration works will provide increased community amenities and access to heritage space. Total Approved: \$100,000.00.
- **Project Name: Mountain Culture opens in heritage building on Parke St, Katoomba:** Open a heritage building to the public as a community space in Katoomba, located in the UNESCO World Heritage Blue Mountains, giving the town the opportunity to further cement itself as a tourist destination, with the building supported economically by a microbrewery, restaurant and art space. Total Approved: \$100,000.00.



Mr Mallard said: “By encouraging the community to use and enjoy our heritage places we ensure they are valued and protected for future generations”.

This year marks the third round of Heritage Near Me Activation Grants. Over the three years, a total of \$8 million has been awarded to support 107 local heritage projects across the state.

BMACHO wrote supporting letters for the first three of the above grants, and congratulates all four recipients, wishing them well in their endeavours.

Patsy Moppett

History Week 2018



History Week is the annual, state-wide celebration of history organised by the History Council of New South Wales (HCNSW). Initiated by the HCNSW in 1997, History Week is a fantastic opportunity for member organisations, large and small, throughout NSW to engage and educate the community about the vitality, diversity and meaning of history and its practice.

The History Council of NSW’s flagship festival, History Week 2018: *Life and Death* (1-9 September), will explore life’s defining moments and the impact of death on communities across time.

The theme of *Life and Death* will include:

- life’s milestones and how different cultures come to terms with death.
- how we commemorate people’s lives.
- what rituals and burial practices reveal about our relationship with and understanding of life and death.
- how death has been feared, used as a form of punishment and shattered communities.
- how communities have rebuilt after loss, shared stories across generations and inspired remembrance and creative expression.

In 2018, History Week commences on 31 August with the NSW Premier’s History Awards. Another feature event is the Annual History Lecture and Awards on the night of 4 September. Overall, there are close to 100 events being staged throughout NSW in History Week.

Blue Mountains events include:

Hidden in Plain View: The Aboriginal people of coastal Sydney: Saturday 1 September 2018, Blackheath Public School Hall:

Aboriginal peoples did not disappear or die out after European arrival in 1788, but they were left out of historical narratives. Historian and archaeologist Dr Paul Irish discusses this poorly understood period of history and brings Aboriginal lives and culture back into view.

The Final Journey: making tracks to the last station: 8-9 September 2018, Valley Heights Locomotive Depot Heritage Museum.

Valley Heights Locomotive Depot Heritage Museum has a number of special activities and exhibits to coincide with History Week 2018: exhibits on transportation of the deceased, themed photographic displays, other related exhibits, local stories and 20 minute steam train rides.

Patsy Moppett

The complete interactive program of History Week events is available on the History Council website:
www.events.historyweek.com.au

Mount St Marys, Katoomba - update

Further to BMACHO's article on Mount St Mary's at Katoomba, Newsletter No. 55, March-April 2018, this significant property is once again on the market.

Commercial Real Estate declares: ".... it has been vacant for the last two decades and has become popular among abandoned-building enthusiasts and vandals."

The current owner acquired the property in 2014 and has apparently made efforts to restore the building and preserve some of its historic features.

Although there have been numerous attempts to sell the site in recent years, no success has been forthcoming. A development consent had previously been approved through Blue Mountains City Council for the restoration of the existing building and construction of 122 apartments, however this has now lapsed.



Listed on the Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2015, Schedule 5, and the NSW State Heritage Register, the inventory sheet states:

"The physical location, expansive modified landscape setting, and imposing complex of ecclesiastical buildings dominated by a tower, lends Mount St Mary's great aesthetic significance in the cultural landscapes of the Blue Mountains. It remains a visually significant landmark at the eastern gateway to Katoomba and has great social significance for the former religious community, students, and wider Blue Mountains communities."

It is to be hoped that a buyer will be forthcoming in the near future to develop this significant feature of Katoomba's history.

Patsy Moppett

References

Historic Former Blue Mountains School on market for more than \$7.1 million, Denham Sadler, Commercial Real Estate, 3 August 2018

Inventory Sheet: Mount St Mary's Collage & Convent, NSW Dept of Environment & Heritage, February 2018

Fernhill, Mulgoa - update

Further to the BMACHO article on Fernhill at Mulgoa, Newsletter issue No. 51, July-August 2017, an update is provided on the development of the property.

As is known, Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust had taken up an option to develop the 384-hectare site into a cemetery to replace the current Rookwood Cemetery.

However, it seems that the Trust has had to walk away from the deal after failing to gain loan and Ministerial approval within its due diligence period.

The Rookwood Trust had agreed to purchase the historic Mulgoa property in March 2018 for \$30 million, but their conditional offer lapsed, relating also to Penrith City Council's concerns of the impact of a cemetery on the heritage landscape surrounding the 1840s-built mansion. In a recent statement Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust chief executive George Simpson said *"with no formal approval from the Minister at this time RGCRT is unable to proceed with the purchase of the Fernhill estate."*

The Trust itself had originally stated that they were not going ahead if the community did not want a cemetery at Fernhill, and the project would be dropped".



The estate is more recently best known as the former home of property tycoon Warren Anderson before bankruptcy forced him out and the keys were handed over in 2011 to his financier Angus Securities. Anderson told *The Australian* he had written letters to politicians at all levels of government in an effort to save the estate from being turned into a cemetery. In the meantime, the NSW government has purchased the site for \$27.25 million. The government is yet to announce what they plan to do with the property or which state department will manage it.

A spokesperson from the Department of Planning and Environment said the Department needed to assess legislative and management changes required to enable it to be opened to public access.

"The Department of Planning and Environment will work to find an appropriate state agency to develop the management plans necessary to open the site for public access," the spokesman said.

The local community, through the Mulgoa Progress Association and Warren Anderson, have applauded this public ownership move.

The RGCRT will now need to find another suitable area large enough for their and Sydney's future needs.

It will be a nervous wait on the government's intentions for the place, given the green light given to the Badgery's Creek airport, and the subsequent residential and transport demands of such a proposal in the western Sydney area.

Patsy Moppett

References:

NSW Government buys Historic Fernhill Estate at Mulgoa, once slated to become Cemetery, for \$27 Million: Lucy Macken, Domain Real Estate, 16 March 2018

Ailing Angus loses yet another Fernhill, Mulgoa buyer: staff reporter, The Australian, 26 October 2017

National Trust of Australia - Blue Mountains Branch

The Blue Mountains Branch of the National Trust covers an area stretching from Lapstone to Mt Victoria. The Branch Committee is elected each year at the AGM and currently comprises thirteen members, including the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. All these people are volunteers, who give their time furthering the aim of the National Trust to *"preserve our natural and built heritage"*. The tasks which they carry out towards this aim are many and varied including taking the necessary action in response to developments in the Blue Mountains which may threaten that heritage. They organise activities with an historical or heritage theme such as walks and bus trips, and undertake fund raising street stalls, which also provide social opportunities for members. These activities also raise funds for the Trust.

The funds raised from these activities are used to support the Trust's three Blue Mountains properties, Everglades Historic House and Gardens, the Woodford Academy and Norman Lindsay Gallery, as well as the general activities of the Trust. The group welcomes volunteers willing to serve on their committee, to help with the organising of their various activities, and encourages members and the community to attend their functions.

Some activities planned for the coming months include:

- HAWKESBURY ARTIST'S TRAIL - DAY BUS TRIP: Saturday 22nd September.
- TOUR TO MAITLAND, MORPETH AND SURROUNDS: Tuesday 6th November to Thursday 8th November.
- NORMAN LINDSAY GALLERY: Puddin' Day, Sunday 14th October.

For more information on their activities or to join the committee please email bmnt1814@gmail.com or contact Rhona on 02 4757 2424.

Blue Mountains Cultural Centre

Exhibition: Blue Mountains Botanica

View exhibitions and join them for a diverse program of storytelling, workshops, walks & talks at the Blue Mountains Cultural Centre and Blue Mountains Botanic Garden, Mt Tomah. Developed in partnership with the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust *Blue Mountains Botanica* delves into the history of botanical exploration of the Blue Mountains and features historical botanical illustrations, plant specimens and archival material drawn from the National Herbarium of NSW, the Daniel Solander Library and the Blue Mountains Botanic Garden, Mount Tomah.

25 August – 14 October 2018



For further information on the program, contact:

Email: rstibbard@bmcc.nsw.gov.au

www.bluemountainculturalcentre.com.au

Conservation Management Strategy for Section of Cox's Road

Blue Mountains City Council announced recently that a Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) has been completed for a significant section of the historic Cox's Road at Linden. The Strategy sets out a framework for the appropriate care, conservation and ongoing use of remnants of the Road, to minimize day to day threats.

This part of the route lies between bushland and the rear yards of private properties and has provided access into natural areas such as the Paradise Pool and other bushland features. However, it has also presented privacy and security issues for adjacent residents.

The CMS will guide future activities in the vicinity, including the development of an interpretation plan, archival recording of historic fabric, and re-routing the existing bush access trail. This will enable protection of the remaining historic features of the Cox's Road, whilst retaining safe and environmentally appropriate access to the bushland sites and protecting the privacy and security of nearby residents.

The sensitivities of the Aboriginal community regarding the role the road played in the European occupation of the Blue Mountains will be recognized, and thorough consultation undertaken.

Council worked with the Blue Mountains Region of NPWS, the NSW Rural Fire Service, Traditional Owners, other State agencies, along with the Linden Residents' Association, to develop the Strategy.



Stakeholders celebrate the recognition of the significance of Cox's Road in a CMP



Remnants of this Linden section of the Cox's Road route

The Conservation Management Strategy was supported by a \$10,000 grant from the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage and the NSW Heritage Council, with Council contributing about \$15,000 towards the Plan.

Patsy Moppett

References:

www.bluemountainsaustralia.com

www.bmcc.nsw.gov.au

BMACHO Workshops

BMACHO has recently received funding from Blue Mountains City Council to hold workshops during the coming 6 months and has sought to determine topics which might benefit members relating to their group activities, records and collections, successfully addressing the positives and negatives of the BMACHO membership.



The committee has resolved to hold the first workshop on 24 October 2018 at Wentworth Falls, dealing with "*Archival appraisal and description*", and a more formal announcement will be confirmed after our Committee Meeting on 3rd September 2018.

We are aware that a number of our members are very keen to hold a "*Practical writing of grant applications*" workshop and this is being considered.

In general, and to date, the following topics have been suggested:

- Archival appraisal and description
- The practical side of writing grant applications
- Cataloguing/managing records and collections
- Accessioning
- Assessing the significance of collections
- Storage of records and collections
- "Connecting up" - for not-for-profit member organisations, who may benefit from significant discounts. Establishing and managing your website.
- The Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail - how it can be managed better to benefit members.
- Sharing of positive and successful methodologies with other member organisations.

BMACHO is now seeking feedback from members on the following questions:

- What topic do you find most beneficial?
- What services are missing?
- Where does your organisation struggle?
- What are the main heritage concerns with regard to your records or collections?
- Do you have any positive experiences to share which might assist other organisations? Do any of these experiences fit into the suggested workshop themes?

Places in each workshop will be limited, and preference for attendance will be for the BMACHO membership. However, the public will also be welcome should numbers allow. Through these workshops, BMACHO is hoping to complement the workshops currently planned by Blue Mountains City Council's museums advisory Service (see below).

BMACHO Committee

Feedback can be provided via the BMACHO email address: bmacho.heritage@gmail.com

Blue Mountains Workshop: Muse

Responding to interests and concerns expressed during this year through meetings, visits, current status review and emails Gay Hendriksen, Museums Advisor to Blue Mountains City Council, has developed what she hopes will be a useful practical workshop series - *Muse*.



The free *Muse* workshop series is part of the museum advisor service provided by Blue Mountains City Council and Museums & Galleries NSW.

The series will provide tools, resources and skills development for regional museums, archives, library and gallery sector in the Blue Mountains.

To be eligible for this program you need to be a member of a regional museum, archive, library and gallery or associated organisation in the Blue Mountains region.

The first workshop day will be jam packed, to be held on Tuesday 11th September 2018 starting at 9am at 30 Parke Street, Katoomba:

- Brad Moore, BMCC Aboriginal Liaison officer will give a brief overview of Council's perspective,
- Elizabeth Hadlow, senior conservator at State archives will be talking paper conservation,
- Kate Chidlow, Conservator at MAAS will talk textile conservation, storage and display and
- Gay will follow up with Registration and cataloguing, looking at the E Hive online tool.

This will be followed by a plenary and information share which was so successful at the meet and greet earlier in the year.

The sessions are limited in number so if you don't make it to the list please email Gay and she will put you on the waiting list.

Note: a further workshop is scheduled for 6th November 2018. Information will be available from Gay closer to the date.

Information on the morning program:

<https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/muse-museum-advisory-workshop-seminar-program-tickets-49273789230>

Information on the afternoon program:

<https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/muse-museum-advisory-workshop-online-registration-and-cataloguing-tickets-49460588953>

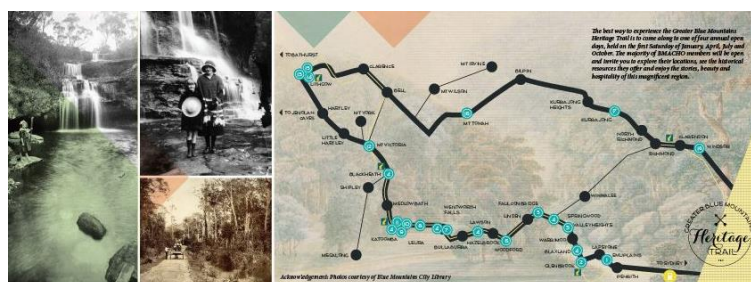
Plenary session:

<https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/muse-plenary-session-tickets-49497414098>

Gay Hendriksen, The Rowan Tree Heritage and Cultural Services

www.therowantree.com.au

Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail Update



BMACHO continues to promote the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail and members' upcoming events. BMACHO reprinted the Heritage Trail brochure in 2017 which was distributed to visitors' centres across the region.

Heritage with Altitude!!

The Trail is an ideal activity for the kids and grandkids, be it in the school holidays or any weekend! Collect the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail brochure at participating venues and Visitor Information Centres.

BMACHO is planning a review of the operation of the Trail over the coming months, with a view to the issue of the next brochure in 2019. Your feedback will be most welcome – see Editorial on page 3.

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@bluemountainsheritage.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

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 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.

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; Eskbank Rail Heritage Centre; Everglades Historic House & Gardens; Friends of the Paragon Inc; Glenbrook & District Historical Society Inc; Hartley District Progress Association; Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc; Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society Inc; Leuralla NSW Toy & Railway Museum; Lithgow & District Family History Society Inc; Lithgow – Eskbank House Museum and 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; Scenic World Blue Mountains Limited; Springwood Historical Society 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, Dr Wayne Hanley, Associate Professor Ian Jack, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett, Keith Painter, Philip Hammon and Dr Peter Rickwood.

Committee: The management committee for 2018-2019 (from March 2018) is: Patsy Moppett (President and *Heritage* Newsletter Editor), Ian Jack (Vice President), Fiona Burn (Secretary), Philip Hammon (Treasurer), Dick Morony (Public Officer/Membership Secretary/ Calendar Editor), Suzanne Smith (Events and Venue Co-ordinator), Jan Koperberg (Correspondence Secretary), Summar Hipworth, Rae Clapshaw and Roy Bennett. Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail sub-committee: Fiona Burn, Jan Koperberg, Rae Clapshaw and Suzanne Smith, with guest member Gay Hendrikson.

Blue Mountains History Conference 2018 sub-committee: Summar Hipworth, Ian Jack, Jan Koperberg and Patsy Moppett.

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.