

Heritage

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The Windmill in Australia

In Australia, the windmill is a rural icon, associated with agriculture, the outback and the arid Australian landscape. But its origins go way back into antiquity, and in many countries in Europe they are conserved as a museum object or heritage item rather than a working machine.

A windmill is a machine that converts the energy of wind into usable energy by means of rotating vanes called sails or blades. Centuries ago, windmills were used to mill grain, pump water, or both. The majority of modern windmills take the form of wind turbines used to generate electricity, or wind pumps used to pump water, either for land drainage or to extract groundwater.



Colonial Sydney

Early development

The Greek engineer Heron of Alexandria in the first century presents the earliest known instance of using a wind-driven wheel to power a machine. Another early example of a wind-driven wheel was the prayer wheel, which has been used in Tibet and China since the fourth century.

Although “sails” had been used to move ships at sea, it was the Persians who converted the use of wind for grinding grain between 500 and 900 A.D. They attached several “sails” to a vertical shaft that was connected to a grind-stone or pump, housed in a building.

Although early windmills were mounted horizontally, it was eventually developed into a vertical tower structure, as in Persia. By mounting the mill this way, the sails were able to

rotate to face the wind direction - an essential requirement for windmills to operate economically where wind directions are variable.

Wind pumps were used to pump water since at least the 9th century in what is now Afghanistan, and in Iran and Pakistan. The use of wind pumps became widespread across the Muslim world and later spread to China and India.

Windmills first appeared in Europe at about the time of the Crusades (1096-1270) but the design was different to the Persian model. By the end of the 13th century the mill body was being made of masonry, being common in Great Britain and English-speaking countries of the former British Empire, Denmark, and Germany but rare in other places. By the 14th century windmills became popular in Europe, where the total number of wind-powered mills was estimated to have been around 200,000 at the peak in 1850, which is modest compared to some 500,000 waterwheels. Water windmills were applied in regions where there was too little water, where rivers froze in winter and in flat lands where the flow of the river was too slow to provide the required power.



Spain



Netherlands



USA

Windmills were later used extensively in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands and the East Anglia area of Great Britain, from the late Middle Ages onwards, to drain land for agricultural or building purposes. It is said that “windmills built the Netherlands”, where they were used to pump water from the land into canals that took the water back to the sea. Without these windmills, parts of the Netherlands would still be flooded, and farmers would never have grown fruit, vegetables and tulips.

However, the industrial revolution saw wind and water power replaced by steam as the primary industrial energy source, and eventually by internal combustion engines. In recent years windmill technology is making a comeback and the wind turbine is being touted as an important alternative to the use of fossil fuels in the future.

The windmill as we know it in Australia, the American windmill, or wind engine, was invented by the American Daniel Halladay in 1854 and was used mostly for lifting water from wells. Larger versions were also used for sawing wood, chopping hay, and shelling and grinding grain. In early California and some other states, the windmill was part of a self-contained domestic water system which included a hand-dug well and a wooden water tower supporting a redwood tank enclosed by wooden siding known as a tankhouse. During the late 19th century steel blades and steel towers replaced wooden construction.

These wind pumps were and are still used extensively on agricultural properties in the United States, Canada, Southern Africa, and Australia. They feature a large number of blades, so they turn slowly with considerable torque in low winds and are self-regulating in high winds. A tower-top gearbox and crankshaft convert the rotary motion into reciprocating strokes carried downward through a rod to the pump cylinder below.

Colonial Sydney

Colonial windmills were depicted on many early paintings of the day. The tallest structures around Sydney Cove were windmills which has resulted in few physical remains. Yet their presence left a lasting legacy in early colonial landscape art and the minds and hearts of many contemporaries.



Mill Hill 1797



Government Domain 1836

The first windmills were sought to grind grain for the colony. Parts were sent for from England and the first government windmill, a stone structure, was erected in 1797 on Flagstaff Hill or Windmill Hill (now Observatory Hill). It soon fell into disrepair. A second windmill, known as the military windmill, was built in 1798 on the site where Clarence Street now crosses the top of Grosvenor Street. However, a violent three-day storm ravaged Sydney in June 1799 and this windmill was destroyed. It was slowly repaired and served the colony until about 1840.

A third windmill was built in 1806 by Nathaniel Lucas, near the site where Fort Street public school now stands. This mill was a large wooden structure, known as the wooden government mill.

The demand for flour for bread soon meant that private windmills overtook the government ones. During the early nineteenth century, windmills dotted the entire Sydney landscape, all the way from The Rocks to Parramatta.

Yet with the march of industrial progress that characterised the mid to late nineteenth century, steam and coal power increasingly began to take over and the picturesque sails of Sydney's windmills gradually disappeared from the skyline. They were dismantled, and the various parts reused in the building of other structures, so there are few remains. One at Mill Hill Road, Waverley was a wooden post mill and operated from 1846 until it was levelled to the ground in 1878. It was probably the last Sydney mill in existence.

A few stones of one windmill under the stage at the Sydney Conservatorium of Music were discovered during archaeological excavations in the 1990s. Stone from Hyndes mill, the largest mill in Darlinghurst, was later reused to build Beare's Stairs in Caldwell Street. The stone from Thomas Barker's windmill was used to build two terrace houses in Kellet Street, Kings Cross which remain today on the corner of Kellet Lane.

The Australian icon

Australia with its vast rural areas is still a stronghold of this inexpensive low maintenance method of watering stock and moving water for irrigation.

Windmills as we know them appeared in Australia in the later part of the 1800's. The first to appear were the large European type windmills used for milling purposes but unfortunately, they were too expensive to build and not suited to providing water in the outback. A cheaper, less powerful windmill was required to water to stock, farms, goldfields and emerging country towns.



The windmill gradually disappeared from the urban landscape as its purpose to grind grain was over taken by other production processes using steam and coal.

However, for rural people, for stock and crops to survive in the harsh arid conditions of Australia, a continuous supply of water was required, and it was the windmill that provided a permanent water supply to the early settlers of Australia, as it could be constructed on site using hand tools.

Windmills are still constructed today for water supply purposes. Originally there were several well-known manufacturers, including the following:

- **Alston:**

James Alston was born in 1850 at Southwark, England, and arrived in Australia with his parents in 1861. He served a four year apprenticeship in the iron trade. As a young man, in the early 1880's, James Alston set himself up in business as a blacksmith and agricultural machine manufacturer in the town of Warrnambool on the south-west coast of Victoria. In 1886, he patented an all metal mill with a modern type, multi-sailed wheel. After moving to Melbourne in the late 1890's, improvements and innovations to the Alston windmill continued.



Alston was a prolific inventor. His last known patents for improvements to windmills were issued in the mid 1930's. At that time, James Alston must have been around 85 years of age.

Alston's, for much of the life of the company until the outbreak of World War II, held the lion's share of the Australian windmill market and also exported to countries such as China, India and parts of Africa.

However, James Alston died in 1943, and without his guiding hand at the helm, the firm of James Alston and Sons Pty. Ltd. went into gradual decline, plagued by a post-war shortage of steel and inhibited by rather outmoded designs. By the late 1950's the firm was almost non-operational and ended in bankruptcy about 1960. The vacuum left by flagging Alston sales was filled rapidly by more modern types of windmills, such as Southern Cross, Comet and Metters.

- **Southern Cross:**

In 1871 George Griffiths set up a mechanical workshop in Toowoomba thus starting what is now the Southern Cross Group of Engineering Companies. His first wooden framed windmills were built in 1876, trading as Southern Cross Windmills from 1903. Between 1876 and 1884 these simple direct acting windmills were made in several sizes up to 16ft in diameter. A range of both geared and direct action self-oiling mills is in production to this day. By 1990 more than 200,000 had been produced, the majority for use in rural Australia where they have become an indelible feature of our landscape.

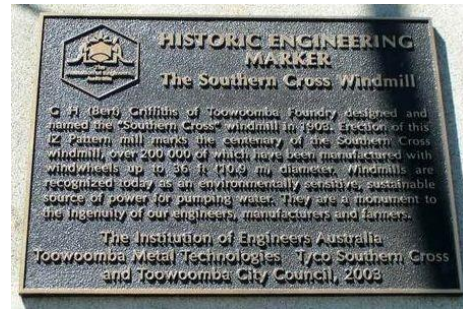
In 1893, during the depression and flood, Mr J A (Alfred) Griffiths designed the "Zephyr" windmill. Although there had been some previously made in the United States of America, this was the first geared windmill made in Australia. As well as being geared for easier starting, the Zephyr had a wheel on the upwind side of the tower but was still of wooden construction.



Southern Cross



Alfred Griffiths



Plaque at Toowoomba

After noting that his windmills were not as effective as the American models, he designed a new mill and in 1903, the Toowoomba factory sold its first commercial windmill under the trade name the "Southern Cross". Designed by A Griffiths, they were simple, robust and relatively cheap. They became one of the best known and sold windmills in Australia. Up until 1992, each mill was stamped with a unique serial number. From 1992 onwards, each mill is stamped with a number that identified the day, month, year and the mill number assembled on that day.

- **Comet:**

Comet specialised in the design and manufacture of windmill pumping plants for outback Australia. Mr Sidney Williams (1851-1936), the original founder of Comet Windmills, manufactured a diverse range of rural products. He founded the Sidney Williams & Company in 1879 in Rockhampton. Williams recognised that wind is the greatest natural source of energy and that it is freely available day and night.

Their engineering works at Dulwich Hill was the largest and most-up-to-date windmill factory in Australia at the time. In 1920, the Government introduced contracting for windmill pumping plants, which was to run for the following 30 years. This included for railways, councils, the Water Commission, stock routes, etc. In the Northern Territory, Comet pumping plants were the sole choice on all major stock routes and were the predominant force in all other states for other Government contracts.



Sid Williams



In the 1940's the firm manufactured guns and equipment for World War II. Comet's Sidney Williams and most other manufacturers were ordered to undertake the manufacture of items for the defence industry. These items included brake drums or bogey wheel castings for tanks and armoured carriers, steel frame army huts principally for the New Guinea campaign. High precision gauges & jigs were made in a specially built and equipped annexe at Dulwich Hill for the small arms factory at Lithgow, and for Comet Mills to equip stock routes in the Northern Territory in support of the beef industry.

Comet made a range of windmills and pumps, and made corrugated tanks, tank stands, sheep jetters, steel frame buildings, steel dips, fire ploughs, saw benches, winches.

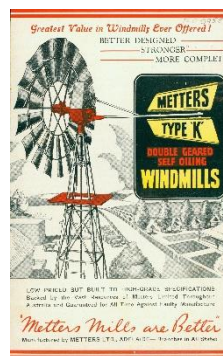
The company survived two World Wars, the Depression and subsequent economic recessions. They became known as Australia's leading mill and have been referred to as "the Rolls Royce of Windmills".

In the early 2000's Comet Windmills Australia relocated from Dulwich Hill to Macksville on the mid north coast of NSW, where they continue to manufacture windmills and have also

diversified into construction of towers for modern renewable energy power and storage technology.

- **Metters:**

In the late 1800's Fred Metters, son of an English migrant, set up a factory in Adelaide making fuel stoves. The business thrived and eventually he had factories in Sydney (1902) and Perth (1896). In 1907 Metter sold his interests to his partner Henry Spring and Metters Limited was formed. During WW I the range of products produced by the firm included gas and fuel stoves, domestic appliances, agricultural machinery, water tanks, grave markers, and cooking appliances for the armed forces. By 1927 they were also making windmills. They made a range of windmills from the 1930s, some quite different from the conventional ones, in a range of sizes, the most common being the Metters K and Metters M models. They exported windmills as far away as Cyprus, built in Adelaide and Perth. In later years they were the subject of a series of takeovers by other companies.



The company expanded enormously over the next decades to include the manufacture of bathtubs, televisions, pipes and pipe fittings, eventually moving over to include the use of plastics in product development in the 1960's.

Conclusion: Of course, wind turbines are the way of the future, seeking renewable energy for electricity generation, and a number of factors have resulted in a decrease for the demand for windmills generally.

In spite of alternative pumping systems and the introduction of water schemes, the fact that windmills were well constructed and proved to be very reliable, means that some windmills built over 50 years ago are still operating and still pumping water up from under the ground today! However, only a handful of Australian windmill manufacturers exist today. Windmills now hold an iconic status in Australian culture, symbolising triumph over natural barriers by the early settlers.



The way of the past



Across the extensive and sparsely populated pastoral regions of the continent, windmills still often stand tall, asserting settler ingenuity and perseverance in the harsh Australian landscape. Even the skeleton of a disused windmill still captures the imagination.

Patsy Moppett

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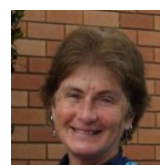
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Food for thought Editor's note

In October and November 2018, with thoughts of the 100th anniversary of World War 1, the Blue Mountains Art Gallery is holding an exhibition *“to take the viewer on an experiential journey of remembrance, and a search for meaning beyond myth and memory”*.

No matter who you are, thoughts of the Great War and its aftermath will hold significant and often personal meaning.

Penrith City Library also seeks to remember the contribution made by service men and women with an evening filled with information sharing, remembrance and storytelling. This special evening event will be their way to pay tribute to the five years of service to the country by local men and women.

When men and women set off to serve their country on the stage of war, they knew they would meet adversity. Those at home also knew that their loved ones may face danger and may never return. However, in the heroism of the time and the passion for monarch & country, they went, putting aside their fears to fight for the people and the land they loved. The aftermath was not considered apart from the thought of freedom.

The soldiers on the battlefield thought constantly of home, and their return to family and friends. Those at home looked forward to the day of return. Neither one realised just how much this conflict would change the world and themselves.

Communications between home and the front were limited and news travelled slowly. Each only saw the war from within the context of their personal circumstances, and through what the government and the media would allow.

It is in hindsight that information on the total conflict gradually emerged, and much of the full horror of that war is now known.



This was a war that changed the known world, from governments down to individuals. The soldiers came home expecting to see their world as they left it, as they had been dreaming of in the trenches. It was not the same. Those at home welcomed their loved ones home, those who did return, with open arms. But they were not the same people who left a few months or years before.

Once it was realised that the returned servicemen and women were often traumatised, mentally and/or physically, everyone sought to provide for some form of rehabilitation. Sometimes it worked, sometimes it didn't.

The Soldier Settlement Schemes were a government attempt to play a part in this rehabilitation. The added problems for servicemen that arose could not be envisaged by the well-meaning leaders of the time. But at least they tried. And learning from the mistakes made, the same extremity of frustration was not repeated after WW II.

There will be any number of events across the country in the coming weeks which will seek to turn our thoughts to the memory of those who fought and the many who died that we could be free. To experience just one of these activities would be to acknowledge that we still care and hold great regard and respect what they did for us.



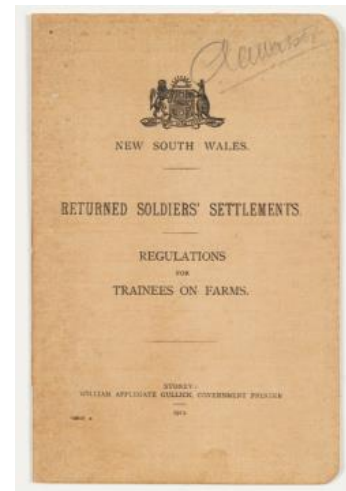
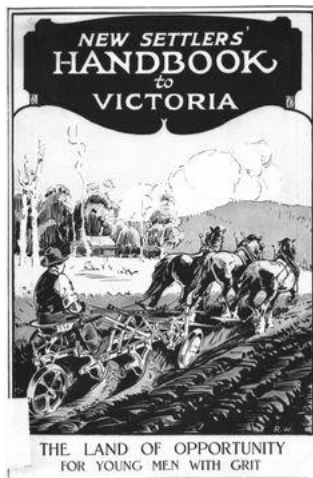
Soldier Settlement Schemes

Following World War I Australia's Prime Minister Billy Hughes promised that post-war Australia would be "*a land fit for heroes*". As part of a larger economic plan aimed to boost the post-war economy through the development of Australia's rural sector, several Repatriation Acts were passed in parliaments across Australia. These were also called the Soldier Settlement Schemes.

Settlement plans initially began during World War I, with South Australia first enacting legislation in 1915. NSW followed in 2016 and Victoria in 2017, as the schemes gained impetus across Australia. The Commonwealth Government's role was to select and acquire land whilst the State government authorities would process applications and grant land allotments. Each Australian state government felt the importance of providing a source of income for returning soldiers as well as recognising the personal and family sacrifices made by them. Crown land was used where possible, but much land was acquired. By 1924, just over 24 million acres (97,000 km²) had been acquired or allocated. Of this nearly 6.3 million acres (25,000 km²) was purchased and 18 million acres (73,000 km²) was Crown land set aside. Some 23.2 million acres (93,900 km²) had been allotted 23,367 farms across Australia.

Billy Hughes felt he needed to provide the soldiers with a stable country and a job. But Australia had changed as a result of the war: women held down many jobs which would normally have been held by men in peacetime although were paid much less. They had developed skills during the war which served them well after, and the returned soldiers were

for the most part unskilled even for basic work. The world was in recession and machines had replaced many operations previously carried out manually.



In addition, the soldiers came home from the war traumatized. They had experienced things that those at home could not imagine. It was felt by government that their transition back into society should be assisted through provision of employment and the provision of repatriation programs which would ease the pain.

Returned servicemen without work sought government assistance, and many joined unions for support and representation. Their shared experiences formed bonds between them, and without the security of jobs to return to many felt isolated and displaced. In addition, the post war influenza pandemic affected everyone, and many were left unable to work for health reasons.



Even the already employed working classes objected to the preferential employment of soldiers in the workforce. The socialist movements which arose after the war were abhorrent to the soldiers who had fought to save their country and their flag.

A "quiet life in the country" was what post-WWI governments planned for wounded and returning soldiers, but historians generally agree that the soldier-settlement schemes were largely a failure. The program saw the creation of around 23,000 farms nation-wide across 9 million hectares. The schemes granted returned soldiers small parcels of farming land but didn't offer the hard-won peace many servicemen had hoped for.

University of New England Lecturer Dr Nathan Wise said while governments put training and job opportunities in place for returned soldiers, they set many up for failure as a result of a lack of infrastructure and the offer of small and unviable parcels of the land. "As early as 1915 the idea was being developed that they'll try and re-settle soldiers on the land.....It was believed that after experiencing horrific warfare they could return to the land and enjoy a peaceful and rural lifestyle which would be better for their body and their mind." At the same time there was a belief that in the post-war years there would be a need to increase

Australian production agriculturally and so these soldiers could continue to contribute to the nation economically.



However, many soldiers were not farmers, the blocks were too small and farms were often created in areas not suited to agriculture (bad soils, steep and rocky). Wheat prices dropped soon after the war and a drought hit in 1918. It meant a life of severe poverty for the soldiers and their families who settled in those districts. Poverty, low agricultural prices and a lack of farming skills were not the only hurdles which first-time farmers were confronted. Many had lost limbs or suffered other major injuries during the war that made farming near impossible. The Western Australian government settled more than 5000 returned soldiers, many from the British Army, on farms. By 1929, just over 3500 remained on the land. Difficulties encountered by soldier settlers across Australia during the 1920s sparked a Commonwealth investigation to account for losses. In 1929 Justice Pike identified the main causes of settler failure as a lack of capital and land, settler unsuitability, and falling prices for agricultural produce.

By 1928, one-third of the soldiers gave up and returned to the city - and unemployment. The government lost £25 million.

Although the settlers endeavoured to support each other, it was the onset of the Depression in 1929 that was the nail in the coffin for many. A report by the Royal Commission on Soldier Settlement as early as 1925, acknowledged major faults in the program, but struggled to find a solution that would benefit all soldiers due to the diversity of the scheme. Legislative amendments could not halt the deteriorating retention rate, and in 1926 the Royal Commission found fault with major elements of the scheme, concluding that it was doomed by too lenient qualification rules, unworkable financial obligations and undue political influence. Little practical was done after 1926 apart from shoring up the remaining settlers, but failures continued. In 1929, a survey of soldier land settlement found that in Tasmania only 777 out of 1976 settlers retained their properties – a failure rate of 61 percent, the worst in Australia. Financial losses were extremely heavy, and the Depression compounded the problems.



The rules for settlement were set down. In most cases Crown land was set apart for returning soldiers who, in order to buy or lease such a block, were required to be certified as

qualified and to remain in residence on that land for 5 years. In this way remote rural areas set aside for such settlement were guaranteed a population expansion which remained to increase infrastructure in the area.

Those eligible to apply for land were ex-service personnel including women from the Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS) with at least six months war service. Despite being legally able to take up land, there is evidence that women were not openly encouraged to do so. Applicants were required to place a tender with the Department of Lands with successful applications being decided by ballot system.

The land was available to the soldiers on affordable terms and they could also receive advances of money to make improvements to the land and purchase seeds and equipment. Soldiers who were successful in gaining such a block of land had the opportunity to start a farming life in a number of rural activities including wool, dairy, cattle, pigs, fruit, fodder and grain. These initial land allotments resulted in triumph for some and despair for others. Indeed, specifically following World War I, in some cases these new farmers, unable to cope with the climatic variances of Australia and devoid of the capital to increase stock or quality of life, simply walked off the land back to the large towns and cities from whence they had come.

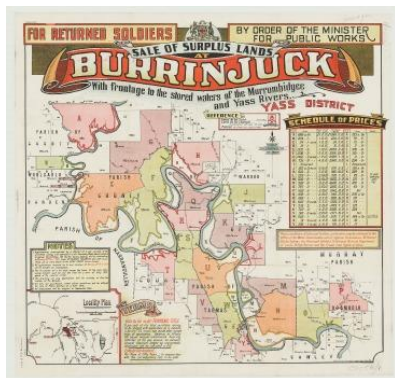
The story for 1,500 of the 5,000 soldier settlers in NSW who, crippled by falling agricultural prices and the looming Great Depression, was that they surrendered their blocks. Although the scheme was ultimately deemed a failure, and widely criticised for bringing further hardship to veterans, there were a few individual stories of triumph. Often, the soldier farmers who managed to hang on to their land benefited from those who walked away, in taking up abandoned allotments and consolidating the properties into something more viable, such as Edgeroi Station near Narrabri.

During the 1920s the experience of the soldiers was mixed - many soldiers could not find good jobs and some soldiers who took up the government's offer of settlement in the country met with disappointment. The soldiers had returned to a changed society where women took new social liberties, opposition to war had appeared, and the soldiers' role in Australia was no longer clear. Ultimately, the returned soldiers became part of the Australian workforce which had difficulty securing improvements in their working conditions during this period.

The procedure of supporting such soldiers was repeated after World War II with all Australian State governments using the previous and amended forms of such acts of parliament to reinvigorate the program for a new generation of returned soldiers.

The report on land settlement by the Rural Reconstruction Commission in the early 1940's enumerated factors that led to the "*settlement disasters*" after World War I: lack of farm management skills on the part of many settlers, inadequate advisory services, excessive prices for stock and equipment, the fall in commodity prices in 1920–24, poor quality of Crown lands, over-valuation of properties, inadequate farm sizes, heavy capital debt and interest burdens, and unsatisfactory Commonwealth–State relations.

The RSL (formed originally in 1916), favoured leasehold tenure, whereas the Commission considered that freehold would provide settlers with the incentive to develop their holdings. In its second report, presented to the government in January 1944, the Commission stated



that Commonwealth involvement in soldier settlement was inevitable, due to repatriation and financial aspects. The role of the States should be to select the land and the settlers, and assist in administration, while the Commonwealth should assess production requirements in relation to market prospects and decide which plans were feasible. It proposed that there be a Commonwealth Investigating Authority, with the power of veto over State settlement plans, and a Commonwealth Financial Authority, attached to the Commonwealth Bank.

The success of the program increased after World War II when the infrastructure required for these new farmers was improved as a direct result of learning from the mistakes that came during and after the first attempts at such settlement. After World War II Soldier Settlement was also more successful aided by better policy decisions, more arable land and a booming economy that provided greater returns on rural production.

A more modest and closely managed scheme was embarked upon with more stringent qualifications. By the 1960s some 28 percent of the 551 post-Second World War settlers in Tasmania had “failed” due to poor administration and under-funding, but overall this scheme was more successful.



Ultimately, and following much debate amongst stakeholders, the War Service Land Settlement Scheme provided farms in every State to about 12,000 returned soldiers from 1949, compared with more than 37,000 who acquired farms in the years after World War I. In general, the efforts of government and its advisers to avoid the mistakes of the past were successful. By providing more comprehensive training, greater care in the selection and subdivision of land, and funding on a much larger scale, they ensured that most soldier settlers remained on the land and achieved a reasonable standard of living.

Although the failure rate was much lower, the re-establishment of this relatively small number of servicemen had been costly for governments. By 1976 the Commonwealth and State governments had written off the current equivalent of more than \$500 million on the War Service Land Settlement Scheme.

Funded by the Australian Research Council, Monash University and the University of New England, a website was created in 2011 dedicated to the memory of Soldier Settlement in NSW. Although the project is currently on hold, it intends to examine the history of soldier settlement in NSW reclaiming a virtually untouched field in the State’s environmental, social, political and cultural history. It will record the forgotten stories of a generation of men and women who survived the Great War and restore history to the communities that made it.

Patsy Moppett

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Hammons Holdings wins Bridge Climb

The Sydney Harbour Bridge climb will change hands for the first time, after its long-term operator, BridgeClimb Sydney, lost its bid for a new twenty year contract. Hammons Holdings Pty Ltd, the operator of Scenic World in the Blue Mountains has won the contract, as announced by Roads & Maritime Services on 15th June 2018. Thirteen expressions of interest had been received from Australian and international tenderers of the highest quality and reputation.

BridgeClimb Sydney chairman and founder Paul Cave started the business after helping to organise a bridge climb for an international business convention. Since Mr Cave's BridgeClimb began guiding people over the arch in 1998, 4 million people from more than 140 countries have climbed the Harbour Bridge.

Since then BridgeClimb has established itself as an integral part of the Sydney scene. They love the Bridge and have celebrated its key milestones with Bridge workers, descendants of chief engineer JJC Bradfield, and Sydneysiders alike.



BridgeClimb Sydney

Other companies to lose out to Hammons included Merlin Entertainments, Anytime Fitness, Dreamworld, Belgravia Leisure, and a Queensland company that operates a zip line beside Cairns' Skyrail gondola.

Hammons Holdings acknowledged the pioneering work of Paul Cave in developing the bridge into a popular tourist destination and look forward to working in partnership with the Government to build on that work.

Hammons Holdings director David Hammon said his company would expand opportunities for international, interstate and local visitors, including looking at ways to make new climbs on the bridge, and initiating ways that people might experience the history and the story of the bridge. He advised:

"Underpinning our vision for the bridge is the idea of improving accessibility for the public and bringing it to life with new technology, so that more visitors can experience this iconic landmark in a safe and sustainable way. We also see potential to link the Blue Mountains and Sydney Harbour Bridge as tourist destinations, boosting the flow of visitors from one to the other and creating economic opportunities for western Sydney and the state in the process."

Hammons Holdings P/L is a three generation family business with a long history and highly successful tourism track record in the Blue Mountains at Scenic World. They have been operating Scenic World for more than 73 years. With a strong safety record achieved in a challenging outdoor environment, Scenic World is now Australia's most-visited privately-

owned attraction, hosting more than one million visitors annually, 60% of whom are international visitors.



David & Anthea Hammon



David & Anthea with their father Phillip

Hammons Holdings is also an early-stage investor in Sydney Zoo in Western Sydney. The Sydney Harbour Bridge appointment positions the company to create a corridor of iconic visitor experiences spanning the Bridge, Sydney Zoo and Scenic World.

They have issued a statement saying:

"We are delighted to have been recently selected by the NSW government as the new operator of Sydney Harbour Bridge Tourism Activities from 1 October 2018."

The appointment marks a major step forward for Hammons Holdings and Scenic World, led by Blue Mountains-based siblings Anthea and David Hammon.

David Hammon stated:

"As third generation leaders in family business, Anthea and I have lived and breathed attractions from a young age. We've been surrounded by talented experts who have helped us to evolve the business and break new ground, and we're looking forward to continuing that journey into the future."

Scenic World managing director Anthea Hammon added:

The appointment was well aligned with Hammons Holdings' long-term vision to invest in the tourism sector and open up a corridor of iconic tourism experiences in Western Sydney, spanning the Bridge, Scenic World and Sydney Zoo in which Hammons Holdings is an early stage investor.

It's an honour to have the opportunity to showcase our skills in innovation and customer experience on a broader level, extending our efforts to showcase NSW to visitors from near and far."

Hammons Holdings emphasize that tickets to climb the bridge purchased before 1 October 2018 will remain valid for the date booked.

Patsy Moppett

Customers can contact Hammons Holdings for more information:

Phone: 1800 955 000

www.hammonsholdings.com.au

References:

ABC News: www.abc.com.au Sydney Harbour Bridge Climb awarded to Hammon Holdings for next 20 years, 15 June 2018

Scenic World owners win rights to Sydney Harbour Bridge Tourism Activities: Blue Mountains Gazette, 15 June 2018

Wealthy business owner's hold on Harbour Bridge climb broken, Sydney Morning Herald, 15 June 2018

www.sefiani.com.au

www.bridgeclimb.com.au

Razor slashing incident at Mt. Victoria, 1932

Stephen Davis of Mt Victoria & District Historical Society has been delving into local records at Mt Victoria and provides the following account of this gruesome incident:

"Further to last month's C.A.R.A. report regarding historical titbits recorded in the museum's diary, one was dated March/April 2006. It concerned a George Whitfield claiming his father was a mounted policeman stationed at Mt. Victoria. Well, I got busy using *Trove* and found four articles naming a Constable V.O. Whitfield involved in a peculiar case in 1932. A summary of this case follows":

A couple consisting of Eric Arthur Stanton, 30/32, labourer/shearer, and Madeline Ada Bayliss, 18, housemaid, had been living as man and wife for 8 months, having been unable to marry, as neither could find employment (remember 1932 was a year of the Great Depression). The pair travelled by train from Glen Innes to Sydney without paying their fares (jumping the rattler as it was termed at the time). From Sydney they continued their journey by train to Penrith, this time paying their fares. Apparently, they slept overnight in a carriage as they were awakened by it's moving the next morning. After arrival at Mt. Victoria (the Caves Express, maybe?), the couple camped on a vacant allotment near Jersey St. in the township.

About 1.30 pm on July 13th, Constable V.O. Whitfield was called to this allotment. A quarrel had apparently broken out between the couple with Stanton accusing Bayliss of having an "improper relationship" with his (Stanton's) stepfather.

However, Constable Whitfield received another call about 9 pm of the same day to go along the Bell Road (now called Darling Causeway) to a spot three-quarters of a mile from the police station at Mt. Victoria. Constable Whitfield found the girl's face covered in blood, and Stanton was bleeding freely from incised wounds to the throat. Upon inquiring, Bayliss said that Stanton had "did his block" slashing her with a razor and then cut his own throat.

Both were taken to the Blue Mountains District Anzac Hospital, where Dr. R. W. Richards inserted 27 stitches in Bayliss's face. Subsequently the case was brought before Katoomba Police Court where Stanton was charged with maliciously wounding Madeline Ada Bayliss.

The case got mentioned in the *Sydney Truth* with the headline and opening paragraph of:

AWEFUL RAZOR SLASHING

Man Under Arrest...

The mountain township of Mount Victoria has had the serenity of its daily life rudely disturbed by an allegedly attempted murder and suicide....

Stanton was committed for trial at Parramatta Quarter Sessions for 4th October with bail being allowed, with surety of £40 each. The defendant was informed of the Poor Prisoners Defence Act.

At the following trial there was a minor sensation, and I quote *Sydney Morning Herald's* account of the hearing:

HYSTERICAL GIRL CARRIED OUT OF COURT

Effort to Save Man from Gaol

There were dramatic moments with a climax of a screaming girl being carried from the court by two policemen at the Parramatta Quarters Sessions....

Bayliss tried to retract her statements made at the previous police court as being untrue, saying to the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Berne, 'I won't answer any more questions'. Judge Tomson responded with, 'You will answer as I direct. Do you want to be punished for contempt of court? Well, then I warn you.'

Later, Bayliss said, 'I love him (Stanton), I want to marry him and be happy.'

Stanton was sentenced by his honour to three years imprisonment labour (there were three previous convictions for assaulting police). At this point Bayliss threw herself on the floor and screamed, 'You won't take him to gaol, You won't! You won't!'. She continued to cry out between sobs, as two policemen picked her up and carried her outside.

V.O. Whitfield was also mentioned in other more mundane cases such as burglaries etc., but the above account was the most colourful encountered so far involving the Constable.

Stephen Davis

References:

Katoomba Daily, 2nd August 1932, p.1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article190129099>

Truth, Syd., NSW, 17th July 1932, p.16, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article169141256>

Lithgow Mercury, 5th October 1932, p.2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article219681714>

Sydney Morning Herald, 5th October 1932, p.8, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16892653>

The Technical Side

The Apothecary

The Apothecary is a very early profession known by a number of names including pharmacist, chemist, Doctor of Pharmacy, druggist, or simply doctor. The general practitioner and the pharmacist share a common ancestor in the apothecary.

The term “apothecary” derives from the Greek word for a repository or storehouse and is the science and technique of preparing and dispensing drugs, linking health sciences with chemical sciences, aiming to ensure the safe and effective use of pharmaceutical drugs.

Early man learnt methods to relieve the symptoms of illness and injury through trial and error and passed this knowledge on to others. Although early man's methods were crude, many of today's medicines spring from sources as simple and elementary as those which were within reach back then.



Babylon in ancient Mesopotamia, provides the earliest known record of the practice of the art of the pharmacist or apothecary. Practitioners of about 2600 B.C. were priest, pharmacist and physician, all in one. Medical texts on clay tablets recorded the symptoms of illness, the prescription and directions for compounding, then an invocation to the gods.

Chinese Emperor Shen Nung (about 2000 B.C.) sought out and investigated the medicinal value of several hundred herbs and is reputed to have tested many of them on himself.

Egyptian medicine dates from about 2900 B.C., with the best known and most important pharmaceutical record being the "Papyrus Ebers" (1500 B.C.), a collection of 800 prescriptions, mentioning 700 drugs.

Similarly, the ancient Greeks and Romans are recorded as being heavily involved in the treatment of illness, injury and disease, and their methods are well documented.

Galen (130-200 A.D.) practiced and taught both pharmacy and medicine in Rome, and his principles for preparing and compounding medicines ruled in the Western world for 1,500 years. His name is still associated with that class of pharmaceuticals compounded by mechanical means.

During the Middle Ages remnants of western knowledge were preserved in monasteries (fifth to twelfth centuries). The monks are known to have been taught in the cloisters as early as the seventh century, and gathered herbs in the field, or raised them in their own herb gardens. They often grew perishable medicinal crops close at hand in a courtyard so that they could make fresh preparations and extractions. These they prepared according to the art of the apothecary for the benefit of the sick and injured.

In some trades, skills and knowledge were secret, and little about them has been published. For the apothecary's trade, there were textbooks, and many survive. The pharmacopoeias were official registers describing the properties, preparation, and use of drugs and other medicines. By the nineteenth century, pharmacopoeia had replaced the herbals that had provided both medical and gardening information since the Middle Ages.



In its investigation of herbal and chemical ingredients, the work of the apothecary may be regarded as a precursor of the modern sciences of chemistry and pharmacology, prior to the formulation of scientific methods.

In addition to dispensing herbs and medicine, the apothecary offered general medical advice and a range of services that are now performed by other specialist practitioners. Apothecary shops sold ingredients and medicines they prepared to other medical practitioners, as well as dispensing them to patients. Eventually the job of medical diagnosis and medicine preparation was separated out into independent professions.

Apothecaries used their own measurement system to provide precise weighing of small quantities, and dispensed poisons as well as medicines, when, as is still the case, medicines could be either beneficial or harmful if inappropriately used. Protective methods to prevent accidental ingestion of poisons included the use of specially shaped containers for potentially poisonous substances.

Many recipes included herbs, minerals, and pieces of animals (meats, fats, skins) that were ingested, made into paste for external use, or used as aromatherapy. Trial and error were the main source of finding successful remedies, as little was known about the chemistry of why certain treatments worked.

The scope of pharmacy practice now includes more traditional roles such as compounding and dispensing medications, as well as community, hospital, clinical, ambulatory care consultant, internet, veterinary, nuclear, military and specialty. Pharmacists, therefore, just like the original apothecary or herbalist, are the experts on drug therapy and are the primary health professionals who optimize use of medication for the benefit of their patients.

Patsy Moppett

References:

A History of Pharmacy in Pictures, Washington State university, School of Pharmacy

Wikipedia: Pharmacy

Wikipedia: The Apothecary

CSIRO Australian Health Review 2009

A History of the Apothecary: The New Orleans Pharmacy Museum, GA Laufer 1997

The Art and Mystery of the Apothecary, by Robin Kipps, Colonial Williamsburg Association: Journal Autumn 2006

Encyclopaedia Britannica - Pharmacy

Community events & updates

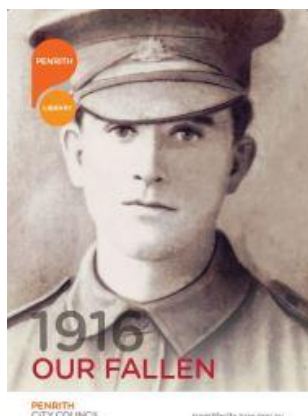
Penrith City Library remembers the Great War - noble work recognised

Penrith City Library will remember the Great War in an evening of reflection to mark the end of the first World War 100 years ago. The evening will be filled with information sharing,

remembrance and storytelling. This special evening event will be their way to pay tribute to the five years of service to our country by our local men and women.

The evening will include: -

- Talk by Steven Ford on researching a family's military history.
- Talk by Lorraine Stacker, Penrith Librarian, and the presentation of the final (1918) *Our Fallen* booklet to those present.
Lorraine will also launch the Library's publication project *Noble work recognised: The City of Penrith remembers the Great War*. This publication will include the biographies of their fallen soldiers, the biographies of their local nurses who served in the war, selected biographies of those who returned, histories of local honor rolls and war memorials and soldier settlements.
- Talk by Dr Penny Stannard, NSW State Archives Senior Exhibitions Curator, on the *Windows into Wartime* exhibition that will be in Penrith Library from 24 October to 30 November 2018.



The event will be held on Wednesday 21 November 2018 – 6pm for 6.30pm, with supper on arrival.

This is a special evening not to be missed. Tickets (\$5) went on sale from 22 October.

Lorraine Stacker

For further information contact the library on www.penrithhistory.com

Exhibition: Contemporary Gallipoli

Blue Mountains Cultural Centre 20 October – 25 November 2018

Coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the end of World War I, Blue Mountains City Art Gallery will showcase the touring exhibition *Contemporary Gallipoli*, an exhibition originally created to mark the ANZAC Centenary in April 2015, a Macquarie University Gallery Touring exhibition curated by Meredith Brice.

Contemporary Gallipoli includes a diverse array of new works created by both emerging and established artists from Canakkale, near the Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, and Australia, whose work unites to take the viewer on an experiential journey of remembrance, and a search for meaning beyond myth and memory.



Community Programs: Saturday 3rd November from 11am: join artist and independent curator Meredith Brice on a multi-sensory experience of the *Contemporary Gallipoli* exhibition. This talk will be followed by a gallery performance of *Gallipoli Sensings* played by members of the Royal Australian Navy Band.

Blue Mountains Cultural Centre

Heritage Near Me – funding for earth buildings

The village of O'Connell near Bathurst has been a recent recipient of funding through the Heritage Near Me program, to go towards the conservation of O'Connell's earth building heritage.

The grant of \$100,000.00 was announced by Bathurst MP Paul Toole. He advised that: *"It will implement a program of earth building conservation at a number of locations and will incorporate a training program for owners and managers and other interested industry professionals who work with earth architecture relating to these types of buildings. A heritage trail interpreting this significant aspect of local heritage will also be implemented."*

Mr Toole also said that the University of Sydney will use the buildings involved to explore the way it teaches its Masters of Heritage Conservation degree.

Two O'Connell examples of earth buildings which would come under the program are:

- Lindlegreen barn, owned by Vanessa & Brad Hargans, which has associations with the Hassall family (Rowland Hassall was appointed by Governor Macquarie as Superintendent of Government Stock in 1815; Thomas Hassall became Samuel Marsden's curate in Parramatta and in 1822 he married Marsden's eldest daughter Ann).
- A cottage owned by Gavin Christie on his property Yarrabin.



Lindlegreen barn

The unassuming Lindlegreen barn has been recognised as state significant and has been added to the State Heritage Register. It is believed to have been constructed around 1827 and demonstrates how traditional Welsh and English building techniques were utilized by colonists in rural NSW when other normal building materials, such as timber, were less unavailable.



Yarrabin cottage

The cob method of building uses a mixture of soil, clay, straw and water laid as a continuous course, trampled, then smoothed. Each course has to dry and set before the next is laid in a time-consuming but effective process.

Patsy Moppett

Visit www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage-near-me for more information on the range of grant programs assisting local communities, owners and managers of heritage items.

References:

Unique O'Connell barn recognised for its significance to state: Western Advocate 6 September 2018

O'Connell receives \$100,000 to protect local heritage: Bathurst City Life, 13 September 2018

The Lindlegreen barn: Dept of Environment & Heritage, 2018

Winter Magic Festival 2019

Winter Magic is the largest community event in the Blue Mountains and is a joyous celebration of creativity and community that attracts tens of thousands of people to Katoomba for a brilliant happening of art, creativity and performance. In 2019 the Festival is returning after a 12-month hiatus.



The Winter Magic Festival Association Incorporated is a not-for-profit organisation, run entirely by volunteers. Each year the Association elects a committee, which runs the Festival. The Committee, in collaboration with key stakeholders and community members, is planning for a magical 2019. There is a lot to do, and only a short time frame to do it in. They are now calling for expressions of interest from volunteers, performers, stallholders and all the other people who make the Festival happen.



Winter Magic attracts audiences and media from the entire Blue Mountains area, Sydney, the Central West, and beyond. Sponsorship means your name can reach thousands of people, both in the lead up and on the day itself. The best way to be involved in the Winter Magic Festival and to ensure its survival is to become a member of the Association.

If you would like to be a member of the Winter Magic Festival Association, or want to confirm your current membership, please email their secretary, Ian Dudley-Bestow, stating you would like to join, and he will explain how to deposit the funds necessary to secure your membership – it's the princely sum of \$2! You'll get a warm glow from supporting this free event.

Winter Magic Festival Committee

If you would like to more information about sponsoring Winter Magic 2019, please send any email enquiries to: sponsors@wintermagic.com.au

For general inquiries:

Address; PO Box 454, Katoomba NSW 2780

Phone: 0409 873 991

Secretary: admin@wintermagic.com.au

Exhibition: Dust – an exhibition about insects, collections and heritage buildings

The last artistic event of the Woodford Academy's 2018 program opened with a launch on Saturday 15 September 2018 at the Academy. It could be viewed on 20 October & will again be accessible on 17 November 2018.

The "Dust" exhibition brings together artists and museum professionals to explore the processes of collection care underway at the Blue Mountains' oldest colonial buildings, the Woodford Academy. In an Australian first, the Academy buildings will be progressively wrapped and left to "cook" over the coming summer, eradicating the infestation of insects that have taken up residence in the building and its collections.

"Dust" engages with the idea of collection care while at the same time examining the lives and activities of insects. Just like we do, insects seek the right conditions to thrive and grow; that they may nest in our precious memory-objects and spaces is of no consequence to them. Dust highlights the materiality of insect bodies, museum objects and heritage environments and gives expression to the productive and destructive forces inherent to human-insect relationships.



Flyer image credit: Ingeborg Hansen

Silverfish, 2018. Screen print on paper. 56 x 76cm



Sketch: National Trust

Visual artists Erica Seccombe, Ingeborg Hansen, Freedom Wilson and writer, performer and all-round 'creatix' Cat Jones join Sydney University Museum's Julie Taylor, Madeleine Snedden, Rachel Lawrence, Christopher Jones and Stuart Humphreys to present a suite of vibrant and fascinating audio and visual works that showcase the good, the bad and the ugly of the insect world. Developed by local Blue Mountains artist Jacqueline Spedding in conversation with Elizabeth Burgess from the Woodford Academy, "Dust" celebrates the work of Spedding's fellow artists and museum colleagues who have backgrounds in art and science, both professionally and creatively.

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). Contact: woodfordacademy@gmail.com

As a volunteer managed property, all proceeds from Woodford Academy open days and events directly contributes to the conservation of the Blue Mountains oldest building

Elizabeth Burgess

Collaboration and Community

History Associate Professor Tanya Evans, Director of the Centre for Applied History at Macquarie University, would like to make contact with people who would be interested in contributing to a project of historical research focusing on the workers and families involved with mining in the Jamison Valley prior to World War I.



Tanya is particularly keen to involve local and family historians in her investigation of family and community relationships, and the lived experience of miners and their families at home and at work. All contributions will be duly acknowledged in publications arising from this project.

Tanya would be delighted to hear from anybody who would be willing to participate in this project by sharing the results of their own research in local or family history, passing on oral traditions, or providing access to photographs, diaries and family heirlooms.

Tanya and her colleague Professor Grace Karskens (U.N.S.W.), would be happy to talk further about the project at a meeting of your society.

Macquarie University

Tanya can be contacted by email at:

tanya.evans@mq.edu.au

Postal: MHPIR Arts, Level 2 The Australian Hearing Hub, 16 University Avenue, Macquarie University NSW 2109

Associate Professor Tanya Evans MRes

Director for MHIS Director, Centre for Applied History, Department of Modern History, Politics and International Relations, Macquarie University

President of the History Council of New South Wales.

The Knowledgeable Object Symposium and Training Workshop

This event will be held at the end of November 2018 over two days:

- Training workshop Tuesday 27 November.
- Symposium on Wednesday 28 November.



The symposium is a result of a Macquarie University learning and teaching strategic priorities project about connecting museum collections with curriculum. It will explore what it is that makes objects so valuable in educational and museum contexts. They will share what they have learnt but are also eager to hear from others interested in the subject.

They currently seek Expressions of Interest for oral presentations, workshops, panel discussions and poster presentations.

If you are interested, please submit an abstract (using their template) by Friday 5th October 2018. Registration for the event is free and opened in late September.

If you are interested or would like to know more, please email ahmuseum@mq.edu.au



The workshop is aimed at early career professionals and students working/ studying in education and the GLAM sector as well as teachers involved in the pilot project.

Registration (including full program details) opened in late September, and applicants will be expected to briefly explain why they wish to participate and what they expect to gain from the workshop.

There will be a selection process and to allow for hands-on and work in small groups, the workshop is limited to a maximum of 30 participants.

Registration fee: There is no fee for attending the workshop. Parking, food and drink during the day will also be provided. Participants, or their organisations, will be expected to cover any travel and accommodation costs.

When and Where: The workshop will be held on Tuesday 27th November 10am-4pm, at 10 Hadenfeld Ave, Macquarie University, NSW 2109.

If you are interested or would like to know more, please email ahmuseum@mq.edu.au

Anyone who has registered interest will be notified as soon as the program is finalised and the online registration is open.

Macquarie University

Reminder: BMACHO Workshop – Writing grant applications

BMACHO will be holding a Grant Applications workshop for members, with funding provided by the Blue Mountains City Council's Community Assistance Grant.



- When: February 2019 – details to be provided via email in November 2018.
- Where: Meeting Room at Blue Mountains Historical Society, 99 Blaxland Road, Wentworth Falls

This will be a full day workshop and morning tea and lunch will be provided. Places in the workshop will be limited, and preference for attendance will be for the BMACHO membership. However, the public will also be welcome should numbers allow.

BMACHO Committee

Attendance at the workshop is free, but please RSVP if you are attending, along with any dietary requirements. Inquiries:

Email: bmacho.heritage@gmail.com

Phone: 02 4751 5834, leaving a message if unanswered.

Changing of the guard

BMACHO would like to offer congratulations to member groups on the recent election of their new committees.

The incoming committees are comprised as follows:

Glenbrook & District Historical Society

President: Denis Bainbridge

Vice-presidents: Doug Knowles & Joan Peard

Secretary: Neil McGlashan

Treasurer: Anton von Schulenburg

Committee: Pam Thompson, Warren Page, Jan Dingwall

Librarian & Research: Bill Peard

Historian: Tim Miers

Public Officer: Kevin Frappel.

Mount Victoria & District Historical Society

Chairman: Tim K Jones

Vice President: Barbara Palmer

Secretary: Peter Lammiman

Treasurer: Jack Thompson

Committee: Stephen Davis, Jean Winston, Kay Graham, Roy Bennett.

Colo Shire Family History Group

President: Carolynne Cooper

Vice-president: Paul McDonald

Secretary: Neil Renaud

Treasurer: Joy Shepherd

Members: Wanda Deacon, Maree Windress, one vacancy.

Kurrajong Comleroy Historical Society

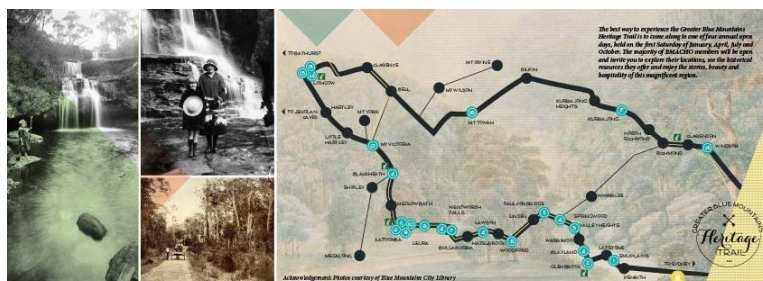
President: David Griffiths

Vice President: Steve Rawling

Secretary: Marguerite Wyborn
Treasurer: Pat O'Toole
Committee: Suzanne Smith, Jennifer Griffiths, Deborah Hallam, Terry Murray

Patsy Moppett

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 brochure over the coming months, with a view to the issue of the next brochure in 2019. Once again, your feedback will be most welcome!

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



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

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.