The Nine Standards

A group of drystone cairns dominate the skyline along a ridge a few miles south east of Kirkby Stephen, just outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park, in the Pennine Hills of England.

The Nine Standards, as they are known, some of which were originally more than four metres high, are on the line of the Coast to Coast Walk between Kirkby Stephen and Keld. Situated at a height of 650m, their original purpose is uncertain, but one possibility is that they marked the boundary between Westmorland and Swaledale.

At the summit of the locality is a trig point that marks the watershed divide across England. From this point, rivers flow west toward the Irish Sea and east toward the North Sea. The Nine Standards along the Ridge offer significant views to the north west, the south west, the west and south east. They are by far the most striking and popular landmark in this area, no matter what time of year you visit them.

The origin of the nine "stone men" or cairns is a mystery, and some of them are now in a perilous state, although some restoration repairs and rebuilding has been undertaken in recent times. It is a very exposed site and affected by all extremes of weather.

Interpretation of the site may lead one to imagine any number from seven to ten or even eleven cairns. In height, they vary from 2m to almost 4m. In shape they are mostly round and cylindrical, except the northernmost one which is square. One is pyramidal and another stepped. They extend in a line some 75m long, pointing roughly north-north-east.

It is amazing that they have never been allowed to fall apart completely, to collapse and disappear. People want to see them up there, in the belief perhaps that they keep watch

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over the valley as they seem always to have done. Amazing also because we simply do not know who built them, when and why. It is said that they are very ancient and are marked on 18th century official and published maps. They are also found on an old hand drawn parchment sketch map of Swaledale.

One theory of local tradition is that they were constructed by the Roman army to look like troops from a distance. Another is that they were built to resemble an armed encampment that might deter invading Scots prior to the Union of the Crowns in 1603.

The cairns are mentioned as a prominent waypoint on over 30 parish and manorial boundary perambulations dating back almost 500 years. It is probable that they were used as waypoints and landmarks even earlier.

Finally, an Old Welsh document about events in the 6th century describes a crucial defeat of the invading Saxons by Britons in the mountains, northwest of York at a place called "toothed mountain", a vivid description of the Nine Standards.

So, there are good grounds for thinking that the Nine Standards have been on the Kirkby Stephen skyline certainly for over 500 years, probably for 800 years, and maybe for a great deal longer than that. But why are there nine? Are they boundary landmarks, signposts or burials?

One speculative study suggested some of the possibilities for their origins in the pre-Conquest period, extending back as far as the Bronze Age.

It is evident that there is no accepted archaeology to tell the story, and no one has so far taken a serious look at the Nine Standards. However, it can only be a matter of time before someone provides definitive answers to the many questions which are asked.

Or do we simply leave well alone and simply enjoy the romance of these ancient sentinels who stand guard over the landscape!

Patsy Moppett

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Food for thought .... Editor's note
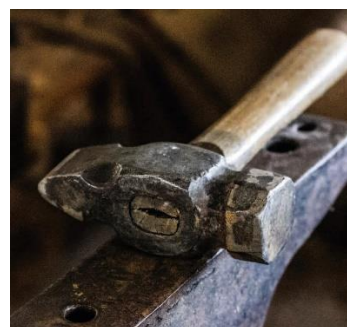
Rare Trades

This issue we publicise the Bathurst Heritage Trades Trail again (see page 17), after such a successful event in 2018. It will be staged on 18th and 19th May 2019.

BMACHO have been spreading the rare trades word for some time now, covering skills such as blacksmithing, dry stone walling, and many other such occupations. This issue we talk about the cordwainer, as opposed to the bespoke shoemaker covered in a previous issue. It is really exciting to know that people still value these trades, in a world that seems to try to do everything the quick and easy way. The value and quality of work carried out by the old methods cannot be denied, with items and structures lasting much longer than modern cheap imitations.

These events are aimed at increasing public awareness and showcasing arts and skills to enable people to obtain a better understanding of the trade or craft. Exhibitors are always happy to demonstrate their art and talk freely about the ins and outs of what they are doing. Rare Trades shows have been featured across Victoria and Queensland for many years. NSW is now getting on the bandwagon.

In this Rare Trades revival, exhibitors to the events come from across the Central West and Blue Mountains regions and beyond. Another similar event, which will include workshops, is planned for Portland NSW on 30-31 March 2019 (see page 16), being staged by the Aussie Leather Crafters organisation, and includes many other tradesmen and women.

So, place these dates in your autumn calendars and don't miss out!

ERRATA!

Newsletter No. 60, January-February 2019, Page 12 shows stained glass windows, and one in particular as being the Uniting Church, Springwood. However, it has been brought to the Editor's attention that this window is in fact in Christ Church, Springwood! The middle window is actually cracked in the top of the middle window near the face of the image of Jesus. Many thanks to the advisor, in making sure we get it right!!

Taxes, taxes, taxes ……………………

Last issue we looked at the riots caused by the toll gate taxes in Wales and mentioned that there were various other costs – taxes, tithes and charges, which drained already low incomes.

We complain today about taxes too and think we are hard done by. However, back in Georgian days there were some astonishing taxes which we would never experience and consider as ridiculous, which were simply levied to raise money which was misdirected to other purposes!

They had newspaper and perfume taxes, alcohol taxes and medicine taxes, which we can relate to now. But other more obscure taxes included the candle or beeswax tax, the beard tax, the window tax, the brick tax, the clock & watch tax, the hat tax, the playing card tax and the more dramatic tolerance tax!

The brick tax: This tax was introduced in England in 1784 as a means of helping to pay for the wars being fought in the American Colonies. Tax was paid at the rates of 4 shilling per thousand bricks. Tradesmen and developers found the way to reduce this tax was simple – make bigger bricks, so that you would use less! But the government simply changed its rules and stipulated a maximum size for a brick. This put some of the smaller companies out of business, and also meant that more timber was used as an alternative. The tax was finally abolished in 1850 as it was regarded as a detrimental tax to industrial development, at which point bricks became again the popular choice as a building material, and commercial brick makers began to proliferate throughout the country.

The candle or beeswax tax: From 1709 the English government created another tax on the making of candles, and the making of candles in the home was forbidden unless you held a licence and paid tax. As a result, rush lighting became used as this was exempt. Rushes were dipped in animal fat then left to harden; these could then be lit at both ends, they only provided light for a very brief period of time though, but they were tax free! Was this "burning the candle at both ends"? It can be imagined that many a house fire resulted from this practice.

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It is said that Oliver Cromwell chided his wife for sewing by the light of two candles, blowing one out in horror at her extravagance.

This was one of the few times when you could save tax by sitting in the dark doing nothing! When the tax was finally repealed, candle makers celebrated by producing highly decorative candles, something still with us today.

The clock & watch tax: In an attempt to generate revenue for the country, in 1797 William Pitt imposed yet another tax – the clock tax. This tax required a payment of five shillings on every clock, even within a private home, two shillings and sixpence on pocket-watches of silver or other metal, and ten shillings on those of gold. This proved immensely unpopular and was scrapped after only nine months.

The hat tax: In 1784, the English government introduced a tax on hats, forcing manufacturers to buy a licence and put a revenue duty "stamp" inside each hat. Levied on men's hats the tax was introduced during the first ministry of Pitt the Younger and was designed to be a simple way of raising revenue for the government in a rough accordance with each person's relative wealth. It was supposed that the rich would have a large number of expensive hats, whereas the poor might have one cheap hat or none at all. Heavy fines were given to anyone, milliner or hat wearer, who failed to pay the hat tax. However, the death penalty was reserved for forgers of hat-tax revenue stamps!

The playing card tax: Playing-cards were seen by the rulers of England as a ready source of revenue, particularly when there were wars to be paid for. So, the makers and later the purchasers, paid a tax on each pack. Instances are recorded of taxes being raised in 1588, in 1628, during Queen Anne's reign, and from 1711 onwards, until the tax was finally abolished in 1960 (!) since by then it was more trouble to collect than it was worth. Playing cards was seen as addictive gambling and as such proved to be an easy source of income generation. In order to prevent tax avoidance, the ace of spades was held by customs and only issued once duty had been paid by the card maker.

Window tax: In 1696 there was a financial crisis across England created by a growing inflation caused by the many conflicts both in Ireland and on the continent. One of the forms of taxation created to help pay the debt was known as the Window Tax. The tax would be paid on a house of more than six windows. One way for a person to by-pass the tax was to brick up one or two windows over the stated six, even today on some older houses the bricked-up windows are still there. This tax pre-dated the Georgian period but continued throughout and after the Georgian period. There was a flat rate of two shillings per house but if you had over 20 windows was a colossal eight shillings! There were of course some exemptions such as people in receipt of parish relief. The tax was amended several times and often regarded as unfair and seen by some as a tax of light and air.

A costly construction

Bricking up
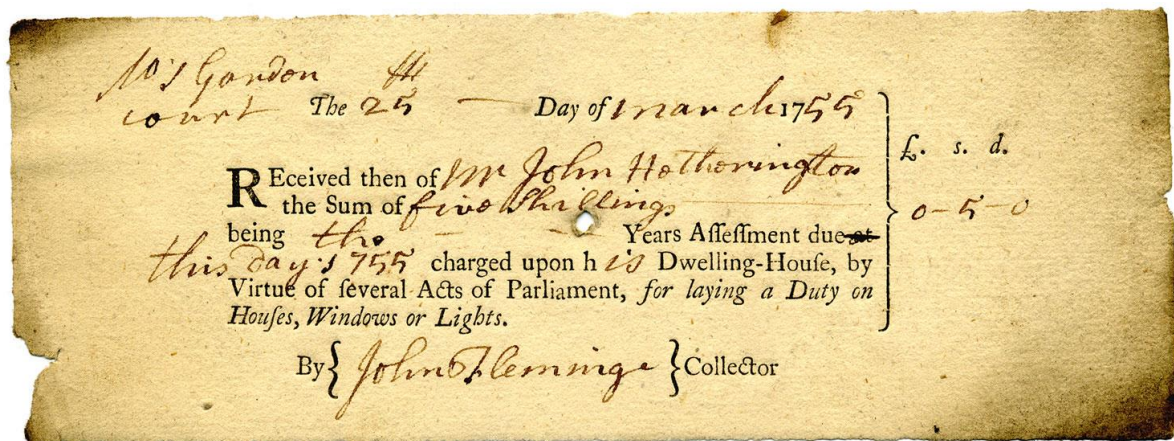
When the United Kingdom of Great Britain came into being in 1707, the window tax continued, and was finally repealed in 1851.

The beard tax: In 1535, King Henry VIII of England, who wore a beard himself, introduced a tax on beards. The tax was a graduated tax, varying with the wearer's social position. His daughter, Elizabeth I of England, reintroduced the beard tax, taxing every beard of more than two weeks' growth, although it was poorly enforced.

A beard tax also applied in Russia. Archaeologists in Russia have recently stumbled upon a 1699 coin issued to mark compliance with the "Beard Tax," which Tsar Peter the Great had introduced the year before. Peter instituted the tax upon his return from a tour of Western Europe, where he saw few beards. Beards had fallen out of favor in Europe over the course of the 17th century.

King Henry VIII   *Russian beard tax token*   *Peter the Great*

To enforce the ban on beards, the tsar empowered police to forcibly and publicly shave those who refused to pay the tax. Resistance to going clean shaven was widespread with many believing that it was a religious requirement for a man to wear a beard. The tax levied depended upon the status of the bearded man. Those who paid the tax were required to carry a beard token. This was a copper or silver token with a Russian Eagle on the reverse and on the obverse the lower part of a face with nose, mouth, whiskers, and beard. Several different versions were minted between the issuance of the decree and its lifting in 1772, when many of the tokens were melted down and repurposed.

Tolerance tax: the tolerance tax was a tax that was levied against Jews of Hungary, then part of the Austrian Empire between 1747 and 1797. The tax was based on the German statute that a Jew was obliged to pay a certain tax to be "tolerated".

In 1747, during the reign of Empress Maria Theresa, the Jews of Hungary were taxed for the privilege of remaining in the empire and were threatened with expulsion if they did not pay. The Jews also had to pay heavier bridge and ferry tolls than the Christians. They were not allowed to live in Croatia and Slavonia, in Baranya and Heves Counties, or in several free royal towns and localities; nor might they visit the markets there.

The method of calculating the tolerance tax varied over time and location, according to the size of household, occupation, and income-producing assets.

In 1783, Emperor Joseph II, the son of Maria Theresa, allowed Jews to settle in Pest, while enacting a tolerance tax, which the Jews had to pay to the town.

After 1789, the Jews paid a tax on kosher meat, a marriage tax, and a tax on the synagogues and cemeteries.

In 1797, after the death of Joseph II, a candle tax was placed on Jewish religious candles. In Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, new rights were granted to Jews in 1840, but the "tolerance tax" remained in force.   *Patsy Moppett*

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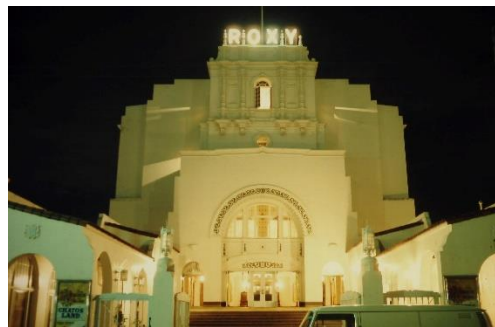*Wikipedia: History of taxation in the United Kingdom*
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Roxy Theatre, Parramatta

Parramatta's Spanish styled Roxy Theatre, with its magnificent arcaded forecourt, was opened in February 1930. Seating 2,000 people, it brought Parramatta to a standstill on its opening night as thousands thronged to see the new theatre.

Roxy Theatre – Adey 1980   Roxy Theatre – Griggs 1980

The Roxy is unique to Australia as a theatre building and is subject to five major heritage listings: the NSW State Heritage Register, the National Trust, the National Register of Australia, the Royal Institute of Architects and Parramatta City Council LEP.

To be listed on five such registers already makes it a unique, important, and irreplaceable heritage building, not only to Parramatta and Sydney but to the nation itself.

Hoyts acquired the Roxy in 1944 and operated it as their Parramatta flagship. In 1976 they subdivided it into three screens, in keeping with the economic viability of the time. The huge dress circle became the main auditorium, with two smaller cinemas built in the former stalls area. The latter involved the demolition of the huge and ornamental proscenium arch and some side wall grilles. While this was not desirable, it did at least allow the Roxy to have a new lease of life as a three screen cinema. Hoyts finally sold the Roxy in 1991, but continued to lease it back until 1995, when Village Roadshow took over. The Roxy closed as a cinema in 2002 and was converted to a hotel and restaurant.

The latter failed after several years and today the theatre stands disused. It is now the subject of a "*Concept Development Application*" which allows for a 33 storey commercial tower to be built behind and above the theatre, by demolishing the rear of the building from the dress circle back. The tower would be supported on legs driven through the side walls of the theatre, according to the DA. The Spanish foyers would become an entrance to the tower and its function rooms. The roof would be removed and replaced with a flat roof but retaining how much of the auditorium decoration is unclear. The existing 600 seat dress circle theatre would be retained.
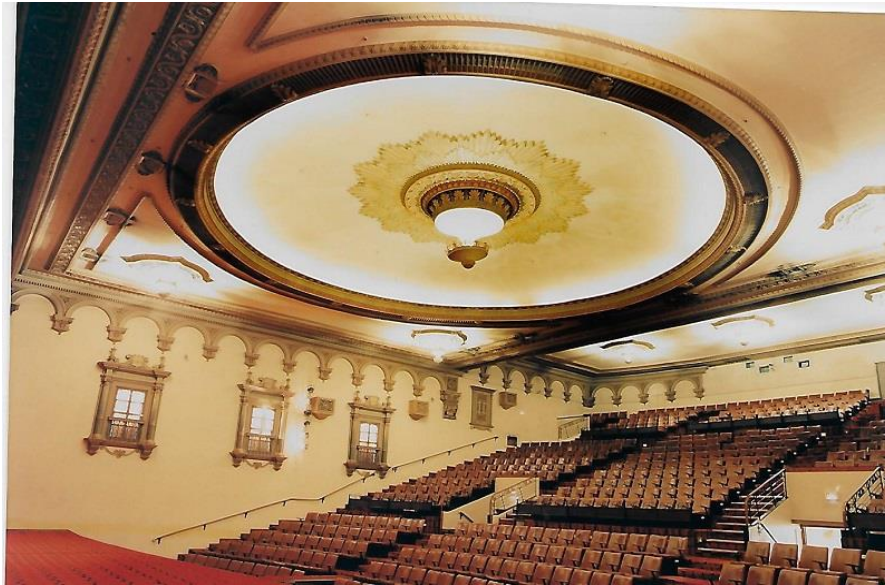
Dress circle – Adey 1980

This "*concept*" claims that two function rooms and a 600 seat former cinema amounts to an entertainment centre for Parramatta. A 600 seat cinema is useless in today's world and Parramatta already has ten screens in the nearby Westfield. It is also useless as a comedy/concert venue, not having dressing rooms or back stage facilities. No parking facilities are provided for the function rooms.

The Concept DA has been refused by Parramatta City Council, the Heritage Council of NSW, and the Sydney Central Planning Panel. The developer has appealed to the Land and Environment Court, and a hearing will be held in March 2019.

It is the National Trust's position, and that of the Parramatta Branch and also other groups, that the Roxy be acquired from the developer in a land swap deal, to bring it into public ownership. This would be a win-win situation for all parties. The theatre should then be fully restored as a world class facility with 1,500 seats [by re-instating the stalls] and building a new stage and flytower. There are several examples of this in other Australian cities where the restored theatre has revitalised the area around it. Look at the magnificent Capitol Theatre in Sydney. Toowoomba took its derelict Empire Theatre, fully restored it as a live performance venue, and built two more live theatres adjacent. Subiaco in Perth has taken the Regal, a former cinema, and revamped it with a new stage and flytower. Newcastle restored its magnificent Civic Theatre with new stage facilities, and at present the 130 year old Victoria Theatre is about to be restored, which has been disused for some 30 years.

The Trust encourages the NSW State Government and Parramatta City Council to show vision and leadership and acquire this irreplaceable building for the people of Australia and restore it to world class performing arts standards. To build a 33 storey tower behind and above it would destroy this fabulous theatre and remove a once only opportunity to provide a performing arts centrepiece for Parramatta and the western suburbs.

Les Tod, Deputy President of the Parramatta Branch of the National Trust

Heat Waves – part of our Australian heritage

As I sit in my stuffy office writing this Newsletter, struggling with the heat and trying to keep the inside air moving, at 28 degrees inside and 35 outside, my daughter emails me a news article from January 1896. Suddenly I feel quite cool!

Across the country that year a heat wave saw an extreme twenty four day period when temperatures hit 48 degrees centigrade. People fled the cities to the mountains on trains, the railways scheduling extra services at discount prices for those seeking relief from the heat. The maximum temperature was above 38.9 C degrees for over three weeks (100 degrees F equals 38 degrees C) and many people including children and elderly people died. Hospitals

were overcrowded, bushfires burned across the countryside and people were dropping dead in the streets.

During the 1896 heat wave some 435 deaths were recorded, 89% of them within New South Wales. Deaths also occurred in South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria and Queensland. Bourke, in NSW, lost 1.6% of its population to the heat: temperatures of 40℃ in the shade were already being recorded in October, mid-spring the year before.

The heat wave was described as one of the worst in living memory, commencing the second week of January. Although the level of heat measured is tempered by the methods of measurement available at the time, a temperature was recorded 119 degrees F in the shade at 2pm at Wilcannnia. Heat exhaustion and apoplexy took many, including infants.

The heat was sending people "insane", leaving them helplessly wandering the streets before collapsing. Cattle, horses and sheep died by the hundreds as water tanks and dams dried up, and settlers' homes were burnt by bushfires. The death toll continued to rise as the heatwave entered its fourth week.
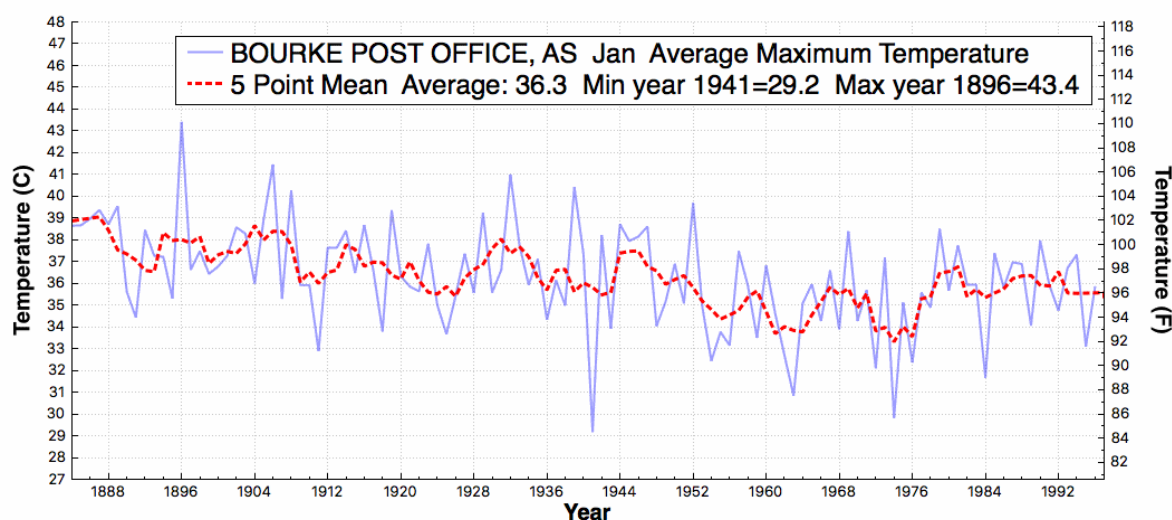
Average Maximum Temperature at Bourke Post Office 1884 to 1996

Reports came in from across the country, from as far afield as Perth and Kalgoorlie, Brisbane and Bourke. Some centres registered temperatures as follows:

- ➢ Geraldton: 125 degrees F.
- ➢ Brewarrinna: 116 degrees F.
- ➢ Bourke: 118 degrees F.
- ➢ Wilcannia: 118 degrees F.
- ➢ Carathool: 115 degrees F.
- ➢ Hay: 113 degrees F.
- ➢ Deniliquin: 105 degrees F.
- ➢ Windsor: 112 degrees F.
- ➢ Lyndhurst: 110 degrees F.
- ➢ Ungarie: 120 degrees F.

Water supply was running short and typhoid fever and kindred diseases became very prevalent, along with sunstroke and fever. At Nymagee the drinking water was condemned by doctors as being quite unfit to drink, and very conducive to hydatids.

At Lithgow coal mining was seriously interfered with, the furnaces being shut down owing to scarcity of water, throwing a lot of men out of employment. At Tamworth the maize was wilting and turning yellow. At Tenterfield grass and young crops were withering.

Most businesses across the colony had closed their doors, except for hotels, as residents laid low waiting for the heat wave to break.

The Perth "Daily News" reported the decision of Messrs Stevens and Wilkinson to close the pantomime season for a few days on account of the hot weather, which was generally approved by playgoers!

Wilcannia Hospital 1896

Report from Marra Station

THE HEAT ON MARRA.

Mr. M. R. Dow writes from Marra station, River Darling, stating that the following figures indicate shade readings of the thermometer during January:—January 1, 110 degrees ; 2, 101 ; 3, 105 ; 4, 109 ; 5, 120 ; 6, 126 ; 7, 122 ; 8, 118 ; 9, 117 ; 10, 118 ; 11, 117 ; 12, 120 ; 13, 124 ; 14, 111 ; 15, 112 ; 16, 124 ; 17, 126 ; 18, 114 ; 19, 110 ; 20, 124 ; 21, 130 ; 22, 124 ; 23, 127 ; 24, 127 ; 25, 95 ; 26, 99 ; 27, 107 ; 28, 103 ; 29, 90 ; 30, 103 ; 31, 109. On several occasions during the month the glasses stood at 105 and 107 degrees at midnight and 1 a.m. The figures were the readings of three different glasses, which were hung in the front verandah at the Marra station, and were placed out from the wall on a frame to allow the air to get round them, thereby preventing the heat from the wall affecting the instruments.

The Mayor of Perth (Mr H. J. Saunders) was commended on the rapidity with which he got through the business of the City Council. At the monthly meeting, the heat was almost unbearable, with the thermometer in the room registering over 100 degrees. Councillor George, however, did not consider that the dignity of a councillor should be upheld when the mercury was at boiling point. Before the meeting opened, he divested himself of his coat and waistcoat, unstrapped his braces, and "delivered himself of oratorical utterances in his shirt sleeves". Before doing this, he appealed to the Mayor, who was tastefully dressed in an Indian officer's full evening costume, for permission to partially disrobe, and was given a hesitating, though diplomatic answer in the affirmative!

The Western Herald published a list of the temperatures from 1 January through to 28 January, which ranged from 102 degrees F to 120 degrees F. They also published a list of some 62 victims of the heat wave from 12 January, which included 3 children, two people whose Christian names were not known, and one victim whose name was totally unknown. Daily temperatures in parts of NSW in January and February can be up to 48 °C (118 °F). The highest maximum temperature was recorded as 50.7 °C (123.3 °F) at Oodnadatta on 2 January 1960, which is the highest official temperature recorded in Australia.

Bore drying up

Dry lagoon Wagga

Heat waves occur from time to time, and the government astronomer in 1897, having studied the Australian climate, estimated that they occur every 19 years. An extreme year occurred in 1878, and although 1897 was also bad, the astronomer could not deny that 1896 was the worst to date.

Heatwaves are Australia's deadliest natural hazard, and nowadays authorities encourage vulnerable people to have plans to cope with extreme heat. Businesses also suffer

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disruption, and most companies with employees working on machinery or outdoors report lower than normal productivity.

Dealing with the heat has become a part of our heritage in this country of exceptional climatic extremes. Australia has a long history of deadly heatwaves and records are available from episodes of extreme heat, reaching back as early as 1844. Although the temperatures today are not a lot different, the extent of heat waves have not been the same as 1896, and back in 1896 there were not the conveniences of air conditioning, and often no power to avail themselves of electric fans and other cooling devices. Water supplies were drying up and the remaining water became contaminated, and could not even be used for cooling. There was simply no escape, especially out west, and people simply succumbed.

Patsy Moppett

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Chance of a lifetime to visit Moyne Farm, Little Hartley c1822

The story of John Grant, a nineteen-year-old Irish convict, makes an inspiring tale of luck, both good and bad, a classic example of the lifechanging opportunity that transportation represented for some of our earliest immigrants. This story is doubly enchanting, given its accessibility through the quality research and writings of Jacqueline Grant in *"Providence - The Life and Times of John Grant"* published in 1994, ISBN 0-646-17563-7 and shortly to be republished as a third edition.

Grant's story makes a fascinating read. His bad luck was to be convicted in a British controlled Ireland on trumped up attempted murder charges; his good luck and skill was in building a huge grazing empire on the Lachlan, despite fierce competition from "exclusives" equally eager to build their landholdings.

Assigned to Deputy Surgeon William Redfern, Grant built a strong friendship with Redfern and his wife Sarah and a useful link to power through Redfern's close association with Governor Macquarie. By 1817, Grant was Redfern's overseer, in 1819 he received his Ticket of Leave and by 1820 was moving cattle across the mountains both for Redfern and for himself. He acquired a land grant in the Kanimbla Valley, then known as the Vale of Clwydd, on which he built a cottage c1822 that he named Moyne Farm.

Moyne Farm tucked away in a valley at the junction of the three permanent creeks that first attracted John Grant to the site

Moyne Farm homestead is one of the oldest buildings still standing west of the Blue Mountains. With the original three-room slab cottage largely still intact within the much

extended late 19th century building, it is undoubtedly the oldest timber building west of the mountains.

Recent times have seen restoration of the annexed c1826 Moyne Farm graveyard, courtesy of a grant from the NSW Government's Heritage Near Me program. Concurrently, a major renovation of the homestead has been undertaken by the Di Falco family, the farm's current owners. This project has seen the peeling away of years of addition and overlay to reveal the remains of the original convict-built cottage, complete with an attic in the roof cavity. It has resulted in the recovery of a building once in an advanced state of dilapidation, whilst preserving the features of its humble origins.

Measuring some thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide, the original structure has been extended all around by some nine feet, probably fairly soon after the completion of the original structure, leaving the original vertical slab-built cottage protected at the centre of the much larger building. This extension of the original cottage and the fact that the roof of the whole has been well maintained, has left the cottage at the heart of the building, intact as a remarkable example of convict craftmanship. According to Jaqueline Grant's research, Grant had five convicts assigned to him. One wonders how he was able to find such skill in that small team.

View along the western top plate showing the recessed wall slabs and the cross bearers secured by hardwood pegs through the eave board and showing the nine-inch eave overhang of the original slab walled cottage.
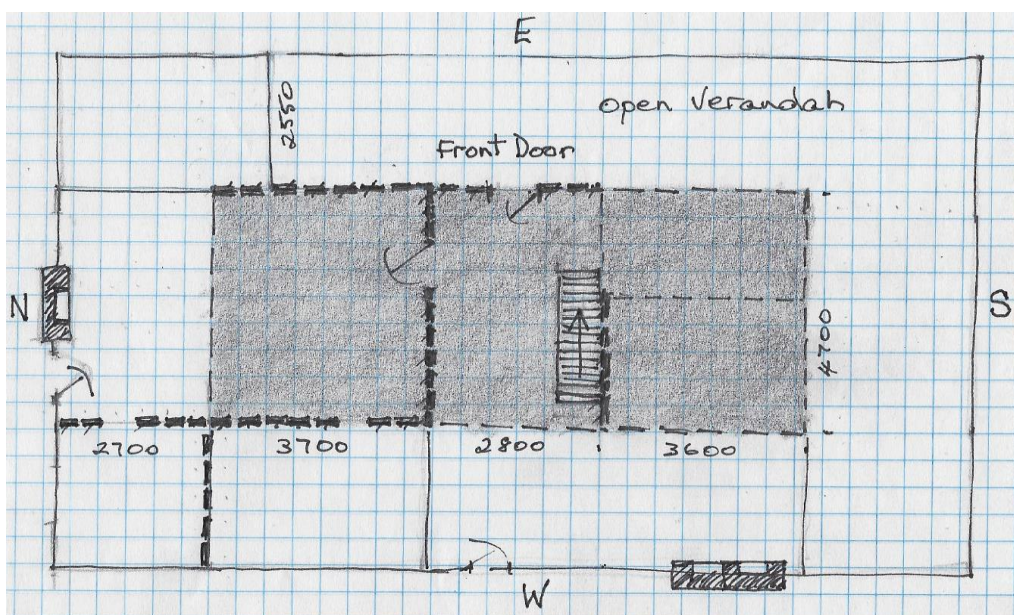
Sketch plan of the house with the original cottage footprint shaded. Emboldened wall indicates where original slab walls remain.

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Its three rooms, two measuring some fifteen feet by twelve feet and a middle (corridor) room measuring fifteen feet by nine feet, were long ago gentrified, the walls being covered with much-painted, pine lining boards. Great was the surprise when the dilapidated lining boards were removed to reveal the original vertical slab building. Slabs uniformly two and a half inches thick and six to nine inches wide set into trenched top and bottom plates of some five-inch square slabs showing the dapple cut of an expert adze man, now exposed and burnished in the restored building.

This original cottage is extraordinary in its simplicity. The eaves extend a mere nine inches beyond the slab walls and there is no evidence of a verandah. The northern room shows a break in the top plate that was possibly the point where the chimney of a long-gone fireplace penetrated. In subsequent years, the surrounding "verandah like" extension was added, enclosed on three sides to make rooms around the perimeter. Three fireplaces and chimneys still stand in that enclosing outer perimeter wall.

The carpentry in the inner original building is memorable. The rectangle created by the top plates of the external wall have been precisely let into the rough timber, part round bearers that support the attic floor. The ends of these bearers have been squared off and let through a mortise in the eave board and secured with a hardwood peg. An unusual feature of the building is the dimension of the doors which are over six feet high.

During the 2019 Australian Heritage Festival, the Lithgow Branch of the National Trust, supported by the Di Falco family, will hold an Open Day to celebrate John Grant's life and the story of Moyne Farm on 5 May 2019. Visitors will be able to watch a presentation on the recent renovation and view the completed works. They will hear speakers on John Grant and have an opportunity to inspect the cemetery and to attend a commemoration of the 1826 burial of Jane, John Grant's first wife. The day will also include light entertainment and refreshments and lunch will be available for purchase provided by the local Hartley Rural Fire Service Canteen.

Book to attend this once in a lifetime opportunity by going to our Lithgow National Trust event booking website *"Moyne Farm Open Day"* at https://www.trybooking.com/ZZBH
A nominal entrance charge of $10 per adult will help to defray costs and entitle visitors who book online to receive a commemorative booklet as a keepsake of the day.

Ramsay Moodie

The Technical Side

The Cordwainer

Back in the January-February issue No 54 of the Heritage Newsletter, we presented an article on the bespoke shoemaker, who made shoes to order. As opposed to this we now discuss the cordwainer, a tradesman who made new shoes from new leather. The cordwainer's trade is contrasted also with the cobbler's trade, who, according to a tradition in Britain, were restricted to repairing shoes using old leather.

The word stems from the Anglo-Norman *cordewaner*, or cordonnier, which entered the English language following the Norman invasion of 1066, and initially denoted a worker in cordwain or cordovan, the leather historically produced in Moorish Córdoba, Spain in the Middle Ages, made from the hide of the Musoli goat. Medieval cordovan leather was used for the highest quality shoes, but cordwainers also used domestically produced leathers and were not solely producers of luxury footwear. Since this date the term cordouan, or cordovan leather, has been applied to several varieties of leather. Today cordovan leather is a vegetable tanned horse "shell," and like the Medieval cordwain is used only for the highest quality shoes. The earliest attestation in English is a reference to Randolf se cordewanere, ca. 1100. The term is now considered obsolete except where it persists in the name of a trade-guild or company, or where otherwise employed by trade unions.
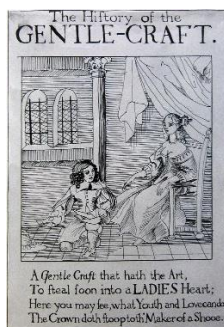
The early separate guilds held that cobblers were not permitted to work in new leather. Where a cobbler made shoes it was usually from old leather, going so far as to collect worn-out footwear, cut it apart, and remanufacture cheap shoes entirely from salvaged leather. The difference between the two trades was once considered so vast, it was a serious insult to call a shoemaker a cobbler (the latter of which, not so coincidentally, is a term that also means to work clumsily or bungle).
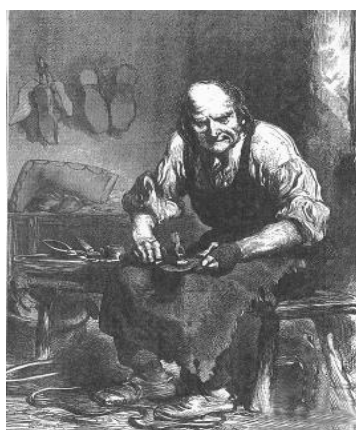

The shoemaking and cobbler trades were forced to merge around the beginning of the 19th century when the introduction of mass manufactured shoes left shoemakers out of work and having to accept lower paying repair jobs.

In London, the occupation of cordwainer was historically controlled by the guild of the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers. They were granted a royal charter of incorporation in 1439 but had received their first Ordinances in 1272. The ward of the City of London named Cordwainer is historically where most cordwainers lived and worked.

The first English cordwainers to arrive in America came in 1607 and settled in Jamestown, Virginia.

Cordwainers were also among the early settlers of Canada. In 14 June 1749, the newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Edward Cornwallis, arrived in Canada in the *Sphinx*, and established a settlement in Canada which is now Halifax. When the thirteen transport ships following the *Sphinx* reached the harbour with the initial 2,576 British settlers, among them were nineteen cordwainers.

Shoemakers generally over time have shown a clear preference for the title cordwainer, conscious of the distinguished history and tradition it conveys. Today's cordwainer is no exception. The current generation of boot and shoemakers includes a growing number of tradesmen and tradeswomen, who having largely adopted traditional hand-sewn techniques supplemented by simple machines, continue to practice skills established centuries ago. In the face of declining domestic footwear production, it can easily be said that the future of this trade lies in its past and is being insured by the these modern cordwainers.
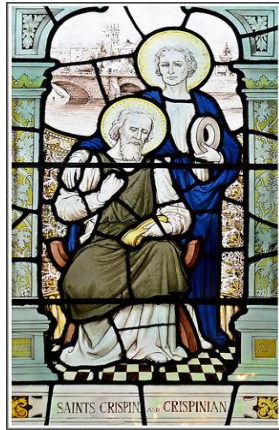
Saints Crispin & Crispinian

The patron saints of the cordwainer were Saints Crispin & Crispinian, born to a noble Roman family in the 3rd century AD. Crispin and Crispinian fled persecution for their faith, ending up at Soissons, where they preached Christianity to the Gauls whilst making shoes by night. While it is stated that they were twin brothers, that has not been positively proved.

They earned enough by their trade to support themselves and also to aid the poor. Their success attracted the ire of the governor of Belgic Gaul, who had them tortured and thrown into the river with millstones around their necks. Though they survived, they were beheaded later by the Emperor c. 285–286.

The feast day of Saints Crispin and Crispinian is 25 October. Although this feast was removed from the Roman Catholic Church's universal liturgical calendar following the Second Vatican Council, the two saints are still commemorated on that day in a recent edition of the Roman Church's martyrology.

In the sixth century a stately basilica was erected at Soissons over the graves of these saints, and St. Eligius, a famous goldsmith, made a costly shrine for the head of St. Crispinian.

They are the patron saints of cobblers, glove makers, lace makers, lace workers, leather workers, saddle makers, saddlers, shoemakers, tanners and weavers.

Patsy Moppett

References:
Cordwainer: Wikipedia
Crispin & Crispinian: Wikipedia
www.footfiles.com Difference between, cobblers, cordwainers and shoemakers
What is a cordwainer, The Honourable Cordwainers' Company

Community events & updates

Special History Workshop: Researching & Commemorating the "Spanish Flu"

This year commemorates the 100th anniversary of the peak year of the great, so-called, "Spanish Flu", which had a significant impact on the whole world, including Australia. The pneumonic influenza or "Spanish flu" pandemic that circled the world in 1918–19 left few communities untouched.

Join the Colo Shire Family History Group for a practical workshop, where they will review the bigger picture of the pandemic before considering how its impact might be commemorated locally. Participants will explore the value of local sites and collections in uncovering the flu's personal, social and enduring effects. They will then turn to practical outcomes: how you might transform your research into stories relevant to your community. From monuments and walking tours to websites and booklets, use this workshop to map out practical projects for the centenary year of 2019.

This workshop will be facilitated by Dr Peter Hobbins, a medical historian at the University of Sydney and a Councillor of the Royal Australian Historical Society. His recent book, *Stories from the Sandstone: Quarantine Inscriptions from Australia's Immigrant Past*, won the NSW Community and Regional History Prize in the 2017 Premier's History Awards.

They are inviting individuals and organisations to attend or send representatives (up to 3) to the event, both to hear what Peter can tell us and to take the next step of planning a follow up process (research, a publication, a presentation) to commemorate the specific impacts of the event in the Hawkesbury area.

The speaker and the Committee believe there is a wealth of information out there on the local effects of this momentous world-wide event. *Neil Renaud*

Date: Thursday 7 March 2019, starting at 10.00am
Venue: Hugh Williams Room, Hawkesbury Regional Museum (8 Baker St, Windsor)
RSVP by Monday 25 February 2019 (this workshop is <u>FREE</u>)

Please contact the Secretary, Neil Renaud, to book your place or obtain further details.
Neil Renaud Ph: 0423 157 089 or nrenaud@bigpond.com

Aussie Leather Crafters #4, Portland NSW

Aussie Leather Crafters is a not for profit community group with a charter of promoting leathercraft throughout the Australian community. They do this by having periodic gatherings where likeminded members get together to share their skills and promote their craft to others.

At *Aussie Leather Crafters# 4*, they plan to have demonstrations by some well-known Australian leathercrafters and leathercraft workshops for members and the general public.

They have invited the knife makers and blacksmiths groups along with various other traditional craft groups to join them for the weekend to stage a family event for members, participants and the local surrounding communities. Demonstrations will be free to all vendors, participants, workshop participants, camping or entry ticket holders.

There will be leathercraft demonstrations and workshops, and other demonstrations include knife making & blacksmithing, bushcraft, wood working, Medieval archery and logo design.

The event will be open on 30th and 31st March 2019, and accessible to the public from 10.00 am to 4.00 pm both days, and onsite parking and camping will be available.

The venue for *Aussie Leathercrafters Gathering #4* is at The Foundations at Portland, 67 Williwa St Portland NSW 2847, which is the site of the old Portland Cement works. The site is currently being redeveloped, with Portland being just 20 minutes past Lithgow, and the gateway to the beautiful Central West region.   *Ron Evans*

For tickets, vendor stalls or further information, contact Ron Evans aussieleathercrafters @gmail.com
or Google Tickets for Aussie Leather Crafters Gather #4

2019 MUSE workshops:

Responding again to interests and concerns expressed during 2018 through meetings, visits, current status review and emails Gay Hendriksen, Museums Advisor to Blue Mountains City Council, will continue what she hopes will be the 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 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.

The upcoming topics will include:

> **Workshop 1**: Housekeeping - which will cover disaster planning, best practice museum administration - such as policy work (collection policies etc), volunteering rights and responsibilities.
> **Workshop 2**: Significance Assessment, museum object cataloguing, and collection management.

Gay advises that a Museum Meet will be held on 5 March 2019 at the Cultural Centre at Katoomba (9am to 1pm), to look at what is happening over the coming year and have a catchup and information share - what do you have planned for the year, what things do you need help with, how can we help on projects etc.

The next Muse workshops will be on 7th May and 6th August 2019.

For further information contact:
Gay Hendriksen, The Rowan Tree Heritage and Cultural Services
www.therowantree.com.au

Bathurst Heritage Trades Trail 2019

Bathurst Heritage Trades Trail is a Bathurst Regional Council initiative supported by a number of community heritage and history groups including Bathurst District Historical Society, Bathurst Heritage Network, The National Trust, Bathurst Bead & Wire Craft Guild, Bathurst Embroidery Guild and the Bathurst Family History Group. It will take place during Bathurst Heritage Week, on the 18th and 19th of May 2019, and will feature heritage trades in a number of heritage buildings and precincts around Bathurst.

It is aimed at increasing public awareness of heritage for locals and visitors. It is a not-for-profit community activity, and venues will be managed and manned by volunteers.

The Heritage Trades concept will be based around several heritage locations, each showcasing genuine heritage artisan trades in Bathurst heritage buildings or precincts over two days, as part of Bathurst Heritage Week, Bathurst Autumn Colours and the National Trust Australian Heritage Festival.

See their Facebook page, *Bathurst Heritage Trades Trail,* which includes a video of the event.

The organising committee is inviting submission of expressions of interest in showcasing traditional trade or craft skills at one of the elements of the Trail. They are particularly interested in people who can demonstrate and discuss their trade with the public. There is no charge to demonstrators, and they can sell their products as well without any commission. Exhibitors who only sell their product and do not demonstrate are not encouraged and will be required to pay a fee to participate, as will food vendors.

The Trail runs from 10.00am to 4.00pm both days, with set up possible on the Friday afternoon immediately before and bump out on the Monday morning after.

The organising committee would be responsible for all logistics, a professional OH&S risk assessment, all set up, running and clean up, portable toilets, small marquees and traffic management.
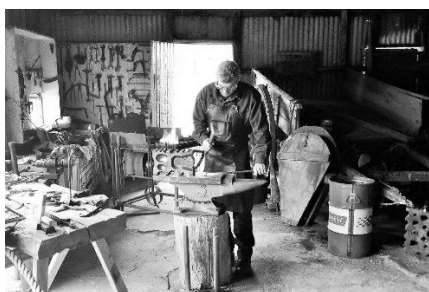
Marketing is extensive, particularly via online and social media channels, as this is intended as a visitor attracting event in addition to engaging the local community. Marketing and promotion are carried out by Bathurst Regional Council, and the individual community groups involved. You are encouraged to promote the event through your Trade or Craft organisation, and your network of contacts. Sharing from their Facebook page is a powerful way to spread the word.

They would like to know as soon as possible what facilities and equipment you would need us to arrange for you, if any. If you are an Agricultural Trade or an outdoors trade, they would encourage you to bring your own gazebo and tables etc.

They have a tight timetable to bring the event together and encourage exhibitors to confirm at an early date. Please contact them at heritagebathurst@gmail.com in the first instance with any queries and issues.

Sandy Bathgate

For any queries contact the organisers at heritagebathurst@gmail.com
Facebook and video at Bathurst Heritage Trades Trail

Exhibition: An Aerial Disaster for John Brittany North

On Sunday 27th January 2019, the Blue Mountains Historical Society's 19th century cottage museum, *Tarella,* opened for viewing, being the first formal Open Day for 2019. *The Sun Room Gallery* provided a new exhibition to greet the new year, *An Aerial Disaster for John Britty North.*
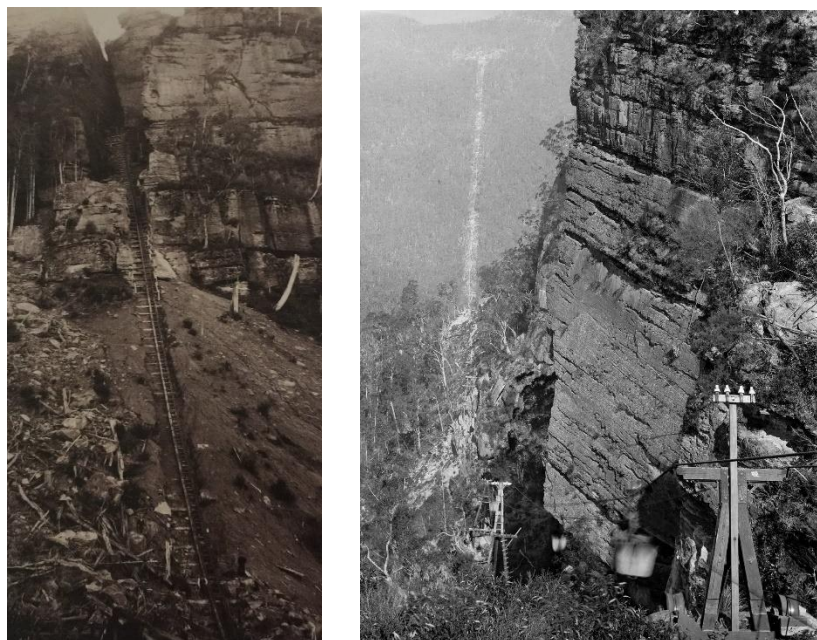
The Bleichert Aerial Ropeway 1891

The exhibition displays artefacts related to the collapse of the Bleichert Aerial Ropeway at Katoomba in 1889 or January 1890. These artefacts and photographs are largely from the private collection of Philip Hammon, together with some photographs from the Blue Mountains Historical Society and display the ropeway and surrounds at the time of operation in the late 1800s.

The exhibition was also able to be viewed at the Open Day on Sunday 24th February 2019 and will still be available at the Open Day on Sunday 24th March 2019.

Robyne Ridge

Opening hours are from 10am to 3pm.
Entry charges to Tarella are $5.00 for adults and $2.00 for children.
Entry to the exhibition is free with entry to Tarella. Please note that they can only accept cash, as they have no card facilities.

Location: Hobby's Reach, 99 Blaxland Road, Wentworth Falls
Postal address: P.O. Box 17, Wentworth Falls NSW 2782
Phone: 02 4757 3824
Fax: 02 4757 3974
Email: bmhs@bluemountainshistory.com
Website: www.bluemountainshistory.com

History Week 2019 – Memory & Landscapes

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 festival, *History Week 2019*: *Memory & Landscapes* (30 August 2019 to 8th September 2019), will explore our relationship to landscapes through the ways that we remember and continue to interact with them.

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The theme of *Memory & Landscapes* may include:
- Remembering where we come from
- Spiritual, physical, social and cultural connection to place
- Stories of travel & migration
- Creative or analytic depiction, interpretation or analysis
- Landscape as canvas, gallery and film set
- Landscape as a threat or a treat
- Agriculture, environment and land care
- Conflict, death, dispossession, murder, genocide
- Landscape then and now – changes over years, centuries and millennia
- Memory in landscapes – memorials and monuments
- Memorialisation

In 2019, *History Week* commences on 30 August with the NSW Premier's History Awards. Another feature event is the Annual History Lecture and Awards on the night of 3 September. Overall, there will be close to 100 events being staged throughout NSW in *History Week.*

Registrations for *History Week* 2019 are now open and close at 5pm on Friday, 14th June 2019.

You must be a member of the History Council of NSW to register an event for *History Week 2019*. Events must be relevant to the practice of history and the theme, *Memory and Landscapes*, and will be published at the discretion of the History Council. The event must take place during History Week 31st August - 8th September 2019.

Members apply through the HCNSW to host history events relating to the annual theme. Previous events have included talks and lectures, behind the scene tours and heritage trails, exhibitions and radio features, film festivals, open historic houses and gardens, book sales and launches. They encourage applicants to think creatively about the form their event will take.

In 2019, *History Week* will commence on 30 August with the *NSW Premier's History Awards* held at the State Library of New South Wales. This is followed by 9 days of events (Saturday 31 August – Sunday 8 September) that are staged by members for a general audience, all around NSW. These events are publicised by the History Council of NSW through their various platforms and channels, including an interactive program that allows attendees to sort events by content, genre and region.

Patsy Moppett

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

Vale Chris Upton

Just prior to Christmas 2018 Colo Shire Family History Group (CSFHG) suffered a great loss, with the death of their Editor, Chris Upton, aged just 59 years, who had been battling

illness for the past two years. In the last few months he had been travelling weekly for treatment, continuing with his fulltime occupation, producing the group's Newsletter and working hard on their next publication – *St Stephens Volume 4.*


Chris Upton

St Stephens, Kurrajong

Chris's parents were from two pioneer Hawkesbury families, the Uptons and the Robinsons. When Chris became Editor of a Newsletter for Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society, he soon became immersed in the local history. When CSFHG was formed as a separate group, Chris began producing their Newsletter from August 2016.

In recent years Chris has spent a lot of his time putting together the group's research and stories for the *St Stephens* Volumes. His attention to detail and accuracy is very well known, and he has worked well with the team of transcribers and tactfully kept them on the right path. The Secretary, Neil Renaud, recently wrote a history of Archibald Bell, once more with Chris's helpful assistance.

Chris will be sorely missed by all, and condolences go out to his brother Greg, Greg's wife Stephany and their three children.

Joy Shepherd CSFHG

FIG IIHSM Seminar – Majestic & Magical Mountains
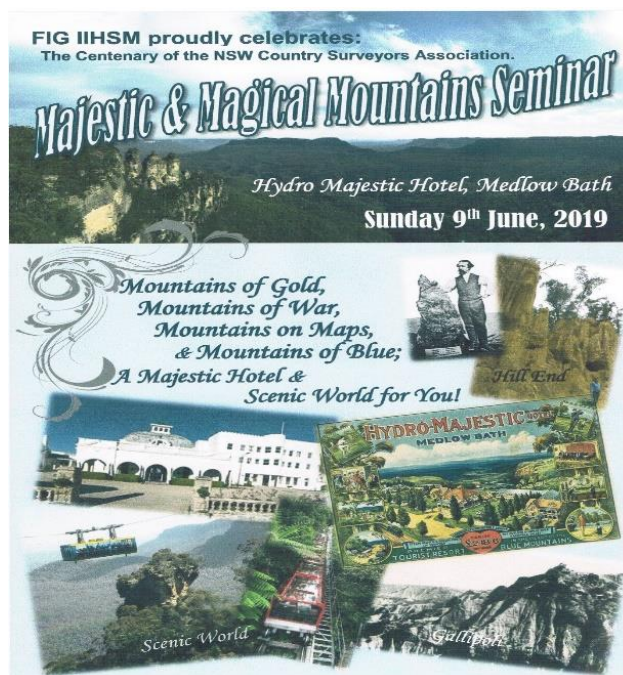
2019 History Seminar Program
Venue: Majestic Ballroom, Hydro Majestic Hotel, Medlow Bath

Immerse yourself amongst the ambience of an elegant past to hear amazing tales of mountain surveying while gazing through the historic windows to be spellbound by the breath-taking wonderland of scenery! You will forget that it is winter outside while you enjoy a sumptuous repast alongside one of the fireplaces which have warmed their guests for over 110 years.

From 8am REGISTRATION & EARLY COFFEE

Full Day Chairman – John Brock

SESSION ONE: Surveyors Measuring History   Chair: Kerima-Gae Topp
- 8.40am Welcome dignitaries & guests
- 8.50am Official Opening
- 9.10am Special Presentation: Gallipoli's Anzac Hero Surveyor: J.N. Murray, Land Surveyor – Mark Murray, Licensed Surveyor, (JNs grandson)
- 9.45am Highlights of the 100-year History of the N.S.W. Country Surveyors Association – Dr Terry Kass
- 10.20am ....MORNING TEA..............

SESSION TWO: Edging Towards the Mountains Pass   Chair: Phil Hayward
- 10.50am William Dawes: Sydney's Star Surveyor Goes Up the Blue Mountains - John Brock
- 11.20am Blue Mountains to Bridgetown: The Life & Journeys of Barrallier – The Frenchman Who Almost Beat the Mountain Barrier – Andy McQueen
- 11.50am George Evans: Surveying King of the Mountains – Professor Ian Jack
- 12.20pm Three Surveyors of the Wollemi: Frederick D'Arcy, William Romaine Govett & Major Hugh Clews – Andy McQueen
- 12.50pm ....BUFFET LUNCH..............

SESSION THREE: Surveying the Road to Gold   Chair: Bob Harrison
- 2.00pm Computer Modelling Mitchell's Majestic Map of the Nineteen Counties - Angus Scown
- 2.30pm Surveyors of Gold – Merlin's Magical Photo Collection Monument Project at Hill End – John Brock
- 2.50pm Surveyors Through the Eyes of a Non-Surveyor – Kerima-Gae Topp
- 3.20pm ....AFTERNOON TEA..............

SESSION FOUR: Scenic World & The Hydro Majestic   Chair: John Brock
- 3.50pm Surveying Scenic World – Phil Hammon / Mark Bowler
- 4.20pm History of the Hydro Majestic Hotel – TBA
- 4.50pm Tours of the Hydro Majestic Hotel – various guides in groups of 30
- 5.50pm End – Browse Through the Museum
- 6.00pm – 8.00pm ....COCKTAIL PARTY..............

This seminar is not to be missed and is to be held at the Hydro Majestic Hotel, Medlow Bath, on Sunday 9 June 2019.

FIG is the *Federatione Internationale des Geometres* (translated from French as the International Federation of Surveyors founded in 1878 in Paris). The IIHSM is a permanent institution under the FIG called the International Institution for the History of Surveying and Measurement.

John Brock, Brock Surveys P/L

For further information and the booking form, contact John Brock:
Ph: 0414 910 898
Email: brocksurveys@bigpond.com
Postal address: Brock Surveys, PO Box 9159, Harris Park NSW 2150

History Walks Programme for 2019 - Glenbrook & District Historical Society Inc.
All walks are on Saturdays, led by Doug Knowles & Team.

March 9th   9.00am   "Lennox Bridge" and the old stone quarry, Brookside Creek, Dunn's Steam Saw Mill relics, and earth dam.

30th   9.00am   "The Descent to the West:" Mt. York **:** Three short return walks on the three most historic roads to the West**:** Cox's Pass 1815, Lawsons Road 1822, and the newest road, Berghofer's Pass 1909.
Includes Tea/coffee, biscuits.   **Special Walk: $12.00 Adults**

April 13th <u>9.00am</u> **"Eastern Zig Zag Railway"** This walk on the 1867 Zig Zag Railway & Knapsack Viaduct, also extends to the first improvement, the Lapstone Hill Tunnel 1892. [East Portal only,] and the wash-away section 1906.

May 11th <u>9.00am</u> **"Eastern Zig Zag Railway."** This walk is focussed on the Knapsack Gully stone viaduct and offers good photographic opportunities. Includes Gatehouse No. 1, 1867 and the Knapsack refuge sidings 1909.

June 8th 1.30pm "Duck Hole--Glenbrook Creek." Old roadway construction and pump site for railway water supply to old Glenbrook Station.
29th 1.30pm "The Mountains Murders." Captain Lee Weller's grave site and rock inscriptions.

July 13th <u>9.00am</u> **"Faulconbridge Steam Sawmill Site."** Engine remnants and other relics. Operated 1914-1925.

Aug. 10th <u>9.00am</u> **"Bull's Creek."** Railway relics: Stone dam and steam pump relics.
31st 1.30pm "Lapstone Construction Railway." 1910-1913 and east portal of Lapstone Hill Tunnel 1892.

Sept. 7th <u>9.00am</u> **"Glenbrook Lagoon Precinct."** Early campsite and railway dam construction 1880 for water supply to the first Glenbrook Station.
28th <u>9.00am</u> **"Glenbrook Heritage Walk."** Historic sites, houses and West Portal of Lapstone Hill Tunnel--1892. **(<u>Last walk for the year</u>.)**

Adults: $10 (Except for Special Walk.) **Accompanied Children under 16yrs free.**

BOOKINGS are ESSENTIAL:
For details re meeting place, time and grade of walk, phone Doug on **02 4751 3275**.
Please allow the phone to ring longer than usual.
Good walking shoes are essential. Please bring a hat and drinking water. (No dogs please.)

BAD WEATHER ON THE DAY: Excessive wind or rain could cause cancellation due to hazardous conditions.

"Macquarie" Open Weekend, O'Connell
Includes an exhibition in the convict barracks by "Mountains & Metal" of contemporary jewellery and silverware
Evidence supports the assertion that *"Macquarie",* containing the original 1000 acre land grant to Lieutenant William Lawson by Governor Lachlan Macquarie as Lawson's reward for his contribution in finding a way across the Blue Mountains, is the oldest farm and oldest continuing residence west of the Great Divide. In its 200 years of European history, *"Macquarie"* has only had two owners prior to the current owners, Paul and Bonnie Hennessy, namely, the Lawson family followed by the McKibbin family. Accordingly, it remains remarkably unaltered.
The work of *"Mountains & Metal"* will be on display for the weekend. This group of jewellers, silversmiths and artisans from the Blue Mountains and surroundings welcome you to view their work in this unique setting. All items are for sale – come and meet the artists.
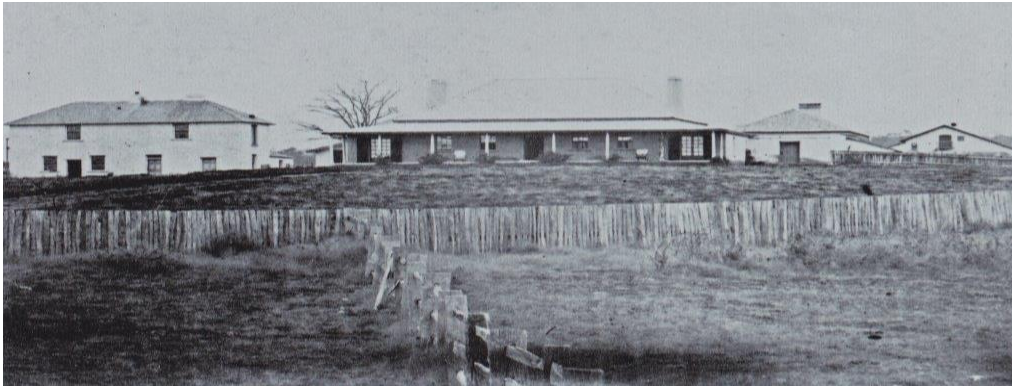
"Macquarie" 1863.
Photograph courtesy of the Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW – Icely Family Albums

The event will take place on the weekend of 6, 7 April 2019 at "Macquarie", 3397 O'Connell Road, O'Connell, south east of Bathurst.

The property will be open from 10am to 3pm, commencing with a *Welcome to Country* each day.

"Macquarie" is situated approximately 12 kilometres south east of Bathurst on the O'Connell Road and approximately 8 km from the Great Western Highway.

Entry fee is $10per person, with a booklet included. Concessions are available for families, children and seniors.

Entry and refreshment proceeds will go to St Vincent de Paul Bathurst to distribute to drought affected farmers.

Tables and chairs will be set out on the lawns and refreshments will be available.

Paul & Bonny Hennessy

Further information is available from Paul & Bonnie:
email: bonnyhen@bigpond.net.au
Phone: Bonny 0405 442 025
*   Paul 0405 442 026*

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.

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 currently undertaking a review of the operation of the Trail brochure over the coming months, with a view to the issue of a new and revised 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

BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS INC.

Registered office: 1/19 Stypandra Place, Springwood 2777. (02) 4751 5834
Email: committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au or j.koperberg@bigpond.com
Website: www.bluemountainsheritage.com.au　　　　　**ABN**: 53 994 839 952

The organisation: Blue Mountains Association of Cultural & Heritage Organisations Inc. (BMACHO) was established in April 2006 after local historical and heritage societies and individuals recognised the need for the creation of a cultural heritage strategy for the local government area (LGA) of Blue Mountains City Council. The constituency now embraces but is not limited to, the LGAs of Blue Mountains, Lithgow, Hawkesbury 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: Fiona Burn, Philip Hammon, Dr Wayne Hanley, Associate Professor Ian Jack, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett, Keith Painter 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 2020 sub-committee: TBA

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.