

Heritage

*Newsletter of the Blue Mountains Association of Cultural
Heritage Organisations Inc*

July-August 2019

ISSUE 63

ISSN 2203-4366

Police Gazettes 1887 Perth

No.31, Wednesday, August 3

Policing was a key element in the management of the penal settlement in colonial Australia. The King empowered the Governor *"to constitute and appoint justices of the peace, coroners, constables and other necessary officers and ministers for the better administration of justice and putting the law in execution and to administer or cause to be administered such oath or oaths as are usually given for the execution and performance of offices and place"*.

Police gazettes were publications circulated to police stations and contained lists of crimes committed, escaped prisoners, warrants issued and court reports. Not all the people mentioned were on the wrong side of the law – information was published about the victims of crimes, too, and about missing persons and property. Children and young people who absconded from institutions were sometimes listed in gazettes.



Mounted Police 1817



Colonial trooper



Police including Aboriginal officers 1879

In Western Australia an organised Police Force was not formally established until 1853. This occurred with the appointment of a Superintendent of Police and the publication of a *"Code of Rules"* unifying the police force under one superintendent. Prior to this a number of part time constables had been appointed by Governor Stirling in 1829. Other forms of policing were added as the Colony developed, such as the Mounted Police, formed in 1834, and the Water Police in 1851.

Taking a look at one such gazette for WA, the example of August 1887 is examined below. It commences with the statement:

"This Gazette is published for Police information only, and the Police throughout the Colony are instructed to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the contents."

- Geo. Phillips, Commissioner of Police



Mounted Police, Tasmania

Colonial Police Gazettes make for interesting reading, now that the public are at liberty to read them, some 132 years later in this case! Legal records, including records created by the police, courts and gaols, can be useful for locating information about your ancestors. In fact, these records might be the only official mention of particular Aboriginal people. They also tell us the expectations of the Police force on their officers and staff, police transfers, appointments and retirements. Some of those matters from this Perth Gazette of 1887 are set down as follows:

Economy:

- *The attention of Officers in Charge of Districts and Sub-Districts is called to the absolute necessity that exists for practising rigid economy in Police expenditure in their Districts.*
- *No expenditure of any sort whatever is to be incurred without sanction, except in cases of great emergency, when a special report of the circumstances must be made.*
- *The issue of forage must be strictly watched, so as to prevent waste.*
- *At every station, where practicable, the horses should be turned out to graze, issuing only half rations, or such other forage, if any, as may be necessary, due regard being had to their being kept in serviceable condition.*

Duty as a Drill Instructor:

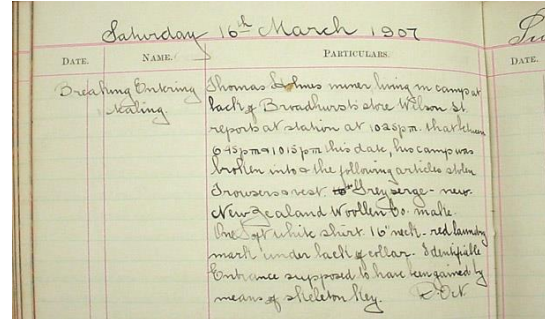
- *The drill instructor will reside at the Station, and in addition to his duties as drill instructor, he will have (under the District Inspector) general charge of the Police Stables, Horses, Forage, Mail Coaches, Prison Van, Police Carriages, Saddlery, Harness, Arms, and Ammunition.*
- *He will see that his Station is kept clean and in proper order, and that the Constables behave with regularity and discipline.*
- *He will furnish the Commissioner with a daily report of the duties performed by the Mounted Constables, and of the number and condition of the Horse in Stable and Paddock.*
- *He will hold a daily parade at 10 o'clock, a.m., of men and horses for inspection and exercise, at which every Mounted Constable will attend, except those detached on special duties.*
- *He will take care that the Standing Orders, and all others given out from time to time for the management of the Horses, issue of Forage, Shoeing and other matters, are promptly and strictly obeyed.*
- *He will exercise a strict supervision over the receipt and issue of Forage.*
- *He will inspect every Mounted Constable arriving at the Station, and pay particular attention to the condition of the Constable's horse, and if it appears to be over-ridden or otherwise improperly treated, he will report the circumstance to the Inspector.*
- *He will see that every horse belonging to the Police Force is branded with the Police brand, and he will keep a record of the distribution of the horses and appointments under his charge.*
- *He will not allow any Arms, Ammunition, Saddlery, or other stores to be issued or removed from the Station without an order from the Commissioner, or in his absence from the Inspector or any other Senior Officer.*
- *He will pay prompt attention to all orders he may receive from his Excellency the Governor, or from his Excellency's Private Secretary.*
- *He will see that each Mounted Constable has his own horse, and that each horse has its own saddle and bridle, and that they are not used indiscriminately.*
- *He will give notice to the local contractor for forage whenever supplies are required, and sign and give receipts for the net weight received.*

- In all other matters he will be guided by the Standing Orders and Rules of the Force.

It can be seen that a lot of attention was to be paid to the welfare of the horses, that being their main mode of transport. With all these duties to perform it makes one wonder how the officer actually had time to do any on the ground police work!



Police 1865



WA Gazette 1907

The Gazette also documents felonies and escapes, stealing from residences, lost and found property, burglaries, warrants issued, apprehensions and prisoners discharges and escapes. Some interesting matters are listed below:

- Stolen: On the night of the 23rd ult., from the bar of the "Semblance of Old England" Hotel, - 1 bottle Hennessy's brandy (battle axe brand), the property of JM Flannigan.
- Stolen: On the 13th ult., from a swag at the Moore River, - 2 lbs tobacco, 2 files, 1 copy of "Daily News" newspaper, and one "Western Mail," the property of Richard Farrell and in the lawful possession of Francis Taafe. Suspicion attaches to John Thornton.
- Stolen: On the 25th ult., from owner's premises, - 1 felt hat, 1 woollen scarf, and 2 elastic-side boots, the property of Mary Hay & Son. Robert Hannarby committed this larceny. Property recovered.
- Apprehension: John Josephs at Northampton on the 13th ult., by PC Watson; disorderly conduct. Fined 1s and 1 month h.l.
- Apprehension: Edward Rawson, half-caste, at Williams, on the 12th ult., by PC Pridmore; deserting the service of George Pridmore.
- Apprehension: Carney alias Tom, ab nat., at Victoria Plains, on the 13th ult., by PC Stokes; wounding with intent to kill one Sarah Jenkinson, an ab. nat. woman. Committed for trial.
- Apprehension: Thomas Hughes; brought up at Perth, on the 30th ult., charged with (1) shooting at PC John Maghar, with intent to murder, on the 24th June last; (2) shooting at PC Arthur Gee, with intent to murder, on the 2nd ult. Committed for trial on each charge.

The Gazette provides a window into life in 1887, not just in the Police force, but the wider community. It would seem alcohol had a large part to play, as did the basics of life such as clothing. It was winter and the relevant stolen items appear to suggest comfort sought at this time of year! It is also interesting that an itinerant living from a swag even bothered to report the theft of his newspapers! Maybe they were retained for warmth more than edification.



Felons and a law court in the early New South Wales colony

Various other offences included vagrancy, larceny, drunkenness, unlawful possession, supposed to be of unsound mind, refusing duty on board ship, deserting service, disobeying master's orders, uttering a forged cheque, on premises for unlawful purpose, obscene language, arson, assault, supplying an aboriginal native with fermented liquor, and deserting wife. How many of these charges are still repeated today? Some things don't change! The Gazette also published a list of escaped prisoners, which included their name, date of escape, from which district, and a description of the felon, such as the following:

- *Goodland, William: 10 October 1886, Fremantle; stout, broad shoulders, 35 years of age, 5ft. 7 ¾in high, dark brown hair, bald, light hazel eyes, long visage, fair complexion, anchor and J right arm, sailor and mermaid left arm, has a spot size of half a crown on left side of head void of hair, walks with a quick short step, turns right foot outward; supposed to have gone to South Australia with Bernhard Stein.*
- *Kearns, John or Jas.: 10 August 1873, Perth: stout, 40 years of age, 5ft. 4in. high, brown hair, oval visage, dark complexion, bayonet stab in neck, D left side, bullet mark on right leg, willow left arm, J right arm.*
- *Wilingo, ab native: 22 September 1879, Jarrahdale; middling stout, age 25, 5ft. 7in. high, oval visage.*

Care travelling on a dark night would seem to be the way to go with characters such as these first two on the loose! The police had their hands full!

Obviously, the Gazettes are a mine of information. If you are tracing a family or relative, be they felon or police, or even an owner of property, a myriad of detail is recorded in these archives, and many a long lost one can be traced. Using this resource to research your family you might discover that your ancestor was a constable in the police force, a ship's deserter, a horse thief or perhaps the victim of a theft.

If you do find a reference to an ancestor be sure to carefully evaluate the information provided. Look for such information as dates and places; the names of acquaintances and relatives; the name and location of property, or the name of port of departure for a ship. Such clues can open up other avenues of investigation and really help to bring the story of your ancestors to life.

Search Trove and the gazettes in each State's Archives.

Patsy Moppett

References:

Inspector General of Police (1851-1862), State Archives & Records

www.aiatsis.gov.au Police Gazettes, court and gaol records

Police Gazette 1887 Perth, No.31, Wednesday, August 3

Index

Police Gazettes 1887 Perth	1
Editorial	5
1828 Census on Tour	6
Reflections on Lachlan Macquarie	7
Puzzling photograph of a curious set of Blue Mountains individuals	11
Book Review: The "Leaning Rock" of Katoomba	14
Lithgow Pottery and measuring clay shrinkage	14
Roads Less Travelled Beyond the Great Divide – Repeat Tour	17
BMACHO Bi-annual Conference 2020 – Industrial Heritage	18
Convicts and Colonists Conference & Family History Fair	18
Musical: 3 Weeks in Spring	19
Lithgow – Small Arms Factory Museum & Zig Zag Railway	19
Woodford Memorial Park Footbridge Update	21
National Trust Awards 2019	21
Rookwood Guided Tours	22
2019 Muse Workshops	23
Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail Update	23
BMACHO equipment available for loan	24



Food for thought Editor's note

Congratulations Jan!

The Australian honours system celebrates outstanding achievements and contributions of extraordinary Australians in a diverse range of fields and areas of endeavour. It is about recognizing those people in the community whose service and contributions have had the effect of making a significant difference to Australian life and more broadly to humanity as a whole. The Order of Australia recognises outstanding or meritorious service, with recipients coming from all spheres of the community.

On 10th June 2019 the Governor-General announced the *Queen's Birthday 2019 Honours List* from Government House, Canberra. In particular, and as relevant to BMACHO and the Blue Mountains region, was the following listing:

Medal (OAM) in the General Division

Ms Margaret Jan KOPERBERG Springwood NSW 2777: For service to community history.

BMACHO are very proud, and excited to congratulate Jan on this significant award as reward for her years of work (albeit from the heart) of her years of dedication to seeking, supporting and promoted history and heritage in our region!



Jan has replied that she was overwhelmed and felt very privileged. She has been involved in many groups and organisations over the years including the following (which often included associated sub committees):

- Blue Mountains Family History Society
- Blue Mountains Association of Cultural Heritage Organisations
- NSW & ACT Association of Family History Societies
- Blue Mountains Bicentenary Western Crossings Committee
- Family History & Historical Societies Forum (Western Region)
- Royal Australian Historical Society
- Blue Mountains Historical Society

Jan told the Blue Mountains Gazette on 19th June 2019 that she has learnt so much and it has been a positive journey. Although she has done her own research, her main roles have been supporting groups in an administrative way.

The Gazette noted that ... “[Jan] has lived in the Mountains for 50 years and had previously been recognised for her efforts with a Blue Mountains Lithgow and Oberon Tourism Award in 2013 and Springwood Rotary Pride of Workmanship Award in 2004”.

Jan has been a part of BMACHO since 2010 and these days manages secretarial roles, our web sites, the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail, funding applications and conference preparations, amongst many other things!!!

Congratulations Jan!!!

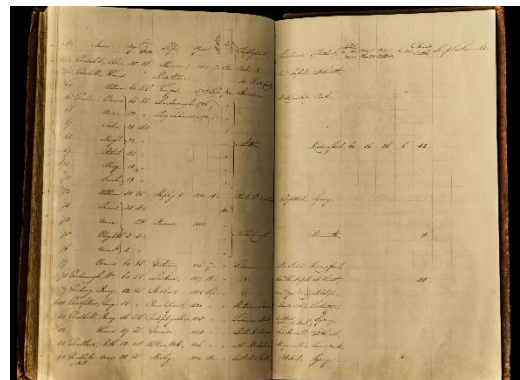
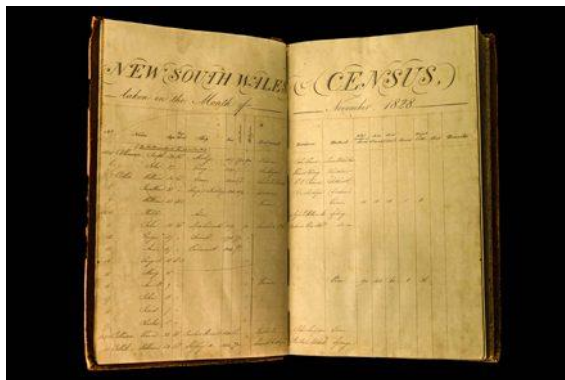
1828 Census on Tour

Recently Australia’s first-ever census has been on tour in NSW, showing original handwritten records collected in 1828, accompanied by a talk by NSW State Archives on the fascinating insight it provides into the colony of NSW.

The tour was held to celebrate the inscription of the 1828 Census of NSW on the UNESCO Australian Memory of the World Register.

State Archives are thrilled that records of the 1828 Census of NSW which they hold as part of the State Archives Collection have been inscribed. This is wonderful national and international recognition of the State Archives Collection and their work in preserving and making accessible the State’s archives.

The Register travelled to the regional centres of Port Macquarie, Bathurst, Tuggerah, Goulburn and Shellharbour during April and May 2019.



The 1828 Census was conducted after it was found the governor had no authority to compel free men to attend a central muster (the previous method used to keep track of the colony's population).

Local constabulary had to visit every household and often had to complete the forms themselves if the residents were not literate. The returns were then recorded in alphabetical order into two sets of handwritten volumes - one of which was sent to England and the other that now resides at NSW State Archives.

The November 1828 Census covered around 36,500 men, women and children of NSW and provides a social and economic picture of the colony at that time. It records details such as name, age, status (free or convict), the ship on which they arrived, religion, residence, employment, and any livestock and landholdings. The census was taken in November 1828, and only the European population was counted.

The first systematic survey of the population of the New South Wales settlement was made in 1795 when Governor Hunter called a muster. Until 1828 when the first census was held, musters were used to count people and to note whether they were victualled (received provisions) from the Government, as a means of assessing whether the Colony would be able to maintain itself without assistance from the public stores, and as a control over the convict population.

Prior to 1795 returns giving the population count at Sydney and Norfolk Island appear to have been compiled and sent back to England for the years 1791, 1792, 1793 and 1794. Unfortunately, copies of those returns do not appear to have survived. The earliest muster to survive appears to be the 1800 Settlers Muster, which along with the 1788 Victualling Book

and the 1792-96 Norfolk Island Victualling Book, constitute the earliest records of this kind for the Colony.

General musters which included all the inhabitants of the Colony appear to have been held annually between 1795 and 1825 and different classes of musters were taken at different times more frequently. The other classes of musters included settlers' musters, musters of livestock, musters of convicts, or specific ones that included only males, females or children or convicts per a certain ship. A general muster was usually supervised by the Governor or the Lieutenant Governor and always an officer of the Commissary who was responsible for the collection of land and stock returns.

Although the census fulfilled the same functions as the muster, there were some differences. It was taken by specially appointed collectors, generally responsible to a Commissioner or a Bench of Magistrates, who completed printed forms for each household in the territory allotted to them. After the census the magistrates were instructed to check the returns and send copies to the Colonial Secretary. The returns were then gathered together, statistics extracted and the final returns made.

Censuses were held thereafter in 1833, 1836, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1856, 1861 and then every ten years to 1901. Unfortunately, records of individuals' names are available only for the 1841, 1891 and 1901 censuses. In September 1882, a fire at the Garden Palace destroyed the New South Wales census records for 1846, 1851, 1856, 1861, 1871 and 1881, including the detailed household forms from 1861, 1871 and 1881.

An act was passed to allow the census. Only two copies of the census results were produced, all compiled within two years of the census. One comprising six-volumes was kept in New South Wales, with a seven-volume draft copy sent to the Public Record Office (PRO) in London.

Copies are available on microfilm from the State Archives and Records NSW and from The National Archives (TNA) at Kew. The copy in Sydney was handed over in 1901 to the Registrar General and kept in a locked case and highly guarded for over 60 years.

Patsy Moppett

References:

1828 Census in Bathurst on Regional Tour, Western Advocate, 12 April 2019

1828 NSW Census, Wikipedia

Census/Muster Guide, NSW State Archives & Records

www.bda-online.org.au/sources/musters-census

www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives

Reflections on Lachlan Macquarie

The Sydney Morning Herald published an article in November 2010 in regard to a family of Aboriginal descendants, Glenda Chalker and her family, whose forebears survived the introduction of the Native Institution at Parramatta, as well as one of the most brutal attacks on Aboriginal people occurring during the rule of Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

On 17th April 1816 three detachments of the 46th Regiment were dispatched with instructions to arrest all Aboriginal people they encountered and shoot those who tried to run away.

Under darkness, this group approached the Aboriginal camp on Broughton's farm near Appin and obeyed the latter order. At least 14 Aboriginal people died in the rout, and others were driven over the cliffs. The only written account of what happened next is by the man who led the killings, Captain James Wallis. Three survivors – two children and a woman – were brought to Sydney. The smallest, a girl called Giribunger, was sent to the Parramatta Native Institution.

With an increase in attacks by Aboriginals on white settlers escalating in early 1816, Macquarie had concluded that it would be very difficult to *"domesticate and civilise these wild rude people"*.

Macquarie had advised settlers not to take the law into their own hands, and avoid acts of cruelty and oppression, using patience and forbearance. He said the natives were as much

entitled to legal protection as the whites. However, events overtook Macquarie's good intentions, and he was obliged to record in his journal:

"I therefore, tho, very unwilling felt myself compelled, from a paramount sense of public duty, to come to the painful resolution of chastising these hostile tribe In the event of the natives making the smallest show of resistance The officers commanding the military parties have been authorised to fire on them to compel them to surrender; hanging up on trees the bodies of such natives In order to strike the greatest terror into the survivors".

The proposed arrests were intended as punitive measures to prevent any further native aggression.



Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie

It was not as if Macquarie had not tried. In November 1810 Macquarie had camped at Barragal Lagoon, near Menangle, and watched the local Dharawal people (including Glenda Chalker's forebears) dance and sing.

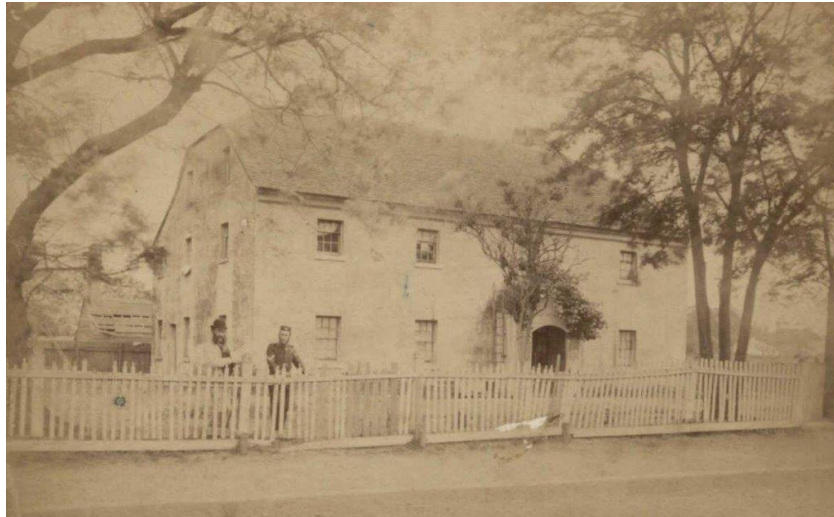
Macquarie and his wife Elizabeth had crossed the Nepean on Friday 16th November 1810 and spent five days exploring the region from the Cowpasture Bridge (near Camden) as far south as Stonequarrie Creek near Picton. Macquarie recorded in his Journal:

"Our little camp was formed on a beautiful eminence near a lagoon of fresh water, the tents fronting the south west, about three miles from the foot of Mt. Taurus."

A monument was erected to commemorate this first visit of Governor Macquarie to Camden Park in 1810. The monument originally also included a plaque commemorating the two aboriginal servants which had accompanied them. However, the plaque has been removed. Macquarie had attempted pacific measures to absorb the natives into civilised society such as handing out land grants to make an "honest and comfortable" living. With the Aboriginal people having no grasp of land or property ownership, this move often went nowhere. The Aboriginal people saw nothing wrong with helping themselves to crops and stock, as their way of life was such that these things were put there for all to share, on land which belonged to nobody. In addition, the drought of 1814-16 meant they too were short of food. The white man's way of ownership, animal husbandry and cultivation was quite foreign.

Another attempt at assimilation by Macquarie was education. Macquarie's "General Orders", as outlined in December 1814, acknowledged the loss of livelihood that Aboriginal people had suffered and the need for a humane response. In 1814 he had set up a school in Parramatta to educate aboriginal children, commencing with six boys and six girls. His [perhaps misguided] intentions for the Native Institution at Parramatta was to "*civilise, educate and foster habits of industry and decency in the Aborigines*", thinking that if he could teach the children, they would emerge from their native state. Many Aboriginal families were eager to send their children along as it saved them the burden of providing rations. In time however, many children were actually taken from their homes to the Institution, never to see their families again.

The missionary William Shelley and his wife Elizabeth were employed at the Institution to teach Aboriginal people how to read the Bible and to learn a trade. The children were taught to read and write, learn bible scriptures and arithmetic, according to the scant records available. The girls focused on domestic duties and needlework, while the boys learned about farming and machinery. Children had to live in the Institution, and once they were sent there, they were not permitted to return to their parents or to their traditional ways of life. Governor Macquarie's written orders show that no child was allowed to leave – even to their parents and relatives – until they had reached their mid-teens.



Native Institute, Parramatta

The Native Institution was significant as the first school for Aboriginal children in NSW. A number of the students who attended it used their education to prosper in white society. However, in August 1821 several of the children died, which produced a strong feeling among the other Aboriginal children that they should get away from the place, and many students fled.

Some Aboriginal parents had resisted the school and pined for their children from the beginning and an open slat fence was built early in 1815 to provide parents the requested opportunity to gaze upon their children while at school.

The great great great grandmother of Glenda Chalker Dharwal elder, the girl Giribunger, was captured at the Appin massacre and placed in the Institution, later to be brought home by her father.

The low enrolments did not seem to deter Macquarie: he wrote glowingly of the School's success, including its role in conciliating Aboriginal people.

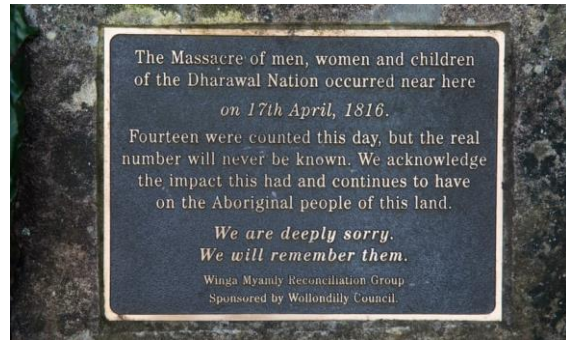
However, the practice of government authorities removing Aboriginal children from their families to educate them, as occurred at the Native Institution, is seen as an important precursor to the policies that led to the stolen generation.

After 1821, and in the absence of Macquarie's care and enthusiasm for Aboriginal people, there was little genuine religious or government interest in the Institution. The Institution had moved to Black Town in 1823, and was closed in 1833, criticised by some as being too expensive and by others for not achieving its aims.

Sometime after the Appin tragedy, in December 1816, Governor Lachlan Macquarie initiated an annual ceremony to present breastplates to Aboriginal 'chiefs' at a large feast in the marketplace in Parramatta and issued some with British uniforms. He believed the breastplates were a way of fostering cooperation and loyalty and a reward for service, acts of bravery and honesty and for acting as an intermediary between the colonists and Indigenous peoples. The various titles engraved on the breastplates reflected British customs and values.



Gwenda Chalker & family



Memorial plaque

In addition, later in 1816, passports or certificates were issued to some Aboriginal people who observed British values to show that the Europeans officially accepted them. An annual feast was also introduced in which the governor could meet with local Aboriginal people. At the 1816 meeting, rewards such as blankets, clothes, and shoes were inaugurated.



Meeting of native tribes c.1826

Interestingly by April 1817 general hostilities had all but ceased. Macquarie reported back to London that “.... *the black native was now living peaceably and quietly in every part of the Colony*”.

Macquarie was caught between two cultures – the Aboriginal people with no grasp of land tenure, and the settlers who sought retribution for crops and stock stolen, and also for [usually retaliatory] murders of white settlers. White settlement focussed entirely on wealth in the ownership of land, and settlers, especially the wealthy class, were not wholly innocent of the retaliatory incidents either.

Macquarie could seek no advice from the British government – it was too far away, and decisions had to be made immediately, although he had been given direction by the central colonial power in London, the mentality was to subdue native populations.

Macquarie had recognised that the development of Sydney was going to go beyond it always being a penal colony. With this foresight he undertook an extensive building program, from which we benefit today, and encouraged emancipists to develop and thrive, although he was criticized at the time. Wealthy landowners such as Macarthur and Marsden sought to preserve not just their landholdings but also the English Class system which existed and declared their resistance to any attempt to assimilate emancipists into society.

The Home government did not want Sydney to appear to be a desirable place to be sent, when they were aiming at freeing British society of its unwanted felons, and they sent Commissioner Bigg to investigate.

At the bicentennial commemoration of Macquarie's governorship in 2010, at Barragal Lagoon near Menangle, NSW Governor Marie Bashir said the event *".... would acknowledge all aspects of his legacy We admire the way Macquarie turned history around and set a direction for the colony, but we also need to take into account what it meant for the Aboriginal people"*.

It is significant that in recent years Gwenda Chalker has been able to make contact with descendants of the 46th Regiment, and discussions of reconciliation and understanding have been held with significant success.

Patsy Moppett

References:

Macquarie; From Colony to Country, H Dillon & P Butler 2010

Family Tree that survived Governor Macquarie's mixed legacy, *Sydney Morning Herald* 29 November 2010

Lachlan Macquarie, His Life, Adventures and Times, M H Ellis 1978

Always their Home, *Campbelltown-Macarthur Advertiser*, 23 September 2014

www.myplace.edu.au *Australia in the 1810s*

Aboriginal Women's Heritage, Nepean, NSW Dept of Environment & Conservation, February 2007

www.findandconnect.gov.au *Native Institution 1814-1833*

www.dictionarofsydney.org/entry/parramatta_and_black_town_native_institutions

Parramatta Native Institution: Aboriginal children remembered 200 years later, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 January 2015

www.historyofaboriginalsydney.edu.au/west/aboriginal-native-institute

The Killing Times: the massacres of Aboriginal people Australia must confront, *The Guardian*, 4 March 2019

When Glenda met Sandy: descendants of massacre survivor and soldier unite in grief, *The Guardian*, 4 March 2019

Wildlife of the Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute, *Local Land Services*, P Ridgeway 2015

The Colony, Grace Karskens 2010

Providence, Jaqueline Grant 1994

Puzzling photograph of a curious set of Blue Mountains individuals

In the BMHS photograph collection there is an image of a group of 19 "Blue Mountains Identities" who were assembled for a photographer in 1890¹ (Figure 1); both the photographer and two boys were also 'captured'. Two adults are in uniform, Henry Rienits (No.13) and one other identified as A.J. Seaton² (No.10). So, the puzzle is - for what organisation had that uniform been issued?

Possibility 1

The Katoomba Rifle Reserve Company was formed on 9 July 1889⁴ and Sergeants⁵ were issued with uniforms in March 1890⁶; that timing being confirmed because in May 1890 one person complained about the lack of pockets⁷. There are eight members of the Katoomba Rifle Reserve Company in that 1890 photo viz:

Arthur Leopold Morris (No.4), Robert Kay (No.8), Walter Henry Bone (No.9), William Bursle - the photographer with a concealed string to trigger the camera - (No.14), William Blamire Young (No.18), George Kitch (No.20), Captain John Walter Fletcher (No.21)⁸

yet not one of those men wore a uniform on that day. Hence that 1890 photographic session cannot have been a formal 'dress' occasion for the Katoomba Rifle Reserve Company. More importantly, neither Henry Rienits (No.13) nor A.J. Seaton (No.10) was a member of that Company.

[Identifications were checked by comparing portrait photographs of individuals with the faces in P154.]

Possibility 2

The Mount Victoria Rifle Reserve Company was formed in October 1888⁹ and it seems likely that they would have been issued with uniforms at the same time as the Katoomba Rifle

Reserve Company, but no record has been found. Both Captain Charles William Prott (No.1) and Henry Rienits (No.13) were members of the Mount Victoria Rifle Reserve Company¹⁰, but of that pair only Rienits wore a uniform on that day in 1890 when the photograph was taken. However, a second person (No.10) was also in uniform and he was identified as A.J. Seaton who is not known to have been a member of any Rifle Reserve Company. That might be the Rev. A.J.S. Seaton a member of the 'Katoomba Victoria Lodge, No.118'¹¹ but why a Reverend gentleman would be in a military style uniform is puzzling and no photograph of him has been found to enable confirmation of the identification. Of 21 other members of the Mount Victoria Rifle Reserve/Rifle Club who are known by name, photographs have been located of only Private A. Hand and Private T.L. Westbrook¹² and those men do not match identity No.10 - but 19 members remain to be checked.

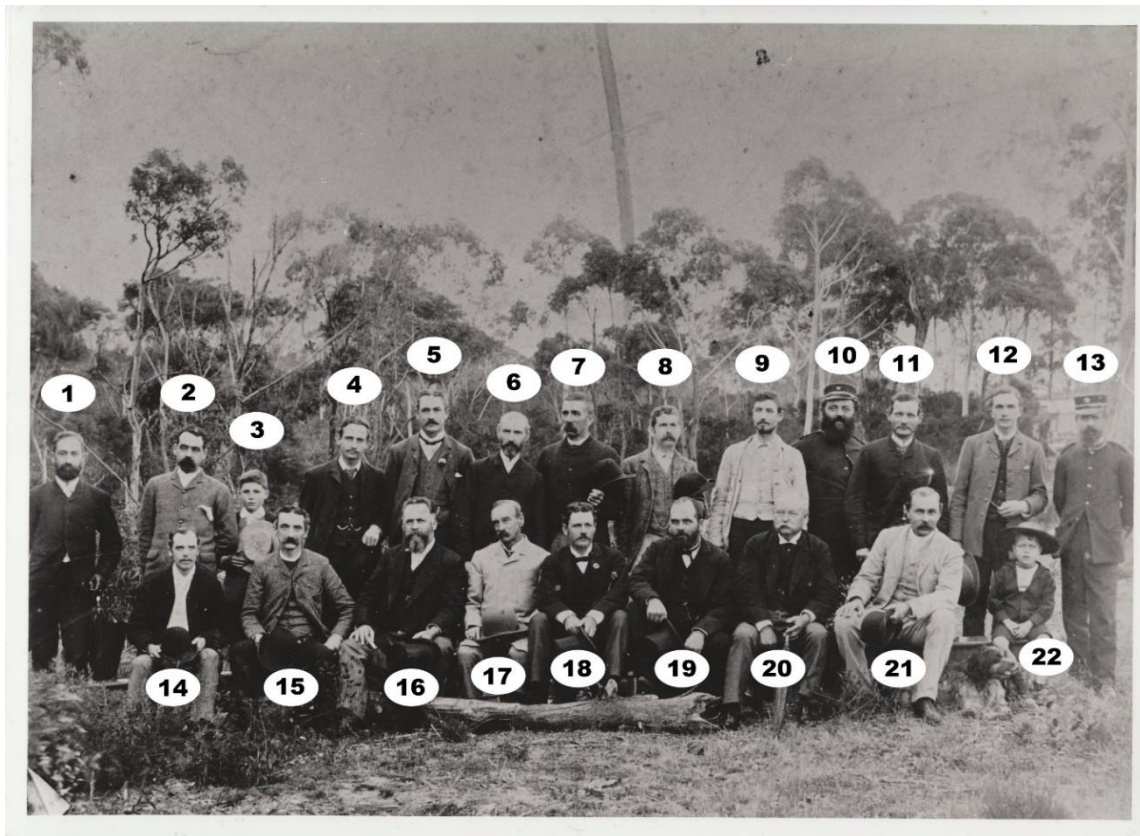


Figure 1. An annotated version of image P154³ "Blue Mountains Identities, 1890" by W. Bursle

Possibility 3

In an 1898 photograph taken in Mount Victoria of *The School* cadets and band¹³ Henry Rienits was again dressed in a uniform which closely resembles that which he wore in the 1890 photograph. All Rifle Reserve Companies were closed down at the end of 1892¹⁴ so Rienits would have had no justification for wearing a Rifle Reserves uniform six years later.

So, was that uniform actually related to Rienits' membership of the Mount Victoria Rifle Reserve Company and he continued to use it after the disbandment of the Rifle Company?

Or might a uniform have been acquired due to his leadership of *The School* cadets? No Seaton was a member of the School staff so again the question arises - has No.10 been mis-identified? Other possible teaching staff were Ewherst (Hughie) Larkin¹⁵, F.J. Barnett, G.F. Elkington¹⁶ but photographs of them have not been found to see if the face of one of those individuals matches No.10. Mrs Kate Rienits and her son Oswald also assisted with tuition at times¹⁷, but Oswald was only 14 in 1890 so he cannot be No.10.

Hence at this stage the reason for Henry Rienits being in uniform is NOT KNOWN. And if the identification of person No.10 as A.J. Seaton¹⁸ is correct then the reason for him being in uniform is even more baffling.

Constraints on the month of photography

When that 1890 photograph was taken the weather appears to have been mild and fine so most probably it was NOT winter. One interval in which it could have been taken is between the issuing of uniforms (possibly a date in March 1890¹⁹) and Captain Fletcher's departure from Sydney on the *Australian* bound for England on 26 April 1890²⁰. Photographer W. Bursle had moved to Katoomba early in 1890 and competed in rifle shooting with the Katoomba Reserve Rifle Company on 5 March²¹; later that week on 8 March²² he first advertised his new photographic business in Katoomba. Hence it seems very likely that sometime in this first interval was when he took that photograph of the group of 'identities' as impressions conveyed by word of mouth from the influential men that he had photographed would have helped to get his business known in the district.

The second plausible interval is between Fletcher's return to Sydney on the *Yarra* on 7 November 1890²³ and the death of James H.D. Neale on 27 December 1890²⁴. Although Neale was able to travel from Sydney to his country house in Wentworth Falls on Christmas Eve "He had not been well for a few weeks"²⁵ so in fact that second interval may well have been just the last part of November. But there is no record of him being in the Blue Mountains during that month so this interval is improbable.

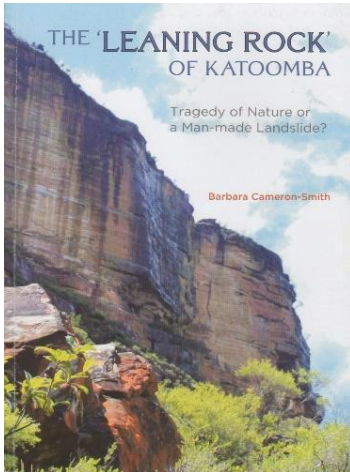
Joan Steele, Lorraine Stacey and Peter Rickwood

References

- ¹ Bursle, W. (1890) *Blue Mountains Identities*, 1890. Photograph. [BMHS P154 & Merriman, J. (2009) <https://flic.kr/p/5VSYax> <Accessed 12/4/2019>]
- ² Wrapper of the "1890 photo taken at "Halloween", 264 Bathurst Road, Katoomba." [Document filed with BMHS photograph P154]
- ³ Steele, G. (2017) Annotated version of P154. [Document filed with BMHS photograph P154]
- ⁴ Local Jottings *Katoomba Times*, 8 July 1889, p.3, col.1.; James, C. (1889) Notice. *Katoomba Reserve Rifle Co. Katoomba Times*, 8 July 1889, p.3, col.2.
- ⁵ Steele, J.E. and Stacey, L. (2017b) Members of the Katoomba Rifle Reserve Company 1890-1892. [Document filed at BMHS F881 Shooting]
- ⁶ Column 3 in Local Jottings. *Katoomba Times*, 22 March 1890, p.2, cols.3-5; Steele, J.E. (2017) *Katoomba Rifle Reserves 1889-1893*. [Document filed at BMHS F881 Shooting]
- ⁷ Local Jottings. *Katoomba Times*, 3 May 1890, p.2, col.4.
- ⁸ References ⁴ & ⁶.
- ⁹ Country News. Mount Victoria. *Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 November 1888, p.7, col.1.
- ¹⁰ Reference ⁹
- ¹¹ Masonic. *Evening News*, 28 March 1899, p.7, col.3; Valedictory. *Leader (Orange)*, 26 April 1907, p.2, cols.4-5.
- ¹² Ambrose Hand born Sproxtton, Leicestershire (1865-1954). *Bognar Family Tree*, Owner: sandrabognar44 https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/9875264/person/555299/facts?_phsrc=yrQ277&_phstart=successSource; Thomas Lampiere Westbrook born Hobart, Tasmania (1861-1935). *Lloyd Family Tree*, Owner: clloyd57. https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/837700/person/1562285034/facts?_phsrc=yrQ279&_phstart=successSource
- ¹³ Oreinos (1898) *The Blue Mountains*. IV-Mount Victoria *Australian Town & Country Journal*, 10 December 1898, p.35, cols.2-3.
- ¹⁴ The Disbandment of the Reserve Rifles. *The Daily Telegraph*, 3 January 1893, p.5, col.2.
- ¹⁵ Retired Teacher's Death. *Lithgow Mercury*, 15 January 1952, p.2, col.6.
- ¹⁶ "The School" Annual Sports. *Mountaineer*, 17 November 1899, p.6, col.1.
- ¹⁷ Reference ¹⁶
- ¹⁸ References ².
- ¹⁹ Reference ⁶.
- ²⁰ Reference ⁷.
- ²¹ Katoomba Reserve Rifle Company. *Rifle Match*. *Nepean Times*, 8 March 1890, p.2, col.2.
- ²² Bursle, W. (1890) *Portraits! Portraits!* *Katoomba Times*, 8 March 1890, p.3, cols.4-5.
- ²³ Shipping. Arrivals. November 7. *Australian Star*, 7 November 1890, p.4, col.2.
- ²⁴ Steele, J.E. and Stacey, L. (2017a) 1890 photo taken at "Halloween", 264 Bathurst Road, Katoomba. (biographies) [Document filed with BMHS photograph P154] and Merriman, J. (2009) <https://flic.kr/p/5VSYax> <Accessed 12/4/2019>.
- [Note that the date of death is stated to be 28 December in *The Late Hon. James H. Neale, M.L.C. Australian Town & Country Journal*, 10 January 1891, p.19, col.4.]
- ²⁵ The Late Mr. Neale, M.L.C. *The Daily Telegraph*, 30 December 1890, p.4, col. 4.

Book Review: The “Leaning Rock” of Katoomba

This is an account of the most publicised rock fall in the Blue Mountains. It has been traced from the recognition of a growing problem in December 1930 (some claim earlier) through several stages of collapse and then subsequent overgrowth of the debris slope. Newspaper articles and photographs have been carefully examined to establish the sequence of events that led numerous visitors to come to the Blue Mountains, take whatever transport they could obtain to get to the end of the made road near Katoomba Falls, and then undertake an c.2 km walk “*along a rough bush track in sweltering conditions*” to a vantage point. All that clad in clothes invariably unsuitable for the hot weather and the ladies wearing shoes so light that they must have made for an agonising amble.



Sightseers await the fall 1931

In January 1931 some enterprising local residents started to provide refreshments for the tourists near to the viewing spots. People came in droves hoping to find a spectacle but few saw much more than a “crevasse” of sorts and then waited for an hour or so to maybe witness the fall of a few small rock fragments. Only three may have witnessed a substantial rock fall.

This is a small paperback book (14.8 x 21 cm), containing a free-flowing text that is copiously illustrated with historic photographs. It is a delightful read if, perhaps, providing more detail than you might have wanted. Thoroughly recommended.

Cameron-Smith, B. (2019) *The ‘Leaning Rock’ of Katoomba. Tragedy of Nature or a Man-made Landslide?* Kirribilli: The Author. 76pp. \$19.99.

Peter C. Rickwood, Blue Mountains Historical Society Inc.

The Technical Side

Lithgow Pottery and measuring clay shrinkage

Lithgow Pottery

Lithgow Valley Colliery Co Ltd made clay products as part of their overall operations in shale and coal mining. Clay and shale were excavated from the hillside to the east of the works providing the raw materials for the clay products. Clay was also brought in from Clarence and Marrangaroo.

Domestic clay production took place between 1879 and 1907, and the company is best known for its ceramic wares such as teapots, mixing bowls, moulds and cups. Pipes, tiles, chimney pots and bricks continued to be made throughout the Depression and WWII. Industrial clay products were made for 69 years and domestic ware for 20 years.

In 1945 the production of clay products at the Lithgow Pottery site ceased. The plant was auctioned off in early 1946. Following the auction, the associated buildings were progressively demolished. The last surviving kiln known as Big Ben collapsed in 1977. Today

the remaining structures are the store for patterns and pottery, a chimney stack, the clay store and water tank, and a more recent powder magazine.



Lithgow Pottery c.1879

Eskbank House Exhibition

Eskbank House Museum's recent exhibition *No Turning Back* explored the story of Bob Cunningham's artistic career and life in Lithgow.

Bob worked out of the State heritage listed Lithgow Pottery site at Silcock St, Lithgow between 1970 and 1994. He leased the former pattern and pottery store from the Lithgow Colliery Company for use as a studio and founded a lineage of contemporary artists working out of this historic building which is now operating in its 49th year. Cunningham has just turned 80 and this exhibition celebrated his work and extraordinary contribution to Lithgow's cultural life. The exhibition included ceramics, paintings, prints and sculpture which have never previously been publicly exhibited.

"Bob Cunningham has made an important contribution to Lithgow's cultural life," said Lithgow City Council Mayor, Cr Ray Thompson. *"His studio and pottery are well-known and fondly remembered by many residents of Lithgow. Cultural endeavour is a critical part of Lithgow's future economic success ..."*

Clay shrinkage

Amongst the items in the exhibition were a number of clay shrinkage bars. What were these used for?

Nearly every beginner with clay has had the experience of getting their first piece out of the kiln and thinking *"this was so much bigger when I first shaped it!"*

The shrink-swell characteristics of fine-grained material can be of considerable importance and of potential economic significance. Expansive clay soils cause significant damage to structures and roadways by cyclically shrinking and swelling within the active zone, which is defined as the depth in a soil to which periodic changes of moisture occurs.

Moist clay begins to shrink or expand as soon as it comes into direct contact with the air.



Modern clay shrinkage bars

Water is drawn out of the clay until it reaches the moisture content of the surrounding atmosphere or mechanical water (moisture in the atmosphere) and chemical water (water tied up on a molecular level within the clay) will still remain in the “dry” clay.

Where buildings are supported on such soils (also known as reactive soils) they will tend to settle unevenly as shrinkage takes place. This often leads to cracking in brickwork and stonework, particularly around window and door openings.

Similarly in a pottery producing bricks, pipes or domestic items, the clay properties will determine the size and shape of the finished product.

Conversely after periods of rain the dry clays will tend to swell. This tends to lift buildings (also called heave). Again, this can be uneven and can cause cracking in different places to the shrinkage cracking. In some cases, the shrink and swell cycles will simply open and close cracks without significant extra damage.

Reactivity refers to the tendency for the clay soil beneath the footings of a building to shrink and swell with changes in moisture content which can lift and lower the building. The major factors influencing this are:

- The ability of water to reach the clay material beneath the footings;
- The composition of the soil;
- The depth of the soil;
- The effect of trees.

Reactive clay soils are common throughout NSW and such cracking is not unusual. For roads, buildings and functional ware, tests can be undertaken to determine the possible shrinkage of a particular clay to minimise faults in the final product/structure. Traditionally there are two ways to identify the shrink-swell potential of the clay deposit: measure the shrinkage characteristics or measure the swelling characteristics, using natural and pure clays.

Clay shrinkage bars

One method of determining the characteristics of clays can be tested by the formation of clay bars called clay shrinkage bars.

Each shrinkage bar is marked with the location where the clay was collected. For Bob Cunningham this included Nambucca, The Drift at State Mine Gully, Vale of Clwydd, Clarence, Mount Victoria Pass and Meadow Flat.



Shrinkage bars created by Bob Cunningham

Cunningham also experimented extensively with clay from Clarence, which had used by the Lithgow Pottery. The shrinkage bars show he mixed Clarence clay with clay from Victoria Pass, for example, to modify its properties, as well as trialling unadulterated Clarence clay from various areas of the pit.

Weighing test bars before and after soaking them in water can help determine the clay's absorption rate. A test bar can shrink up to 15 cm, or 15%. In addition, different firing temperatures created colour variations, in these shrinkage bars, which was relevant to pottery production.



Shrinkage bars created by Bob Cunningham

To achieve a more exact absorption figure, they would weigh several test bars, then place them in boiling water. After two hours, they removed the bars from the water, patted all sides dry of surface water, and weighed the bars on a laboratory scale. The average absorption of all of the bars generally reflected the absorption percentage for the clay. To determine the dry shrinkage of the clay, they would mark a 10-cm line on several moist clay test bars, allow the bars to oven dry, then re-measure the line. Fired shrinkage could also be measured by marking the 10-cm line on the moist clay and then re-measuring the line after the clay is dried.

The test methods, as well as the experience and accuracy of the people performing the tests, can also vary from supplier to supplier, making it difficult to accurately compare the shrinkage and absorption rates of clays from different suppliers.

Within a pottery the operator can easily undertake these tests. However, where building/construction practitioners are concerned about structural stability or safety or wish to reduce the amount of cracking in an existing building/road, builders should consult a consultant/expert experienced in dealing with reactive soils.

References:

Exhibition: No Turning Back: Bob Cunningham opens at Eskbank House, Lithgow City Council 2019

Bob Cunningham looks back on his artistic career fondly, Lithgow Mercury, 29 March 2019

www.ceramicartsnetwork.org

Cracking of Buildings due to Shrink/Swell in Clay Soils, Heritage Council of NSW 2004

Drought related cracking to buildings, Heritage Council of NSW 2007

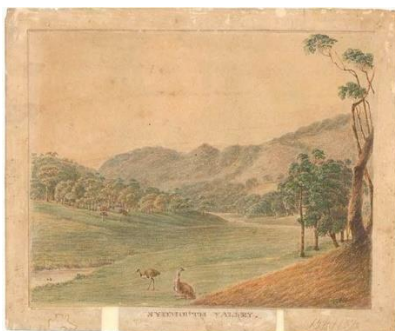
Ceramic Industry: Clay body shrinkage and absorption 2019

www.researchgate.net Shrinkage of Clays 2006

Community events & updates

Roads Less Travelled Beyond the Great Divide – Repeat Tour

In response to demand, Lithgow Regional Branch of the National Trust is repeating this tour, which explores the ridge of the Great Divide including Surveyor Evans' Crossing Point (1813), Cox's road (1814), Lockyer's road and Mitchell's road, visiting historic sites along the way.



Lewin's Sydney Valley



Sydney valley Homestead

Marvel at the terrain carved out by convict chain gangs, see convict quarters at Clifton, Locksley and more.

Morning tea is to be held with the Webb family at the 1820s Sydmouth Valley homestead, and lunch at the Tarana Hotel (1873).

An early start means they can include the little-known pass with the yet to be confirmed name "*Bloody Cutting*", so called by locals as it was considered to be one of the most challenging works undertaken by convicts opening up the western roads.

Tickets will include coach tour, morning tea and lunch. Book online at:

<https://www.trybooking.com/BCMBP>

Cost: National Trust Members \$70.00, Non-members \$75.00.

The tour will meet at the Lithgow Visitor Centre for 9.00am departure by coach on Saturday 21 September 2019. The day is expected to finish about 4.30pm back at the Visitors Centre.

Inquiries Lithgow Regional Branch of the NT, Celia Ravesi, Secretary:

Email cerave1@optusnet.com.au

Or phone (02) 6359 3109

Blue Mountains Association of Cultural and Heritage Organisations (BMACHO) Bi-annual Conference 2020

Save the date! BMACHO has scheduled its 2020 Conference for Saturday 16th May 2020 and initial preparations are underway.

The theme this time will be *Industrial Heritage*, which should provide a variety of subjects from shale mining to railways, from steel to potteries, from woollen mills to associated housing.



BMACHO Conference 2018

The venue is yet to be chosen. **Watch this space** for further details!!!

Convicts and Colonists

History Conference & Family History Fair

On 31 August 2019 Penrith City Library will be holding a conference and family history fair with the theme "*Convicts and Colonists*".

The event is in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Emu Plains Convict Farm's establishment and Penrith's early colonial history.

Tickets are available from 1st July 2019.

The **conference** will be held from 10am to 4pm at the Theatrette, 601 High Street, Penrith

Cost: \$25.00 - Bookings at www.penrith.city/library

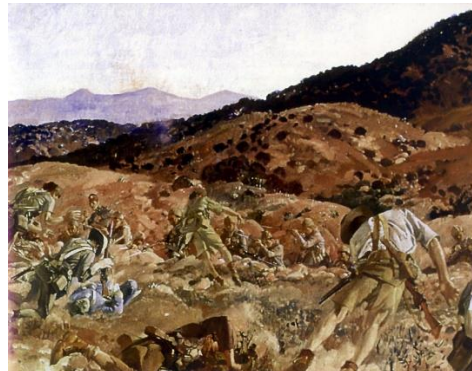
The **family history fair** will be held at the Lower Lounge, Penrith City Library, 601 High Street, Penrith

Cost: Free entry and bookings not required.



Musical: 3 Weeks in Spring

Over the last century, the story behind Anzac Day and the Gallipoli campaign of World War 1 has become an indelible part of the Australian psyche – a defining moment in the history of a young country that continues to inspire and enthrall.



3 Weeks in Spring by Ian Gerrard and Russell Tredinnick takes this most iconic Australian story (with all its heroism and humour) and retells it for a modern audience of all generations. It's a story about courage and mateship, unlikely heroes, love and loss; it's the story of the birth of the Anzac legend.

Russell Tredinnick is an ex Blue Mountains Grammar School teacher.

This inspiring story is live at the State Theatre, Sydney, from 13th to 17th August 2019.

Tickets are on sale now from Ticketmaster:

<https://www.ticketmaster.com.au/3weeks-inspringtickets/artist/2630834>

Lithgow News

The NSW government has provided good news for some Lithgow icons in the wake of the recent election:

- ***Small Arms Factory Museum***

It was feared that the future of the significant collection at the Museum was under threat following recent news about amendments to NSW gun laws.

The proposed legislation declared that all pistols, self-loading long arms, sub-machine guns or magazine guns are to be rendered permanently inoperable.

The Museum's president and other representatives met with the government to present their case in that if they were to comply with the new law, much of their significant collection would have to be destroyed.



Early Lithgow Small Arms Factory

Given the recent recognition of the Lithgow Small Arms Factory Museum in the prestigious United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Australian Memory of the World Register, the significance of the collection has been honoured on a large scale. The Register contains a select list of Australia's unique, irreplaceable and influential collections and documents, all of which are vital in telling of Australia's history both here and around the world. The Museum's archive collection dating from 1910 to 1986 is one of 11 new inscriptions added to the Australian Memory of the World Register. It has been listed for its industrial heritage significance to the nation's development. The government took on board the comments and advice from the group on the significance of the unique collection and assured the Museum that the laws would be reviewed and amended to reflect the discussion held. The members will have an opportunity to review the amendments.

- ***Lithgow Zig Zag Railway***

Further to funding provided by the NSW government in 2018, additional funding has now been announced by Paul Toole MP, an amount of \$150,000 for upgrades to the Zig Zag Railway.



Railway staff member & Zig Zag chairman with Paul Toole MP

This will be utilised to repair the 150 year old viaducts, tunnels and culverts around the railway. The 150 year anniversary occurs in October 2019 and much of the work is hoped to be completed by then. The previous funding is being used for design work to seal the car park, update amenities and pedestrian access.

Development applications have yet to be lodged with Council for some of the work including the car park, a radio repeater and repairs to sheds.

It is still hoped to re-establish passenger trains along the line, but no time has been announced. The site manager has suggested he would like to get the job done properly from the start.

Woodford Memorial Park Footbridge Update

Further to reports in this Newsletter back in 2016 with regard to the footbridge in the Woodford Memorial Park, a response of sorts has finally been received from Transport NSW by Woodford Academy.

Elizabeth Burgess advises the content of the letter:

Thank you for your correspondence to the Minister for Transport and Roads about the Woodford Footbridge. As you may appreciate, the Minister receives thousands of items of correspondence each year. Transport for NSW is therefore responding to you directly.

I note your comments and appreciate the reasons that have prompted you to write.

Sydney Trains has engaged AECOM to undertake the Risk Assessment, Review of Environmental Factors (REF) report and Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI).

AECOM will be undertaking a site assessment in the first week of June and will be submitting the Risk Assessment at the end June. The REF and SoHI will be undertaken as soon as the Risk Assessment is submitted.

Sydney Trains is also in the process of hiring a specialist community engagement consultant for this project. Community consultation is expected to occur in September of this year.

Further updates will be provided as they come to hand.

Elizabeth Burgess

National Trust Awards 2019

On 10 May 2019 the National Trust (NSW) announced the winners for its annual National Trust Heritage Awards. This year marks the 25th anniversary of these important awards that acknowledge the greatest innovation, conservation, education and advocacy with a view to preserving or protecting natural, built and cultural heritage in NSW. The 14 winners across multiple disciplines were announced at a luncheon attended by more than 300 people at Doltone House, Jones Bay Wharf, Sydney.

Assessed by an independent panel of judges across 11 categories, award entries were received from the building design and architecture sector, community groups, the culture and arts sector including galleries and libraries, leading researchers and publishers, and many more.

Brian Powyer, President of the National Trust (NSW) said: *"For quarter of a century, The National Trust (NSW) has recognised and awarded individuals and organisations conserving, protecting and interpreting heritage we look forward to this event every year as it provides us with the opportunity to share with everyone in NSW why heritage is so important and to recognise the dedicated organisations and individuals who work tirelessly and employ their extraordinary talents and skills to ensure that heritage is protected and shared with many generations to come."*

The National Trust is Australia's oldest and largest independent conservation organisation founded in 1945 in New South Wales by Annie Forsyth Wyatt. Collectively the National Trust in Australia owns or manages over 300 built and natural heritage places (the majority held in perpetuity), is supported by 7,000 volunteers and employs more than 300 people nationwide. The National Trust (NSW) is committed to engaging the community to celebrate and conserve heritage places and collections through events and education. With the support of their members, volunteers and dedicated staff and partners, they advocate on the protection of historical and naturally significant places and collections to ensure their preservation for future generations.



The National Trust Heritage Awards is one of the signature events of the Australian Heritage Festival in NSW.

One Blue Mountains group was involved in an interesting project, which received a Highly Commended award:

- **Convict Love Token Outreach Project:** this project (<http://love-tokens.nma.gov.au/>) saw Sydney Living Museums collaborate with three NSW Public Schools (Millthorpe, Plumpton and **Lapstone**) to develop an innovative resource that encouraged students to respond to the Museum's collection in a meaningful and creative way.

Awards went to entries from across Sydney and the State, and included Oberon, Orange Mudgee, Maitland and Berrima. Although no other winners were from the Blue Mountains region, all those who did achieve recognition can be seen at:

www.nationaltrust.org.au/news/national-trust-heritage-awards-2019-winners-announced/national-trust

Rookwood Guided Tours

Encourage your group to undertake a guided tour of Rookwood Cemetery, the oldest facility in Sydney, or get together a private tour group. The gardens and crematorium are the most historic, beautiful and tranquil place in Sydney's west. Rookwood has been a place where families have been able to come to commemorate and celebrate their past and connections since 1925.



Tours are held regardless of the weather conditions, unless it is deemed to be too dangerous, too hot or too cold. If these conditions prevail you have the option of moving indoors and "talking" the tour.

Private Group Tours: minimum of 20 people, are by arrangement, held on a mutually suitable date. They welcome coaches, minibuses and walking groups.

Bookings: no bookings are required unless you are a group of 10 or more – just come along on the day. For a small donation they can offer a speaker to your group to talk about the history to be found at Rookwood.

Twilight tours (5.15pm to 7.30pm) are also available in January, February, March and November.

Special scheduled walks are held throughout the year eg. The Irish Tour; the Scottish Tour; Ships and shipwrecks; Convict heritage; Clever and Innovative People of the Victorian Age; the Railway Walk; Murder and Mayhem; Plague and Pestilence.

Walking shoes, casual clothes, hat, sunscreen and water are essentials.

All tours are \$15 per person – members \$10 per person. Children 11-16 years half price, children under 11 are free. Cash only.

All money raised is used for restoration projects within the cemetery.

Contacts: Julie – 0419 986 589, or Loraine – 0414 507 987

Email: friends_of_rookwood@hotmail.com

Or follow them on Facebook.

2019 MUSE workshops:

Responding again to interests and concerns expressed during 2018 and 2019 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 provides 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 next workshop will be on 6th August 2019, and address Significance Assessment, museum object cataloguing, and collection management.

For further information contact:

Gay Hendriksen, The Rowan Tree Heritage and Cultural Services

www.therowantree.com.au

Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail Update



BMACHO continues to promote the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail and members' upcoming events. The Trail, which commenced in 2015, is an ideal activity for the kids and grandkids, be it in the school holidays or any weekend, especially in autumn! Collect the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail brochure at participating venues and Visitor Information Centres.

BMACHO reprinted the Heritage Trail brochure in 2017 and it was distributed to visitors' centres across the region. BMACHO is currently undertaking another review of the operation of the Trail over the coming weeks, with a view to the issue of a new and revised brochure in 2019. Contact has been made with the various participants from past brochures, and BMACHO is also considering new participants. 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

BMACHO equipment available for loan

Liven up your presentations!!! A picture is worth a thousand words! BMACHO can help you make presentations to your members or guests more attractive and lively with visual aids which are available for loan.



The following equipment is available for loan:

- Camera: Nikon P50 digital compact
8.1 megapixels
3.6 x Zoom wide angle lens
Long life rechargeable batteries and charger, user guide, carrying case all included.
- Laptop computer: to help you prepare your presentations or play DVD's etc.
- Digital Projector: we can provide the appropriate connection to our own computer or any VGA equipped laptop to show your masterpiece. *(Please note that users of Apple computers will need to provide their own Apple-to-VGA connection).*
- Screen on which to show your masterpiece.

Also, we can store your masterpiece:

- My Book External Hard Drive, 1 TB/To with USB 3.0 + USB 2.0 100% compatible. This can be used to store your photographs of sites or other items on an external hard drive away from your own premises.

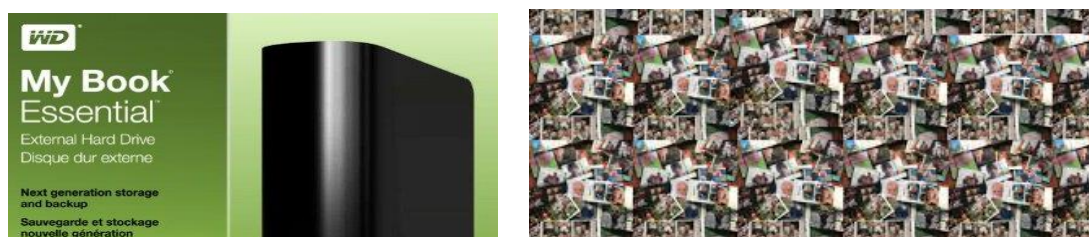


Photo and document storage

For details, please contact Jan Koperberg, j.koperberg@bigpond.com

BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS INC.

Registered office: 1/19 Stypanra Place, Springwood 2777. (02) 4751 5834

Email: committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au or j.koperberg@bigpond.com

Website: www.bluemountainsheritage.com.au

ABN: 53 994 839 952

The organisation: Blue Mountains Association of Cultural & Heritage Organisations Inc. (BMACHO) was established in April 2006 after local historical and heritage societies and individuals recognised the need for the creation of a cultural heritage strategy for the local government area (LGA) of Blue Mountains City Council. The constituency now embraces but is not limited to, the LGAs of Blue Mountains, Lithgow, Hawkesbury and Penrith. BMACHO membership includes historical and heritage groups, museums, commercial enterprises with an historical or heritage component in its core business, local government (local studies units, library collections) and a limited number of individual members by invitation such as but not necessarily academics. The objectives of the organisation are:

1. To raise public consciousness of the value of cultural heritage
2. To encourage and assist cultural heritage
3. To initiate and support cultural heritage activities not already covered by member organisations.

One of the aims of BMACHO is to bring the various bodies into closer contact to encourage them to work more closely together and to provide a combined voice on matters of importance within the heritage sector.

Affiliations: BMACHO is a member of the Royal Australian Historical Society.

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 Mountain Education & Research Trust; Blue Mountains Botanic Garden, Mt Tomah; Blue Mountains City Library; Blue Mountains Cultural Heritage Centre; 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 2019-2020 (from March 2019) is: Ian Jack (President), Patsy Moppett (Vice President and Newsletter Editor), 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, Roy Bennett, and Rod Stowe (co-opted).

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: Ian Jack, Patsy Moppett, Jan Koperberg, Summar Hipworth, Phil Hammon.

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.