

Heritage

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Katoomba's Pioneer 'Bus Service

November 2019 marked 100 years since the first motor 'bus service began plying between Katoomba Railway Station and Echo Point.

In the early 1900's the urban area of Katoomba was largely limited to a radius of about a 5 minute walking distance of the station. For areas further out those without their own means of transport or a desire to walk had to rely on hiring horse drawn cabs or coaches, and later the occasional motor car.



*An early advertisement for the 'bus service.
From the Blue Mountains Echo of 21 November 1919. (image via Trove)*

There was a push locally by 1913 to develop a passenger tramway from Katoomba Station to Echo Point, a cheap and reliable transport system that could cater to the spread of housing and increasing visitation.

The State Government provided a preliminary costing in July 1913 to Katoomba Municipal Council for a route to Echo Point via Katoomba St, Waratah St, Lurline St and Echo Rd. This included cost estimates for options of an electric tramway, a trackless trolley system, or a Tillings Stevens Motor Omnibus. A branch line from Lurline St to Leura Falls Park was also identified as possible, while the incline for a branch line to Katoomba Falls was found to be too steep and was not considered.



'Lizzie' was one of Tweedie's earliest buses. Built on an International 'coal scuttle' chassis which were popular with early operators in Sydney. In Main St, Katoomba c1920. Photo: BM Historical Society archives.

The Department of Public Works formed a Tramways Proposals Committee which visited in March 1914 and also held a public hearing. The Committee however found public opinion both varied and restrained, and that a strong enough case was not presented to proceed further with the proposal. Another push in the early 1920's likewise came to nothing. The first privately operated motor bus service in NSW ran between Manly and Newport from February 1906 while the first country motor bus service began a month later running between Inverell and Glen Innes. Both however had ceased within 2 years. Poor roads plus vehicle design and construction were an early hindrance to motor 'bus services across NSW, but a few early operators endured. It wasn't until after World War 1 that motor 'bus services began appearing in increasing numbers.



Tweedie's depot on the corner of Bathurst Rd and Cascade St. c1920. Photo: BM Historical Society archives.

In September 1919 Bertha Tweedie, the wife of a local businessman, put her proposal to Katoomba Municipal Council to run a motor 'bus service between the Railway Station and Echo Point. A short time later a similar letter was lodged with Council by Percy J Hammon, but Council noted Hammon's letter was devoid of detail. Both asked for exclusive right of road, however in its deliberations Council received advice that it could not give an exclusive right to one operator, the operator having to take the risk of competition. Being the first received, Tweedie's application was the first considered and approved on the timetable, route and fares submitted. Mrs Tweedie commenced the service on 17 November 1919. The charge at the time for hiring a public vehicle from Katoomba Railway Station to Echo Point was 2/- per passenger while the new motor 'bus service charged a full fare of 6d for the journey.



*One of Tweedie's buses at Echo Point c1920. Photo from authors personal collection.
The signage on the rear of the 'bus reads:*

*"RAILWAY TO ECHO POINT
Katoomba, Waratah & Lurline St
Lic'd to SEAT 24 PASSENGERS
B. TWEEDIE Propr. "*

In February 1920 she applied for and was granted licenses to also operate Katoomba to Leura township via Bathurst Road, and Katoomba to Gordon Falls. While Tweedie was the pioneer public motor 'bus operator she did face competition in those early years from subsequent entrants in Mountain Coaching & Motoring Co Ltd (Tabrett), Percy Hammon, and Michael Reilly. Business however was not smooth for long.

The Local Government Act of 1919 gave local Councils outside the Metropolitan region licensing authority over public vehicles, the drivers, and routes in their area. Operators were required to renew these licenses annually, and vehicles subjected to regular inspection.

In 1921 Council did not renew her license to operate Katoomba to Gordon Falls.

Unperturbed however she continued to run a 'bus on the route. When it came time to renew her other licenses the Traffic Committee submitted a report to Council on 31 January 1922:

"that Mrs B. Tweedie's application for motor 'bus licenses be refused on account of the condition and unsuitability of her vehicles, her actions in disregarding the conditions of her 1921 license, and her running a vehicle for hire in defiance of Councils refusal to grant her a license for the Katoomba – Gordon Falls run".

None of her licenses were renewed.

Again unfazed she took Council to Court over the decision claiming a right to the services, and in March 1922 the judge ruled in favour of Council. She then appealed to the Full Court which in September 1922 upheld the earlier decision.

The case attracted interest and newspaper coverage as it was one of the first tests of a Council's power under the Local Government Act of 1919 to regulate traffic in public places within its jurisdiction.

While the Tweedie name disappeared from 'bus services in Katoomba, it reappeared from 1923 in Parramatta where her husband Hubert Leslie Tweedie established 'bus services to Clyde, Camelia and Auburn. Bertha Constance Tweedie died in Parramatta in November 1973 aged 88.

The service she pioneered from Katoomba Station to Echo Point has seen numerous operators in its 100 years and is today by far the busiest bus route in the Blue Mountains, still catering to locals and tourists.

Stefan Indyka

References for the article are available from the writer.

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Food for thought Editor's note

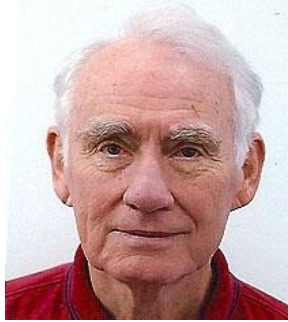
Vale Barrie Gordon Robert Reynolds

BMACHO has been advised of the passing of Barrie Reynolds on 3 November 2019, the original secretary of BMACHO.

The inaugural meeting of BMACHO was held on 31 March 2006 at the BMCC Council Chambers at Katoomba, and Barrie was the Chairperson.

He had been coordinator of the Working Group which led up to the establishment of the organisation, and at this first meeting was elected Secretary of the new Association, with John Leary being President. Ian Jack was elected Vice President on the day.

He was the Public Officer and an Individual Member. He was involved with Peter Stanbury in setting up the BMACHO website. He was also undertaking grant applications for the group.



He continued in these roles each year until the AGM of 2010, when Jan Koperberg stepped into the Secretary's role and Barrie remained on the Committee as an Individual Member. At the AGM in 2010 the president John Leary expressed the appreciation of the Committee for the work of the retiring Secretary noting that he had been instrumental in the creation of the Association and for guiding it during the previous 5 years.

Barrie was born in London in 1932 to Robert and Emma Reynolds. In 1953 he married Ena Foster, and they had two children, Julien and Jill.

Barrie's education was sourced at both Cambridge and Oxford Universities, covering the social sciences, law & education, and the arts.

Barrie and Ena emigrated to Australia in the early 1970s, having spent considerable time in South Africa and in Canada. He was the director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in Zambia for 11 years, and chief curator of the Centennial Museum in Vancouver for a year before becoming their chief Ethnologist for 6 years until 1975. Moving to Australia he was the Professor of material Culture at James Cook University of North Queensland for 22 years. He then became the adjunct professor of museums and collections from 1998 at Macquarie University. He was President of the Australian University Museums and Collections for 3 years and a fellow of the Museums Association of Australia (and president for 3 years), the Royal Anthropological Society and the Museums Association (England). In recent years Barrie and Ena lived at Wentworth Falls until their move to Glenbrook in about 2014.

Barrie's time in southern Africa resulted in many works covering anthropological studies there, in southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and the Gwembe Valley in northern Rhodesia (now Zambia).

Barrie once advised that: *since my career has been based in museums and universities, where I have taught museology for many years, I have also written extensively on museums and particularly on the management of artifact collections. Most of this writing has been in journals in different countries but, in the 1990s, culminated in my jointly authoring two substantial reports, funded by the Australian government, on the plight of Australian university museums.*

Postscript: And it is with additional sadness that BMACHO has been advised of the passing of Barry's wife Ena a few weeks later, on 11th December 2019. Ena was a stalwart volunteer at Blue Mountains Historical Society, involved in filing and cataloguing. However, being a former school teacher, her forté was organising visits by school children, having them dress in period costume and undertake activities of yesteryear.

Our thoughts and sympathies are with the family.

References:

BMACHO Minutes

www.encyclopaedia.com Reynolds, Barrie 1932 -

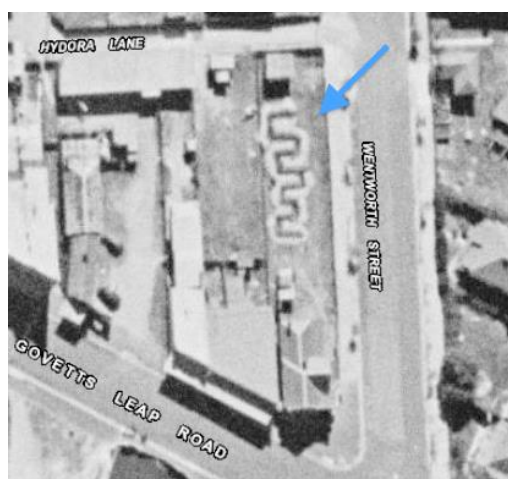
Blackheath's Precautions in WWII and The Volunteer Air Observer Corps (VAOC)

At the outbreak of WWII, "Blackheath was quick to respond to the call for the establishment, through the local government structure, of a National Emergency Service Unit, and associated with this service was the Blackheath division of the N.E.S. Ambulance Drivers"¹.

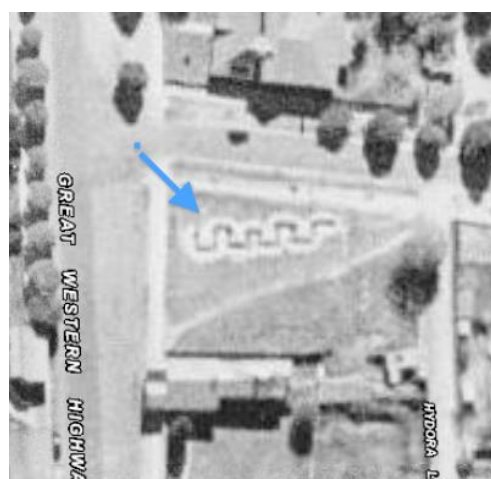
Very quickly, Wardens were appointed² to be responsible for blackout and gas masks in case of air raids. The Mayor of Blackheath in 1942 was Alderman Richard Bradshaw³ and in June 1942 he reported that he had arranged for air raid trenches to be "provided in the yard of the post office (corner of Wentworth Street and Hydora Lane) (**Figure 1A**), and further trenches will be dug on Alderman Cripps' land at the corner of the main road and Gardiner Crescent (N end of the site of the present day B.P. Garage) (**Figure 1B**) and in Neate Park."⁴

Previously "trench shelters" or "slit trenches" had been dug by volunteers (mostly fathers and brothers) at the Public School⁵ (**Figure 1C**) and at the Presbyterian Hall⁶ (**Figure 1D**) [which from the 1943 aerial photograph should have been named as the Methodist Hall in Govetts Leap Road.]

Some less physically able residents were involved with the fundraising projects of various established organisations (e.g. CWA⁷ and Comforts Fund Committee⁸) to provide "comforts for the men and women in the Armed Services."⁹



1A - Wentworth Street



1B - Gardiners Crescent

1943 AUSIMAGE © Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd



1C - The Public School

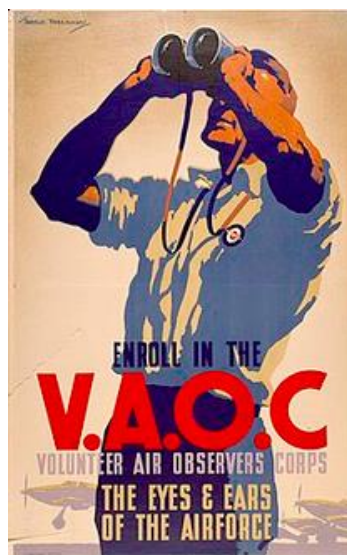


1D - The Uniting Church

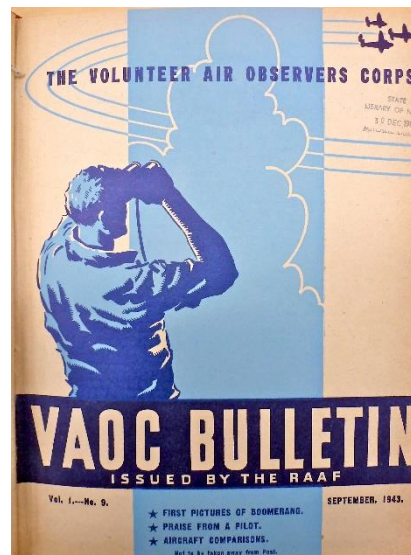
1943 AUSIMAGE © Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd

Figure 1: Trenches dug in Blackheath in 1942.

Of more direct relevance to the defence of Australia were to be the activities of The Volunteer Air Observer Corps (**Figure 2A**), a WWII branch of the Royal Australian Air Force, and “*The Air Board ... (on) 22 December 1941, ordered that the VAOC be organized immediately.*”¹⁰ One means of communicating with observers was by a Bulletin (**Figure 2B**) which was issued from 1942-1945¹¹; it was a small and thin publication that contained a large number of aircraft silhouettes for use in training observers.



2A - Recruitment Poster



2B - Magazine cover

ex Wikipedia (2019)

Figure 2: Publications of the Volunteer Air Observer Corps.



Figure 3: 1943 aerial photograph showing the Air Observation Post (red arrow) at 12 Inconstant Street, Blackheath and trenches (blue arrow) at St. Joseph's Catholic Church School¹⁴.
1943 AUSIMAGE © Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.



Figure 4: Contoured aerial photograph of 12 Inconstant Street, Blackheath, with the house number alongside the outline of the former observation post.
©City of Blue Mountains 2018 © Spatial Services 2018

In Blackheath an Air Observation Post¹² was constructed (seemingly by local residents) at 12 Inconstant Street (**Figure 3**), on almost the highest point of the village (**Figure 4**) and there is still evidence of the tower although it has since been built into the house. During the war 12 Inconstant Street was owned by Miss Edith Maude Candlish (10/1/1942 - 24/9/1947)¹³ but whether she willingly allowed the observation post to be constructed is not known.

From the end of June 1942 that post was to “be fully manned day and night”¹⁵ for which volunteers were being sought by “the Chief Observer (Rev. F.J. Huthnance).”

In April 1943 the succeeding Mayor, Alderman Cripps, organised a meeting “for the purpose of re-organising and stimulating public interest in the Air Observation Post.”¹⁶

By then the Rev. Huthnance had resigned as Chief Observer and had been replaced by Alderman Bradshaw who arranged for more convenient daytime shifts from “Six a.m. to 6 p.m.”¹⁷. The Bradshaws lived at *Penrose*, 7 Hat Hill Road¹⁸, just 110m down the hill from the observation post at 12 Inconstant Street, so they were handily placed for access to it.

The work of the Observers was mainly to record movements of aircraft, and primarily foreign aircraft, but later they were “to assist planes desiring to make emergency landings during the night on the Blackheath ‘drome.’”¹⁹

The provisions for volunteers were that “Each VAOC spotter had their own unique Code Name. Volunteers in Observation Posts reported aircraft movements to a Zone Control situated in a regional city or town.” “Observation Posts were secret and with limit access.” “Other than a phone, clock, binoculars, aircraft identification silhouette cards, log book, a table and two chairs the RAAF did not supply comforts, nor payments for transport or any food allowances”²⁰

Ernest Constable, a botanical collector who lived at 12 Hat Hill Road opposite the Bradshaws, was in charge of the roster (pers. comm. Don Kerry to David West, 2015).

“Significantly, the volunteers were mostly women from rural areas”²¹ Mrs. R. Bradshaw (Violet Mary née Walsh²²) the wife of the Chief Observer²³, and President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the War Emergency Fund²⁴ seems likely to have been pressed into being an observer.

In alphabetical order the Blackheath residents known to have been observers at one time:

- Richard Bradshaw b:1885 - d:1953
- Ernest Francis Constable b:1903 - d:1986
- Rev. John Francis Gilbert Huthnance b:1871 - d:1945

But the identities of the others who volunteered to act as observers have still to be established. The activities of observers officially ended when the order was issued that “On 10 April 1946 ... the VAOC be disbanded forthwith”²⁵ although the Blackheath post may NOT have been manned after 1944.

Peter C Rickwood

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to David West for relating the information from the late Don Kerry mentioned above, and to Bruce Dunstan for transcribing a taped interview that David provided. Mrs. Robin Daley of Berridale is thanked for re-igniting my interest in this topic in recent weeks.

References

- ¹ Marshall, M. (1976) *The National Emergency Services - Ambulance Drivers* p.236 in Yeaman, J. (editor) (1976). *Historic Blackheath. A community service project of the Rotary Club of Blackheath 1975: 1976.*
- ² *Blackheath National Emergency Services. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 25 September 1942, p.4, col.3.*
- ³ *Queen Crowning Ceremony. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 29 May 1942, p.4, col.1.*
- ⁴ *Preparedness at Blackheath. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 26 June 1942, p.4, col.3.; Cunningham, C.H. (1942) Public Meeting. Municipality of Blackheath. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 20 March 1942, p.3, col.1.*
- ⁵ *Blackheath News. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 27 February 1942, p.4, col.4. & Blackheath News. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 6 March 1942, p.4, col.2. & Blackheath News. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 20 March 1942, p.4, col.5.*
- ⁶ Reference ⁴
- ⁷ Yeaman, J. (1976) *The Baltzers. pp. 316-317 in Yeaman, J. (editor) (1976). Historic Blackheath. A community service project of the Rotary Club of Blackheath 1975: 1976. 382pp.*
- ⁸ Reference ³
- ⁹ p.211 in Thomas, E. (1956) *Blackheath C.W.A. pp.210-212 in Yeaman, J. (editor) (1976). Historic Blackheath. A community service project of the Rotary Club of Blackheath 1975: 1976.*
- ¹⁰ p.30 in Wilson, D. (1987) *Sky watch: the VAOC 1941-1946 Defence Force Journal, no.64, May-June 1987, pp.30-32 [State Library of NSW N355.00994/2]; also see Formation and Movement - Volunteer Air Observer Corps. National Archives of Australia Series No. A12339 Control symbol 1/3/AIR PART 1 & VAOC Posts - Formation of. National Archives of Australia Series No. A12339 Control symbol 13/9/AIR PART 1*
- ¹¹ *V.A.O.C. Bulletin. Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1942)- Vol. 3, no. 5 (Sept. 1945) [State Library of NSW Q358.4149794/1]*
- ¹² *Blackheath News. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 5 June 1942, p.1, col.5. & Blackheath Observation Post. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 19 June 1942, p.4, col.3.*
- ¹³ *Certificate of Title Vol.2349, Fol.23. Issued 11 March 1913.*
- ¹⁴ *Blackheath News. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 10 April 1942, p.4, col.3.*
- ¹⁵ Reference ⁴ first source
- ¹⁶ *Air Observers Wanted. Mayor to Call Meeting. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 30 April 1943, p.4, cols.2-3.*
- ¹⁷ *Blackheath Jottings. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 14 May 1943, p.4, col.2.*
- ¹⁸ *Blackheath Rates (1943, Fiche 12, No.1232 Penrose) Vol. 3182, Fol.42.*
- ¹⁹ *Emergency Plane Landings. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 25 August 1944, p.2, col.5.*
- ²⁰ *Wikipedia (2019) Volunteer Air Observers Corps (Australia). "last edited on 2 October 2019" [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volunteer_Air_Observers_Corps_\(Australia\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volunteer_Air_Observers_Corps_(Australia)) <Accessed 24 October 2019>*
- ²¹ Reference ²⁰
- ²² *NSW Marriage 13118/1922 registered at Sydney; NSW Death 15666/1948 registered at Sydney*
- ²³ *Full Realisation of V.A.O.C. Not Understood. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 8 October 1943, p.3, col.1. & References ¹⁶ & ¹⁹.*
- ²⁴ *The Blackheath Citizens' War Emergency Fund. Annual Report 1943. Blue Mountains Advertiser, 15 October 1943, p.4, col.1.*
- ²⁵ Reference ¹⁰ p.32

Banquet on a cliff at Govetts Leap

In February 1899 a walking track down the cliff from Breakfast Rock (a short distance below Govetts Leap Lookout at Blackheath) to the base of the Govetts Leap waterfall was opened with great fanfare.

Track construction had been carried out by Blackheath resident Tom Williams and his 20-year-old son Samuel. It took them eight months.

For the opening event a number of New South Wales and Victorian politicians and leading citizens travelled by train from Sydney. At Katoomba, the party's numbers were boosted by the members of the Katoomba Brass Band. On arrival at Blackheath they were joined by local residents.

At Govetts Leap Lookout the brass band went ahead of the party and stood on the small lookout just before Breakfast Rock. Here they played musical encouragement as the invited and paying guests made their way down the track. The guests were on their way to a banquet luncheon to be held part-way down the new track.

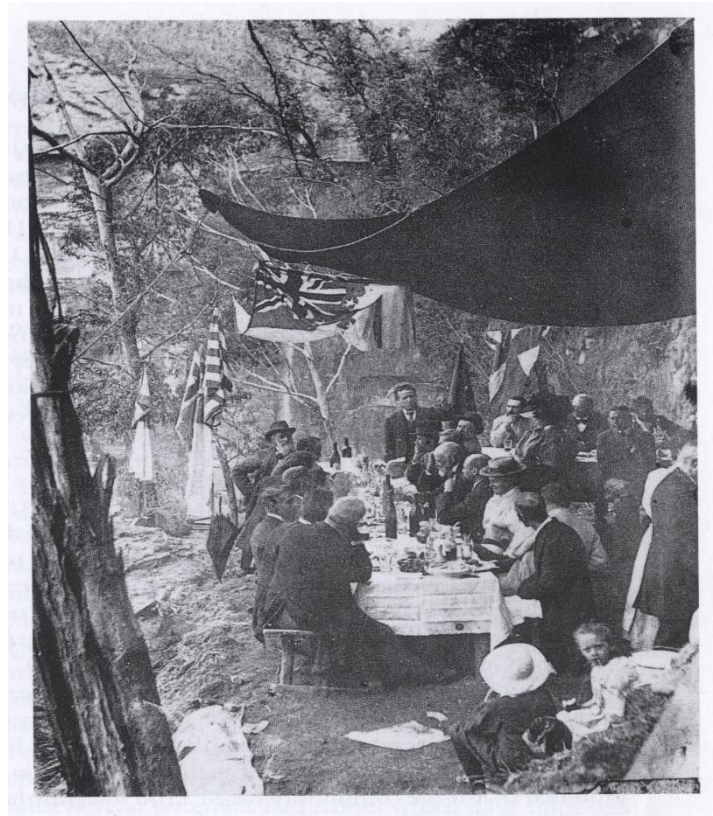


Photo 1: The "Macqueen photo"
Mr Hawthorne making a speech at the banquet.
(SLNSW PXA 2144/Box 112, No.18. Pic.Acc.4536)

Until recently it was thought that the site of the banquet was next to the ladder that descends through a hole in a rock ledge. But my research has recently found a series of photos which show the location was another hundred metres further along the track.

Andy Macqueen in his 1997 book *Back from the Brink ~ Blue Gum Forest and the Grose Wilderness* included a photo of the banquet in which the main table can be seen under a canvas canopy. John Stuart Hawthorne, the Member for Leichhardt, can be seen standing and speaking. **See Photo 1.**

I made an online search of the State Library of NSW (SLNSW) catalogue and found listings of several photos of the banquet. I arranged to view an album containing the photos, expecting to see the Macqueen photo. However, this photo was not in the album. But there



Photo 2: "Breakfast Rock Govetts Leap, Blackheath"
(Moberly, SLNSW, PXA 1629, photo 45)

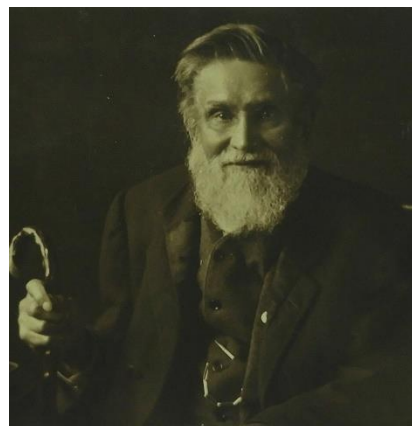


Photo 3: Rev E G Moberly, c.1917
(SLNSW, PXA 2144/Box 28, No.71 Pic.Acc.479)

was a similar photo, plus a photo showing the banquet in a setting of gum trees, grass trees and large rocks, plus a photo of the guests passing the brass band at "Breakfast Rock".

I believe the album to be the work of Rev. Edmund George Moberly (**see photo 3**), a Church of England minister, who lived in Blackheath for about five years in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Rev. Moberly had been involved with photography since the 1850s. His wife Julia was the fourth daughter of William Beverley Suttor, a well-known Bathurst district landowner ("Beverley Park", Peel). Rev Moberly was aged 84 in 1917 and died in 1920.

The Moberly photo that is similar to the Macqueen photo is captioned "*The Minister for Works Mr Young declaring the Opening of the New Track*".

Moberly's photo was taken from almost the same position as the Macqueen photo. Mr Young is standing. Seated next to him is Joseph Cook, the local Member and Minister for Mines – later to be Prime Minister of Australia. The young lady next to Mr Cook is probably Mr Young's daughter who is mentioned in the newspaper reports, but her first name is not given.



Photo 4: The Moberly photo: "*The Minister for Works Mr Young declaring the Opening of the New Track*" (Moberly, SLNSW, PXA 1629, photo 43)



Photo 5: The BMHS photo: Mr Young opening the track

(BMHS, Cat. No. 2225 "Govetts Leap Pass opening")

After returning home from the State Library in Sydney, I discovered on my bookshelf a copy of *Once Upon A Time In History: the Upper Blue Mountains* by Robyn Ridge. On the cover is another photo of the banquet (**see Photo 5**). This photo is from the collection of the Blue Mountains Historical Society (BMHS). It can also be seen on the wall display in the National Parks Centre at Govetts Leap, Blackheath.

Here Mr Young is standing and speaking, but it is a different photo to the Moberly picture. If you look at the Macqueen photo, a bearded man wearing a hat can be seen opposite Mr Hawthorne. Note that he has his arm bent. Now compare the same man in the BMHS photo. His arm is still bent but Mr Young is speaking. And then look at him again in the Moberly photo. His arm is now straight. I believe this is the order in which the three similar photos were taken. I do not know who the photographers were for the Macqueen and BMHS photos.

Where was the banquet location?

Reports of the preparations for the banquet show that "*The arrangements are to have a banquet on a cleared spot along the path, which was cleared on Wednesday by a number of residents*" (*The Mountaineer*, 24 Feb 1899, p3 c2, Trove#194839120). And "*the luncheon ... shall take place about halfway down the track on a ledge which has been widened for the purpose*" (*Lithgow Mercury*, 24 Feb 1899, p4 c5, Trove#218632622).

One of Moberly's photos (**see Photo 6**) shows the setting of the banquet was not far from the cliff and in an area with eucalypt trees, grass trees (xanthorrhoea) and large rocks. An area that matches this can be found about a hundred yards beyond the ladder. (Today the ladder is steel, but the original was a steep 36-step timber staircase.)

The photo shows a canvas canopy spread above the tables. This was not only protection from the sun, but from the intermittent and frequent showers of water spray from the damp cliff above. A large array of flags was hung from ropes – including two Stars and Stripes and a white ensign. Guests were seated on benches erected next to the tables, of which there were at least three. The area was not only cleared but levelled.

The Katoomba Brass Band assembled below the banquet, as did at least six other men and two women. Perhaps this group had not paid for the luncheon or were waiting for space at the tables for a second sitting. Next to them is a notice attached to a tree. When the photo is enlarged the letters “NOT” can be deciphered. I believe that the track to the base of the waterfall passed next to this tree where the group are standing and in front of the large rock at the right.



Photo 6: Moberly's banquet location photo: "Banquet at the Opening of the New Track Feb. 25. 1899" (Moberly, SLNSW, PXA 1629, photo 44)

I have made three "expeditions" to the area with the assistance of experienced bushwalkers, researchers, and photographers. These resulted in a flat area being found above the track. In this location the level area appears to be unnatural. The two rocks in the banquet setting photo can be identified today.

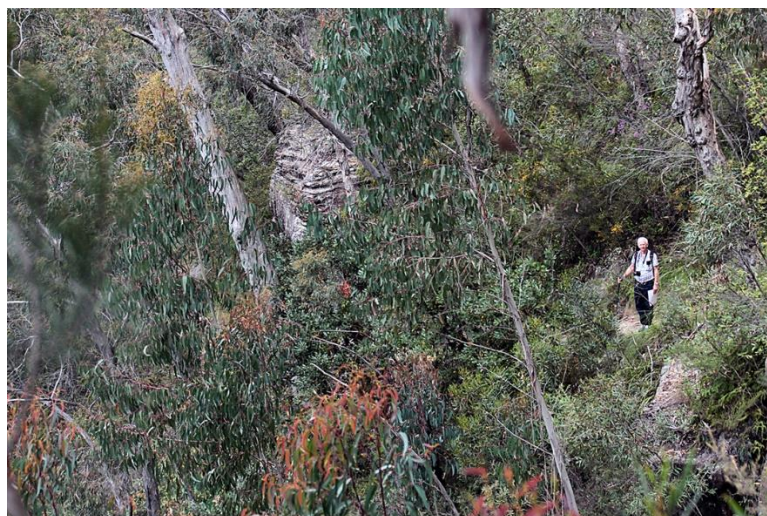


Photo 7: The banquet location today (Michael Small photo)

This photo shows me standing on the path. To the right in the photo is the Tree Rock of Moberly's photo. We believe that the same tree could still be the one growing on the rock. Because of its location the tree has had a difficult life and has not grown much. In the centre of the photo can be seen the Banquet Rock. I have stood on the Banquet Rock and that is where the flat area is. Today's path takes a slightly different route above the Tree Rock. There is also yet another Moberly photo showing the "*New Track from the top*". It was probably taken from what is now named Barrow Lookout, about 100 metres beyond the top of Govetts Leap waterfall.

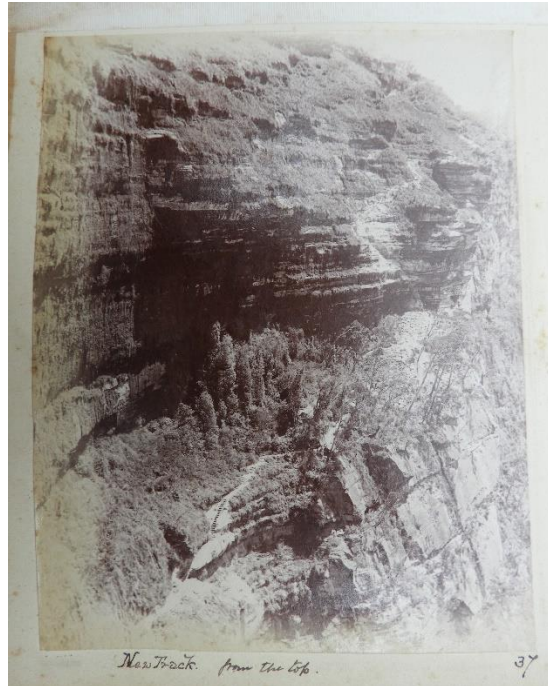


Photo 8: *New Track from the top*
(Moberly, SLNSW, PXA 1629, photo 37)

When this photo is enlarged several things can be seen at the banquet site:

- There's some sort of structure at the corner in the path. A site visit reveals that a large rock at this corner has a notch cut into it. Could the structure have been a barrier, a seat or a sign?
- There is an arrangement of "rectangles" at part of the banquet site. Could this be some of the seating benches from the banquet?



Photo 9: *Enlarged section of above photo*

Summary:

Four photos of the banquet have been found. Three are very similar.

One shows the location setting.

PS: The location of the Macqueen photo at the State Library proved elusive. Andy told me that the notation on the back of his copy was “SPF/Blue Mountains”. SPF stands for Small Picture File. But about ten years ago the contents of the Small Picture Files were relocated within the State Library and in some instances spread among other records.

A visit to the Library failed to locate the photo, even with the assistance of a very helpful librarian. However, several days later an online search of the library catalogue for “Hawthorne” found a possible item – which did not include the name Hawthorne! A phone call to the librarian who had previously assisted me led her to look in the suggested box and she took a photo with her phone-camera and emailed it to me. It is located at PXA 2144/Box 112, No.18. Pic.Acc.4536.

Keith Painter

This article grew out of research for an item in the author's new book “50 Blue Mountains Openings - Tracks, Lookouts, Monuments ... and a few surprises”.

The book is available from the author at www.mountainmistbooks.com

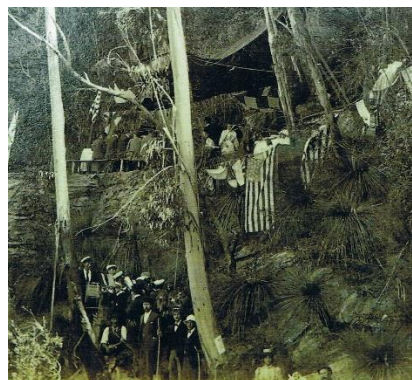
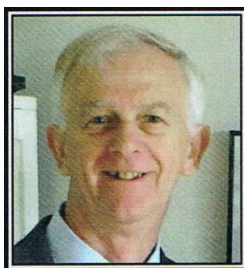
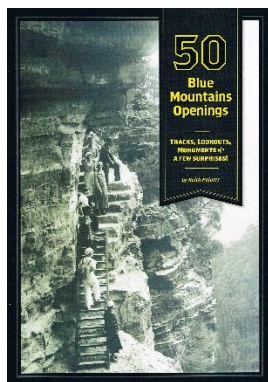
Telephone: 02 6337 3395

Mountain Mist Books, 51 Nelson Street, Raglan 2795

Book review: Fifty Blue Mountains Openings, Tracks, Lookouts, Monuments ... and a few surprises

By Keith Painter

Royal Visitors, Prime Ministers, Premiers, Governors, Members of Parliament, Councillors, Residents ... Men, Women, Children ... All have played a part in the opening ceremonies of Blue Mountains Tracks, Lookouts, Monuments (... and a few surprises) that in most cases have endured through the years and remain with us today. *Fifty Blue Mountains Openings* covers 50 significant events with over 280 illustrations of the ceremonies, the people who took part, the documented records and current views. Some historic photos have never been published before.



Come on a journey from 1899 through to 1991 and learn more about the Blue Mountains and its amazing scenery. Learn of the people who made possible what others said could not be done. Read about the visions fulfilled. And then there are the promised surprises! Topics include Govetts Leap or Williams Track, Blackheath (1899), Federal Pass, Leura– Katoomba (1900), National Pass, Wentworth Falls (1908), Victor Falls, Hazelbrook (1916), Mount Boyce Reserve, Mount Boyce (1923), Wilson Glen, Woodford (1933), Bushwalkers War Memorial, Splendour Rock (1948), Queen Elizabeth Lookout, Katoomba (1955), and many more. The promised surprises? How about a wish, a drink, a prayer, and a geography lesson? Oh, let's not forget a dramatic holdup on the Western Road!

This book was launched by John Low on 9th November 2019 at Blue Mountains Historical Society's Hobby's Research Centre, 99 Blaxland Road, Wentworth Falls. The launch included an illustrated talk by the author.

The book is on sale at \$35.00 from the author:

www.mountainmistbooks.com

Telephone: 02 6337 3395

Mountain Mist Books

51 Nelson Street, Raglan 2795

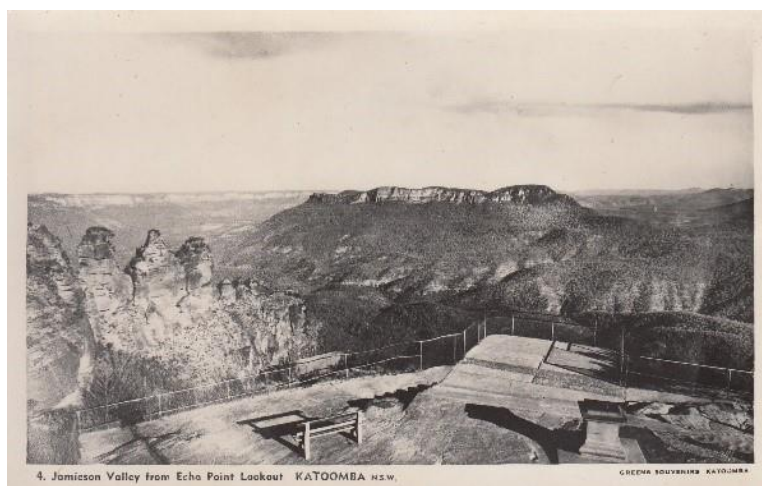
Book review: Katoomba? Yeah!!

By Bill Boldiston

Leura author, historian and identity, Bill Boldiston, who recently turned 90 has now completed his latest book called *Katoomba? Yeah!!*, and is it the best book ever about the Blue Mountains? That's for you to decide!! Chronologically it starts in 1813 when Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson accidentally led us 'up the garden path' by going North to Mt York on their way West. Sadly, this venture was reinforced by assistant surveyor Evans and so it was left to the wonderful ex paymaster Bill Cox to make a road here work, at least temporarily. Our next surveyor was a good one, William Romaine Govett who in 1831 explored Blackheath and found a nice little waterfall. Being Scottish, he called it a leap and it is so commemorated at the Lookout but in the 20's a fanciful story tells us that Govett the "bushranger" leapt his horse to safety thus evading the troopers. What rubbish, yet this nonsense is still being commemorated both on the Highway with a horse near Blackheath Railway Station, so, back to reality.



Bill & his book



From Echo Point 1930s

The author of this book came to Katoomba in the 30's of course on a steam train, stayed at a guest house and did the standard walks. In the 40's kids came up here from Sydney to escape the bombing and in the 50's the serious walks were done including canoeing Burratorang Valley just before it was flooded forever. In the 60's the aerial ropeway was examined and in the 70's it was caving and the biggest in the area was mapped, not easy as its entrance tunnel was only 2 feet wide. In the 80's we had Medlow Bath old Post Office, the best Jazz musicians in Australia who came up and played to enthralled audiences. In the 90's it was motor sport and Catalina Park was revived to provide a great variety of events. What's more is that these are all personalised accounts, as the extraordinary author was the instigator of each of these varied and exciting ventures.

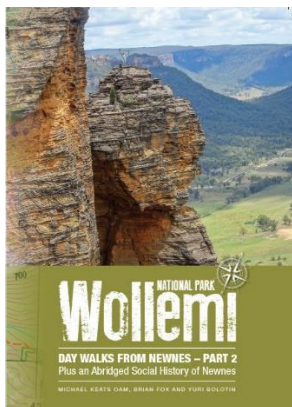
All is detailed in this incredible book which has over 120 images, many of them never seen before. Dr Wayne Hanley of the Blue Mountains Historical Society has written the foreword and the book is also recommended by Trish Doyle, MP, our State Member for the Blue Mountains. I'm sure you will enjoy it, and what a great Christmas present!

This book was launched on 30th November 2019 at the Blue Mountains Historical Society, Blaxland Road, Wentworth Falls, and will be available from many Blue Mountains outlets.

Book review: Wollemi National Park, Day Walks from Newnes-Part 2

By Michael Keats, Brian Fox and Yuri Bolotin

Yes, those bushwalking fiends and writers, Yuri, Michael and Brien have been busy again and their second Newnes bushwalking publication is now with us!



Along the pipeline track

They explain:

The ghost town of Newnes provides one of the most accessible entry points into the spectacular and wild Wollemi National Park, part of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. What sets this region apart is the amazing and unique geology, history, flora and remote pristine places. And yet it is located within a couple of hours drive out of Sydney. This book is about a spectrum of walking opportunities around Newnes that can be accomplished in a day trip from Sydney or other parts of the Blue Mountains. It features spectacular lookouts, cliffs, rock formations, slots, passes, caves, overhangs, rainforest ravines, ledges and traverses, as well as an abridged social history of Newnes. With over 3,400 bushwalks behind them, Michael Keats, Brian Fox and Yuri Bolotin take you on adventure after adventure exploring the hidden gems of the Wollemi National Park. The walks described in the book range from the easy to the extreme. The great thing about a visit to Newnes is that you can be as energetic or as laid back as you wish. You might even get inspired to plan an adventure of your own, using the meticulous track notes, maps, grid references and photographs contained in the book.

This book was launched on 23rd November 2019. If you could not make it - their new book, Wollemi National Park: Day Walks from Newnes - Part 2, is now available to purchase for \$58 via the Bushexplorers website - www.bushexplorers.com.au Like all our other books, it is delivered free anywhere in Australia.

The Technical Side

What's in a name – Smith?!

It is estimated that there are more than forty categories of "*workers in metal*" who have the suffix "*smith*". The surnames were often shortened to eg. Brown, Green and White - hence the popularity of these variants.

William Brown-Smyth, in the Somerset Rolls of 1327, was reported as being "*a worker in copper and brass*". The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Thomas Le Brounesmyth, which was dated 1296, in the City Rolls of Wakefield, Yorkshire. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to develop, often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling. As an English suffix, *smith* at the end of a word meant a craftsmen eg. a "locksmith" made locks.

The English word *smith* has been identified with the somewhat archaic word, "smite", which means "to hit" or "to strike". Originally, smiths were craftsmen who shaped or formed metal

with hammer blows. It was sometimes thought that a "*smith*" was not someone who worked in metal but a warrior, the name deriving from "*one who smote*". The old etymological guess of "smite" as the source of "smith" is without foundation. The word smith derives from an old Teutonic word, *smeithan*, to forge.

Before 900 AD it was a noun and associated with the German *schmied*; the Dutch *smid*; the Old Norse *smithr* or *smitha*; the Gothic *smitha* or *gasmithon*; or a verb in the Middle English *smithen*; or the Old English *smithian*.



The tinsmith's workshop



The whitesmith's workshop

A smith was an artisan, a specialist, a journeyman, a master, a mechanic, a maker, a manufacturer, a wright, a technician, a machinist or an artificer.

The ancient traditional tool of the smith was a forge or smithy. The general term, metalsmith, often refers to artisans and craft persons who practiced their craft in many different metals, including gold, copper and silver. Jewellers often refer to their craft as metalsmithing, and many universities now offer degree programs in metalsmithing, jewellery and blacksmithing as part of their fine arts programs.



An early blacksmith



A swordsmith in Damascus



A Mexican coppersmith

Metal smiths were significant before industrialisation because they made metal tools for farming (especially the plough) and weapons for fighting in wars. Because of the importance of smiths, the name of their craft (smith) turned into a surname.

A metalsmith, or simply "smith", was a craftsman fashioning useful items eg. tools, kitchenware, tableware, jewellery, and weapons, out of various metals. Smithing is one of the oldest metalworking occupations. Shaping metal with a hammer is the archetypical component of smithing. Often the hammering is done while the metal is hot, having been heated in a forge. Smithing can also involve the other aspects of metalworking, such as refining metals from their ores, casting it into shapes, and filing to shape and size.

Some of the main types of *smith* are listed below:

- **The blacksmith** was a person who worked iron in a forge and was particularly known for making shoes for horses. These men could also be called farriers. They made large and coarse articles, such as horseshoes, ploughshares, chains, iron doors for safes.
- **The whitesmith** worked with white metal (tin or pewter) and can refer to someone who polished or finished the metal rather than forging it. A whitesmith was properly a

worker in tin and, in this case the word **tinsmith** was often used. A tinsmith, tinner, or tinker worked with light metal (such as tinware) and could also refer to someone who dealt in tinware.

However, a whitesmith could also be a finisher of metal goods usually made from iron. Tin is a soft, malleable, silver coloured metal which is also resistant to the chemical action of air and water at ordinary temperatures. The metal is now used extensively to preserve metal cans of food and drink, and tin foil used in cooking, the tin plate industry originating in south Wales. A whitesmith was a metalworker who did finishing work on iron and steel such as filing, lathing, burnishing or polishing. The term also refers to a person who worked with "white" or light-coloured metals, and produced articles of more neat and delicate form than the blacksmith, such as locks, keys, carpenters' tools etc.

Whitesmiths were very important in the early textile engineering industry as their work with tin was significant in the fight against rust in the damp conditions in early textile mills.

- **The greensmith** or **coppersmith**, worked in copper.
- **The brownsmith** (or coppersmith) worked with brass and copper, being a craftsman fashioning useful items eg. tools, kitchenware, tableware, jewellery, and weapons, out of various metals. The brownsmith is today amongst the rarer versions of smiths and was originally given to one who worked in an alloy coloured brown (probably bronze).
- **The silversmith**, or **brightsmith**, worked with silver.
- **The goldsmith** worked with gold.
- **The pewtersmith** worked with pewter.
- **The locksmith** worked with locks.
- **The coinsmith** worked strictly with coins and currency.
- **The weaponsmith** forged weapons like axes, spears, flails, and other weapons.
- **The arrowsmith** forged arrow heads.
- **The bladesmith** forged knives, swords and other blades.
- **The swordsmith** was a bladesmith who forges only swords.
- **The gunsmith** worked with guns, building and repairing firearms.
- **The fendersmith** make and repaired the metal fender before fireplaces, protecting rugs and furniture in mansions and fine estates, and often looked after the fires as well.

More modern adaptations of the *smith* may run to:

- **The wordsmith** - a writer.
- **The tunesmith** - a songwriter.

So even though we think of the name Smith being very common, it was for a reason. These were the craftsmen and women who were the "makers" in society throughout the pre-industrialised world. And from that we can see how the name, once surnames were required when personal taxation was introduced, transferred to the actual naming of the person eg. Arrowsmith, Goldsmith etc, and then how abbreviations occurred which shortened the name to Arrow or Gold etc.

So "Smith" is not as simple as it sounds, developing as a result of the evolution of language and craft, and derived from a very valuable set of occupations which come down to us today!

Patsy Moppett

References:

Metalsmith, Wikipedia

Whitesmith, Wikipedia

Letter: the difference between a blacksmith and a whitesmith, Clitheroe Advertiser and Times, 2012

Smith (Metalwork): Simple English Wikipedia

www.dictionery.com

www.lexico.com

www.surnamedb.com

www.hammermarks.wordpress.com

Community events & updates

Summer Season of Shakespeare – Leura Everglades

Sport for Jove's summer season at Leura Everglades is an annual theatre festival staged by the SFJ (Sport for Jove) Theatre Company in partnership with the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The festival is centred around SFJ's repertory season at the sublime Everglades Gardens, Leura. Since launching in 2010 with *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Romeo & Juliet*, SFJ has presented performances of *As You Like It*, *The Taming of the Shrew* & *Macbeth* among many others.

Sport for Jove Theatre, founded in 2009, and resident theatre company of the Seymour Centre, is an award winning NSW-based repertory theatre company producing a major touring summer festival of outdoor Shakespeare in Australia, along with theatrical and education-based seasons of classical and new works in Sydney theatre venues. The company also provides an interactive education program to NSW schools.

The Leura Shakespeare Festival event is an open-air and all weather event, where the performance area and audience seating is completely uncovered. SFJ Theatre Company is committed to going ahead with a performance even in unfavourable weather conditions, unless there is a concern for the general safety of the actors and audience by attending the show. If required, an alternate venue is usually indicated before the performance.

Sport for Jove Theatre is an unfunded independent company. They love telling stories
"A thousand thanks, Shakespeare"!



This season's performances will be:

- **Twelfth Night:** 11, 12, 18, 19, 24th & 26th January 2020.
- **Romeo & Juliet:** 17, 18 & 25th January 2020.

For booking information contact info@sportforjove.com.au or www.sportforjove.com.au

Mt Tomah Botanic Garden – Curator's Tour

Join the Garden Curator, Greg Bourke, on a small group tour to discover the secrets behind a botanic garden in summer. This rare opportunity includes a two-hour garden walk, a 30-minute, hands-on workshop potting bulbs with an ornamental garden supervisor, followed by a relaxed seasonal lunch at *The Potager* restaurant.

In 2017 they celebrated the 30th birthday of the Blue Mountains Botanic Garden at Mt Tomah. The garden and the land it is on has a wonderfully interesting history. It was founded on the traditional land of the Gundungarra and Darug Aboriginal people and was traversed by explorer George Caley on a botany collecting trip in 1804, when it was then known as Fern Tree Hill.

In 1823 Archibald Bell discovered a route across the Blue Mountains, afterwards known as Bells Line of Road and in the same year botanist Allan Cunningham visited the area. In 1830 Susannah Bowen received the first land grant in the area. In 1934 Effie and Alfred Brunet acquired the property on which the garden now stands, for a cut-flower farm to supply Sydney florists. In 1972 they presented their land to the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, and the Mt Tomah garden was opened to the public in 1987.



Sitting on 252 hectares of land, with 28 hectares open to the public, the garden falls within a World Heritage Area and is focused on the conservation of cool climate plants. The Garden's educational, cultural and artistic events including exhibitions and workshops and are set against the breathtaking backdrop of the garden, being the stunning surrounds, and views up to the base of the Hunter Valley and to the Sydney skyline.

Located under 2 hours' drive from Sydney airport and less than an hour from Penrith and Richmond, a visit to the garden will make you feel a world away.

Curator, Greg Bourke, is responsible for 20 horticulturalists and other staff, and oversees this exquisite garden.

The garden is home to exotic and native plants alike including several endangered ecological communities such as the first translocation site for Australia's own *dinosaur tree*, the Wollemi Pine.

The event will be held on Friday 7th February 2020, from 10:30am to 1:30 pm.

For information and tickets go to www.evenbrite.com.au - Exclusive summer tour with the Blue Mountains Botanic Garden Curator

Location: Blue Mountains Botanic Garden, Mount Tomah Bells Line of Road, Mount Tomah

Phone: 02 4567 3000

Update: Following the recent bushfires, the Gardens management advise that the Gardens will be closed until 6th January 2020. The extent of the damage is still being assessed, but some parts of the Garden have been significantly affected, although the Living Collection and the buildings are safe. They will provide further updates on the reopening of the Garden on their social media channels.

Leuralla Historic House and Gardens

If you are looking for somewhere to take the family over the Christmas break, you cannot go past the Leuralla house and gardens. Leuralla is one of the last remaining gems from the grand age of the Blue Mountains.



The historic house, within a glorious twelve acre garden, and with views of the Jamison Valley, make Leuralla an unbeatable all-in-one stop destination for the Blue Mountains.

The house, dating from 1912, is entirely preserved in its original condition. Step inside to experience the grand art deco interiors, design and lifestyle of early 20th Century Australia. Explore the beautiful 120 year old, cool-climate gardens featuring mature trees, shaded walkways, seasonal flower plantings, hedged drive-way and fountain.

The sandstone Leuralla Amphitheatre, set on the clifftops amongst native Australian bush, offers one of the last unobstructed view of the Jamison Valley and the Three Sisters from Leura.

Leuralla is now home to the NSW Toy and Railway Museum. Discover the world class collection of iconic 20th Century toys and the original NSW Railway signs and memorabilia that were saved from destruction and preserved for posterity by the owners during the 1980s modernisation of NSW Railways.

Enquire about their special packages for tour, special interest and school groups:

Phone: 02 4784 1169

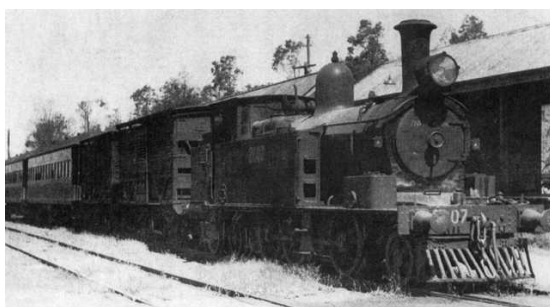
www.toyandrailwaymuseum.com.au

<https://www.facebook.com/leuralla/>

Pansy Tour

Once again this hugely popular event is being held in 2020.

The Richmond-Kurrajong Railway Tour is to be held on Saturday 4th April 2020. Join Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society when they explore the remnants of the Richmond to Kurrajong Railway 1926-1952. With the railway gone for so long, it is getting difficult to find many remains, but their experienced local guides will show you what there is, much of which is on private property and not normally accessible. Some walking on mainly level ground will be involved at a leisurely pace, (about 1km).



Times: The coaches will depart from the park opposite Richmond Station at 10:00am. If coming by train, you need to be on the train that arrives at Richmond at 09:30am, (ex Central 08:06am). The tour will return to Richmond Station around 3:30pm.

Highlights of the tour include: Richmond Station and Richmond Park, Hawkesbury River Rail Bridge, North Richmond Station site, Kurrajong Station site, and Kemsleys Halt - walking the formation between Kemsleys and Redbank Creek Bridge. A steak sandwich lunch by Kurrajong RFS is included.

Order a copy of their Pansy book at the same time as booking for a special price, to be collected on the day.

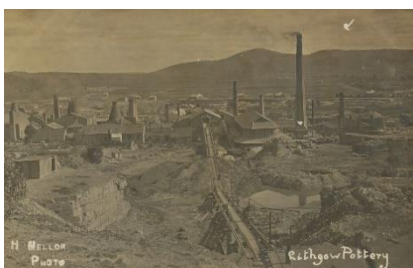
<https://www.kurrajonghistory.org.au/pansytour.html>

For any questions please email pansy@kurrajonghistory.org.au

BMACHO's Blue Mountains History Conference 2020: Industrial Heritage

Plans are well under way for the 2020 Blue Mountains History Conference, "*Industrial Heritage*". The Conference will be held on Saturday 16 May 2020, at the Lithgow Workman's Club, Lithgow. **SAVE THE DATE! [Note the change of venue since our last Newsletter].** Speakers are currently being confirmed and the Committee is quite excited about the quality of presentations that are coming together. The keynote address will be by Ray Christison, Chair of Museums & Galleries NSW.

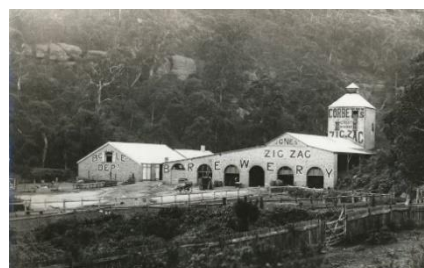
Other subjects may include the railways, mining & quarries, iron and steel, the people who paved the way, Scenic World, housing estates, the Small Arms factory, the Lithgow pottery – there is such a huge variety of subject matter to be considered under this theme, and from a significant centre of industrial heritage at the western end of the Blue Mountains region at Katoomba, Lithgow, Hartley and Mount Victoria. Each of these activities is significant for very different reasons, but all were interwoven to generate the landscapes we see, or don't see, today.



Lithgow Pottery



Cooerwul rail viaducts



Zig Zag Brewery

Accommodation is available at the Club and within Lithgow and Mount Victoria, with train access taking you to within walking distance of the venue if needed. Trade tables will be available.

Costs and booking details will be published in the New Year via the BMACHO website and within the next *Heritage* Newsletter.

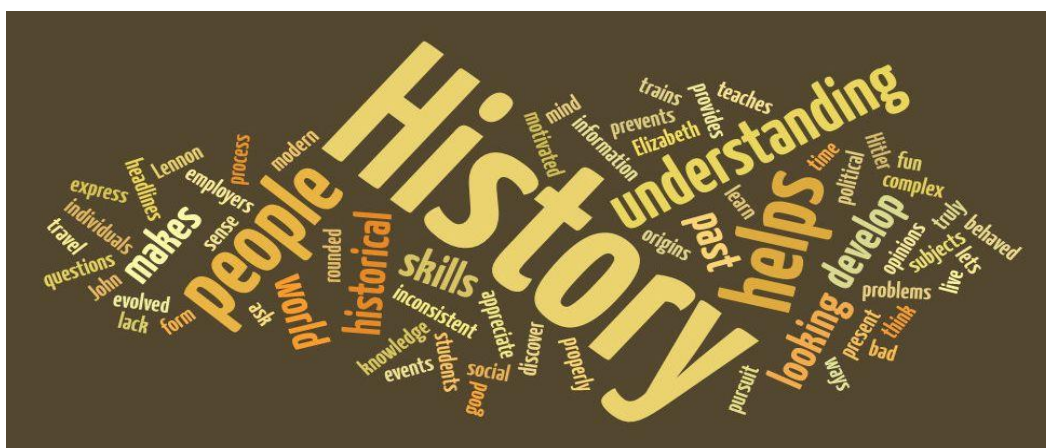
Attention: It should be noted that the Conference will be dedicated to Emeritis Professor Dr Ian Jack, who passed away in early September 2019, the President of BMACHO at the time, and who was to be the keynote speaker.

Attendees will note that there will be an opportunity for attendees to also visit the Heritage Expo/Forum at Katoomba on the Sunday.

Patsy Moppett

History Week 2020 – History: What is it good for?

History Week is the annual, state-wide celebration of History organised by the History Council of New South Wales and next year it will be held from 5th to 13th September 2020. The History Week theme, “*What is it good for?*”, invites participants to share with their communities why history matters to them. From telling stories about the past to shaping our futures, the practice of history enriches our lives in so many ways.



What do you love about history? Can history be life-changing?

- They could be histories of place and environment such as local, public, urban, architectural or environmental history.
- The focus may be on people you are drawn to, family histories, Indigenous histories or biographical history.

- You may be inspired by speculative, fictional, cultural or social histories.
- Or it could be military, economic, business or labour histories.

The combined Australian State History Councils' Value of History Statement shows how history is critical in shaping local identities, fostering inclusive communities and generating economic well-being. History stimulates us to think critically and creatively, and it inspires future generations.

During History Week, History Council 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.

In 2020, History Week will be launched on Friday 4 September at the NSW Premier's History Awards, an event run in partnership with the State Library of NSW. A further feature event of History Week is the Annual History Lecture and Awards planned for the night of 8 September 2020. Overall, there will be close to 100 events being staged throughout NSW in History Week 2020.

You and your organisation can take advantage of the week and promote your organisation by hosting an event that you create, by hosting a history speaker through the Speaker Connect program and/or attending the NSW Premier's History Awards at the State Library of NSW and the History Council's Annual History Lecture and Awards. Your event will form part of the HCNSW's media campaign and be promoted in the History Week 2020 Program Calendar on our website.

Registrations will open early in 2020. Please contact www.historycouncilnsw.org.au for updates and further announcements about History Week 2020.

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 2019 and it has been distributed to visitors' centres across the region.

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

New members

BMACHO would like to welcome the following new members:

Individual Member: Dr Rob Strange (biographical description on the BMACHO website).

The Eleanor Dark Foundation Ltd: "Varuna", The National Writers' House (biographical description to follow on the BMACHO website shortly).

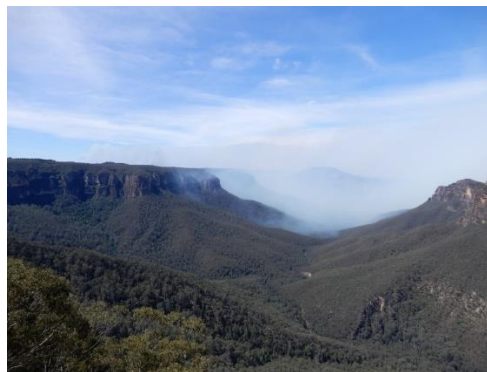
Current bushfires

Our thoughts and prayers are with the victims of the current bushfires, including BMACHO member organisations within the Greater Blue Mountains BMACHO region. This includes Colo, Kurrajong, Scenic World, Lithgow, Mt Victoria, Mt Wilson/Mt Irvine and Mt Tomah, and in addition, Katoomba, Bilpin, Bell, Hartley, Blackheath, Zig Zag, Lidsdale, Cullen Bullen & Capertee, and nearby areas. Further afield our thoughts are with residents of all of the major bushfire areas in NSW and SA.

Importantly, words cannot describe the thanks we offer to the fire fighters, volunteers and residents who have and are still fighting the fires, putting their lives at risk to save life and property. Some have even foregone their own properties whilst helping others, and not to forget those who have lost their lives in this cause.



Wollemi fire from Range Rd Meadow Flat



Wollemi fire approaching Evans Lookout

It is to be hoped that conditions improve over the coming weeks, that rain is on the way, and that the New Year is happy, safe and healthy for all.

Patsy Moppett

**THE BMACHO COMMITTEE WISHES everyone
a HAPPY, SAFE AND HEALTHY NEW YEAR FOR 2020**



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 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; 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; Leura 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; The Eleanor Dark Foundation Ltd; 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, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett, Keith Painter, Dr Peter Rickwood & Dr Robert Strange.

Committee: The management committee for 2019-2020 (from September 2019) is: Patsy Moppett (Acting 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 sub-committee: 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.