

Heritage

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Acknowledgement of Country

BMACHO acknowledges and pays respect to the past, present and future Traditional Custodians and Elders of this nation and the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Impact of mining on recreational use of the Jamison Valley in the late 19th Century

Introduction

On the face of it mining and recreational activities seem to be strange bedfellows, especially in the Blue Mountains. But towards the end of the 19th century in the Jamison Valley one of these activities led to the early beginnings of the other. One activity was work related and the other was done essentially for pleasure.

The scope of recreational activities can be broad and may include walking, climbing, camping, hunting, shooting, fishing, swimming and perhaps even horse riding when these are related to a leisure activity. However, this paper will concentrate on walking as it was the most common form of leisure activity for the period.

Mining was one of the first industries to develop in the Katoomba area following the completion of the Great Western Railway over the Blue Mountains to Eskbank (Lithgow) in 1869. Coal mining activities started in the Jamison Valley in 1879, first at the Katoomba coal mine (below Orphan Rock and now where Scenic World is located) and then the Gladstone coal mine between Leura and Wentworth Falls in 1883. Later oil shale mining began at the Ruined Castle in 1889.

However, exploration and visitation of the Jamison Valley began long before coal and oil shale mining started there. During the 19th century there were a number of people making visits to the valley such as geologists, prospectors and bushmen. Of course, prior to Europeans arriving there were the Aboriginal groups that moved through the valley.

Some miners' tracks made use of already existing old aboriginal pathways from the valleys onto the southern escarpment around the Katoomba area. As mining operations opened-up access into the Jamison Valley from around the 1880s onwards, the tracks used by the mining companies and miners were also used by recreational users, particularly walkers.

This article only attempts to cover the late 19th century period in the Jamison Valley which preceded the more organised bushwalking and tourism activities in the greater southern Blue Mountains valleys that occurred later in the 20th century. But as it turned out the early mining activities were short-lived and by the beginning of the 20th century mining had stopped altogether being overtaken by the tourism industry and which continues to this day.

Mining and Prospecting in the Jamison Valley

Mining was the first industry to develop in Katoomba. The existence of coal and oil shale in the Blue Mountains already had been identified by the geologist Rev W B Clarke around the mid-1800s. And by the 1870s the presence of coal and oil shale in and around the Jamison Valley had been found by prospectors. However early mining in these rugged valleys was not viable because of the difficulty of extracting and transporting the minerals to Sydney. Another industry that developed alongside mining, and arguably occurred even earlier, was the timber industry. For example, sawmilling in and around the Jamison Valley was used to provide tramway sleepers, shoring up tunnelling, for buildings and structural work such as bridges and wooden towers.

Although the Great Western Railway was constructed through Katoomba as far as Mount Victoria in 1868 (a platform was only constructed in Katoomba in 1874), the mining of coal and oil shale in the Katoomba area only became viable with some significant engineering feats being undertaken particularly in the Jamison Valley. In 1882 a siding was built connecting the coal mining area with the main railway near Katoomba and making it easier to transport the extracted coal (and later oil shale) from the mines in the Katoomba area.

See Figure 1.

To extract the coal from the Katoomba Coal Mine a steep tramway incline was built by J B North's company between 1880 and 1882 from the top of the escarpment to the mine below in the Jamison Valley (*see Figure 2*). Initially access for the construction of the tramway was required but later a miners' track was formed alongside it for miners to access the coal mine from the escarpment. By the end of 1883 a significant amount of coal had been extracted. This mine continued to be productive for around 20 years, but the company sold its lease around the early 1890s. By 1895 the mine had closed.



Figure 1: Katoomba sketch map 1882

Meanwhile in 1885 the Gladstone colliery was established in the Jamison Valley at Wentworth Falls below where the Fairmont Resort now stands. An aerial ropeway was used to transport the coal from the mine in the valley, up the cliff face and then to a siding at the Great Western Railway near Wentworth Falls. However, the coal was of a poor quality and the mine closed in 1886.

There were also two oil shale mines that operated in the area during the 1890s. One in the Jamison Valley and often referred to as the Ruined Castle mine (and from which some coal was extracted) and the other was in the Megalong Valley and generally referred to as the Glen Shale mine. Both mines closed 1897.

Oil shale and coal were valuable commodities at the time, especially oil shale, and could be very profitable during the 1880s. So, mining companies went to considerable lengths to mine these minerals even if only for short periods. The Gladstone colliery's aerial ropeway and the Katoomba colliery's tramway incline are just some examples. But greater engineering feats in the Katoomba area were to come.

J B North leased areas around the Ruined Castle and, according to Carne, as he was working his Katoomba colliery in 1882 he had a miner named Garbett prospect the Ruined Castle sites and cut a track to it from Katoomba (presumably at the base of the coal mine) across the Jamison Valley. To access the Ruined Castle mine North's company built an aerial cableway from the top of the tramway incline to the Ruined Castle and completed in it



Figure 2: Katoomba incline tramway in c1885

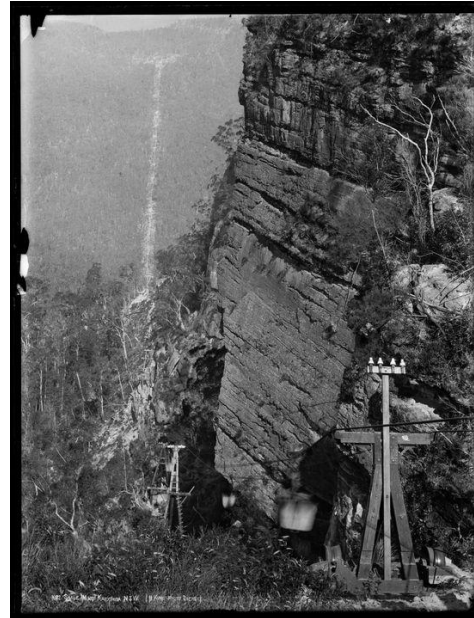


Figure 3: Bleichert Ropeway from the Katoomba escarpment looking to Ruined Castle c1889

early 1889. The aerial cableway has come to be called the Bleichert Ropeway after the German company which supplied some of the ropeway equipment. Pells and Hammon indicate the cableway was supported on 47 hardwood pole towers estimated to be about 8m high and reportedly spanned across 3.2 km of the Jamison Valley (*see Figure 3*). This ropeway was in operation for only about 9 months when it failed catastrophically sometime between December 1889 and January 1890 and led to the failure of North's company. Note in *Figure 3* the cleared pathway under the ropeway all the way to the Ruined Castle in the distance that was probably used to build and service it. Another view of the ropeway infrastructure but from the Ruined Castle end is shown in *Figure 4*.

Prior to the demise of North's company, the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company (AKO&M) from Joadja had leased North's Katoomba Colliery and built infrastructure to access its Glen Shale mine in the Megalong Valley. Two tunnels were made: one at the coal mine towards the Narrow Neck peninsula (the Daylight Tunnel under Malaita Point) and

another under the Narrow Neck peninsula exiting at Megalong Valley (the Mount Rennie Tunnel). The company then built a dual tramway with a continuous ropeway system through the tunnels starting from the coal mine (where it connected with the existing incline tramway)



Figure 4: Remains of the Ruined Castle Ropeway
[Bleichert Ropeway] c1890s

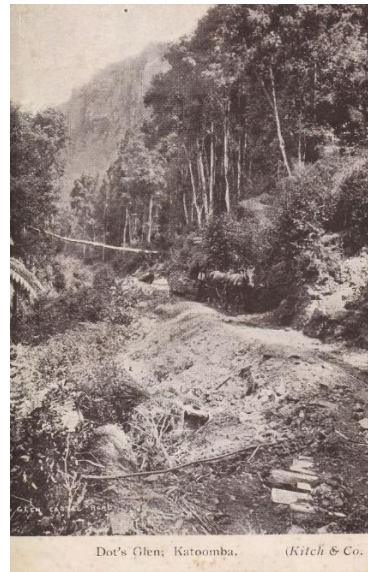


Figure 5: Horse tramway to Ruined Castle
c.1892-1897

across the Causeway Creek gully by building a wooden trestle bridge then through the Mount Rennie Tunnel and out along the base of Narrow Neck on the Megalong side to the Glen Shale Mine. When AKO&M got access to the Katoomba coal mine and Ruined Castle mine around 1892 it built a 6 km horse tramway from the Mount Rennie Tunnel along the base of Narrow Neck on the eastern side of the Jamison Valley to the Ruined Castle mine to extract the oil shale. **See Figure 5.**

Following the establishment of the various mines in the Jamison and Megalong Valleys in the late 19th century several miners' settlements developed close to them. The 1982 *Blue Mountains Heritage Study* identified three such settlements during this period. One was in the Katoomba Falls area, a second at the Ruined Castle and the third in Nellie's Glen (Megalong Valley). These appear to be the three main settlements that have been well documented, but others also existed.

Of the three main mining settlements mentioned above, one miners' settlement was on the escarpment in the vicinity of where Scenic World is now located (and around the top of Katoomba Falls area) that was associated with the Katoomba coal mine. The other two main settlements were associated with oil shale mining - at the Ruined Castle area and in the Megalong Valley near the Glen Shale mine but both disappeared after the mines closed in 1897. There was also a small Aboriginal camp in Nellie's Glen close to the miners' settlement near the Glen Shale mine. Little is known about the Ruined Castle miners' settlement although in recent years some archaeological field activity has confirmed that it was a relatively small miners' settlement. The Glen Shale mine appears to have been a bigger settlement.

There were at least another two mining settlements that also existed in the area sometime during the late 19th century. According to the 1885 edition of the guidebook *The Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains of New South Wales* there appears also to have been one miners' settlement somewhere near the base of the Katoomba incline (see Figure 1). The *Pictorial Guide* in 1885 wrote "There are now about 70 people in this part of the Valley, a number of small cottages, general store, a butcher's shop, and a school for children." The other settlement was on the escarpment above the Gladstone coal mine around where the present-day Fairmont Resort is situated but there is little recorded about it.

There are several published images of some of these settlements from newspaper and other sources containing engraved illustrations as well as some photographs in various collections. An engraved image is shown in **Figure 6** and comes from the second edition of *The Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains* published in 1882. As coal mining had not yet started in 1882 this image probably shows an artist's impression of a miners' camp during

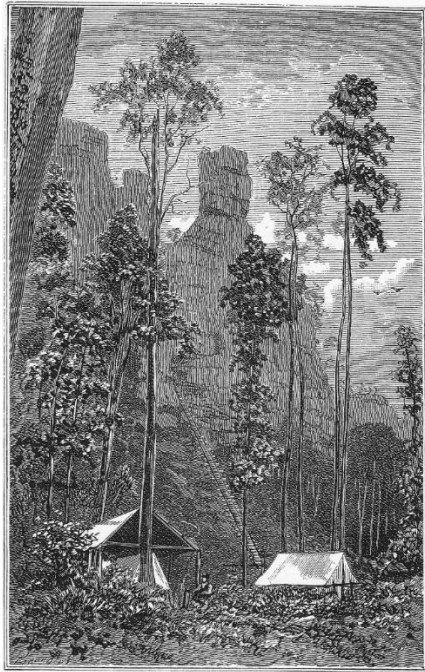


Figure 6: Engraving called "The Orphan Rock Katoomba" 1882

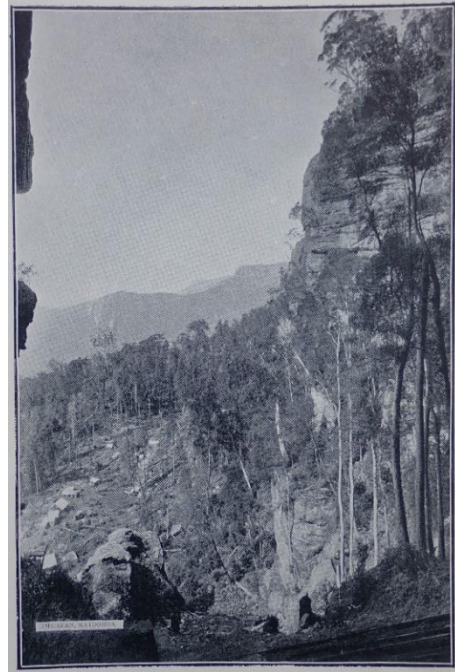


Figure 7: The Glen, Katoomba late 1890s

the construction of the incline tramway (clearly shown in the background of the image) and mines. **Figure 7** shows a later photographic image of the same site called *The Glen, Katoomba* from the picture book *One Hundred Photographic Pictures*. It shows the settlement at the bottom of the Katoomba tramway incline. The photograph was taken probably in the late 1890s and provides a different vantage point to the engraved illustration shown in **Figure 6**, but it clearly shows a still deforested area with up to a dozen manmade structures. Note that a portion of the incline tramway can be seen in the right bottom corner of the image. Although several early photographs of mining activities in the Jamison Valley have been located in various institutional collections, interestingly none have surfaced yet of the settlements in the Megalong Valley or the Ruined Castle.

The location of this settlement and its proximity to the cleared pathway identified under the Bleichert Ropeway in **Figure 3** indicates their possible importance in traversing by foot the Jamison Valley floor to the Ruined Castle and Mount Solitary.

Unfortunately, there is limited information about the activities of the various settlements in the valleys. However, the local Blue Mountains' newspapers did provide a number of reports about the Megalong Valley and especially the miners' village near the Glen Shale mine. This associated settlement survived a bit longer than the mine but gradually disappeared.

Newspaper reports do show that there was social interaction between the Glen Shale and the Ruined Castle mine as well as with aboriginal communities and valley settlers.

Critical to these valley miners' settlements were several access paths, passes and tracks. Not only did they allow regular entry into the valleys, but they also provided access to the Katoomba township itself. The better-known ones provided access to Nellie's Glen, the Narrow Neck peninsula and the coal mine below the Katoomba escarpment near Orphan Rock. According to Barrett six passes alone off Narrow Neck were discovered by miners – Dixon's Ladders, Redledge, Black Billy, Clear Hill, Wall's Pass and Golden Stairs.

It appears, yet other tracks were specifically made by miners to access the valley mines. These would have been used daily but were probably rough, narrow and dangerous to negotiate. In the Jamison Valley there was the nameless track from the south Katoomba escarpment to the Katoomba coal mine below and roughly followed the incline tramway which is shown on the sketch map in **Figure 1**. Interestingly, on the same map from there is another marked track to the Ruined Castle and Mount Solitary which presumably went across the Jamison Valley. It seems this track was too early to be to be associated with the Bleichert Ropeway. Was this part of the Garbett's track mentioned earlier? The Golden Stairs track allowed access towards the Ruined Castle from Narrow Neck and Katoomba, while the Gladstone Pass was a track used by miners to get to the Gladstone coal mine.

Recreational Use of the Jamison and Megalong Valleys

Various mining and prospecting tracks in and around the Jamison Valley opened-up access to full-scale mining activity which occurred after the necessary infrastructure was provided around the early 1890s. The same access tracks and passes also enabled later recreational use of these valleys. For a time, the two activities co-existed until the mining activities ceased around 1897.

The Jamison and Megalong Valleys were more rugged and less accessible in the late 19th century than they are now. In particular, the Jamison Valley was (and still is) especially difficult to traverse. Many of the walking tracks and lookouts now used by bushwalkers and sightseers around the Katoomba, Leura and Wentworth Falls areas were built and maintained from the beginning of the 20th century onwards. So many tracks that were purpose-built for walking did not really exist in the latter part of the 19th century. The few walking tracks that did exist were more likely to be located in the valleys at the base of the escarpment. These tracks tended to follow the escarpment but access from the top of the escarpment was still required at various places.

Interestingly during their lifetime, the Katoomba coal mine and Ruined Castle shale mine became tourist attractions and were promoted in tourist guidebooks and local newspapers. Indeed, the local newspaper *The Mountaineer* even suggesting contacting the supervisor of the coal mine for a guided visit!

After the building of the Bleichert Ropeway it is obvious from photos of it that a clear path existed under the ropeway (**see Figures 3 and 4**), and so may have been used by people to get to the Ruined Castle/Mount Solitary area, to explore this part of the Jamison Valley floor or access some of the streams in the area. Certainly, sketch maps of the time indicate a track existed from the coal mine to the Ruined Castle and Mount Solitary (**see Figure 1**). Not all tracks and passes into the Jamison Valley were used just by miners. For example, the Bushrangers Track (later called the Goat Track) from the Kings Tableland, parts of the Six Foot Track around Nellie's Glen and Goyder's track from the Leura Falls area into the Jamison Valley. As already mentioned, some of these were Aboriginal pathways, such as the Goat Track which went through the Kedumba Pass. Additional use of these tracks by settlers and others helped to consolidated them.

The Goyder's track (**see Figure 8**) seems to have been made by locals to access fishing areas in the Kedumba Valley streams and was also used to restock these streams with fish. Certainly, the exclusive Katoomba Shooting, Excursion, & Fishing Club (formed around 1888 according to Jim Smith), and of which Sid Bellingham was the ranger, operated in the Kedumba Valley area.

Generally, walkers were one of the major groups to use the Jamison and Megalong Valleys for recreational purposes. While these walkers were the early *bushwalkers* of the time, they were not the organised groups or clubs as we now know them. The specialised recreational walkers and organisations came much later in the 1920s and 1930s when the term *bushwalker* was coined.

In the late 1800s walking was still the most common way for people to get around and walking very long distances was not uncommon. Melissa Harper in her book *The Ways of the Bushwalker* writes about early walking in colonial Australia as being not just the main

way to get around but was also a recreational pastime. According to Harper early recreational walking was referred to as *rambling* but later developed into the *walking tour* and the more organised forms were quaintly called pedestrian or walking excursions. These walkers could be single persons or small groups (*see Figures 9 and 10*). Also, it was considered a healthy pastime especially in *mountain air* like the Blue Mountains, and the activity was open to both males and females.

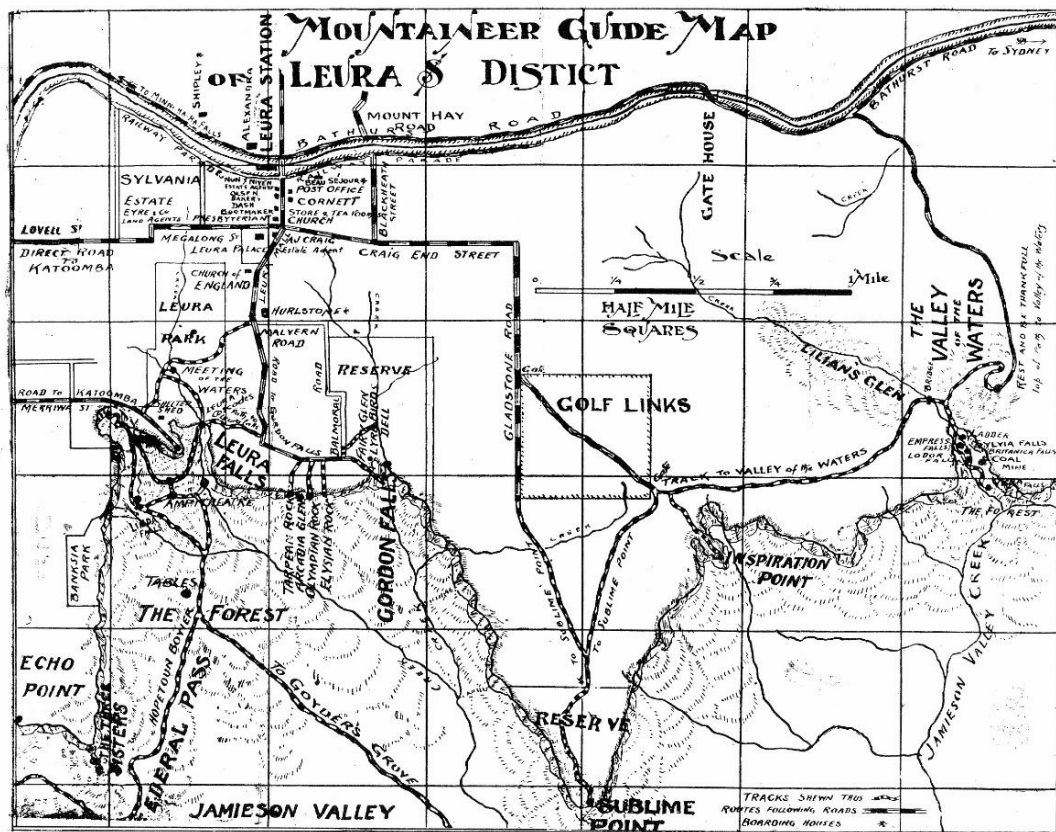


Figure 8: The 1903 Mountaineer Guide Map of Leura & District

Because of the healthy environment and cooler climate of the Blue Mountains together with their relative accessibility, Sydney's middle classes started to build holiday homes there. Many of these were politicians, senior government officials and wealthy businessmen who also started to make walking tracks to some of the scenic attractions and agitated for the formation of public reserves.

Smith provides a good history of the Blue Mountains walking tracks in his comprehensive report *Walking Track Heritage Study*. He identified several factors that impacted on the development of early track making. One of these was that over time a number of reserve trusts were formed throughout the Blue Mountains with the trustees usually being made up of wealthy landholders and businessmen, politicians and public servants. The reserve trust for Wentworth Falls was formed around 1879 and a reserve trust for Katoomba was operating by 1892. These trusts built walking tracks, lookouts and various facilities such as seating and picnic tables for use by tourists. Some even employed rangers.

This interest in leisure walking led to increased newspaper reports of lost individuals and parties including locals. These local newspaper reports of lost persons and incidents in the valleys as well as the movements of search parties are informative. The rugged nature of the valleys contributed to those lost and most commonly persons just strayed off the well-used tracks. Often, they were found bedraggled and exhausted, and occasionally there were deaths. Search parties tended to use the better-known tracks into and out of the valleys

such as the Goyder's track and the Goat Track to look for the lost. Usually local experienced bushmen led the search parties.

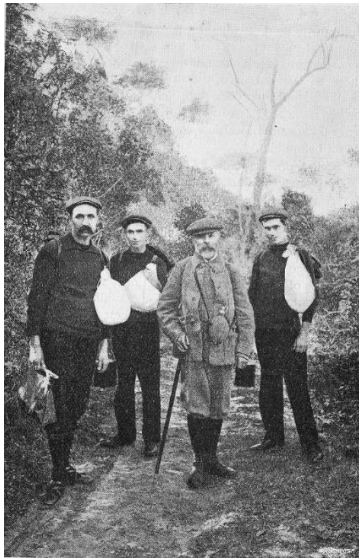


Figure 9: Male bushwalkers with knapsacks 1906



Figure 10: Lady bushwalkers with knapsacks 1910

There were even a few published reports in the local newspapers of some of the exploits by a few of the walkers and campers who used the Jamison Valley during the late 19th century, and even during the mining of coal and oil shale. One report involved a small group of men who used the Golden Stairs and the tramway to access the Ruined Castle and camped overnight on Mount Solitary. Others attempted to walk across the valley to get to Mount Solitary and the Ruined Castle. Certainly, people visited the Jamison Valley and the horse tramway when it was in use as there are a number of photographs taken of well-dressed males (**see Figure 11**) and females along the tramway.

In the latter part of the 19th century the Blue Mountains started being identified as a healthy and scenic place to visit. Guidebooks on the Blue Mountains and regular promotion started to appear in the popular press and media in both Sydney and locally. This was often in the form of grand and sublime imagery, a 18th century notion that gathered momentum in the 19th century. Of course, artists had been painting, sketching and producing graphic images of the Blue Mountains region ever since the Great Western Road was built across it.

The importance of artists, and later photographers, in promoting early views of the Jamison Valley to entice visitors, encouraging early tourism and showing industrial progress and town development in the Blue Mountains during the late 19th century should not be underestimated. This point has been made by several authors in the 1985 publication *The Grand Adventure*.

The numerous artists and photographers inspired by the Blue Mountains can be added to that long list of visitors to the southern Blue Mountains escarpment valleys throughout the 19th century. Artists such as William Piquenit, A Henry Fullwood, Eugene von Guerard and J Skinner Prout produced powerful and inspiring works. Hugh Speirs in his book *Landscape Art and the Blue Mountains* provides a good overview of some of the early artists that worked in the Blue Mountains.

Photographers too in the latter part of the 19th century played a significant role in promoting the Blue Mountains – Snowden in *The Blue Mountains: Grand Adventure for All* refers to it as *The Take-Away Image*. The Sydney-based photographers who worked in the Blue Mountains included Henry King, Charles Kerry and Charles Bayliss while one of the important local photographers was George Kitch.



Figure 11: Two well-dressed men sitting on a pile of oil shale beside a horse tramway believed to be the one to the Ruined Castle

Eventually photography became the main source of imagery used and in the twentieth century was a source of souvenirs leading to the production of photographic viewbooks, postcards, and for sourcing and taking photographs for family albums. There is no doubt that walking as a pastime in the Jamison Valley was immensely popular with both tourists and locals by the end of the 19th century. Recreational walking was not gender-based and it seems locals took advantage of the possibilities as a ramblers' club was formed in Katoomba in 1902 with both male and female members. The access tracks into the valleys around Katoomba left by mining activities were certainly made use of by locals and tourists alike and were quickly integrated into an ever-expanding network of recreational walking tracks.

Ted Szafraniec (ted.szafraniec@gmail.com) and Max Hill (maxofkedumba@gmail.com)

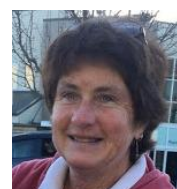
Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge Jim Smith, the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (The Powerhouse Museum Tyrrell Collection) and the Blue Mountains Historical Society for allowing the reproduction of some images and maps. The authors are also grateful and indebted to all the local historians and in particular Jim Smith, Jim Barrett and Phil Hammon, for their work on the early history of the Aboriginal peoples, settlers, travellers and excursionists, as well as on the mining, track building, mapping and bushwalking histories of the valleys of the southern Blue Mountains.

References and photographic sources: See separate attachment.

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Food for thought Editor's note

As the community slowly opens up following the COVID situation and the bushfires, we can once again look to getting out and about, and BMACHO is more than happy to promote and support businesses, members or otherwise, in their endeavours to get back on track, encouraging tourists and visitors back to the region. Nervous times continue however, with COVID spikes continuing into 2021.

Through this issue of *Heritage* we look at tourism in the Jamison Valley and how it was affected by mining activities, and vice versa! Mining relics can still be found along the many wild walks into and out of the Valley, and much is well documented by previous bushwalkers on blogs and walking websites.

It would be good to think that our tourism publications today and online tourism promotion emulate the efforts made by early community leaders and interested persons to guide visitors through and around the Australian landscape, especially in the Blue Mountains and Sydney. It took amazing foresight for James Waugh to venture across the globe from a publishing background and realise that there was a need for information for tourists and new settlers in early Sydney. Perhaps he walked the streets first, wondering what was where and felt that others would be asking the same questions.

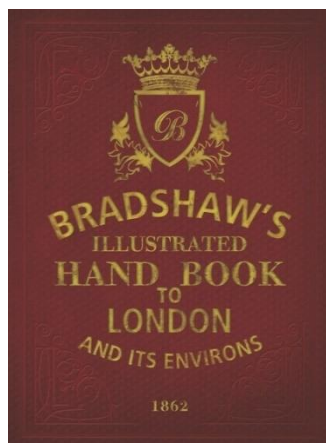
Supporting visitors and explorers of our region have always required services to complement their appreciation of the bush, through refreshment rooms and cafes, where they could extend their visits through food, drink and sometimes accommodation. The Katoomba Falls Kiosk was constructed in a central location to serve not only the Falls but other features in the vicinity. JW Webb also was one with foresight, or was simply a shrewd businessman, who sought to provide for this need. The Kiosk replaced his previous facility, housed in a tent in Katoomba Park in the late 1900s. It would be great to see the Kiosk returned to some of its former glory and purpose.

Our Community Events section is expanding at last, and we are able to commence promoting events as they slowly build momentum into 2021 – AGMs are out of the way now

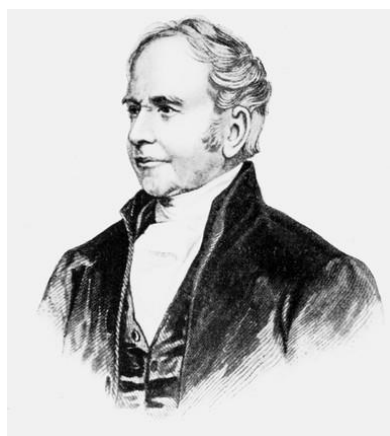
for most groups, Glenbrook walks are set to launch into the New Year. Conferences, workshops and meetings are being planned and/or rescheduled. Given the nature of BMACHO as an umbrella organization, one aspect of the virus which has been of significance to BMACHO is the unavoidable decrease in networking and connectivity that has occurred across the heritage world. We really look forward to catching up with members in 2021, visiting their sites, finding out how they have been coping with COVID and what their plans are for the future. So, an extra happy New Year is extended to everyone, in the hope that 2021 turns out bigger and better than could possibly be imagined eight months ago!!

Early Guides to Sydney

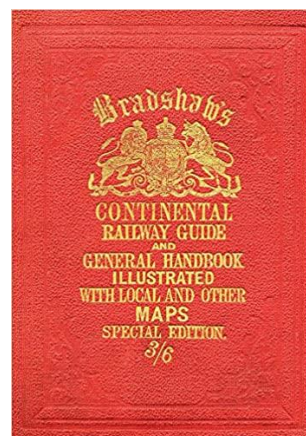
Many are familiar with the Bradshaw's railway guides of Great Britain and the Continent. Bradshaw's was a series of railway timetables and travel guidebooks published by W.J. Adams (Bradshaw's agent) and later Henry Blacklock (his publisher), both of London. The guides are named after founder George Bradshaw (1800-1853), who produced his first timetable in October 1839. Although Bradshaw died in 1853, the range of titles bearing his name (and commonly referred to by that alone) continued to expand for the remainder of the 19th and early part of the 20th century. A number of other countries issued similar guides, borrowing the Bradshaw name from the British model.



Guide to London 1862



George Bradshaw



1913 Continental Guide

Two Bradshaw's were issued in Australia. One was the Bradshaw's New South Wales postal & road guide, which was published for a short time in the late 1860s and 1870s. The second was the Bradshaw's Guide to Victoria which existed from 1856 to 1942.

The Guide to Victoria was first published less than two years after the opening of Victoria's (and Australia's) first railway from Melbourne to Sandridge and came out monthly. As a number of other railway lines were in the course of construction, the timetables were expanded as each particular line opened. The early editions of Bradshaw's also contained numerous coach timetables and other miscellaneous material. Information was given about the Parliament & Government, courts, municipal councils, the electric telegraph, banks, insurance companies, churches, charges and arrangements, and country localities. There were also a number of advertisements. Much of the information was particularly relevant for those accessing the Victorian goldfields.

Until December 1896 the Victorian Bradshaw's was published by Wilson, Mackinnon and Fairfax. From 1897 and until the last edition, the publishing and printing of Bradshaw's was in the hands of Mr Bill Stillwell who, at various stages operated as Stillwell & Knight, and then Stillwell & Stephens.

It was discontinued in 1942 when the Victorian Railways (VR) felt it was in competition to their own timetables. Even VR discontinued its timetables about this time due to wartime

resourcing and the only guide available till 1954 was the Bradshaw. That Bradshaw Guide remains a valuable source of historical timetable information today.

Over time a number of others attempted to produce guides for tourists and travellers to explore and get around Sydney settlements. For instance, John Sands created the *City of Sydney business map and directory for 1906: with "Block-system" index by which govt. buildings, wharves, street numbers, business and office addresses may be readily found*. One other such innovator was James William Waugh.

James William Waugh

James Waugh was a sketcher, stationer and art supplier, publisher and bookseller who migrated to Australia in 1840 and by 1851 had set up his own bookselling business. Waugh was born in 1819 to John and Jane Waugh in Edinburgh, where John Waugh was of the publishing firm Waugh & Innes. James also worked in the business. John and Jane, James and his three sisters were to join James' brothers Robert, a surgeon, and David Lindsay Waugh, in Australia. The family was to emigrate in 1837 but their plans were delayed. David had come out in 1834 intending to study law but settled in 1841 on a property at Jambaroo, *Waugh Hope* (he had married Miss Hope of Camden). Robert had settled at Gatton Park at Goulburn.

Once settled in the Kiama district James and his father John found work at the Woodstock sawmill run by William Hart & Captain Collins, family connections. Hart was a cousin of James' mother, Jane. James had always been determined to become a bookseller, and dreamt of producing an almanac and other publications, but did not have the finances. He moved to Sydney to work for bookseller William Piddington at 332 George St, still wishing to set up his own business. He worked cataloguing Piddington's books.

Piddington was associated with the book trade in London, coming to Australia in 1838-39. In 1876 at Mount Victoria, he built *The Grange*, a long low bungalow designed by John Horbury Hunt and also known as *Piddington's Grange*. He was a former colonial treasurer under Henry Parkes, and owned property on what is now Mt Piddington at Mt Victoria. He "..... felled many trees on its summit in order that visitors might enjoy the view". The land owned by Piddington was bequeathed to the public and named Mount Piddington Reserve. The area covered an area of 200 acres.



William Richman Piddington

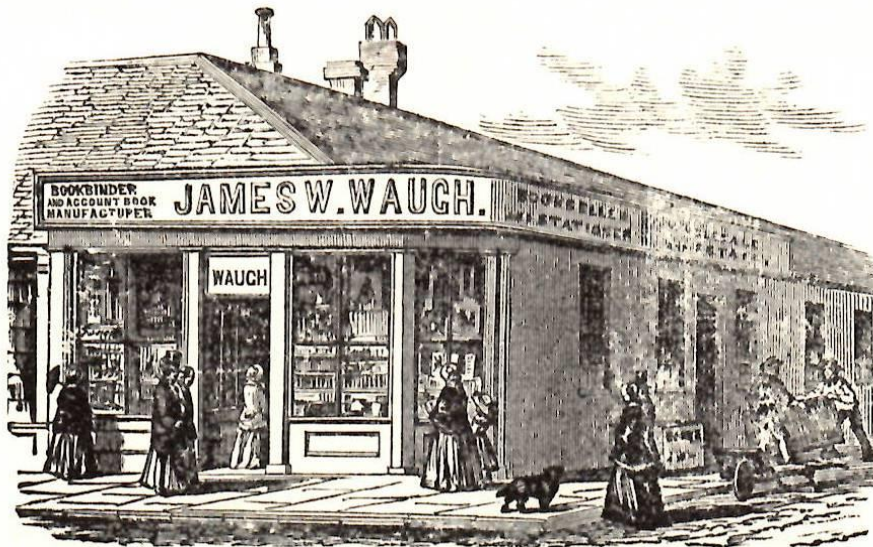


View from Mt Piddington 2020

In 1853 Waugh was appointed agent in New South Wales for the Glasgow Art Union. In that year his brother David Waugh wrote to family that James was still single, but by 1856 he had married Mary Lee Stobo.

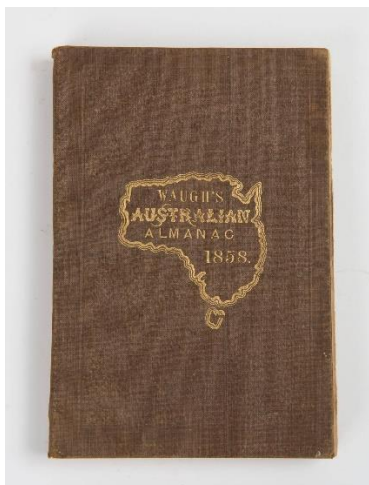
He had finally been able to achieve his aims in 1851, setting up as a bookseller and stationer at 286 George Street, although initially at 14 Hunter Street. As James had worked in the business in Edinburgh, he knew the ropes, and given that the railway in NSW was first established in 1855, James soon realised there was a market for guides of the town. Waugh and Cox's *Directory of Sydney* appeared in 1855, advertised as containing a *complete and*

alphabetical list of names of streets, householders, trades, professions, government and public boards, institutions, etc. with postal arrangements carefully compiled. His *Stranger's Guide to Sydney* was published in 1858 with a second edition in 1861. Given the timing of these publications and developments in Sydney, one wonders how much Waugh was influenced by the success of the Bradshaw Guides back in Britain.

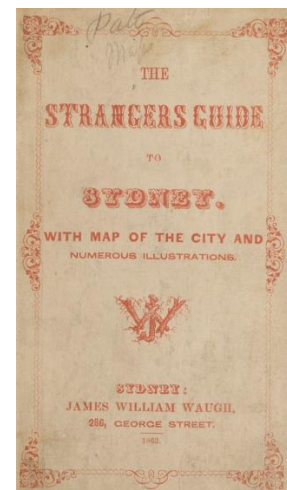


Waugh's shop in George Street

Other publications included *Waugh's Australian Settler's Handbook*, and *The Sydney Magazine of Science and Art*. Waugh's *Australian Almanac*, for the Year 1858 included detail on the Aboriginal inhabitants of New South Wales, and of the language of the Australian Aborigines. He also published a volume of Henry Parkes' poetry, religious, science and art magazines, almanacs and tourist guides as well as the commercial directory to Sydney.



1858 Almanac



1861 Strangers' Guide

In his *Stranger's Guide* he advised:

"The want of a cheap and portable Guide, for the use of strangers visiting Sydney, induced the Publisher to get up this little work; and the rapid sale of the first edition, has still further increased his efforts to make this one more worthy of the name. In order that those who have but a short time to spend in town, may have an opportunity of seeing, as much of it as possible....."

The original tourist guide contained observations about Sydney, its buildings and how locals lived. Waugh arranged all the key information into a series of four walks and included a map of the city with a directory of the various streets and public buildings, with postal arrangements, carefully compiled. The second edition almost doubled in size, and as well as the walks included a listing of local pleasure excursions, and some practical timetables for coach and steam transport.

The Stranger's Guide is a delightful little book, which opens to display the writer's insignia, WJW. It is divided into four walks:

- Walk First: From the Post Office to Lower George Street, Fort Street, Trinity Place, Observatory, and back by Prince's Street, York Street and King Street West.
- Walk Second: From the Post Office by King Street, Macquarie Street and the Domain, to Lady Macquarie's Chair, and back by Macquarie's Fort, Bridge Street, Circular Quay, and New Pitt Street.
- Walk Third: From the Post Office to the University, by George Street and back by Pitt Street.
- Walk Fourth: From the Post Office by Park Street, Hyde Park, William Street, Victoria Street, Old South Head Road, and back.

It includes various sketches of principal features along the way. The walks are then followed by *Pleasure Excursions*:

- To Parramatta by water, and back by rail.
- To Botany Bay.
- To Manly Beach.
- To Watson's Bay and the South Head.

A directory is provided of various streets and public buildings, post office letter receiving offices, Sydney omnibus locations and Hackney coach stands, booking offices for mail, and stage coaches, wagons and vans, steam ferries, and a table of fares for boatmen plying the harbour. The back of the book contains advertising for various businesses in the town including all the major banks. It also includes a comprehensive map – *Map of the City of Sydney and Suburbs Engraved Expressly for the Strangers' Guide to Sydney*, which is folded and attached inside the rear cover of the book. The little book is only 110mm x 180mm and is about 10mm thick! So much information crammed into a pocket Guide to Sydney! And still a useful Guide to Sydney today!

In late 1862, Waugh closed his business and moved to Bowenfels at Lithgow with his growing family. The family soon moved to Kiama where they ran the fashionable boarding house Waratah House on Teralong Street. Waugh was also offering his services as a bookkeeper and Latin tutor and was involved in the Kiama School of Arts.

Unfortunately, Waugh was insolvent by 1866. In February 1867 James sought a Certificate of Conformity for Insolvency in the Supreme Court. Waugh died in October that year and in November the Supreme Court gave notice that*letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased may be granted to Mary Lee Waugh the widow of the said deceased.* He had died at home at Kiama from pulmonary consumption, or tuberculosis, at the age of 48, on 22 October 1867.

James's father John had died in 1862 at *Waughope*, at Jambaroo (by then the second "h" was dropped from *Waugh Hope* and the words joined). Jane Waugh his mother had died in January 1872 at Kiama, predeceased by four of her six children. One of David Waugh's sons founded Waugh & Josephson, the engineering firm, and a daughter became Mrs Steele, wife of the Rev James Steele, Presbyterian Minister at Windsor.

Patsy Moppett

References: see separate attachment.

Katoomba Falls Kiosk

The parkland around Katoomba Falls was gazetted as a Crown Reserve on 17 April 1888. The date for the building of the kiosk is uncertain but a 1921 photograph shows it in situ. The

Falls were one of the earliest tourist attractions of Katoomba being promoted from as early as 1887, and the kiosk would have been erected to serve visitors and bushwalkers making their way about the locality, at a time when refreshment rooms were becoming increasingly popular.

A subdivision plan dating from 1910 shows a shed within Katoomba Park opposite Katoomba Falls which may be the kiosk site. Sheet 3 of the Town Plan of Katoomba, Fourth Edition, clearly shows the kiosk, together with a smaller shelter shed near the top of the Falls.



An early view of the kiosk, possibly during the original construction, or later renovations

In January 1915 Katoomba Municipal Council was asked by JW Webb to erect a *modern kiosk* of stone at the top of Katoomba Falls, similar to that at Leura Falls. Mr Webb was asked to submit plans and specifications of the proposed building. Apparently Mr Webb had previously been given consent to erect a refreshment tent on the site.



Katoomba Town Plan extract, 4th Edition

In June 1916 at a meeting of Katoomba Municipal Council the matter of construction of the kiosk was deferred for 12 months.

In December 1921 the telephone wires in the kiosk were struck by lightning. Safety fuses blew out, customers were sprinkled with flying glass, and a sheet of flame shot across the room. The proprietor, Mr William Millard, received a severe shock and lost the use of his legs for 30 minutes.

In 1925 the proprietor of Katoomba Falls Kiosk was still Mr Millard but by 1931 the kiosk had changed hands and was being run by E. G. Bale.

In September 1926 Katoomba Council was calling for tenders for additions and alterations to the kiosk at Katoomba Falls. In October of that year Katoomba Council decided to purchase a new stove for the kiosk, after the Town Clerk had reported that the condition of the existing stove was so bad that scones fell through into the firebox! Following the new installation, it was noted that Council was still trying to sell the old stove!

In 1990 the Katoomba Falls Kiosk was identified as one of only four remaining kiosks (the others being located at Wentworth Falls, Kedumba, and Leura at the time) that were built in the early twentieth century during the height of the tourist boom in the Blue Mountains.

In 2019 Blue Mountains City Council commissioned Consultants GML Heritage to prepare a Conservation Management Plan and Schedule of Conservation Works for the building to assist Council with the future management of the kiosk, after an earlier attempt to redevelop the kiosk into a restaurant was refused by Council on heritage grounds. They outlined practical policies for the building's conservation and identified areas where there may be opportunities to adaptively re-use the kiosk without impacting significant fabric. In



The kiosk in early 2019

conjunction with the CMP, a Schedule of Conservation Works was prepared, complete with accompanying drawings, to be implemented prior to any future development to assist in the conservation of the building. This was particularly focused on removing asbestos material, which had been used extensively to line the walls and ceilings, as the kiosk is located in a bushfire-prone area.



In more active days

Probably built before 1920, the Katoomba Falls Kiosk is heritage-listed and owned by the Blue Mountains City Council. The heritage-listed building was empty for some time until local groups took a temporary lease at a discounted rate to use the property as an art studio and exhibition space. It was vacated again in January 2018.

Patsy Moppett

References:

Katoomba Falls Kiosk: Inventory Sheet, Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment

Town Talk: Blue Mountain Echo, Friday 3 September 1926

Katoomba Municipal Council: Blue Mountain Echo, Friday 15 January 1915

Hot on Customers - A Pre-historic stove: Evening News, Sydney, Thursday 28 October 1926

Katoomba Municipal Council: Lithgow Mercury, Friday 2 June 1916

Struck by lightning: Lithgow Mercury, Friday 23 December 1921.

Back to the drawing board for the Katoomba Falls Kiosk: Blue Mountains Gazette, January 2019

Century-old Blue Mountains kiosk to get new lease of life: Alison Cheung, April 16th 2019

www.commercialrealestate.com.au/news/century-old-Blue-mountains-kiosk-to-get-new-lease-of-life-45705/

**PLEASE NOTE THE CLOSING DATE FOR ARTICLES AND NOTIFICATIONS TO
THE EDITOR FOR THE MARCH-APRIL 2021 ISSUE OF *HERITAGE* IS 25th
FEBRUARY 2021**

Community events & updates

Lithgow Small Arms Factory Museum

The Museum has recently received a huge boost from the Federal Government's Community Heritage Grants program. The group will receive \$7,106 to purchase storage equipment designed to protect and preserve historical documents, including employee records, designs of machinery and building blueprints. The Museum has accumulated over 200,000 records and documents since it began 24 years ago, with some documents dating back to 1908, the year the land was purchased for the factory, which opened in 1912.



Federal Member for Calare, Andrew Gee MP stated in the Village Voice newspaper on 18th December that: *Lithgow has over one hundred years' experience in small arms manufacturing, making it one of the oldest firearms manufacturing towns in Australia The Lithgow Small Arms Factory Museum is part of the fabric of the community and preserving its history for future generations is vitally important The Museum's hardworking volunteers have been doing an incredible job cleaning, cataloguing and digitizing these documents and records.*

The Museum President, Renzo Benedet advised that the *Museum is the only place in the world where these archives exist, so it is our responsibility to not only preserve and protect these historical records, but to make them available to everyone.*

BMACHO Members - COVID Review

A website review of BMACHO members show a variety of activities happening and places slowly reopening. A few are still closed, many are open with restrictions, and the following matters should be considered if visiting sites:

- COVID details may change at any time.
- Always check websites, but occasionally these may not be up to date. Phone them!
- Plan your visit! You may need to book or register. Sometimes attendance is by appointment only.
- Maintain social distancing at all sites. All premises have COVID regulations in place.
- Many premises have restricted hours/days.
- Some premises remain closed.

Having regard to the above, and at the writing of this article, the following member premises are **open** – Scenic World, Mt Tomah Botanic Gardens (restaurant closed), Bygone Beautys Treasured Teapot Museum & Tearooms, Lithgow Mining Museum, Everglades House & Gardens, Leurella Toy & Railway Museum, Hawkesbury Regional Museum, Valley Heights Locomotive Depot & Museum, Norman Lindsay Museum and Gallery, Blue Mountains Cultural Centre and Library, Varuna Writers Centre.

At the writing of this article the following premises appear to remain **closed** – Woodford Academy, Mt Victoria Museum, Eskbank House Museum, Tarella Museum, Lithgow Library (Local Studies), Zig Zag Railway.

Historical societies generally have **restricted access** and include Blue Mountains, Glenbrook, Mt Victoria & Mt Irvine (including Turkish Bath Museum), Nepean, Hawkesbury, BM Education & Research Trust and Springwood. Similarly, family history groups – Blue Mountains, Colo and Lithgow.

Heritage NSW Grant Funding

NSW Heritage has announced that their 2021-23 NSW Heritage Grants program funding round is now open. Funding is available under three competitive grant categories:

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage - for projects that increase understanding, conservation, celebration and cultural participation in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
- Caring for State Heritage - for projects that support management, maintenance, conservation, activation and interpretation of items listed on the State Heritage Register.
- Community Heritage - for projects that identify, conserve and promote heritage, including:
 - Community Engagement Projects: actively engaging community in celebration and promotion of heritage, and
 - Local government only projects: to prepare heritage studies, to run a grants program for local heritage, and to contribute to the costs of a professional heritage advisor.

This funding round closes at 5pm on Monday **8th February 2021**.

For more information see the funding guidelines <https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/grants/>

Or contact Heritage NSW:

- Heritage Grants Team, Heritage NSW, 10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta NSW 2150
- Phone: 02 9873 8577
- Email: heritage.grants@environment.nsw.gov.au

Blue Mountains Draft Heritage Strategy 2021-2025

At the Ordinary Meeting of Council held 24th November 2020, Blue Mountains City Council endorsed a Draft Heritage Strategy for public exhibition. The Draft is now on exhibition and Council is currently receiving comments.

The Blue Mountains Draft Heritage Strategy 2021-2025 provides a guiding framework for the management of built heritage within the Blue Mountains local government area, to ensure that the unique heritage of our towns and villages is identified, protected, supported and promoted. The Draft Heritage Strategy 2021-2025 has been prepared with the contribution and assistance of key stakeholders, and has been structured under four key themes:

- **Knowing:** Gathering, collecting and sharing resources and stories of heritage places provides a firm foundation for improving the identification and assessment of heritage significance.
- **Protecting:** Protecting and managing our heritage ensures that conservation is a primary consideration in all elements of planning and place-making. Council will also lead by example and demonstrate best-practice heritage management of its own properties and assets.
- **Supporting:** Council will continue to support the conservation of heritage places through advisory services, incentives and grant opportunities.
- **Promoting:** Council will raise awareness and increase understanding and appreciation of the tangible and intangible heritage of the Blue Mountains.

The development of priorities and actions under these themes has been influenced by, and responds to, previous heritage work, current Council projects, and numerous studies and reports. The Draft Heritage Strategy sets the strategic direction for heritage management over the next four years and focuses on the proactive management of built heritage in the Blue Mountains.

Although the Strategy acknowledges that *“heritage encapsulates natural heritage, Aboriginal cultural heritage and environmental heritage including built heritage (significant buildings, remnants of built fabric and conservation areas), archaeological heritage, movable heritage and objects part of collections such as historical artefacts. Landscapes, views and settings are also key aspects of heritage, particularly in the Blue Mountains”*, the Strategy focuses on built heritage.

The Draft Heritage Strategy has been on public exhibition since 2nd December 2020, and submissions will be accepted until Wednesday, **10th February 2021**. Submissions can be made through the following options:

- Online: *Have Your Say* website
- Email: HeritageStrategy@bmcc.nsw.gov.au
- By post: Blue Mountains City Council, Locked Bag 1005, Katoomba NSW 2780.

War Memorial Conservation Funding

Veterans Affairs NSW advises **Round 2** funding is now available for war memorial conservation projects. Applications to the Community War Memorials Fund opened on 11th November 2020 and will close on **11 February 2021**. Eligible organisations can apply online for grants of up to \$10,000 to protect, conserve or repair local war memorials in New South Wales. The program can fund a range of projects including condition assessments and physical conservation work to memorials. Outcomes would be announced in May 2021. Grant applications are assessed by the State War Memorials Committee which is comprised of senior representatives of the Returned and Services League of Australia NSW Branch (RSL NSW) Public Works Advisory, Heritage NSW and the NSW Office for Veterans Affairs.



War Memorial, Sydney

Further information applications form and guidelines can be found on the NSW Office for Veterans Affairs website at <https://www.veterans.nsw.gov.au/heritage/community-war-memorials-fund/>.

For inquiries contact Liz Burge, Policy Officer Veterans Affairs, NSW Department of Communities and Justice - Phone: 02 8061 9261 or Email: liz.burge@veterans.nsw.gov.au

BMACHO achieves RAHS funding

On 19th November, Member of the Legislative Council and Blue Mountains resident Shayne Mallard MP and Minister for the Arts Don Harwin MLC announced \$1,140 in support for the Royal Australian Historical Society Cultural Grants Program for skilled historians in the Blue Mountains. Mr Mallard said funding will hugely contribute to the community's effort in promoting and preserving local history and bring Blue Mountains stories to a broader audience. The wide range of funding provided by the RAHS will advance the education and awareness of NSW history from regional NSW, Western Sydney and First Nations people. Mr Harwin said *"..... the funding provides our local historians and volunteers the opportunity of presenting our diverse history through various means such as digitally and through local and regional publications allowing more people to experience it"*.

For BMACHO this related to assistance in production of Blue Mountains History Journal Issue 10, publishing historical research papers on aspects of local history and specialist historical interest.

Recipients of Royal Australian Historical Society Cultural Grants cover projects including research, publications, professional support and travel, and conservation of historic material. Seventeen funded projects are spread across the State including eleven for regional NSW, five from Western Sydney and one in metropolitan Sydney.

National Trust (Australia) 75th Anniversary

The National Trust of Australia is the Australian national body for community-based, non-government, non-profit organisations, committed to promoting and conserving Australia's indigenous, natural and historic heritage. The movement was founded by Annie Wyatt in 1945, and in 1965 was incorporated, bringing together the National Trust groups in each Australian state territory. It was modelled on the *National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty* in the UK.

The *National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty*, commonly known as the National Trust, is a charity and membership organisation for heritage conservation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Scotland has a separate and independent *National Trust for Scotland*. The British Trust was founded in 1895 by Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Hardwicke Rawnsley to *"promote the permanent preservation for the benefit of*

the Nation of lands and tenements (including buildings) of beauty or historic interest". It was given statutory powers, starting with the National Trust Act 1907.

The Australian National Trust does not have statutory powers. The various State bodies were founded from 1947:

- ACT – 1976.
- NSW – 1947.
- Victoria – 1956.
- Queensland – 1963.
- Western Australia – 1959.
- Northern Territory – 1976.
- Tasmania – 1960.
- South Australia – 1955.

The National Trusts believe they are the only conservation organisations in Australia concerned with all aspects of heritage, natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, the pre-eminent independent community bodies that promote conservation of and access to Australia's unique natural, cultural and Indigenous heritage.

The Trust was set to commence celebration of its Anniversary in April 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 health emergency they have had to pause their celebrations for 2020, having had over 20 special events planned for the occasion.

Finally, on 19th November, the Trust was able to celebrate via a virtual launch, which featured keynote speakers, and a documentary film capturing all aspects of the conservation charity's conservation and advocacy work. A 75th Anniversary exhibition can be viewed online, or you can now visit the National Trust Centre where the exhibition is displayed in the Annie Wyatt Room. Online will also show you what special events have now been scheduled at heritage properties across the State. Further events will continue through until April 2021.

Some National Trust Properties reopen

Celebrate history, our stories and create new memories in your own backyard.

Everglades House and Gardens and Norman Lindsay Gallery have reopened and have experienced high levels of visitation, despite some continuing COVID limitations on operations and a shortage of active volunteers. Woodford Academy remains closed for now.



Everglades Gardens



Norman Lindsay Gallery



Woodford Academy

In line with the National Trust's 75th anniversary, the three Blue Mountains properties, Everglades House and Gardens, Norman Lindsay Gallery, and Woodford Academy, will be offering free visitor entry on **Saturday 20 March 2021** from 10.00am to 4.00pm. National Trust (NSW) Blue Mountains Branch advises that visitors will be able to participate in guided property tours, garden workshops, bush tucker lunch, sketching workshops, the NSW Reconciliation Challenge Exhibition, live music and garden games.

Bookings will be able to be made from Friday 1st January 2021.

National Trust of Australia Award

The National Trust of Australia has awarded **Ramsay and Susie Moodie** of Hartley a **Commendation Award** for their services to heritage and the Hartley community.

Kathryn Newton of the Lithgow Branch advises that since 2014 Ramsay and Susie have shared the rich heritage of the Lithgow district with the public each year. As members of the Lithgow Branch of the National Trust (NSW), the Moodies have been instrumental in researching, writing, planning and coordinating popular coach tours, historic house days, publication of brochures and historical articles, and seeking heritage funding for the group. They have collaborated with a wide range of organizations and individuals. Some of these individuals were experts in their fields and some of them volunteers, many of them travelling far and wide to assist in various projects instigated by Ramsay & Susie to help give exposure to Lithgow's heritage themed events.



At Moyne farm



At Forty Bends



At Collit's Inn

Congratulations to Ramsay and Susie from the BMACHO community!

Members' Annual General Meetings

Congratulations to the following Committees for 2021, as the community seeks to catch up with AGMs previously held in obedience through the COVID situation:

- ***Annual General Meeting - Lithgow Branch, National Trust of Australia (NSW)***

Wednesday 18 November 2020

Held at: "Southleigh", 573 Browns Gap Rd, Hartley NSW

The meeting was given an opening address by David Burdon, Director Conservation, and Andreana Kennedy, Manager Advocacy, National Trust (NSW). They emphasised the importance of advocacy for the National Trust, and how in their new roles they would seek to enhance NT operations through improved communications, provide a heritage tool kit, and learn local community understandings about heritage places.

The Committee for 2021 was elected as follows:

- Chairperson – Danny Whitty.
- Deputy Chair – Kathryn Newton.
- Treasurer – Ramsay Moodie.
- Secretary – Kathryn Newton.
- Minutes Secretary – Fiona Lawless.
- Publicity/Events – Celia Ravesi.
- Public Officer – National Trust (NSW)

"Events" Committee – Kathryn Newton, Fiona Lawless, Ramsay & Suzie Moodie, Tony & Celia Ravesi, Danny & Robyn Whitty.

- ***Annual General Meeting – Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society***

Monday 19th October 2020

Held at Panthers Club, 33 Beaumont Ave, North Richmond.

The Committee for 2021 was elected as follows:

- President – David Griffiths.
- Vice President – Airdrie Martin.
- Secretary – Marguerite Wyborn.
- Treasurer – Patricia O'Toole.

- Committee – Jenny Griffiths, Steve Rawling, Lesley Bobrige, Suzanne Smith, Frank Holland.
- Millstone Editor – Suzanne Smith.
- Webmaster – David Griffiths.
- Digital Archivist – Jenny Griffiths.
- Family History – Val Birch.
- Library/Accessions – Val Birch.
- Public Officer – David Griffiths.
- Grants Officer – Frank Holland.
- Hon Auditor – Marilyn McCarthy.

- ***Annual General Meeting – Valley Heights Locomotive Depot Heritage Museum***

Saturday 21st November 2020

Held at the Museum, 17 Tusculum Rd, Valley Heights.

The Committee for 2021 was elected as follows:

- Chairman – Keith Ward.
- Secretary – Grant Robinson.
- Treasurer – John Carter.
- Publicity Officer – Andrew Tester.
- Membership Officer – Jeff Russell.
- Building Restoration Manager – David Grove.
- Building Services Manager – Ted Dickson.
- Grounds Maintenance Manager – Dave Wainwright.
- Per Way Maintenance Manager – Ted Dickson.
- Retail Manager – Andrew Tester.
- Large Exhibits Manager – Steve Corrigan.
- Small Exhibits Curator – Michael Pensini.
- Model Railway Manager – Ray Beharrell.
- Workshop Manager – Terry Matchett.
- Planning and Development Manager – Henk Luf.
- Honorary Librarian – Andrew Tester.
- Honorary Historian – Ted Dickson.

- ***Annual General Meeting – Mt Victoria & District Historical Society***

Saturday 24th October 2020

Held at St Peters Church Hall, Mt Victoria.

The Committee for 2021 was elected as follows:

- President – Tim Jones.
- Vice President – Jack Thompson.
- Secretary – Peter Lammiman.
- Treasurer – Tony Middleton.

Life Membership was bestowed upon Jean Winston and Jack Thompson.

Glenbrook & District Historical Society Inc.

History Walks Program 2021

All on Saturdays: Walks led by Doug Knowles & Greg Nowland

- **March 13 9.00am E** "Glenbrook Lagoon Precinct." Early campsite and railway dam construction 1880, for water supply to the 1st Glenbrook Station.
- **March 27 9.00am M** "The Descent to the West, Mt York". Three short return walks on the three most historic roads to the west: Cox's Pass, 1815, Lawson's Road, 1822 and newest: Berghofer's Pass 1909. Includes tea, coffee & biscuits: Special walk: \$12.00

- **April 10 9.00am H** "Duck Hole—Glenbrook Creek." Old roadway construction and pump site for railway water supply to old Glenbrook Station.
- **May 1 1.30pm M** "Eastern Zig Zag Railway." This walk is focused on the Knapsack Gully stone Viaduct and offers good photograph opportunities. Includes Gatehouse No.1 of 1867 and the Knapsack refuge sidings, 1909.
- **May 22 1.30pm M** "Eastern Zig Zag Railway." This walk on the 1867 Zig Zag Railway and Knapsack Viaduct, also extends to the first improvement, the Lapstone Hill Tunnel 1892. (East Portal only,) and the wash-away section 1906.
- **June 5 1.30pm E** "Lapstone Construction Railway." 1910-1913 and east portal of Lapstone Hill Tunnel, 1892
- **June 26 9.00am H** "Bull's Creek Dam." Railway water supply. Stone dam, pump site, pipeline relics.
- **July 10 1.30pm E** "The Mountains Murders." Captain Lee Weller's murder site and first grave. Also rock inscriptions.
- **July 31 9.00am H** "Faulconbridge Steam Sawmill Site." Engine remnants, huge boiler and other relics. Operated 1914-1925.
- **Aug. 14 1.30pm M** "Lennox Bridge" and the old stone quarry, Brookside Creek, Dunn's steam sawmill relics and earth dam.
- **Sept. 4 9.00am H** "Warrimoo Lookout." Follow the ridge-top south of Warrimoo. Panoramic views of Glenbrook Creek.
- **Sept.25 9.00am E** "Glenbrook Discovery: Heritage Walk." Historic sites, houses, and the 1892 railway route to Lapstone Tunnel, West Portal.
(Last Walk for the season.)

ADULTS: \$10.00 (Except for Special Walk.) Accompanied Children under 16yrs. Free

BOOKINGS ARE ESSENTIAL: Phone Doug **Ph: 02 4751 3275**. Please allow the phone to ring longer than usual for details re meeting place. Please bring a hat and drinking water.

(No dogs please.)

KEY to 'EASINESS':

- **E: Easy gradients, firm underfoot 1½ hrs, average**
- **M: Medium short steep sections - some rough sections, 2 hrs**
- **H: Hard, steep, rough, 4 to 5 kilometres. 3 hrs or more**

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

Museum Meet 2020

Held at Blue Mountains City Council, Katoomba, Friday 13th November 2020

Attendees included Gay Hendriksen Museums Advisor to BMCC, BMCC staff, Mt Victoria Historical & District Society, Bygone Beautys Treasured Teapots Museum, Tarella, Blue Mountains Historical Society, BMACHO, Glenbrook & District Historical Society, Linden Observatory, Valley Heights Locomotive Depot Heritage Museum, Woodford Academy Management Committee.

Blue Mountains City Council staff gave an update on local heritage matters:

- Local Heritage Assistance Fund.
- Draft Heritage Strategy.
- Heritage Review.
- *Heritage of Western Sydney (HoWS)* app.
- Storage.

Attendees gave updates on issues and challenges they were experiencing and outlined their plans for 2021.

Suggestions were then made for support mechanisms which attendees might see of benefit, which included:

- Exhibitions.
- Workshops might include Business Plans, Disaster Plans, Conservation Management Policy/Plans, paper conservation, succession planning, Aboriginal heritage

conservation, migration heritage conservation, storage, digital (podcasts, virtual, etc., social media, digitizing, photography, 3D, go pro), permissions and copyright, grant applications, item security.

- Review of policies and plans by each group with help from Gay.

General discussion was then held, seeking to prioritise workshops.

The next MUSE Meeting will be held towards end of the 2021 financial year. Gay proposes one workshop at end of May and one in August.

Blue Mountain Education and Research Trust

Blue Mountain Education and Research Trust (BMERT) is pleased to offer **BMACHO members** a **20%** discount on our range of books, plus postage.

See the catalogue at the BMERT shop at www.bmert.org



Email orders to secretary@bmert.org or allan.walsh@exemail.com.au with address. An invoice and bank details will be posted with books.

Allan Walsh

Blue Mountains History Conference Update

BMACHO has rescheduled the BM History Conference, which was to be held in May 2020, but was cancelled due to COVID19.

Save the Date – Saturday 8th May 2021!

The theme *Industrial Heritage* and speakers are expected to be much the same as originally scheduled and as reported in *Heritage* Newsletter No. 66 January-February 2020, and *Heritage* Newsletter No. 67 March-April 2020.

Further information will be available closer to the date, having regard for the COVID19 situation and confirmation of details.

Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail Update

BMACHO continues to promote the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail and members' upcoming events. At present participation in the Trail is partially on hold due to the corona virus situation, and activities are of course limited. The Trail is normally an ideal activity for the kids and grandkids, be it in the school holidays or any weekend! The 2019 trail brochures can still be collected at participating venues and Visitor Information Centres which have remained open.



The Trail brochure is currently being reviewed and is due for reissue in late 2021 or 2022.

*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

Happy New Year!

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; 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; The Eleanor Dark Foundation Ltd; Valley Heights Locomotive Depot Heritage Museum; Woodford Academy Management Committee; Zig Zag Railway Co-op Ltd.

The following are individual members: Wendy Blaxland, Fiona Burn, Rae Clapshaw, Philip Hammon, Dr Wayne Hanley, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett, Keith Painter, Dr Peter Rickwood, and Dr Robert Strange.

Committee: The management committee for 2020-2021 (from March 2020) is: Rod Stowe (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, Kate O'Neill, Roy Bennett.

Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail sub-committee: Fiona Burn, Jan Koperberg, Suzanne Smith, Kate O'Neill.

Blue Mountains History Conference sub-committee: Patsy Moppett, Jan Koperberg, Summar Hipworth, Phil Hammon, Rod Stowe.

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