

Heritage

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Acknowledgement of Country

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

Paul Randall and The Black Horse Inn, Richmond Leaving Old England

Paul Randall was born in London in 1752. In 1790 he was working as a labourer, but was convicted at Reigate, Surrey, and sentenced to transportation for seven years to New South Wales. Paul, together with a James Leman and Paul's brother William were involved in a robbery, and Paul's wife Mary and his sister Mary were implicated.

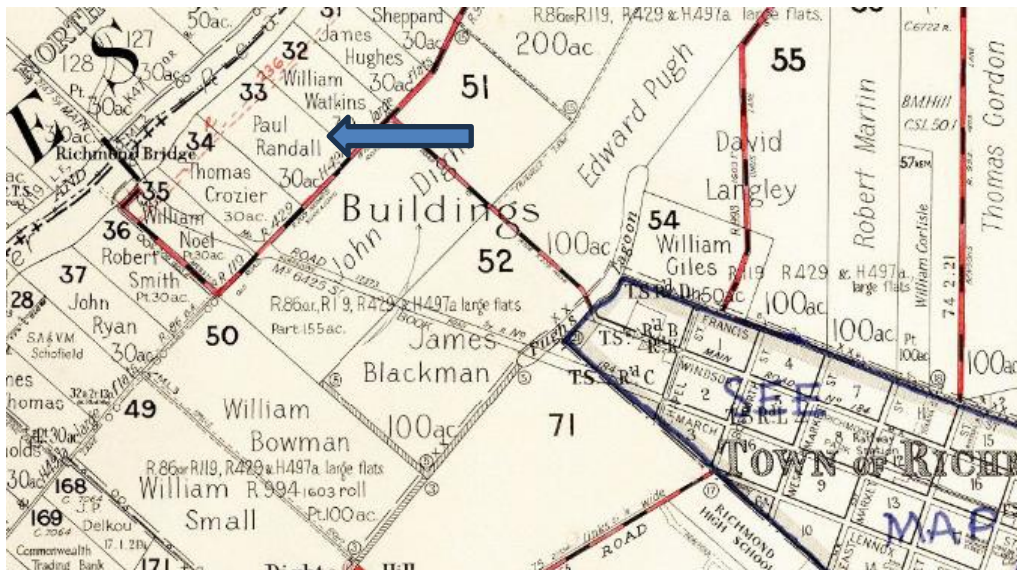
He left Portsmouth on the *Admiral Barrington* and arrived in New South Wales in October 1791, the ship being built in France in 1781. The *Admiral Barrington* was part of the Third Fleet, the largest transportation of convicts to New South Wales. Other travellers on board included Captain William Paterson, three non-commissioned officers, and 24 privates of the New South Wales Corps, serving as guards for the convicts on board. In addition, four free women accompanied their convict husbands, together with two children. Some 2,000 men, including 1,000 convicts, military personnel and notable people were sent in this fleet to fill high positions in the colony. It comprised eleven ships, including the *Admiral Barrington*, master Robert Abbon Marsh, and Peter Gossam was the surgeon. The *Admiral Barrington* held 300 male convicts and was the last of the fleet to reach Port Jackson due to separation of the ships during storms. Thirty six people died on the journey due to overcrowding, the ship's unseaworthy state and the duration of the journey (203 days).

Back in England, Paul's wife Mary (born in 1758 in London) was convicted separately at the Old Bailey in 1792 and sentenced for fourteen years to transportation to New South Wales for receiving stolen goods. She arrived with their daughter Sarah on the *Bellona* in 1793.

Settling at Richmond Hill

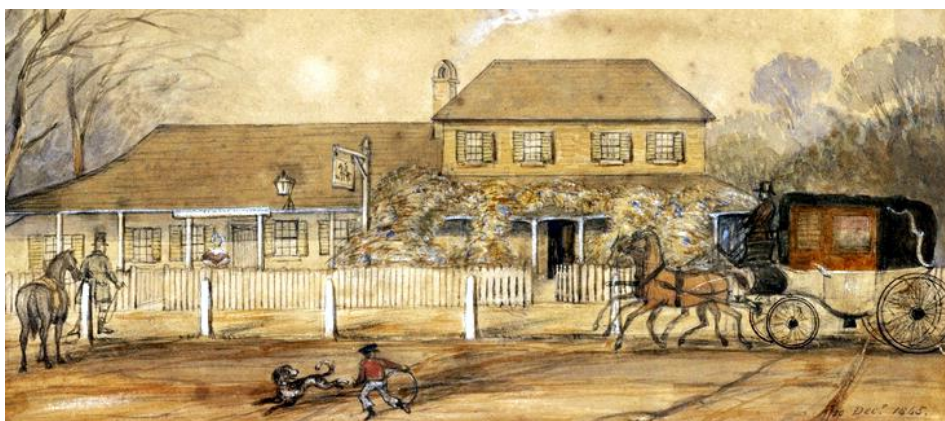
They were reunited and by 1794 Paul Randall was one of several ex convict settlers promised grants in Upper Reach at Mulgrave Place (Windsor). In 1794 their daughter Jane was born.

In 1796 Randall had a 30ac grant registered at Mulgrave Place, even though he was entitled to more (50ac) due to having a wife and family. In 1799 their daughter Margaret was born. In 1801 records show that Paul Randall was in Sydney with a Ticket of Leave as his sentence had expired, and the following year he was working his land at Windsor, having cleared and sown wheat and maize, and was off stores.



Land grant to Paul Randall

He was still farming at the muster of 1806, and was listed as a settler, free by servitude, at Richmond Hill. He received another grant that year of 30ac at Richmond Hill. However, that year a still was found on his property in the possession of his servant Michael Brannigan. Although Randall was not charged, it is possible Paul's involvement in the liquor trade may date back to around this year.



The Black Horse Inn 1845

Note the original Inn to the left and the extension to the right

In 1809 a sale was held of Randall's farm and stock at Richmond Hill, and it appears he was branching out. In 1816 it was said that local Aboriginals held corroborees in the yard of the hostelry at Richmond Hill, which suggests that an inn was operating before any license was issued.

The Black Horse Inn

Randall's name is associated with the *Black Horse Inn* from its beginnings, and although it has been generally agreed by historians that the Inn was built around 1819, (the RAHS Journal of 1921 stated that the *Black Horse Inn* was built in 1818), a local newspaper article claimed that Governor Lachlan Macquarie and other governors were patrons of the *Black Horse Inn*, also stating that it was erected in 1809. A descendent of a later proprietor, William Sly, advised the Windsor and Richmond Gazette in 1930 that prior to 1819 an inn on the site was known as the *Union Hotel*, and then the *Post Office Hotel*.

It is claimed that the *Black Horse Inn* was the earliest licensed inn in the colony, although a challenge was later issued from Tasmania in 1926, that the *Bush Inn* at New Norfolk was the oldest, a license being issued to a Mrs Bridge in 1810.

Randall became involved in the community and in 1810 he had been one of the many signatories to sign the Hawkesbury Address of Welcome to Governor Lachlan Macquarie on 8th December that year.

In 1812 Paul Randall donated £1 to St Peter's Church, Richmond, for the purpose of procuring either an organ or harmonium, he being on the list of subscribers for the Church/schoolhouse which was to be built in 1813.

In 1814 Randall was still farming as well as living in Richmond with his family and a number of servants, and his stature in the community was obviously on the up.

Randall was on the list for persons to receive grants of land in 1816, in this case 40ac and was nominated for this by William Cox who was a magistrate for the district. Also, during this year Randall was also on the lists of persons to be issued with horned cattle from the Government herds.

The *Black Horse Inn* was first licenced in 1819 as the *Black Horse Prince*, although obviously operating before that time. The name changed, dropping the 'Prince' and the sign of the black horse in full gallop was displayed out front (this is on exhibition in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum at Windsor – see photo page 8).

The first certificate that can be traced for the *Black Horse Inn* read as follows:

At a general meeting of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county (Cumberland) for licensing persons to keep common inns and ale houses, on the twentieth day of February, in the 50th year of the reign of our sovereign, Lord George the Third, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. We, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the said county, whose hands and seals are hereunto set, assembled at the said meeting, do allow and license Paul Randall, at the sign of the Black Horse Prince, in Richmond, within the said colony, to keep a common ale-house, or victualling house, and to issue and sell Beer, Ale and Cyder, and spiritous liquors in the house in which he dwelleth, and not elsewhere, for one whole year, from the twentieth day of this present month, February, and no longer; so as the true assize in bread, beer, ale, and other liquors be duly kept; and no unlawful game or games, drunkenness, or any other disorder be suffered in his house, yard, garden, or backside, but that the good order and rule be maintained and kept therein according to the laws of Great Britain, and the general laws of this colony in that behalf. Given under our hands and seals the day and year above written.
(Sgd.) JOHN WYLDE and (other name not legible)

It was reported that the young men held horse races down the main street from the *George IV Inn* down Windsor Street to the *Black Horse Inn*, some 750m, with the *Black Horse Inn* as the finishing post.

The licence was renewed in 1820, 1821, 1822 and the memorial for the annual renewal carried the support of prominent citizens, William Cox and Alexander Bell.

Mary and Paul Randall were popular publicans in the community, being described as a soft, rotund and genial pair. He still retained a farm and in 1820 he was given another 70ac grant and another 30ac was purchased, with 200ac held as tenant. In 1818 a Mr Mason arrived in the colony and became a chef at the Inn. The fame of his dishes '*spread across the mountains and the plains, and many a weary wayfarer was regaled with the appetising viands which he put upon the board of the old pub*'.

Margaret and Henry Seymour

In 1820 his daughter Margaret was now 21 years of age and she married Dr Henry Francis Seymour. Seymour was born in 1793 and came to NSW on the *Fame* in 1817, going first to Bathurst. At this time William Cox was the magistrate at Bathurst and in 1820 he issued a certificate of emancipation to Seymour, as well as to a William Westbrook.

In 1821 Paul Randall gave the property over to his daughter Margaret and her husband Henry Seymour. He wrote a memorial to Governor Macquarie in that year asking for the deeds of the allotment allocated to him (the Inn) in 1810 so that he could bequeath it to his

daughter upon his and his wife's passing. In 1825 he was still listed in the muster as an innkeeper at Richmond.

In 1824 Henry Seymour had fallen from his horse but recovered. He and Margaret were now running the Inn, and she undertook to enlarge the premises with a two storey addition adjoining, where there would be a drinking parlour with seats around the wall with an adjoining taproom where the publican served the beer through a small opening in the wall. The old adjoining original Inn was demolished in later years, although a photograph dated 1885 shows it still in place at that stage.

In 1827 Randall is still listed as being among the '*Owners and Occupiers of Houses and Land within the Districts of the Hawkesbury*' as free by servitude. A survey undertaken by G.B. White in 1827 shows a building in the middle of the Windsor Street allotment, which, if correct, it could be assumed to be the original structure of the *Black Horse Inn*.

By 1828 the Seymours fully owned/managed the Inn. Margaret ran it for 50 years, and she was often called on to control a boisterous patronage. Before the construction of Richmond Court House in 1871 many hearings took place there.



Town of Richmond location of Inn, when owned by Henry Seymour

In 1832 Mary Randall died and was buried in St Peters Cemetery at Richmond. Paul Randall made his will that year. He himself passed away in 1834 aged 83 and was buried with Mary. A year later the Inn licence became Margaret's, and her name went on the board, but was soon taken down. It remained so until after Henry Seymour died in 1858 aged 65, when it was reinstated. Henry was buried in the Randall grave.

Margaret died in 1875, having had no children. She left the Inn to a Sophia Westbrook, who had lived with the Seymours and cared for Margaret in her old age.

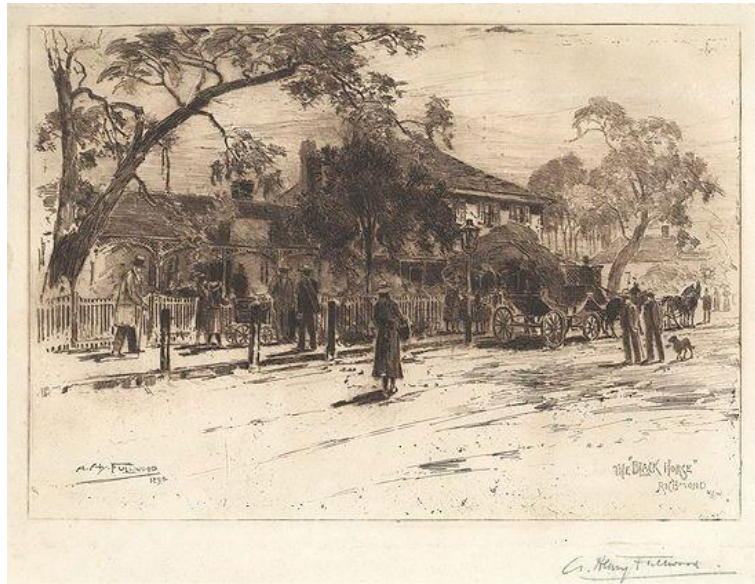
To step back a little, it will be recalled that when Henry Seymour was emancipated in Bathurst by William Cox in 1820, another convict William Westbrook was also emancipated. Westbrook had come to NSW on the *Earl Spencer* in 1813 and had married Elizabeth nee Phipps who had come out in 1814 on the *Wanstead* 1814. Sophia was born to them in 1825. A connection had obviously remained between Seymour and Westbrook, resulting in Margaret's patronage of Sophia.

Sophia and William Sly

So, Sophia took over the *Black Horse Inn*. She had married William Sly in 1844, a butcher who had come to NSW on the *Moffatt* in 1836. They had 10 children, all born at the Inn. Under Sophia the Inn had many mortgages, and she changed her will many times, finally leaving the property to William Sly Jnr. when she died in 1900.

By 1857 the Inn had quite the reputation as the Honeymoon Inn. The show place of the house was the bridal chamber, a long low apartment overlooking the garden at the side. The Bridal Parties Visitors' Book kept religiously by Mrs Seymour, demonstrated that some distinguished visitors had frequented the place, including TS Mort, HC Dangar, MH Stephen, GR Gibbs, Judge Cheeke, Sir Henry Parkes, Sir John & Lady Young, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Captain Addison, Captain Somerset, Charles Cooper and Edward Deas Thompson. The hotel became known as Honeymoon Cottage or Honeymoon Inn. It was also frequented by many others including 'Old Chum', that prolific writer of Sydney news, in 1919.

The older William Sly died in 1874, and the son William assisted Sophia in running the Inn for a time. He leased the Inn to various publicans over the years including Clisdell, Reid, Arkenstall, Folbigg (1900), Forfar (1901 – declared bankrupt that year), Pearson, GD Simmons (1919) and Gladys Jenner (1926).



Fullwood sketch 1894

The Inn was used as a polling booth from the second Parliamentary election until it was ordained that public houses should no longer be used as polling places.

In 1902 a Mrs W Sly (presumably William Sly Jnr's wife) advertised that the *Black Horse Hotel* had been thoroughly renovated and was under entirely new management.

One interesting detail recorded was that Sophia was the mother of ten children, as mentioned above - William, James, John, Mary, Annie, Charles, Maggie, Henry, Jane and Walter. All were born at the Inn – but *only one son smoked, and seldom would you ever see one of them go into a hotel for a drink.*



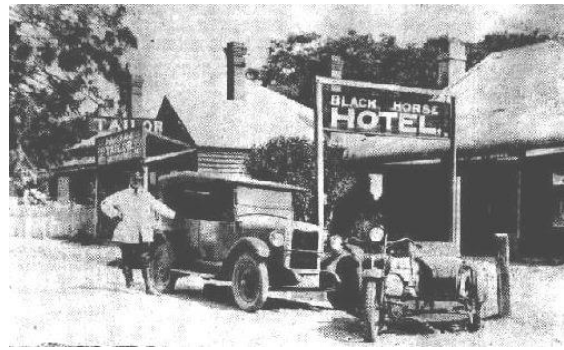
1900



1906



1924



Early days at the Black Horse Inn



Garage 1935

Horse racing has a long history at Richmond and the stables at the *Black Horse Inn* were utilized. Horses belonging to Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Daniel Cooper, amongst others, were stabled at the *Black Horse*, as well as all the Governor's horses.

In 1905 it was recorded that the Inn was run by 'Sportsman' O'Keefe, (a champion cross country rider and amateur jockey) and then in 1911 Sophia's family left the hotel. In 1928 the licence was transferred to the *Kurrajong Hotel*. In 1930 William Sly Jnr died at Manly and was buried at Richmond. One peculiar feature of the Inn of note was the success it met with under the management of women.

Closing time

The local Gazette reported the closure of the Inn, ...*the old pubbery* ... , as follows, as only a local could:

One minute to go! Arthur Aird, the village tailor and a brother of Mr Reg Aird of Windsor, stoutly gripped the handle of a pint pewter. 'Hurry up', whispered a threatening voice, 'there's only one minute to go'.

The ghosts of Lachlan Macquarie, Esq., Henry Parkes, and trenchmen of the last century seemed to violently protest as Mr Sinclair, licensee of the Black Horse Hotel, Richmond, announced on Friday morning last that in a few seconds beer would cease to pass across the century-old counter..... At 1 o'clock the beer pumps were silenced....

The premises was auctioned on Saturday 6th October 1928, and soon after converted into flats. In the early 1930s the old inn on the corner of Windsor and Bosworth Streets, was purchased Mr Grimwood (Gromwood) and it operated as a garage for many years until the 1960s. Mr Grimwood had intended to remodel the building.

The remains of the two storey building are still there, behind the facade of the Black Horse Centre, on the corner of Windsor and Boswell Streets, Richmond.

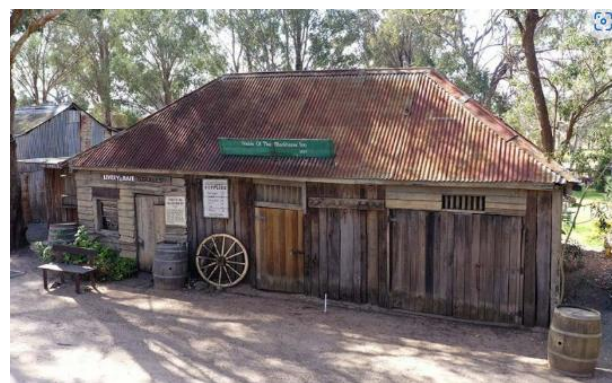


Kurrajong Heights Hotel



Black Horse Centre, Richmond

The building when it was still visible, showed Georgian characteristics of the time within which it was built, taking its place alongside other Georgian buildings which are part of the streetscape of Richmond. The social significance of this site was due to the original purpose of the building lasting over 110 years and being held within the same family. The building was evidence of the successes of an emancipist, Paul Randall, female property ownership by Mary Randall and Sophia Sly, aboriginal interactions, social gatherings and a place for official government business. It demonstrated Governor Macquarie's vision of giving convicts a second chance, Macquarie believing that given the right social conditions, people would generally do well and become successful, law abiding citizens, as demonstrated by Paul Randall.



Australiana Pioneer Village, Wilberforce

The stables from the site were relocated to the Australiana Pioneer Village in 1970. Due to the shortage of nails, the construction of the building in 1819 relied on mortice and tenon joints with wooden dowels. Adjoining the stables is the jockeys' room, where jockeys would wait before races to prevent outside interferences.



The stables at Wilberforce in 1985



The old Black Horse Hotel

Accolades were aplenty in the press across the State from the early 1800's when Paul Randal was mine host. Once Mrs Seymour took over the Inn these reached a new level in the Honeymoon Cottage. A favourite residential hostelry, the Inn retained its charm, particularly for bridal couples, until the construction of railways carried visitors further afield. In 1912, the Sun's correspondent William Freame wrote: '... Richmond is full of quaint old homes and beautiful gardens, shaded, many of them, by some of the finest trees in the

State. But there is no building in the town whose history is more interesting than that of the Black Horse...'



Sign of the Black Horse Inn, Hawkesbury Regional Museum
Photograph courtesy of Rebecca Turnbull

The Old Black Horse

Stands an old inn in Richmond town
With windows quaint in low walls grey,
Of goodly age, of fair renown,
Upon the road that winds away
Down to the River's bank.

In distant days of lash and chain,
Poor souls forgot their own hard lots
While toasting loved ones o'er the main,
With foaming mugs, and brimming pots,
Oft, at the old Black Horse.

In brighter times, the jolly folk
Assembled there, and oft around
Some wag would sit, to laugh and joke,
And drink each other to the ground,
Then, in the old Black Horse.

There, when the winter nights waxed cold,
Aged men took punch and warmed their
hands
Before a burning log, while told
They yarns of life in other lands,
Far from the old Black Horse.

Before its door the teamster spelled
His weary team, then joined the boys,
Who sang and drank, and cheered and
yelled,
For rivers of the liquid joys,
Stored in the old Black Horse.

There, drovers often slaked their thirst,
Those fading types of the dear old
Colonial days, were ever first
To fling down piles of hard-won gold
To shout for th' old Black Horse.

A temple of sweet memory
It was, to hearts now linked Above :
In life those hearts spent happily
First golden days of wedded love
Within the old Black Horse.

Although, along the turning stream
Of Life, forget we as we glide,
Most of old thoughts with each dream ;
Still, some thoughts with us will abide
Of thee, old Black Horse Inn !

F.J.B.

2/12/'07.

Patsy Moppett

Note: The reference list is detailed in a separate document issued with this Newsletter.

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From the Editor

One can get very carried away when researching the history of the many inns and hotels of the colony of New South Wales! Two of the articles presented this issue attest to this, but they do provide for very interesting reading. The history of the building premises itself and then the following story of the people associated with it prove an eye opener to the life and times of the wider community. In those days one wasn't necessarily just an inn keeper, but the proprietor often wore several hats, combining farming and commercial interests with politics, whilst at the same time having large families who often followed in their relatives' footsteps. We hope you enjoy the details discovered about the *Red Cow Inn* and *Black Horse Inn*. So many inns were named for animals – obviously horses and cows, but others carried names such as *Grey Horse*, *Spread Eagle*, *Black Swan*, *Bull*, *Black Bull*, *Red Lion*, *Elephant and Castle*, *Coach and Horses*, to name a few.

Brian Fox again provides an insight into the range of street directories available to travellers before the days of in-car navigation and phone apps. How many of us still have that old UBD or Gregory's stashed away in the glovebox, simply because we have been so familiar with the convenience of a book!

Springtime community activities are much anticipated across the region, and railway outings are the way to go, as we report from our members.

Please note the closing date on page 21 for items to be presented in the Christmas issue of *Heritage Newsletter*. We would love to continue in support of our member organisations as much as possible, and hope that this Newsletter is distributed to all members across the region.

And who was *Old Chum*? See page 18!

The Red Cow Inn, Penrith

The *Red Cow Hotel* we know today fronting Jane and Station Streets at Penrith, opposite the railway station, was built on the site from about 1865 by Thomas Smith. The sign of the *Red Cow* was initially established at an inn at Ropes Creek Crossing, Blacktown on the western road in 1842, where from 1846 the licensee was Thomas Smith. Earlier licensees included Edward Booth (1842-43) and Thomas Goodall (1844-46). Some sources suggest Smith actually built the Inn, but a Samuel Wainwright had set up the Inn and a blacksmith's shop. [Ropes Creek itself was named for Anthony Rope, a first fleet convict who was granted land fronting the creek. Rope and his wife, Elizabeth Pulley, had a daughter Mary, who was the mother of Toby Ryan of *Emu Hall*, Emu Plains.]

When he later relocated to Penrith, Thomas Smith sold part of his Ropes Crossing premises to the Wesleyans who used it for a church.

Early life of Thomas Smith

The details of Thomas Smith's origins seem to vary. One version is that he was born to Richard Smith and Ellen Cardwell in March 1822 at Poulton-le-Fylde (about 5km north east of Blackpool, Lancashire). He was the 7th child born to them, but his mother died when he was 22 months old. His death certificate, however, seems to indicate that his father was William and that his mother's identity was unknown. But these details may have been all that was available to the informant, his son Sydney, at the time of Thomas' death in 1896 in Australia. As he named his son Thomas Richard, and a daughter Ellen, it is more than likely that the first version is correct. The location of his birth varies from the above to Thornton, Blackpool. However, both Poulton-le-Fylde and Thornton are within a few kms of Blackpool, and he did name his future home in Australia *Thornton Hall*.

Thomas Smith had emigrated to Australia from Lancashire, on the ship *Hope* sometime between 1838 and 1842, as we do know that this ship docked a number of times in Sydney during this time. He would have been between 16 and twenty years of age.

Smith initially working as a coachman for Major George Druitt on Druitt's property at what is now Mt Druitt. Mount Druitt derives its name from an original Crown Land grant of one thousand acres to Major Druitt of the 48th Regiment, by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1821 and which the Major named *Mount Druitt*. The land grant was an appropriate reward for his personal efforts and achievements as Chief Engineer between 1817–1821. In 1822 George Druitt and his family moved into their "*handsome dwelling*" completed on his grant which was part of the extensive Rooty Hill Government Run at Ropes Creek.

That would not have been for long, given Druitt and his wife both died within months of each other in 1842. However, Smith was a witness to Druitt's will and he stayed on managing the property for eight years until it was sold. On 19th January 1849 the house caught fire and was left a blackened shell. The remains of the homestead stood for many years on the 100 acre homestead site but was finally demolished.

During the time at Druitt's Thomas met and married Jane Laimbeer in 1843 at St Bartholomew's Church at Prospect. Over the next twenty three years they had eleven children, nine of whom survived childhood, and we can follow the subsequent movements of Thomas and Jane by where these children were born:

- Thomas Richard born in 1844 at South Creek (later St Mary's)
- Ellen born 1846 at Minchinbury
- Eliza Jane 1848 at Ropes Creek
- William Augustus 1850 at Ropes Creek
- Hannah Elizabeth 1852 at Ropes Creek
- James Henry born & died 1855, aged 11 months, probably at Colyton
- Sydney 1856 at Colyton
- Mary Anne Laimbeer 1858 at Colyton
- John Henry 1861 at Colyton
- Sylvia 1861 at Penrith
- Euphemia Maude born & died 1867, aged 7 months, at Penrith

So, we can see they were at or about Ropes Creek Crossing (Colyton and Minchinbury are in the vicinity) from at least 1844 and then out at Penrith in 1861.

The Red Cow Inn

Smith had leased two acres of land at Penrith in 1862, anticipating the coming of the railway, and erected a new inn on the site, it being completed by 1865, and he transferred his license from his inn at Ropes Creek Crossing to Penrith. At the same time in 1862 he purchased over 200 acres north of the railway line. The first single track rail line to Penrith opened in January 1863, so his anticipation paid off. In 1865 he actually purchased the site of his *Red Cow Inn*.



The Red Cow Inn 1890: the original building was a flat roofed structure, the extended inn was two-storey. The pencil pine tree in the above photos gives an indication of proximity between the old and the new

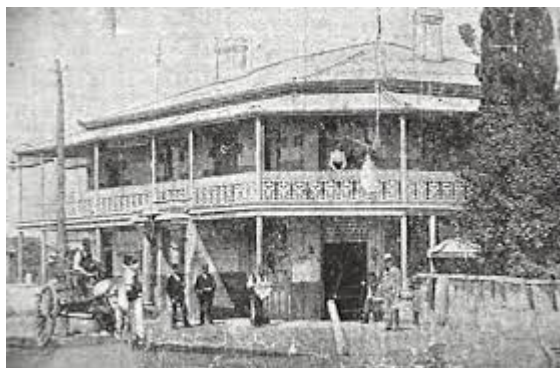
The public bar of the original *Red Cow Inn*, also known as Smith's Hotel, was a modest pavilion-like structure with a flat roof (now demolished), with the extant hotel being built a little later using materials and fittings from the ruin of Jamison's mansion at *Regentville* (burnt down in 1869). Smith had purchased 214 acres of the *Regentville* estate, and this included the ruins of the old mansion. The hotel was associated with the coaching trade for some years and the large site had a pleasure garden. The *Red Cow* was then much frequented by railway workers and train travellers, and together with the Tattersall's Hotel was one of the few hotels in the area to retain its original name. By 1884 it was well known and had a first class trade. It is said that in later years Breaker Morant was a regular patron of the hotel prior to his departure for the Boer War. Also, one Robert Frost, haulier of Rylstone, had some sort of interest in the inn during its early days.



Red Cow Hotel 2024

The second building from the 1880s which we see today is a two storey stone and brick masonry structure. The Station Street elevation is featured by a symmetrical Mid Victorian Georgian architectural style, a hipped roof with boxed-in eaves and multi-paned upper floor windows. The original windows have dressed sandstone lintels, sills and quoins. The distinctive face brick work has sandstone quoins. The ground floor elevation has been altered in the inter-war era and is characterised by its glazed wall tiles and cement rendered wall, label moulds and string course. The distinctive marble columns which flank the entrance (from *Regentville*) are stunning, as shown in the photograph above.

The stained glass windows found in the Red Cow had once graced the private chapel at *Regentville*. Thomas changed the wording on the windows to read *I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of T. Smith*, the original wording saying *into the house of the Lord!* In addition, sandstone from *Regentville* was used in the construction of the *Red Cow Inn* and the low stone walls.



Early views of the Red Cow Inn



1910

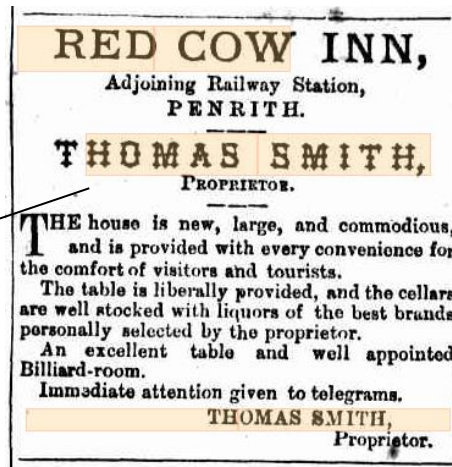


1976

The inn had the usual stables to accommodate travellers' horses, and Smith was not without his troubles there. An employee was once charged with 'borrowing' a horse with saddle and bridle to go and visit his mother. The stables had four stalls with loose boxes, and a coach house, and also cattle yards behind the main buildings. Jane Smith took care of the domestic duties as well as serving behind the bar.

Tom Smith was a local identity and described as a large landowner, in fact one of the magnates of Penrith. He was said to have his idiosyncrasies, but was well liked, being....*all right when you know him... but you've got to know him first....., when he will be found to be a jolly good fellow.*

When the Nepean Times newspaper came into print in March 1882, Smith wasted no time in obtaining advertising space on page one, number one, volume one!



Nepean Times 3rd March 1882, page 1

A brilliant description of the Inn was set down in the Nepean Times in 1889. The Inn was

described as being of exterior heaviness, with an interior of snugness, small size and solidarity. Statues and curios were seen everywhere.

By 1889 it had had a license for 45 years. It was very noticeable from the railway station gates due to the full length figure of Nelson arrayed in blue standing aloft just within a large iron gate. The principal entrance porch of the two storey section was flanked by the previously mentioned fluted Corinthian columns on pedestals, and the portal was surmounted by a horse's head and a lamp projecting out from the balcony. The billiard room and stables were separate buildings at the rear. The gardens covered about an acre where statuary was ensconced amongst tall cypress trees, including a bust of Daniel O'Connor, the figurehead of the ship *City of Newcastle* (wrecked off the NSW central coast in 1878 – Smith bought the wreck), an anchor and small cannon from the vessel, and a tall fountain. The billiard room was fitted out with many artifacts and fittings from the ship as well.

Entering the premises one observed bronze statues of Adam and Eve (also from Jamison's, which had been brought to Australia 70 years previously). Books shelves held Parliamentary notes and Proceedings. Portraits hung about in every room including of the family and also the Duke of Wellington, a Landseer landscape, NSW Governors, bishops and judges, Victoria and Albert and Windsor Castle. Heavy sideboards and lounges were everywhere. Other features included a fine sculptured figure of Venus, a gilt framed mirror with a clock in the centre from the *City of Newcastle*, china dinner sets and glassware from around the world. There were many apartments and bedrooms which included catering for families, and a well stocked cellar. The premises had up to 6 staff, (girls, boys and men), and a plentiful supply of water to all bathrooms. Thomas Smith installed new lights into the building in 1882 and then in 1891 he again renovated the premises.

Like much of Penrith area within reach of the Nepean River, the site was sometimes threatened by floodwaters, which in 1878 reached almost into the verandah of the Inn. Just before Smith's death in 1896 the Inn license passed to his son TR Smith in 1894 and later to his son-in-law William Player (1895-99). In 1899 it passed to John Gough (1901). Other names associated with the Inn about this time included John Talbot, Thomas Taylor and Tooth & Co. William Black held the license from 1901- 1903, Arthur Williamson 1904-1909, Sarah Williamson 1909-1911 and Robert Lack from 1911 to 1916. Robert Lack's wife ran the Inn from 1916 (Robert passed away in 1917). She stayed on until 1936, during which time it was known as *Lack's Red Cow Hotel*. Owners since then included Sid and Irene Woodlands, Dal Goulds, Phyllis Urquhart, and Bruce Maestri in 1995.



Margaret Lack's Red Cow Hotel

Thornton Hall

The Red Cow Inn was only one aspect of the life of Thomas Smith. From about 1870, Smith built his impressive home, *Thornton Hall* on his nearby property of 324 acres at Lemongrove, north Penrith. He also owned large sections of land on High Street. He ran *Thornton Hall* with his eldest son, Thomas Richard Smith (TR Smith), and operated an orchard, rifle range, golf course, and also bred and raised horses and cattle. Parts of *Thornton Hall* also were constructed of stone from *Regentville*. It was a home of outward grandeur but was known as *Queen Ann in front and Mary Ann behind*, as it fell away somewhat at the rear.



Thornton Hall 1920s

On his death the property was left to his son, Sydney Smith. Around 1910 *Thornton Hall* was leased to one Henry Lack and became a dairy. It is noted that about this time the *Red Cow Inn* was leased to Robert Lack and his wife Margaret, but it is not known if they were related. By 1941 the whole house and site had been taken over by the Royal Army Engineers Depot. It was later subdivided and was sold by the Smith family to a Mr Read who then sold it to a Mr Strong. The Commonwealth Department of Defence compulsorily acquired it from Strong in 1951.

The actual estate has now been developed by Landcom into apartments, terraces and penthouses. Part of the property was the Penrith Speedway, through a company floated by the Smith family, on Belmore Park in front of the *Hall*. The field, also known as Smith's paddock, was the site of other sporting events such as cricket, rifle shooting, rugby union, and lawn tennis and aeroplane flights. *Thornton Hall* itself, on its one hectare of land, was sold by Landcom/Urban Growth, to Peter and Jackie Cipollone in 2014, after the *Hall* had been derelict and empty for some 20 years. Cipollone then committed to restoring *Thornton Hall*, minus the double story rear wings.



Thornton Hall restoration 2017



Opening plaque 2018

In order to source materials to match lost elements of the heritage building, Mr Cipollone interviewed descendants of the original owners of *Thornton Hall*. The original doors had

been stolen and several fireplaces were missing, but he was able to track down similar pieces to help re-create the original features of the house, including rebuilding the upstairs widow's walk that can be seen in early pictures of the *Hall*.

The heritage building was then planned to be used as a Day Care Centre, with the front rooms being accessible to the public. This was a wonderful outcome for *Thornton Hall* which had been neglected for so long.



Thornton Hall 2021

Thornton Hall, restored to its former glory was officially opened in March 2018, becoming the administration block for the new Greenwood Penrith Childcare Centre that had been built on the land. The Centre itself was opened in April 2018.

Public life

Smith was also involved in local government and wasted no time in becoming involved in the community. Thomas Smith was elected as an alderman on the first Penrith Council in 1871 and remained in office until 1890. The municipal elections held in February 1878 – 8 men stood, and Thomas Smith polled 4th but was rejected temporarily. He died on 5th September 1896 aged 77 years, and was buried at St Mary Magdalene's Anglican Church, St Mary's, along with his two infant children. His wife Jane joined him in June 1899 aged 74 years.



Grave of Thomas Smith & family



Thomas Richard Smith



His son, Thomas Richard Smith, was a local parliamentary representative being Member for Nepean in the Legislative Assembly from 1877-87, 1895-98, and 1901-1904 and was a local alderman, elected Mayor of Penrith in 1889. He was declared bankrupt in 1893, being temporarily removed from both Council and Parliament. Thomas' son, Sydney Smith, also

became a local parliamentary representative and served in Parkes' last ministry as Secretary for Mines (1889-1891) and was First Secretary for Agriculture from 1890. He was defeated in the elections of June 1898. In 1901 he was elected to the House of Representatives for Macquarie and was Opposition whip in the first Parliament. As the inaugural Minister for Agriculture, he founded the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. He had worked for the railways and had auctioneering rooms with his brother in Sydney in 1880. Defeated in 1906, he retired to the *Thornton Hall* estate at Penrith.

Thomas Richard Smith died in 1918 and Sydney Smith died in 1934. The significance of the *Red Cow Inn* and in turn *Thornton Hall*, with their associations to Thomas, Thomas Richard and Sydney Smith certainly makes them of high local significance. Both properties are listed on the Penrith LEP, and *Thornton Hall* is listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Patsy Moppett

Note: The reference list is detailed in a separate document issued with this Newsletter.

Blue Mountains Street Directories

Open any car glove box 20-plus years ago, and you would find a street directory. What made a good Christmas present? The latest edition of a street directory. Now with in-car navigation and phone apps, rarely is a paper street directory seen. But for many years they played a pivotal role in navigating for public and commercial business.

Before the advent of any Blue Mountains street directories, there were maps showing limited street names and various guide books promoting tourist accommodation and places to visit. One such was *The Mountaineer Illustrated (Pocket) Tourists' Guide to the Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves*. Price 1d. Advertised in *The Mountaineer*, 23rd June 1899.

The *Sand's Sydney, Suburban and Country Commercial Directory* recorded in the *Evening News*, 19th January 1901, p. 4.

The Jenolan Caves and Blue Mountains is a fairly illustrated and written guide to some of 'the sights' of New South Wales, and as such will be found to sufficiently fulfil its purpose. Early Sydney street directories included one from Herbert Edward Cooper Robinson. *Evening News*, 29th March 1898, p. 4

Robinson...a series of fifty street directory maps.

From 1901, Percy Wilson, trading under the name Wilson and Co., produced their first, *Wilson's Sydney Suburbs Street Directory*. Tension between the two companies came to a head in May 1905, when Robinson claimed '*Alleged Infringement of Copyright*' against Percy Wilson, trading as Wilson and Co.

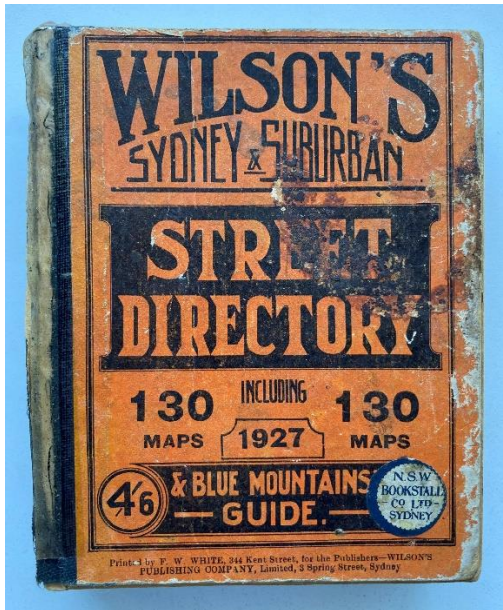
The court was therefore asked to restrain the defendant from printing, publishing, or selling any further copies of the maps in question, and to order him to deliver up all copies of such maps in his possession.

It was Percy Wilson's ninth edition in 1910 when Blue Mountains streets were included. It became the first Blue Mountains Street Directory. *The Catholic Press*, 29th December 1910, p. 18, *Wilson's Street Directory*.

From the publishers we have received a copy of the ninth annual edition of 'Wilson's Street Directory of Sydney and Suburbs and Blue Mountain Guide'.

Percy John Wilson was born in 1867. He was married twice; first to Catherine Rose Kieran in 1914; after the death of Catherine in 1922, Percy married Claire Elizabeth Kent in 1923.

Percy Wilson led a very busy and checkered lifestyle. His main longstanding commitment was to local politics. He became a Councillor with the Blue Mountains Shire Council in 1920 and remained with the Shire Council until his death in December 1937. During this time, he was President from January 1923 to December 1925, and January 1928 to December 1936, a total of eighteen years, twelve of them as President.



Wilson's 1927



Percy John Wilson

The last *Wilson's Sydney and Suburban Street Directory and Blue Mountains Guide* was in 1938. It's date of copyright was registered as February 1938.

The second Blue Mountains Street Directory was when H E C Robinson Ltd expanded from his Sydney directory to publish the, *Official Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory from Penrith to Mount Victoria*. Whereas Wilson included the Blue Mountains in the Sydney directory, H E C Robinson was the first to publish a stand-alone directory just for the Blue Mountains. The first edition was in 1935, followed by the following years; 1939, 1940-42, c1944, 1949, c1950-55, c1957, 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1964. The 1964 copy was the only publication to have an edition number, being, 7th edition. We have no concise record of whether that was correct, all other issues were reprinted with updated information.

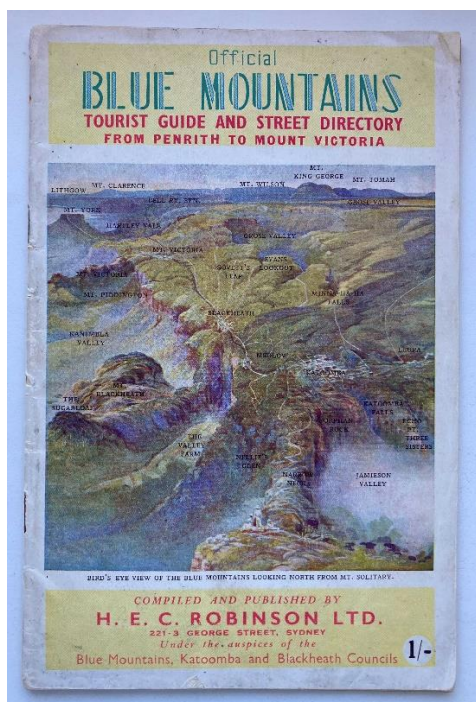
Herbert Edward Cooper Robinson was born in Winchester, England, in 1857. He emigrated with his father as a boy, and they first settled in Geelong, Victoria. They moved to Sydney when Herbert was in his 20's, and Herbert joined the Sydney Lands Department as Cadet Draftsman. He resigned in 1882 to enter business as a map publisher. His many achievements included being a foundation member of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia. He died in January 1933.

Our 3rd Blue Mountains street directory was *Gregory's Guide to the Blue Mountains* published by The Gregory Publishing Co. The first edition, 1941, followed by 1944, 1945, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1955. (Gregory's have a date code).

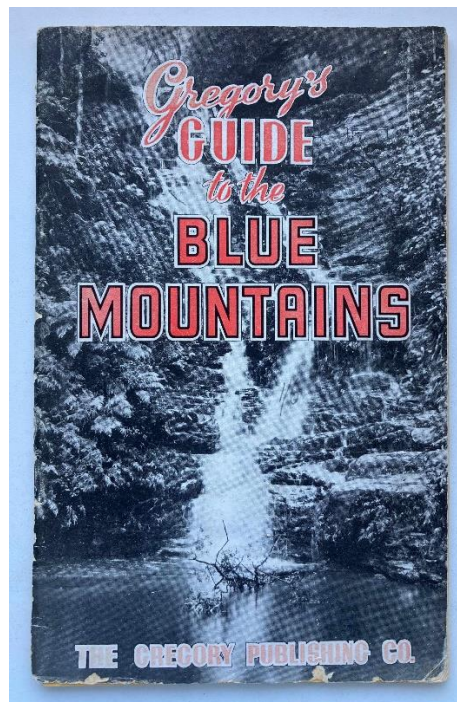
Cecil Albert Gregory (1894-1974) was a journalist and map publisher. In 1926 he was the manager of the Touring and Publicity Department of the NRMA, and from 1927 to 1932, the editor of the official journal, "*The Open Road*." By the time he sold out to Publishers Holdings Ltd in 1962, he was the most prominent street directory and tourist guide publisher in Australia.

Other Blue Mountains street directories included:

- *Blue Mountains Street Directory*, produced by the Blue Mountains City Council. The 1st edition, 1981. The 4th edition, 1987, added to the title, *Blue Mountain Street Directory. Streets For Living*. The 1994 edition changed the title to *City of Blue Mountains: The City within a National Park Street Directory. Incorporating Walking Tracks*, no edition number shown.
- Universal Business Directories Pty. Ltd, published, *UBD Street Directory Blue Mountains*. Their first edition in 1981. Their latest is, *UBD Gregorys Street Directory 2024 Sydney and Blue Mountains, 60th edition*.



Robinsons 1935



Gregorys 1941

One of the ruses UBD conducted to determine if someone was copying their work was to include phantom street names. Photocopying without permission was an ongoing concern.

Conclusion

Street directories record the systematic growth of a town and suburb and are an aid for future planning. They and road guides can show some interesting information, for example, Victoria Pass was constructed in 1836, but with the advent of the motor vehicles, initially the road was too steep for them. *NSW Motorists' Road Guide* by H E C Robinson in 1926 recorded, "an almost continuous descent for about 3 miles through Berghofer's Pass." Another *Motor Road Guide* at the same date recorded, "Mt. Victoria Pass. Either road may be taken here, but that shown in heavy line, (Berghofer's Pass) though longer, is easier pulling."*

Brian Fox

*The directories, dates and publication editions have been sourced from my own collection.

Joseph Michael David Forde – 'Old Chum'

Many people will never have heard of this gentleman. However, as a journalist he was widely read in his time and readers may have been more familiar with his pseudonyms. Some of these included *The Oldest Inhabitant*, *Old China*, *Bush Lawyer*, *Old Boomerang*, *The Rambler* and *Hayseed* but most familiar would have been *Old Chum*. For police cases and court work *Bucket* was used. On articles of country travel he became, *An Ex-Commercial*. On legal articles, *Mark Meddle* was used.*

Joseph Michael David Forde was born in Dublin Ireland in May 1840 to John and Mary (Leonard) Forde. The father John Forde had trained as a surveyor, but turned his hand to newspaper correspondent in Dublin, writing for *The Nation* newspaper, whilst working for the General Post Office.

The Nation was established by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy who would become a patron of John Forde. Duffy, (1816 - 1903), was an Irish poet and journalist (editor of *The Nation*), Young Irishman and tenant-rights activist. After emigrating to Australia in 1856 he entered the politics of Victoria on a platform of land reform, and in 1871–1872 served as the colony's 8th Premier.

This would partly explain the Forde family initially settling in Victoria, with Duffy's influence.

However, an incident of note relates to another reason they came to Melbourne. In July 1855 John Forde, a letter-carrier in the General Post Office, and Joseph Forde, his son, were arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of a quantity of jewellery, to the value of over £80, from the establishment of Messrs. Waterhouse and Co, whom they had both previously worked for, John Forde for some eight years. Joseph was then only 15 years old.

In the course of the previous six or seven months, Waterhouse had missed the jewellery, including a sardonyx ring. Young Joseph had been working for the post office for only about six months, and following questioning about the ring, it was believed that Joseph Forde had stolen the ring and other articles, and that John Forde received them, and was an accessory to the felony. Another witness said he had been shown the items by young Joseph. The two were charged with stealing the jewellery, receiving and having in their possession the same items, and for John Forde, a charge of inciting his son to steal. Their mother Mary was also involved in trying to pawn some of the items.

The jury passed a verdict of guilty against Joseph for stealing. They also convicted the father for inciting the son to commit the felony, and the mother for receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. The foreman of the jury said that they had never come to a verdict with more regret than in this case, considering the position of the prisoners. They wished to recommend them to mercy. If the court had discharged its duty strictly when the prisoners were convicted, they would have been sentenced to penal servitude or transportation. However, Waterhouse approached John Forde in prison and ascertained the whereabouts of most of the items and was satisfied that most were recovered.

The court then, at the instance of Mr. Waterhouse, passed a more lenient sentence than it otherwise would have, but the offence was considered of serious character, and had to be visited by severe punishment. Each of them appeared to have been sentenced to hard labour for twelve months from the date of their committal.

Eventually the whole Forde family emigrated to Victoria, including children Rachel, John T, Maria and Joseph. At first, Joseph emigrated in June 1857 from Liverpool with his father John under an unassisted passage on the *General Wyndham* and arrived in Hobson's Bay in September. John and Joseph were listed as farmers! Joseph's siblings followed, John T and Rachel in 1866 on the *Western Ocean*, and Maria and his mother Mary in 1867 on the *Atalanta*.

299	Joseph Mitchell	24	Miner	1
400	John Ford	20	Farmer	1
	Joseph	17	"	1
601	Joseph Crossland	21	Plasterer	1

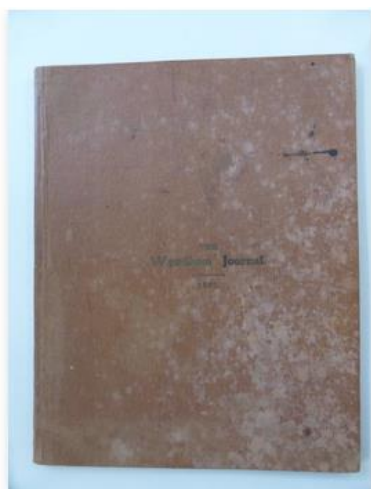
Ship Wyndham 1857

On the voyage the father John Forde wrote a manuscript journal which contained contributions by his fellow passengers, which was published in 1858. In it he wrote in both prose and verse under various pen names.

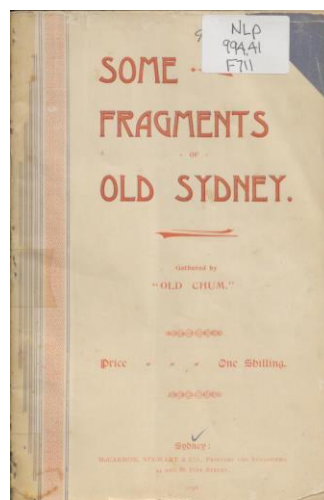
Young Joseph was eventually described as an amateur actor, journalist, theatrical and musical historian and memoirist. He had married Ellen Daly Creeden in 1862 in Melbourne, with whom he had seven children - Mary Rose (1863), Ellen Rachel (1864), Leonard Joseph (1865), James Harcourt (1866), Blanche Adelaide Maria (1868), David Herbert (1873) and Joseph Michael David (1874).

The whole family must have moved to Sydney sometime in the ten year period 1868-1878, as it is noted that David and Joseph were born in Sydney, whilst the rest had been born in Melbourne. JMD Forde's mother Mary died in Sydney in 1878. His father John died in Sydney in 1882.

His wife Ellen died in 1918 in Sydney and Joseph remarried later the same year to Amy Anne Beasley Rigney in Sydney. They moved to Hazelbrook in 1919 where he died in May 1929.



John Forde's Wyndham Journal



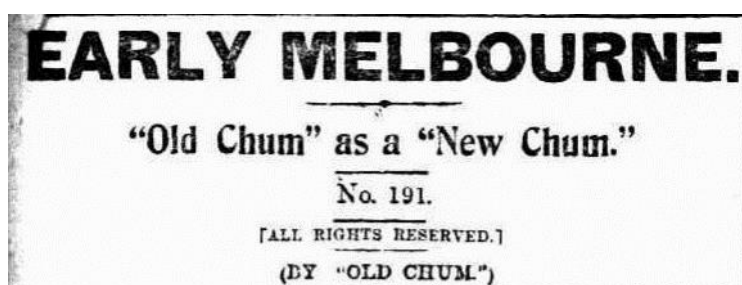
Joseph Forde's Old Sydney

Joseph wrote for *Sydney Sportsman*, *The Age*, and *Truth*, and published many articles of historic and local interest.

The proprietor of *Truth* had given him free rein in 1898 when he published a number of articles on the old Devonshire Street Cemetery. Over the next few years, he published numerous accounts of old Sydney followed by a series relating to *Our Australian Ancestors*. Some of his writings included:

- Early Melbourne
- 'The Block' Corner, King and George Streets, a century's history
- Some fragments of old Sydney
- Old Sydney
- Russell family papers
- Journals and portfolios of newspaper cuttings

Joseph Forde died in 1929 and his obituary appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on 8th May 1929. It expressed regret that Australia had lost one of its own, *one to who every page of its history was at once a magnet and an enchantment.*



Old Chum writes about Melbourne and Sydney

From an early age Forde had collected all literature he could lay his hands on which related to the history of Australia, and the walls of his house were plastered with newspaper cuttings and items of interest to Australian history. He was an early member of the Royal Australian Historical Society until his move to Hazelbrook in 1919.

Any query relating to history he could answer immediately, either from his memory or by consulting his vast library of books, pamphlets, original letters and photographs. The writer of the obituary (JRC) was well known to Forde and related the following:

We were traversing a portion of the old Blue Mountains road he pointed out some old marks on a protruding piece of rock – the well known arrow head of the surveyor, with certain initials carved thereunder. These he informed were the survey marks of Surveyor Evans, who marked out the first road over the Blue Mountains: the others were

the corroborative marks and initials of Sir Thomas Mitchell, who at a later date resurveyed and slightly altered the original route. A few weeks before our friend had prevented the demolition of these historic inscriptions by a maintenance man, who was looking for road metal, and was about to pick-axe this doubly worked rock to break it up for shire council purposes.

Although the *Old Chum* columns are not always the most reliable sources of information, they remain an important resource for early colonial history. *Patsy Moppett*

**It should be noted that other authors have also use the name 'Old Chum', such as AJ Boyd (1842-1928) in Queensland.*

Note: The reference list is detailed in a separate document issued with this Newsletter.

PLEASE NOTE THE CLOSING DATE FOR ARTICLES AND NOTIFICATIONS TO THE EDITOR FOR THE NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2024 ISSUE OF HERITAGE IS MONDAY 28th OCTOBER 2024

Community events & updates

What's Happening at Zig Zag

Soak up the sights, smells and scenery of Australia's historic Zig Zag Railway at Clarence Station, established in 1869 just out of Lithgow. Zig Zag Railway is a family friendly venue offering visitors the chance to experience heritage steam travel on the original rail path down the picturesque western escarpment of the Blue Mountains, almost exactly as it was in the late 1800s.



Zig Zag Railway will continue to hold their regular running days, including school holidays:

- 30th & 31st August
- 13, 14 & 15th September
- 27, 28 & 29th September
- 11, 12 & 13th October
- 25th & 27th November
- 8, 9 & 10th November
- 22, 23 & 24th November
- 6, 7 & 8th December
- 20, 21 & 22nd December

In addition, extra activities over the next few months of the year will include the following:

- Sept 1 – Fathers' Day Beers and BBQ Fest
- 14 & 15th September - Corrine Loxton Art Workshops
- 19th October – 155th Birthday Celebrations
- 26th October – Halloween Special Event
- 23rd November – Zig Zag Motel Murder Mystery Train

Further details and bookings can be made on their website www.zigzagrailway.com.au

Hartley Historic Site Update

NPWS advise that two new businesses have opened up in the Historic Site, occupying heritage buildings which have been long vacant.

A café is again established in the old post office, which was built by the Finn family in 1846. The Finns operated the postal services until 1883 and were then succeeded by various post masters and mistresses until the office finally closed in 1982.

The second business is an **antiques outlet** in Corney's Garage, the building dating to the 1940s.

Hartley is a highly significant historic site closely associated with early settlement west of the Blue Mountains. Its role as an early government administrative centre is recognized through the establishment of the Mortimer Lewis courthouse in 1837. Various other buildings such as the Catholic and Anglican Churches, the Royal Hotel and the numerous early dwellings of the period attest to Hartley as a focus for the wider community as well.



The old post office



Corney's Garage

Hartley Visitor Centre is located in the former *Farmers Inn*, and self guided tours of the village are available. The site is open Tuesday to Sunday, from 10am to 1pm and 1.30pm to 4pm. It is closed Mondays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Other attractions in the village include the Kew-Y-Ahn Aboriginal Art Gallery and the Talisman Gallery.

NPWS look forward to welcoming you to Hartley Historic Site, and can be contacted as follows:

Hartley Historic Site: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
51 Old Great Western Highway, Hartley NSW 2790
T 02 6355 2117
M 0448 444 257
www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au

Valley Heights Locomotive Depot Heritage Museum

Some detail in regard to recent and future activities at the Museum:

Blue Mountains Steam FunFest

The second Steam FunFest was held in the middle weekend of the school holidays (12-14 July). Originally an initiative of STARPS and supported by VHLDM, they were glad to welcome the Campbelltown Steam and Machinery Museum back again this year. A new highlight was a small scale steam traction engine pulling a trailer offering rides around the forecourt. They will include more details about Steam FunFest in the next Depot Diary.

Rail Safety Week

TrackSAFE Foundation organizes Rail Safety Week each year, and this year it was held from 5th to 11th August. Their resources included safety posters such as the one below which the museum displayed at the Loco Depot.



September

Sunday 8th: History Week 2024: theme *Marking Time*, and the Museum Open Day with steam tram rides.

November

Saturday 30th: Santa event at Valley Heights

December

Sunday 1st: Santa event at Valley Heights

Saturday 7th: Santa event at Valley Heights

Sunday 8th: Santa event at Valley Heights

2nd & 4th Sundays of each month - Museum Open Days with train rides.

See website for further details: www@valleyheightsrailmuseum.info/

BMACHO Workshops: The Home Curator

Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances in that there were not sufficient bookings, BMACHO were in the unenviable position of having to cancel these workshops. It was a difficult decision however and after careful consideration we believed it was in the best interest of the attendees who did book, the organisers, and all those involved. We apologise for any inconvenience it created at such short notice, and refunds were arranged.

BMACHO appreciated the community's patience in the circumstances and wish to thank them for their support and understanding!

It is hoped that similar events are able to be more successfully staged in the future for the benefit of members and the wider community.

For further information you can contact BMACHO:

Email: committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au

Secretary: j.koperberg@bigpond.com

Website: <http://bluemountainsheritage.com.au>

Blue Mountains Association of Cultural and Heritage Organisations (BMACHO) Bi-annual Conference 2025

The next BMACHO Bi-Annual Conference is set down for **10th May 2025**, with the theme being *'The Show Must Go On!'*, covering entertainment and the arts, theatres and cultural development over the years across the Blue Mountains.

Richard White will be the keynote speaker, presenting the Ian Jack Address. Richard retired from the University of Sydney in 2013, having taught Australian history and the history of travel and tourism there since 1989. He will speak about cultural tourism and the role it plays in recreation and entertainment.



The other speakers have been confirmed and topics include pianists in the guest houses; the adaptive reuse of Katoomba theatres; arts, culture and entertainment, and the many artists who visited the Blue Mountains to perform; and the many reuses of the Victory Theatre at Blackheath. Most exciting will be a radio play to be presented by Blue Mountains Radio Players!

The venue is confirmed as the Carrington Hotel at Katoomba which provides limited onsite parking, with community parking nearby, and close access to the railway station for travellers. Considerable accommodation opportunities are available at the Hotel and in the vicinity.

Contact BMACHO for further information in the ongoing months, and/or watch for future editions of Heritage for updates.

Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail Update

BMACHO has not been able to maintain the Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail website and brochure due to financial restrictions, but we are promoting our members' events on the BMACHO website and the BMACHO Facebook page. We have applied for funding for a new brochure from the Create NSW Cultural Grants Program, which is a devolved funding program administered by the Royal Australian Historical Society on behalf of the NSW Government. We will let you know the outcome in the November-December 2024 *Heritage* Newsletter. A page about the Trail can be viewed on the BMACHO website <http://bluemountainsheritage.com.au/greater-blue-mountains-heritage-trail/>

If you are a member and you would like further information, or if you would like to become a member, please email BMACHO at committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au
For general information about BMACHO, see <http://bluemountainsheritage.com.au>

BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS INC.

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

Website: <http://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 City Library; 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 Historic Site, NPWS NSW; Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc; Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society Inc; 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; 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, Gay Hendriksen, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett, Keith Painter, Dr Peter Rickwood, and Dr Robert Strange.

Committee: The management committee for 2024-2025 (from March 2024) is: Patsy Moppett (President and Newsletter Editor); Rod Stowe (Vice President); Philip Hammon (Treasurer and Membership Secretary); Jan Koperberg (Secretary/ Public Officer); Roy Bennett, Fiona Burn, Dick Morony, Gay Hendriksen and Kate O'Neill.

Finance sub-committee: Jan Koperberg, Fiona Burn, Ian Kendall.

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.