



Heritage

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The Zig Zag Brewery - Part One

Of all those great industries born in Lithgow's boom years of the 1870s and '80s, only very few survived the repeated shocks of the first half of the 20th Century. Under the economic changes brought about by Federation, the Great Depression and two World Wars, the coal mines and power station of the Farmers Creek valley were superseded by larger, more modern operations to the west; the iron and steel works had transferred to Port Kembla by 1930; and with it, associated industries like coke-making and engineering support all eventually closed.

In this context it is even more remarkable that Lithgow's Zig Zag Brewery (also primarily known as Terry's Brewery in its latter years) survived until as late as 1958. That made it the last country brewery left standing in NSW, and its lifespan of 70 years (with only two short periods of closure during the Depression) also gave it the title of the longest operating country brewery in NSW.

The tale of the brewery contains all the elements of a great story. There are heroes and villains, successes and failures, episodes of great hilarity and tragedies both personal and corporate.



Late 1800s

The name associated with its founding is Henry 'Harry' Corbett, but behind him was the support of his wife Eliza and father-in-law, William Mills. It is clearly Mills who had the resources and expertise for this venture and the subsequent record shows that the brewery was a legacy for his daughter and grandchildren. Mills, at age 72, died unexpectedly just six days after the brewing licence was issued on the 25th July 1888.

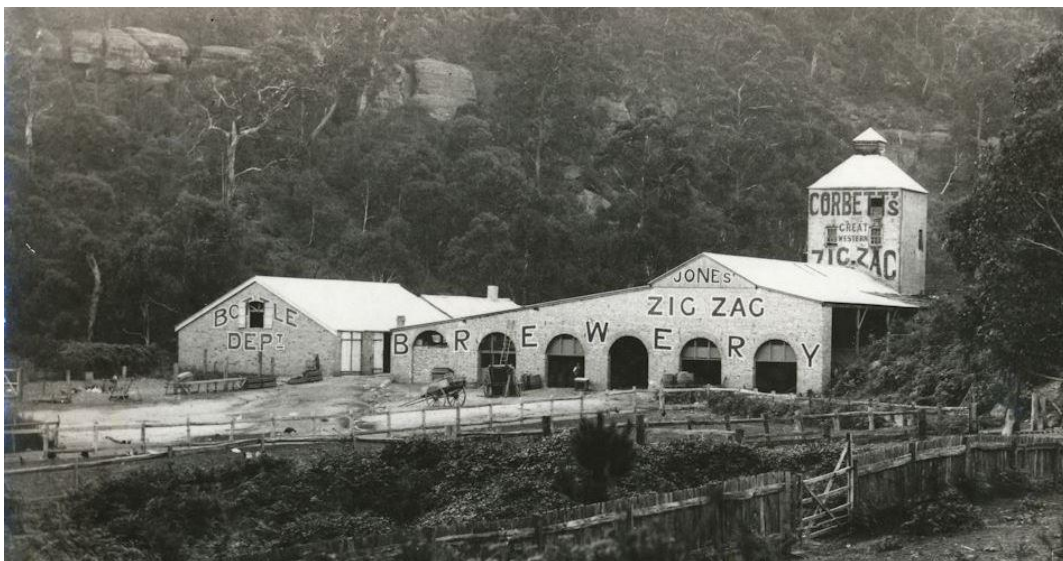
It came into being in a rush. Brewing began in temporary premises while the impressive (and still standing) brew tower was being built. The Mills family had been in the hotel keeping business in Lithgow for nearly a decade with several licences and their 'flagship' Imperial Hotel, strategically built opposite Eskbank Station (although this was almost immediately wrong-footed by the new Lithgow Station). But in early 1888 the town's brewer, Richard Inch, was in one of his periodic financial crises. He had always managed to overcome these, but this time it was different and his Eskbank Brewery was sold to a consortium of local hoteliers and businessmen in May.

Mills may have made an unsuccessful bid for Inch's brewery or have been in disagreement with his fellows or just thought he could do better; but in any event the race was on.

Immediately the site of the new brewery was purchased (in the name of Corbett (2/3) and Alfred Goodare (1/3) and second hand brewing equipment bought for an immediate start before the new plant could be delivered. (Goodare was the fiancé of Mills' grand-daughter, Sarah, and played no part in the subsequent history). Within 10 weeks of the sale of Inch's, beer was beginning to flow from Corbett's vats, two weeks ahead of the new opposition.

And so it began, brewing in a small way in a hastily built shed while the new brewery was built around it, showing from the start the remarkable vigour and intelligence that characterised the first half of the brewery's history and ensured its survival when so many others failed, especially after Federation and the introduction of a new Commonwealth Excise regime which saw hundreds of small local breweries unable to comply.

Right from the start, the 'heir apparent' was William Mills' grandson, James A. S. Jones.



Early 1900s

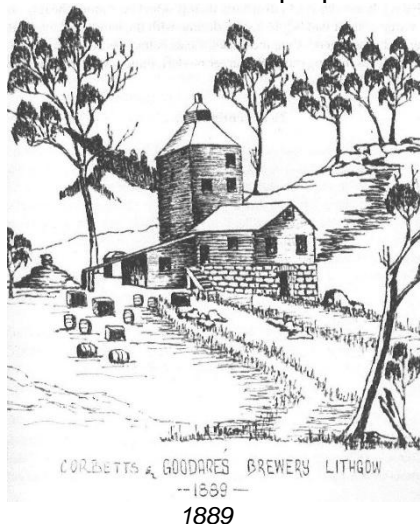
After he finished school at Coorwell Academy he was sent for an apprenticeship with Henry Burrows at his Surrey and/or Waverley Breweries in Sydney. Jones was clearly a man of great capacity and character and his years at Burrows' equipped him well in both practical brewing technology and business skills. On returning, he took over the active management from about 1891 and, in 1897 at just 26 years of age, the business was transferred to his name. Harry Corbett, having successfully established the brewery and 'kept the seat warm', was bought out and soon left Lithgow to lead a somewhat itinerant life for his remaining 18 years.

John A. S. (Jackass) Jones is by any measure the greatest of the heroes of this story. His life outside the business of the brewery was outstanding – a horseman of note, bicycle

racing champ, motor sportsman on two wheels and four, socialite and *bon viveur*, town councillor and mayor for a term, universally loved in his town of Lithgow. But of interest here is his drive and intelligence in building up a small-town brewery into a great success. At the end of his 33 years at the helm, the business comprised a network of about 15 hotels in the district (at least three of which were personally owned), had steadily and regularly upgraded its equipment and techniques and had achieved an output sufficient to supply the Central West with beer at a competitive price to the much larger Sydney breweries. In 1910, Jones married the charming and feisty Sydney socialite, Nina Harris, and after 1913 took a step back from the day-to-day running of the brewery although very much remaining in active control. As manager and head brewer he appointed Alex Laing whose long and faithful service to the brewery was to keep it running in the difficult years that were ahead. Without Alex Laing it is doubtful that the business would have survived the Great Depression of 1929-33, thus qualifying him as the second of the heroes.

All through the brewery's history, incidents of theft have occurred, but the one of 21st August 1926 had tragic consequences. Two men, Porter and Lyons, having stolen a week or so before, foolishly returned for another go. Sergeant Wallace and Trooper Bell had the scene under surveillance and arrested the pair red-handed. Porter submitted and was handcuffed, but Lyons attempted freedom by attacking the police. In the struggle, he was fatally wounded. The coroner attached no blame on Trooper Bell who was a young and well-regarded man, and the pistol discharge being in the heat of combat rather than premeditated. Still, for Lyons it was a high price for a petty theft. Trooper Bell was reported to have been distressed by the incident all his days.

In 1927, Jones decided to retire and cash in. A company, the Lithgow Brewing Co. Ltd., was floated with Jones retaining a minority share. As history records, this was lucky timing on his behalf. He had left the brewery in excellent shape and was justly remunerated for his nearly 40 years of good management. He was also wise to retain a share-holding because, two years later on the brink of Depression, the speculators moved in and paid almost three times the share price. Jones again received a dividend and severed his connection with the business he had built, although he retained all the property titles to both the brewery itself, three hotels and several properties in and around Lithgow.



Artefacts of the trade

The new company of October 1929, The Sydney Brewing Co. Ltd., was a speculative push out of the Richmond Brewing Co. of Melbourne to expand into NSW. The timing was disastrous. A purchase and capital raising float of £200,000 clearly failed and the new proprietors found themselves with embarrassing debt and falling sales as the Depression hit Lithgow and its industrial base particularly hard. One by one the shareholders bailed out, leaving a few to struggle on and try as best they could to keep the gates open while they waited for better times or a financial saviour. Neither appeared in time and the company was wound up and the receivers were appointed.

And so, in September 1932, when the next company, the Zig-Zag (Lithgow) Brewery Ltd., was floated its capital was a modest £ 10,000. But the low entry price was no help; it too failed, went into receivership again and this time the gates of the brewery were locked. At a Sheriff's sale in March 1934, the great Zig Zag Brewery was knocked down for a mere £ 1,400 and its darkest hour was nigh. The sale was made to one Valleck Cartwright Mallan, a native of Adelaide and member of a prestigious family with interests in brewing there. But Valleck was clearly skating on thin legal ice. As a string of court cases both before, during and well after his association with Lithgow would attest, he was a con-man, a spiv and a criminal. Mind you, he did get the brewery running again and so played a part. From his very first day in charge, with faithful Alex Laing back to do the actual work, Mallan decided that paying his excise duty was an option he would forgo. Within four months he was arrested and found himself in Court in what the Sydney Morning Herald reported as the largest-scale customs frauds since Federation. While it is not specifically recorded, there can be little doubt that Laing, disgusted by the turn of events, would have alerted the authorities. Found guilty, somehow Mallan evaded a gaol sentence but was heavily fined and stripped of his directorship and hence ownership. But that chapter was not quite closed. At the ensuing Sheriff's sale in August 1934 the business interests and plant were knocked down for the token amount of £ 500. To add insult to injury, the purchaser Hyman Wolfensohn, was a business associate of Mallan's and some of the proceeds of the floated Blue Mountains (Lithgow) Brewery Ltd. no doubt found their way back into Mallan's pockets. Wolfensohn himself had no interest in brewing, but one fortuitous event may have justified his otherwise useless ownership. He appointed (or perhaps re-appointed) Walter 'Fred' Lanfear as Head Brewer and Alfred 'Norm' Wyld as Manager. This was to replace Alex Laing who finally had had enough of seeing his life's work being the plaything of petty criminals and took up a well-deserved position with Tooth's Brewery in Sydney. Wolfensohn was the final chapter in the 8 dark years of the brewery's history and Lanfear and Wyld were the new brooms who would bring in the next 20 years of prosperity.

Vaughan Bryers

References on request

Note: Stay tuned for Part 2 in this fascinating history in future issues of *Heritage*. The Brewery is open every Saturday from 10am to 4pm. www.zigzagbrewery.com.au
www.lithgowbrewery.com.au www.oakeyparkbrewery.com.au

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Food for thought Editor's note

The Tool Library

The Macquarie Dictionary defines a library as "a place set apart to contain books and other literary material for reading, study or reference, as a room, set of rooms or a building, where books can be read or borrowed".

It is said that this makes the library a tool for literacy. It is a means of sharing knowledge, and of communication between generations.

Libraries have existed since 300BC, with the Great Library of Alexandria, although with limited readership. Their establishment came more into being in the 1800s, when more widespread literacy was on the increase.

Parallel to this now, and in line with Newsletter's current series on Rare Trades, is the establishment of the tool library.



A tool library enables patrons to borrow tools, equipment and "how-to" instructional materials, functioning either as a rental shop, with a charge for borrowing the tools, or more commonly free of charge as a form of community sharing. The tool library can include the following:

- Tool lending: all kinds for use in volunteer projects, facility maintenance and improvement projects, community improvement events, and special events.
- Tool advocacy: for the complete and timely return of all borrowed tools, to guarantee the long-term sustainability of available inventory. Staff also seeks compensation for lost tools and tools returned late.
- Tool maintenance: performing routine maintenance and repairs on all equipment to ensure good condition and to extend the lifespan of the inventory. This function is typically performed by volunteers and community service workers.

In ancient times tools were part of man's few private possessions, which were closely tied to his survival. Nowadays the possession of tools seems far removed from a purpose for survival. The range and ownership of tools is amazing, and the cost is becoming exorbitant.

The nature of shared use and reuse is an increasing one on many levels within the community. We share many items on a daily basis, and the value to socio-economic realities and the strengthening of community capacity cannot be underestimated.

Tool libraries exist all over the world in various concepts. Volume, target audience, financial structure and purpose vary considerably, but they all enable their patrons to use tools without actually owning them.

There are few tool libraries, as such, in Australia. The principle ones are in Melbourne, at Brunswick and at Braybrook. The Brunswick Tool Library (BTL) is intended for people who do occasional home improvement, garden or DIY projects but don't want to buy a tool they might only use once. The BTL offers surrounding area residents and community groups access to hand tools, power tools, garden tools, ladders, etc. for use on their own projects.



In NSW, mens' sheds could be seen to play a role, in that they are places for men to share activities and tools, but without actual formal borrowing services.

These libraries are a way to use resources more efficiently. They make it possible for dozens of people to share one rotary tiller, one drill press, or one extension ladder, or hand tools, instead of each having to buy their own.



Storage



Sharing

When it comes to rare trades, the tools can be more obscure and becoming obsolete. Sourcing or remaking such tools could become expensive. A library of rare tools would enable tradesman of the less practiced trades to source and share relevant tools, and enable those moving away from the trades to part with their previous possessions to the library in the knowledge that the tools will continue to be utilized for the purpose for which they were created. How often do we see old tools for sale at clearing/garage sales, some of which are not even recognizable as to their purpose?

Such libraries must incorporate management regimes for the care of tools, breakages, theft, personal injury, cataloging and sustainability. There is even a short list of tools which no tool library will lend for obvious reasons: left handed hammer, sky hooks, 2-inch hammer screws, electrician's spanner, well ladder (for working in wells) and cans of metal stretcher.

There are many models for these libraries, but are all founded on the concept of community sharing. Should any organization be considering incorporating such a facility into existing operations, or simply starting from scratch, see www.sharestarter.org for a guideline and other resources.

Patsy Moppett

References:

The Macquarie Dictionary 1995

Wikipedia

Tool Libraries in Australia, G Kool 2003

www.sharestarter.org

The Corduroy Road

A subject of discussion of late in heritage circles has related to the corduroy road. By definition, this is a road built of logs laid side by side transversely and usually used in low or swampy places. The result is an improvement over traversing muddy or swampy ground, although hazardous to horses and bullocks and vehicles, and subject to frequent disrepair.

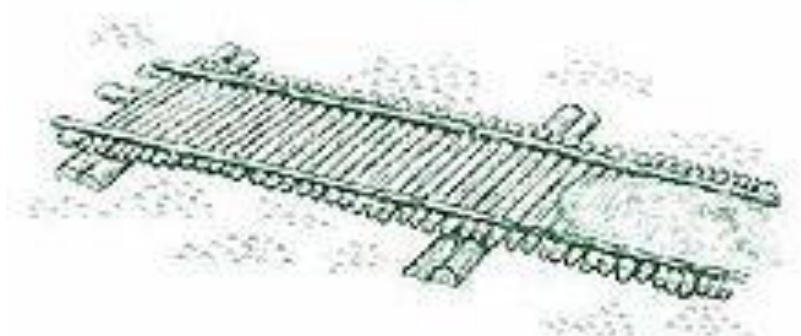
The contemporary name of course relates to its similarity to the texture of corduroy fabric.

Gravel was sometimes used to seal the surface and they were often covered by mud.

They have been used from early times across the world, from as early as 4,000 BC, and were common in Europe by the 18th century. They have been used extensively in various conflict situations such as the American civil war, WW1 and WW2, and across Canada, Europe and the United States. Remains of early colonial examples can be found in Australia, and examples of such roads have been documented at Glastonbury, England, the Alaska Highway in Yukon, and examples on the outskirts of Seattle and Vancouver.

They were and still are used in farming practices to cross wet areas, not as a permanent road but as an adequate temporary solution, at a much lower price than spreading a gravel or sealed surface.

They do not work everywhere and need a solid bed upon which to be laid, rocky soils, hard mineral soils or clays, and areas such as peat are not suited. They should be laid in winter or the driest time of year and the choice of appropriate tree species can become quite technical, including incorporating geotextile. However, usually the early road builders used what was to hand.



In colonial times of Australia, corduroy construction was utilised in particularly difficult areas such as the western plains and the Darling Downs for landholders getting their stock, crops or wool to market, and by companies such as Cobb and Co seeking to traverse the more difficult routes in all weather conditions. They could be constructed as a cheap and simple form of stabilising roadways, and with scarce labour and finances, they were a viable means of dealing with poor road conditions.

Examples include:

- The Toowoomba-Ipswich Road, Laidley Qld: This road is still buried and moves have been made to excavate parts of it for historic research.



Laidley

- The Corduroy Road Historic Site at Armatree: Use of this road technique was common on the black soil plains, as Cobb and Co sought to establish changing stations across the countryside. During the 1960s much of this corduroy road was lifted and trucked to Dubbo to provide fuel for brick kilns.



Armatree

- The old Australian Agricultural Company Road between Tahlee and Karuah: Used from the early 1800s, the corduroy road enabled communication between agricultural enterprises to markets. A guide book now takes walkers along the old 1845 route through both public and private lands.



Tahlee-Karuah

- Remains at Woolgoolga Creek, discovered in 2011 by workers rebuilding the Pacific Highway. The remains were excavated, to be reconstructed elsewhere.



Woolgoolga



Lawson's Long Alley

The writer has also observed the remains of probably a more modern version of a corduroy road adjacent to a board walk on the lower reaches of the Lawson's Long Alley colonial road at Hartley Vale. In an effort to make the track more useable for walkers, reserve management has utilised the technique across a swampy section of the road, prior to construction of the boardwalk.

Dr Grace Karskens outlined that William Cox utilised a variety of simple bridge building techniques, including round beam and slab decks, corduroy crossings and possibly cribwork, to span the various streams along the first western road.

The nature of the materials used in this technique of early road building means of course that most such roads are long gone, timber rotting away in damp conditions. Some sound examples can be found in drier western climates, and there are probably many more out there that we are unaware of, having been subject to subsidence, submersion and simple deterioration over time.

The technique has probably not outlived its usefulness, still being utilised in parks and reserves for traversing boggy and low lying areas.

Patsy Moppett

References:

Corduroy Section of Australian Agricultural Company Road inventory sheet, Office of Environment & Heritage 2004

Cox's Way, Grace Karskens 1988

Civil Engineers Australia, July 2012

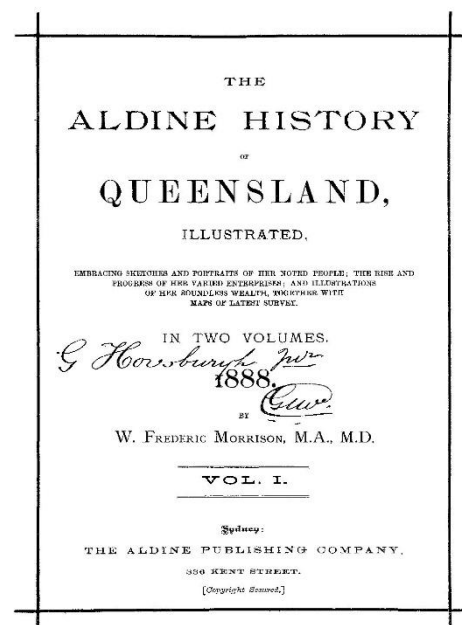
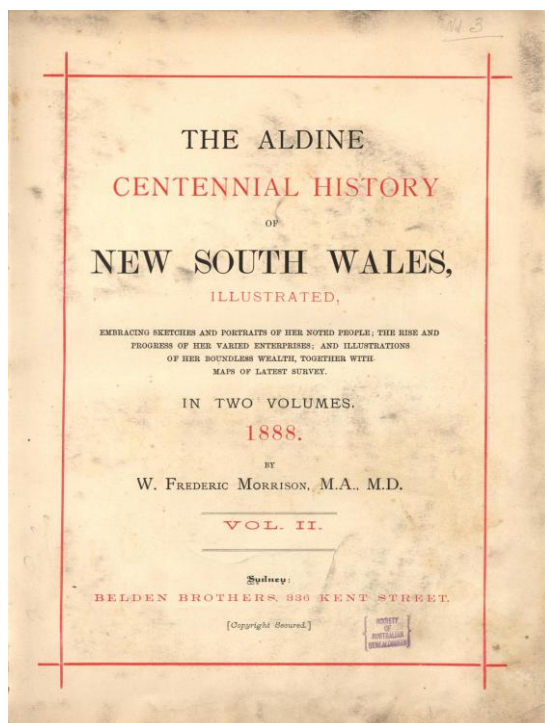
Corduroy Road Historic Site inventory sheet, Office of Environment & Heritage 2008

www.northernwoodlands.org

Wikipedia

Historical Resource: The Aldine Centennial History of New South Wales 1888

In 1888 William Frederic Morrison produced *The Aldine Centennial History of New South Wales* in a two-volume set. Publications were also done for Queensland and South Australia. This work presented to the people of Australia a brief history of its discovery and early settlement, and fully set forth its rise and progress for the previous one hundred years. Each Aldine Centennial History was intended to be artistic, and to represent in its mechanism the perfection of Australian art.



In the publication for NSW, Volume 1 and the first part of Volume 2 cover the early explorers, geography, aborigines, flora and fauna, governors of NSW as well as the Constitution and more. Volume 2 is devoted to brief biographies of prominent inhabitants and brief descriptions of industries listed under town names within NSW, which were called

Biographical Sketches. As most of the companies listed were family companies, the entries are valuable for their biographical data and the local history of the district. Each entry has at least a paragraph on each person, although some details are quite extensive. Details can include parents' names, emigration details, birth place, education and employment history.

The Morrison publications form a major biographical reference source.

William Frederic Morrison, homeopath and publisher, was reputedly born in Australia in about 1837, the son of Captain Robert Morrison. A few months afterwards the family settled in Canada. He graduated as an MD from Victoria College at the University of Toronto, in 1898, and had graduated in 1877 from the Hahnemann Medical and Homeopathic College and Hospital in Chicago.

It is not clear when he returned to Australia but it was recorded in the Sands Directory that in 1885 a Frederic W. Morrison, Bookseller and Stationer, was located at 85 King St., Sydney. He reappeared as Dr Morrison, M.A., Surgeon at 139 Victoria St., Sydney from 1888 to 1890 and again from 1892 at 231 Macquarie St., Sydney. His last listing in the *Directory* is in 1896-1897 at 199 Macquarie St.

Morrison published his *Aldine Histories for N.S.W. and Queensland* in 1888 in two volumes at the Aldine Publishing Co., 336 Kent St., Sydney. *The Aldine History of South Australia* was published in 1890. He became involved in lengthy legal proceedings arising out of the publication of these volumes and left South Australia in 1891 after being declared insolvent. In an article in the *Adelaide Advertiser* in August 1890. Morrison stated that he had been a publisher for a number of years having written several books and he had then gone in for historical writing, having come to Australia from America for that purpose. He intended to publish histories of all the colonies of Australia and intended to then leave for the Cape Colony. What became of W.F. Morrison after 1897 is not known but perhaps he followed his intention and left for South Africa.

It is not known whether Morrison married or had issue in Canada. No record has been found of family connections in Australia.

Patsy Moppett

Note: These resources can be reviewed on line, and can be purchased on CD from various sources.

References:

Aldine Centennial History of New South Wales 1888 CD

Investigating the Bleichert Ropeway, Katoomba

In 1888 an aerial ropeway was constructed to transport mined oil shale from the Ruined Castle Mine, across the Jamison Valley. It collapsed after only six months. A small number of features such as the tension pit and tower platforms survive in situ. All other items are movable, and most have been moved some distance (determined by the items' size, shape and weight, as well as by local topography and hydrology).

It is understood that the only section that collapsed in 1889–1890 was the inbound track rope from the cliff top to the tension station. Most of the objects on the ground today originated from this and other operating mishaps, but many items would also have been salvaged. After the catastrophic failure of the inbound rope, many bucket carrier assemblies would still have been recoverable since the break effected less than one quarter of the track-rope system. After the Ropeway was abandoned, the majority remained upright and in situ, slowly deteriorating and collapsing as bush fires, falling trees, erosion and other natural forces prevailed. Buckets and carriers probably tumbled a short distance as they fell. Some heavy items may have also moved due to erosion or vegetation growth, and lighter items have clearly been moved by walkers on the track. Others clearly have not moved for some time.

Most remains were distributed across the area, although there is a concentration of tower poles south of Causeway Creek where the conditions were drier and more remnant timber survived.

The Bleichert Ropeway represented part of an engineering system developed in Germany but exported and adapted for use across the world. The Bleichert Ropeway at Katoomba was the first mine haulage infrastructure in NSW and possibly Australia, and a part of the oil shale industry in the Blue Mountains area during the 1880s. This incredible feat of engineering ran from the top of the cliffs near what is now Scenic World across to Ruined Castle Mine. This infrastructure played a key role in shaping the history of the Katoomba community and the development of the Blue Mountains, yet it is unknown to many parts of the community, particularly the younger generation.



Plate on bucket

Ropeway tower

Bucket

The Blue Mountains World Heritage Institute (BMWHI), UNSW, Scenic World, NPWS and experienced bushwalkers conducted a field survey of the ropeway's remaining heritage items in the valley in 2014/15 which raised awareness within the local community. Under Stage 1 of the project they undertook a comprehensive field survey documenting over 300 artefacts, to better understand, conserve and celebrate this heritage. A customized smartphone and tablet-based app was developed through the Federated Archaeological Information Management Systems (FAIMS) project. See www.fedarch.org. The work consolidated past voluntary research and recording of artefacts and has significantly advanced the knowledge of the Ropeway. It has also advanced understanding of the conservation and interpretation requirements of the remains of the Ropeway. However, detailed examination of the Tension Pit (a central part of the Ropeway's operation) was unable to be inventoried as it required an archaeological excavation. In addition, some other aspects of the artefact material require further investigation.

An archaeological assessment was carried out by GML Heritage. The conclusions of their report indicated a high potential for structural remains associated with the Ropeway system. Lower potential was indicated with regard to sealed deposits or isolated artifacts. Test excavations are now needed to expose the base of the pit, and enable documentation of the construction and layout of the ropeway function, and its subsequent failure. Remains could demonstrate social, historical and mining/industrial significance.

The Stage 2 proposal outlines work to complete the survey of the tension pit, finalise the survey of artefacts, and accurately map the ground profile of the Ropeway route. The work involves excavating the tension pit in the Jamieson Valley, firstly to ascertain the mass of the tension counterweights still remaining in the pit, so that the correct catenaries and rope tensions can be calculated, and secondly so that any other artefacts that may be in the pit may be recovered, which might tell of the social or construction history of this unique structure. The weights are on the valley floor in the Blue Mountains National Park, covered with about two metres of dirt and leaves.

In addition, a "citizen-science" version of the tablet app will be developed. The additional work aims to support responsible agencies in implementing appropriate conservation policies and management.

The hope is to have the results published in Wire Rope News and Doppelmayr's industry magazine, and maybe NPWS publications.

BWMI have also been working to have the ropeway State Heritage listed.

However, the cost for the project has blown out to \$40,000. Private funding of \$10,000 has already been put towards the project, but the group has to find another \$30,000, or find another way to conduct the project.

The group are currently publicizing the need for funds from anyone interested in heritage/archaeological engineering and technology. Anyone who would like to be associated with this project can be assured that their name would be included in this resulting publicity and published papers, and should contact BMWHI. *Patsy Moppett*

References:

Phil Hammon, (BMWHI)

Bleichert Ropeway Tension Station, Katoomba, NSW, Archaeological Assessment, October 2015

Bleichert Ropeway, Katoomba 2014 Survey Report, BMWHI

Archival Records of Blue Mountains Councils

Archival records of the various local government bodies that have existed in the Blue Mountains can be found in a number of locations. This document is an attempt to list these in one place so that researchers will have an easier task finding what you need.

My first aim was to list only Blue Mountains Shire Council records but there are so many links between the councils that I have now produced a combined listing.

Outline of Blue Mountains Council history

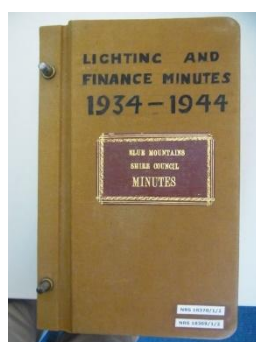
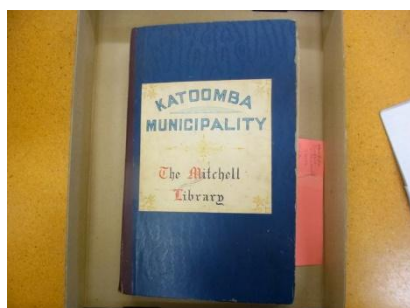
The first local government body on the Blue Mountains was the Municipality of Katoomba, created in 1890. It was preceded by the Katoomba Progress Association. I mention this because Minutes of both organisations can be found in one book covering the period 1885 to 1890 and Letters in a book with dates ranging from March 1887 to March 1893.¹

- In March 1906 the Kanimbla Shire was established.
- In January 1907 its name was changed to Blue Mountains Shire.
- In December 1919 the shire was divided into the Blue Mountains Shire and the Municipality of Blackheath.
- In 1945 the Blue Mountains County Council (made up of two representatives from each of the Blue Mountains Shire and the Katoomba Municipality, and one from Blackheath Municipality) was formed with responsibility for seven functions: electricity, gas, water, sewerage, road transport, housing and publicity.²
- In May 1946 the City of Katoomba was proclaimed.
- In September 1947 the County Council was abolished and the three councils amalgamated to form the Municipality of Blue Mountains, which was then proclaimed a City on the same day, thus becoming the Blue Mountains City Council.

During the life of the various councils there have been more than ten changes to

boundaries.³ For a fuller history go to

<http://investigator.records.nsw.gov.au/Entity.aspx?Path=\\Organisation\\165>



The following is a list of council records that I have found:

State Records NSW:

Reading Room, 143 O'Connell St, Kingswood; PO Box 516, Kingswood NSW 2747; phone 02 9673 1788; email srecords@records.nsw.gov.au; website www.records.nsw.gov.au

In the following list KMC = Katoomba Municipal Council; BMC = Blackheath Municipal Council; BMSC = Blue Mountains Shire Council; BMCityC = Blue Mountains City Council; BMCountyC = Blue Mountains County Council; SRNSW = State Records New South Wales; NRS = New South Wales Record Series; Cons = Consignment; Cont = Container, The record item number is in square brackets. (All the listed items are part of Consignment 1 unless otherwise noted.) The records are listed in the order of the NRS numbers.

So:

Blue Mountains Shire Council, Quarry Committee Minutes, NRS 18373, Cont 1, Item [2], 24/04/1923 to 30/07/1924.

becomes:

BMSC, Quarry Committee Minutes, NRS 18373, 1 [2] 24/04/1923 to 30/07/1924.

Katoomba Municipal Council, Minutes, NRS 18362, Cont 1 to 19, [Items 1 to 19] 22/01/1890 to 30/09/1947.

KMC, Business papers and committee meeting notices, NRS 18363, 1 [1] 01/01/1943 to 30/06/1944.

KMC, Finance Committee Minutes, NRS 18364, 1 [1] 10/01/1940 to 30/09/1947.

KMC, Reports of the Works Committee, NRS 18365, 1 [1] 18/07/1945 to 20/08/1947.

Blackheath Municipal Council, Minutes, NRS 18366, 1 to 6 [1 to 6] 10/02/1920 to 29/09/1947.

Kanimbla Shire Council, Minutes, NRS 18367, 1 [1] 13/06/1906 to 18/01/1907.

Blue Mountains Shire Council, Minutes, NRS 18367,

1 [2] 29/01/1907 to 08/02/1909; 2 [3] 22/02/1909 to 30/08/1911;

3 [4] 13/09/1911 to 10/07/1912; 4 [5] 09/01/1924 to 13/12/1933;

5 [6] 24/01/1934 to 13/12/1938; 6 [7] 10/01/1939 to 12/12/1944;

7 [8] 16/01/1945 to 09/09/1947.

Blue Mountains City Council, Minutes, NRS 18367, Cont 8 to 30 [9 to 31] 25/09/1947 to 17/12/1957.

(Note: NRS 18368 is not related to Blue Mountains Councils.)

BMSC, Lighting Committee Minutes, NRS 18369, 1 [1] 1918–33; 2 [2] 1934–44.

BMSC, Finance Committee Minutes, NRS 18370, 1 [2] 1913–33; 2 [1] 1934–44; 3 [1] 1945–47.

BMCityC, Finance Committee Minutes, NRS 18370,

Cons 1, 3–13 [1–11] 1947–57;

Cons 3, 1–5 [1–5] 1958–62;

Cons 2, 1–10 [1–25] 1962–74.

BMSC, Works Committee Minutes, NRS 18371, 1 [1] 1925–33; 2 [2] 1934–40; 3 [3] 1941–44; 4 [4] 1945–47.

BMCityC, Works Committee Minutes, NRS 18371,

Cons 1, 5–10 [5–10] 1950–57;

Cons 3, 1–5 [1–5] 1958–62;

Cons 2, 1–21 [1–43] 1962–74.

BMSC, Subdivision Committee Minutes, NRS 18372, 1 [1] 10/02/1915 to 21/01/1917.

BMSC, Quarry Committee Minutes, NRS 18373, 1 [2] 24/04/1923 to 30/07/1924.

BMSC, Health and Buildings Committee Minutes, NRS 18374, 1 [3] 1913–33; 2 [1] 1934–44; 3 [2] 1945–47.

BMSC, Engineers Report Books, NRS 18375, 1 [1] 1919–20; 2 [2] 1920–21; 3 [3] 1921–22; 4 [4] 1922–23; 5 [5] 1923–25.

BMSC, Correspondence files, NRS 18376, 1 to 14 [1 to 151] 1916–47.⁴

Blue Mountains County Council, Minutes, NRS 18377, 1 to 2 [1 to 2] 25/07/1944 to

29/09/1947.
 BMCountyC, Public Vehicles Committee Minutes, NRS 18378, 1 [1] 22/01/1945 to 15/09/1947.
 BMCountyC, Finance Committee Minutes, NRS 18379, 1 [1] 08/01/1945 to 29/09/1947.
 BMCountyC, Reports of the County Clerk, NRS 18380, 1 [1] 03/08/1944 to 25/09/1947.
 BMCountyC, Reports of the Water & Sewerage Engineer, NRS 18381, 1 [1] 16/02/1945 to 25/09/1947.
 BMCityC, Business papers of council meetings, NRS 18382, 1 to 7 [1 to 7] 01/10/1947 to 11/12/1962.
 BMCityC, Correspondence, NRS 18464, 1 to 87 [1/1 to 2002/18] 1953–64.
Blue Mountains City Library Local Studies, Springwood Library:
 104 Macquarie Road, Springwood; phone 02 4723 5040; email ref@bmcc.nsw.gov.au; website www.bmcc.nsw.gov.au/yourcommunity/library/information/services/localstudies
 Rate books and Valuation books — 1889–1947 on microfiche (incomplete), also held by Blue Mountains Historical Society.
 Photos: includes some councillors and staff, various dates — <http://www.photosau.com.au/bluemountains/scripts/home.asp>
 Blue Mountains historic newspapers online: bit.do/BMnewspapers-onTrove.
Blue Mountains Historical Society:
 Hobby's Reach Research Centre, 99-101 Blaxland Road, Wentworth Falls; PO Box 17, Wentworth Falls, NSW 2782; phone 02 4757 3824; email bmhs@bluemountainshistory.com; website www.bluemountainshistory.com
 Rate books and Valuation books — 1889–1947 on microfiche (incomplete), also held by Blue Mountains City Library Local Studies section at Springwood Library.
 The Local Government box in the archives storage area contains:

- Minute Book for the Katoomba Progress Association, 16/12/1885 to 13/12/1889, and Katoomba Municipal Council, 22/01/1890 to 20/03/1890.
- Katoomba Progress Association, Letter Book, March 1887 to November 1889, and Katoomba Municipal Council, Letters, 30/01/1890 to 08/03/1893 (with a gap from February 1890 to April 1891, part of which is covered in the next letter book).
- Katoomba Municipal Council, Letter Book, February 1891 to September 1891.
- Blue Mountains Shire Council, Building Committee Minutes, 1911–1915, and court prosecutions 1915–33 and 1941.
- Seven folders of Blue Mountains City Council newspaper cuttings, 1964–68.
- An undated copy of a Blue Mountains Planning Scheme Ordinance.

In the Compactus, Shelf Bank 3, Shelf 1, Box 14/1 contains:

- Two Newspaper Scrapbooks compiled by Mrs Jessie Pearce for her father Mr Wilson (I'm not sure which Wilson). They contain Katoomba Municipal Council cuttings. Book 1 (blue cover) holds 1931–35; Book 2 (grey cover) holds 1934–35. At the front of both books there are loose sheets containing an index that someone has compiled.

Also in the Compactus, Shelf Bank 4, Shelf 6, Box 13/2 contains:

- Scrapbook of Kanimbla and Blue Mountains Shire Council advertisements from 1906 to 1914. (See Mount Victoria & District Historical Society listing for the next scrapbook in date sequence.)
- Scrapbook of Katoomba Municipal Council publicity articles, 1939–42. These come from newspapers and various magazines, such as "Bank Notes: the monthly staff magazine of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia".

A subject listing of the BMSC Correspondence now held at SRNSW is in Drawer F, Folders 600–601. These folders also contain some historic documents (or copies) relating to BM councils. There's a list of all councillors and alderman who have served on each of the councils. There's an article by John Yeaman on the 1933 appointment of the Katoomba Municipal Council Engineer by the State Government. There are also lots of photocopies of newspaper articles. These files are somewhat mixed up though.
 Photos of the Shire chert quarry at Mount Victoria and Sentinel Steam Waggon.

Mount Victoria & District Historical Society:

Railway Station buildings, Station St, Mount Victoria; PO Box 36, Mount Victoria NSW 2786; website

<http://mountvictoriamuseum.info/>

Original Blue Mountains Shire Council correspondence files can be found in files labelled: Shire chert quarry, Mount Victoria land, Rienits (Henry), Blair Athol coal mine, Hotel Mount Victoria & Lees, Mount Victoria sanitary depot, Mount Victoria Progress Association. There could be more.

Scrapbook of Blue Mountains Shire Council newspaper advertisements, 1914–1941. (The preceding scrapbook in date sequence is held by the Blue Mountains Historical Society.)

Photos of the Shire chert quarry and Sentinel steam waggons.

State Library of NSW:

“The Blue Mountains Shire Council’s Chert Metal Quarries”, an 8-page brochure published by the Blue Mountains Shire Council, August 1923, printed by “Echo” Print, Katoomba. Call No. Pam file/622.5-629.1, Collection of pamphlets on water, sewerage and drainage and transport.

Cr John McManamey’s papers. Call No. MLMSS 1507, John Fraser McManamey family papers, 1889-ca. 1970, with related material, 1863-1976.

“Report of the Special Committee on the administration of the Blue Mountains Shire”, 1918, Call No. 91/1117.

Keith Painter

Note: There may be other records in other locations. If anyone knows of such information please contact the author at greatguides@mountainmistbooks.com or your local historical society.

Special thanks to Emily Hanna and other staff at State Records NSW for their assistance.

References:

¹ *Blue Mountains Historical Society, Local Government box in archives section.*

² *The Nepean Times*, 27 July 1944, p1, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117896061>.

³ *SRNSW: Organisation Detail (No. 165) and Agency Detail (No. 3994) listings.*

⁴ *See BMHS listing for BMSC Correspondence contents list.*

The Technical Side

Walls and the Dry Stone Wall

The use of stone for building stretches back before recorded time. Some of the earliest buildings were stone, from about 3200BC. Early Australian settlers brought their techniques out to the colony from Britain and Ireland and practiced their trade from the beginning. Back home there had been a proud heritage of wall building in the thousands of miles of dry stone walls in many regions which defined the landscape.



The Irish landscape

The fascination of stone is tangible - how it feels, what kind of stone it is, how it came to be where you have found it. The variety of stone available is large, around which a language

has developed to describe its attributes and uses. There is a joy and creativity in the search for the perfect stone, and in solving what has been described as a three dimensional puzzle. Wood and wire fences can be intimidating and visually intrusive and hedges need a lot of upkeep, but dry stone walls melt into the landscape and require the minimum of maintenance. A dry stone wall speaks of permanence, which may explain the romance of an Irish countryside. Walls are symbolic of diligence, skill, hard work and strength, providing a need from the land, which continues to complement the landscape. The stone wall stands as a beautiful and natural monument, and it was said that the builders forbade the removal of stone from a wall once built.



Harlock family, Pomborneit, Victoria 1902



Kentucky 2007

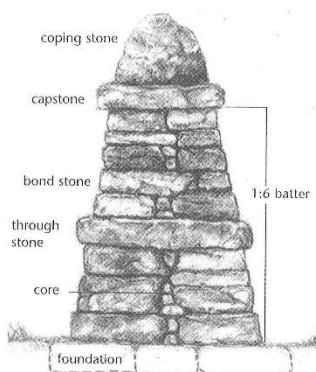
The building of dry stone walls was free, and their use cleared the land. In Britain they incorporated other utilitarian structures such as stiles, water troughs, creep holes and gate openings. In Australia they were not found before about 1826, when stockmen used shepherds to watch flocks and herds and used timber to build brush fences. More permanent fencing was needed after the Lands Act of 1862, to enclose paddocks and clear them of stone. Their use in later years made good fire breaks, sheltered stock from chilly winds and wild weather, and made effective fences also used against the rabbit, built in such a way that the rabbit could climb out of a paddock but not back in, which were ingenious. The building of stone walls was eventually superseded by the use of relatively cheap wire. Wallers became obsolete and few are known to have worked past the mid 1900s. Evidence of their activities remain, particularly in south western Victoria, where the most extensive range of dry-stone walls in Australia can be found, including consumption dykes and rabbit proof fences, retaining walls and water races.

Note: Consumption dykes were created where stone was so plentiful that it was a nuisance and it made sense to stack it into walls that took up less space and served as boundary markers and livestock fences.

Some stone simply is not suitable for walling, like rounded river stone, which can lead to instability. The most common stone sources for stonework today includes basalt, gneiss, granite, limestone, sandstone and slate. Each type of stone has particular characteristics regarding weight, colour, grain, workability and strength, which determine which stone is suitable for each job. The cross section of a wall should be slightly pyramidal for stability through the simple use of gravity. A simple test is to stand on your work! With each course stepped back slightly the wall should withstand your weight and therefore more courses. The only expenses for the purist is time and energy, and of course a good source of stone and some sturdy gloves. You don't need elaborate footings of concrete and steel. The tools and equipment used for dry stone wall work are remarkably simply. They are usually quiet, inexpensive, and low maintenance.



Tools of the trade



Language of the waller



Under construction, Leura

A free standing wall can be built almost anywhere on top of stable soil. They are double sided and are tied together using bond “through” stones, also referred to as ties. The walls upper half will narrow considerably, and bond stones extend into and past the centre, binding the two faces of the wall together. Voids are filled with chink stones. The top of the wall has a cover of capstones, which can be set vertically or horizontally, and limit rainwater from entering the wall’s core. They should have an overhang, and may then be topped with coping stones if desired. If need be, one major benefit of a dry stone wall is that it can be easily dissembled and reconstructed.

Today the skills in dry stone walling relate to building or repairing walls, and are passed down from father to son. Many apprentices were restricted to building dry stone walls long before they were permitted to use mortar, with the theory being that they learn the fundamentals of physics and permanent stone placement before they progressed on to more complex tasks.



The writer’s efforts, Yetholme 2005



Yetholme 2007

The physical and cultural attributes of the Victorian walls have been identified and, together with grant funding, volunteer wallers and the wider community, ways of protection have been identified and many have been heritage listed. Walls can also be found on the NSW north and south coasts, and in Queensland, Tasmania and South Australia.

The Dry Stone Walls Association of Australia Inc. (DSWAA) is an active volunteer not-for-profit organisation comprising dry stone wall owners and enthusiasts, rural landholders, urban dwellers and practitioners in the craft of dry stone walling.

Their vision is that dry stone walls and dry stone structures are widely accepted for their unique place in the history, culture and economy of the nation and for the legacy they represent. A Directory is currently being prepared and will list people who undertake the craft of dry stone walling on a professional basis. It will be maintained by the DSWAA and expanded as more wallers submit information.

Patsy Moppett

References:

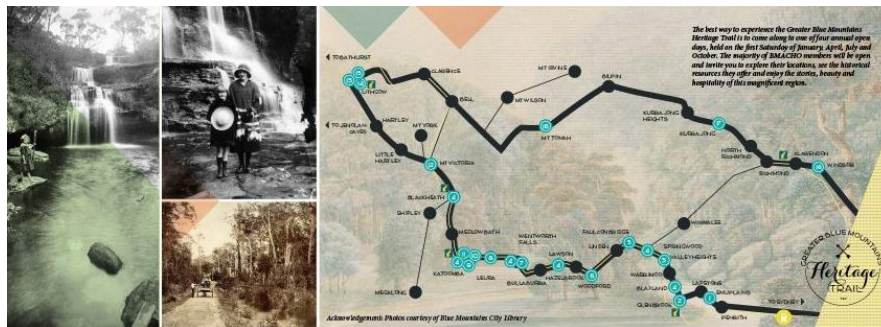
Rare Trades, Mark Thompson 2002
How to Lay Stone, Stony 2007

The Art & Craft of Stonework, David Reed 2002
Stonework for the Garden, Alan & Gill Bridgewater 2001
The Forgotten Art of Building a Stone Wall, CP Fields 1971
The Art and Craft of Stonescaping, David Reed 2000
If These Walls Could Talk – Corangamite Dry Stone Walls Conservation Project 2002
www.dswaa.org.au

Community events & updates

Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail

The next common Open Day is Saturday 2 January 2016



The Greater Blue Mountains Heritage Trail (GBMHT) is a project of BMACHO. There are four common Open Days each year, i.e. the first Saturday of January, April, July and October. The participants include historical societies, family history societies, museums, heritage properties, heritage gardens and heritage businesses in the Greater Blue Mountains, Emu Plains, Lithgow and the Hawkesbury areas. There are also a number of historic "places to eat" and "places to stay" listed on the website and in our brochure. We are also adding "Hidden Gems" in the region to our website, along with photos and links to maps. Brochures are available at Visitor Information Centres in the Blue Mountains, Lithgow and the Hawkesbury, and all the museums in the region. Keep an eye on our [website](#) and our [Facebook page](#) to see planned events and please subscribe to our GBMHT newsletter, by clicking the link on the bottom of each page of the website. This project was funded by the **Westpac Group**.

Jan Koperberg

National Heritage Lottery

The federal government is considering introducing a national lottery - similar to the Opera House lotteries of the past - to fund the preservation of Australia's most precious places. It will explore the feasibility of adapting Britain's Heritage Lottery fund. Since it was launched in 1994, this lottery has raised more than \$71 billion and funded more than 39,000 projects, that it says "make a lasting difference for heritage, people and communities."

An Australian national heritage lottery is one of a range of funding initiatives that are outlined in the new Australian Heritage Strategy, a five-year plan that was released at the Opera House recently by the Minister for the Environment Greg Hunt. It also includes plans to generate more publicity for nationally listed heritages sites by a more creative use of online storytelling. Mr Hunt said the strategy would explore the potential for a national lottery that would benefit Australia's "magnificent heritage". Heritage management should be a "shared responsibility between national, state and local governments, private owners, businesses and the local community", he said.



Australian icons

Mr Hunt said that "While the Heritage Lottery Fund is a uniquely British institution, and there would be many issues to work through in seeking to establish a fund like this in the Australian federation, it is an example of the potential to harness new sources of funding to support Australian heritage," the report says. Mr Hunt said he would leave the experts to develop what form the heritage lottery could take, but he envisaged it would be drawn either weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

Frank Howarth, the national president of Museums Australia, welcomed the idea of a lottery. He said the lack of funding at federal, state and local level for cultural and heritage institutions was very concerning. In particular, organisations that relied on local government funding were really "feeling the pinch".

The British lottery had been "immensely successful" in building a large number of cultural facilities that would otherwise not have been built, said Mr Howarth, who was previously director of the National Museum of Australia.

He warned that it was important that there was a strategy so that organisations that received lottery money for capital works also had funding to cover ongoing operational costs. Several projects funded by lottery money in Britain had closed because they didn't have funding for operational costs.

When the Opera House Lottery ended, the then manager of the NSW Lotteries Bryne Smith told the *Herald* that the primary motivation to buy lottery tickets was to win money. "But a secondary reason is often the knowledge that the money spent on the ticket is going to a good cause," he said.

Patsy Moppett

Sources:

Sydney Morning Herald 9 December 2015

Courier Mail 10 December 2015

National Trust Heritage Festival 2016

Registrations for the National Trust Heritage Festival 2016 closed on 13 December 2015. Next year the National Trust will be exploring our regions and rediscovering amazing treasures through the National Trust Heritage Festival.



Discovery & Rediscoveries is the theme for the 2016 National Trust Heritage Festival, defined as:

Discovery can encompass the experience of discovering something for the first time or

rediscovering something that has been lost, forgotten or concealed.

They invite you to be part of their festival by attending one or some of the cultural & heritage related events to be held. In NSW the Festival will be held from 16 April to 29 May.

It is due to participating organisations and visitors that the festival keeps growing, attracting tourists from all over Australia and overseas. It is about sharing our stories and participation will help make it a success.

40,000 copies of the printed guide will be distributed throughout NSW, to libraries, councils, tourist information centres, event participants and to all of our members. The Heritage Festival also provides free publicity to encourage people to attend events and to give participants greater exposure.

Patsy Moppett

If you want to request an extension of time to register an event, would like more information or have any questions, please contact Eloise:

ehairman@nationaltrust.com.au

Or call 02 9258 0143

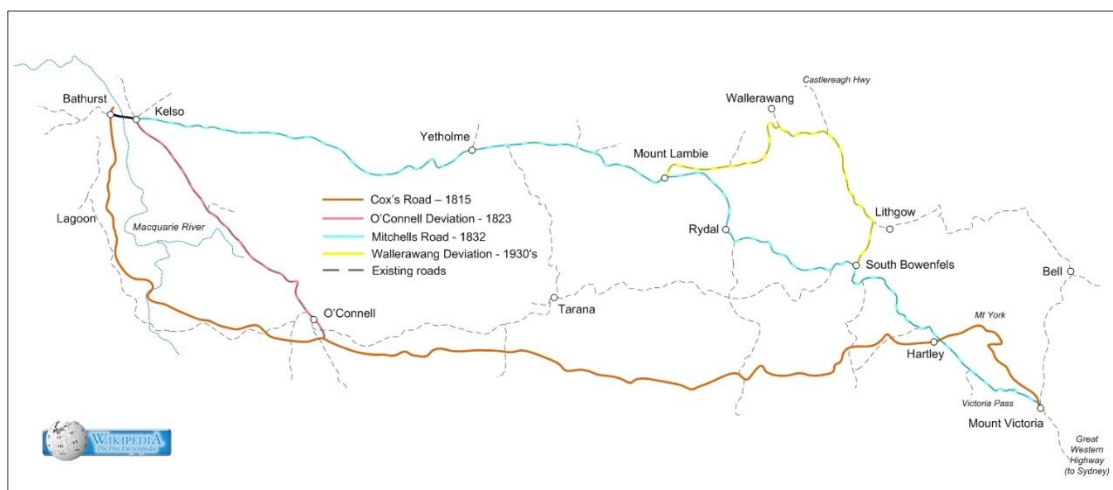
Or www.nationaltrustfestival.org.au

Source: National Trust (Australia)

Beyond the Blue Mountains: Following the Road from Bathurst

This year the RAHS completed its “*Beyond the Blue Mountains: Following the Road from Bathurst*” project, which examines the history of New South Wales inland settlement and the ways in which this history is remembered. Historians provide an overview of key themes connected to this important period of NSW history.

There are videos to watch, manuscripts and articles to read and galleries of images to enjoy that provide insights into key aspects of this history. These webpages were launched to coincide with the 200 year anniversary of the proclamation of Bathurst as a town by Governor Lachlan Macquarie. The RAHS wish to thank all the contributors who volunteered their knowledge and time in providing these online resources on this fascinating period of New South Wales history.



They also acknowledge the support of the Office of Environment and Heritage and Heritage Council in providing a generous grant to support this initiative.

Patsy Moppett

See www.rahs.org.au

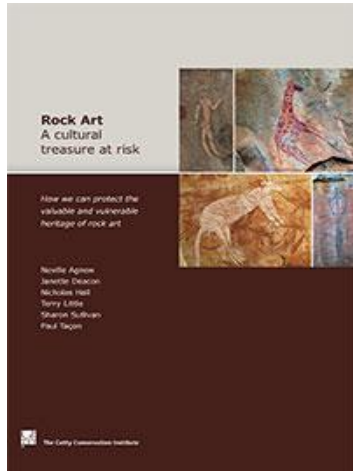
References:

Wikipedia

www.rahs.org.au

Rock Art Publication

A booklet entitled *Rock Art: a cultural treasure at risk*, is now available online for comment. It is a culmination of the Getty Conservation Institute's Southern African Rock Art Program that offered courses and workshops between 2005 and 2011, and the subsequent exchange between traditional owners and rock art specialists in Southern Africa and Australia in an exchange program between 2012 and 2014.



Kakadu

The purpose is to raise public awareness about the value of rock art and to encourage best practice in its conservation and management, identifying issues and the foundation principles and actions, based on internationally recognized and well-founded conservation management principles. The document will be finalised in 2016. Comments are welcome to Neville Agnew nagnew@geyy.edu or Tanya Koeneman tlk2146@hotmail.com, or to any of the other authors.
Tanya Koeneman

See

http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/pdf_publications/rock_art_cultural.htm

Steam Tram Rolling Stock Collection, Valley Heights

The Heritage Council of NSW resolved, at its meeting of 2nd December 2015, to give notice of its intention to consider listing elements of the Steam Tram Rolling Stock Collection on the State Heritage Register in acknowledgement of its heritage significance to the people of New South Wales. This advice is in accordance with section 33(1)(a) of the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*.

Any members of the community, owners, managers, organisations or other interested parties are invited to make a written submission regarding the proposed listing and significance of the Steam Tram Rolling Stock Collection. Submissions should be posted or emailed to the Heritage Council of NSW at the following address during the public submission period commencing on 17th December 2015 and closing on 9th February 2016.

Heritage Council of NSW, Locked Bag 5020, PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
heritage@heritage.nsw.gov.au

Please note that the Heritage Council is unable to accept submissions received after the above closing date.

The Steam Tram Rolling Stock Collection has potential state heritage significance as a remnant of the state government-provided steam tram network in NSW which was in operation between the 1880s and the 1930s. This street-based public transport, which

supplemented the rail networks in Sydney and Newcastle, broadened social outlets and employment opportunities, especially for lower income people. The two carriages and one locomotive may have state technical significance as a rare showcase of steam tram rolling stock technology, both imported and locally manufactured. Two of the examples of rolling stock were adaptively designed and manufactured in NSW and thus



demonstrate the design and craft expertise of their Sydney manufacturers. The rolling stock demonstrates construction methods of joinery and fitting from an early stage in the development of public street transport. They form the only operational collection of steam tram engine and carriages in NSW and are among the last remaining representatives of this type of rolling stock in NSW. The collection may be of state social significance to the many enthusiasts of historic train technology and historic steam technology. Riding on these steam tram trailer cars provides a live sensory experience today of what street transport may have been like for people of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

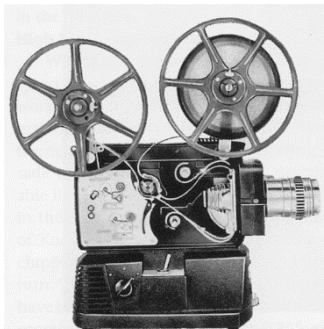
Further details on the nominated item, the State Heritage Register, listing criteria, making a submission and the benefits of listing can be viewed on the Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) website at:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/NominationsOfStateHeritageRegister.aspx>

If you have any questions, require further information, or if you do not have internet access and would like paper copies of the documents referred to above, please do not hesitate to contact Cliff Daylight, Heritage Officer at the Heritage Division, OEH, on (02) 9585 6167
NSW Heritage

Liven up your presentations!!!

- A picture is worth a thousand words!



BMACHO can help you make presentations to your members or guests more attractive and lively with visual aids which are available for loan, as follows:

- Camera: Nikon P50 digital compact:
 - 8.1 megapixels
 - 3.6 x Zoom wide angle lens
 - Long life rechargeable batteries and charger, user guide, carrying case all included.
- A Laptop computer: to help you prepare your presentations or play DVD's etc.
- A Digital Projector: We can provide the appropriate connection to our own computer or any VGA equipped laptop to show your masterpiece.

(Please note that users of Apple computers will need to provide their own Apple-to-VGA connection).

- A screen: on which to show your masterpiece.

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

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



Merry Christmas and a happy and safe New Year to all!

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, Penrith and Mudgee. 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 and is affiliated with the Better Planning Network.

Publications: BMACHO's official newsletter *Heritage* is edited by Patsy Moppett. The annual refereed *Blue Mountains History Journal* is edited by Dr Peter Rickwood and occasional papers are published from time to time.

Membership: The following organisations are members of BMACHO: Blue Mountains Botanic Garden, Mt Tomah; Blue Mountains City Library; Blue Mountains Cultural Heritage Centre; Blue Mountain Education & Research Trust; Blue Mountains Family History Society Inc; Blue Mountains World Heritage Institute; Bygone Beautys Treasured Teapot Museum and Tearooms.

Eskbank Rail Heritage Centre; Everglades Historic House & Gardens; Norman Lindsay Gallery; Glenbrook & District Historical Society Inc; Hartley Valley District Progress Association; Hawkesbury Historical Society Inc; Kurrajong-Comleroy Historical Society Inc; Lithgow & District Family History Society Inc; Lithgow Mining Museum Inc; Lithgow Regional Library – Local Studies; Lithgow Small Arms Factory Museum Inc; 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; Paragon Cafe, Katoomba; Scenic World Blue Mountains Limited; Springwood & District Historical Society Inc; Springwood Historians Inc; Transport Signal Communication Museum Inc; The Darnell Collection P/L; Valley Heights Locomotive Depot and Museum, Woodford Academy Management Committee, Zig Zag Railway Co-op Ltd; The following are individual members: Fiona Burn, Ray Christison, Associate Professor Ian Jack, Joan Kent, Ian Milliss, Patsy Moppett, Professor Barrie Reynolds, Dr Peter Rickwood and Dr Peter Stanbury OAM.

Committee: The management committee for 2015-2016 (from April 2015) is: Patsy Moppett (President and *Heritage* Newsletter Editor), Ian Jack (Vice President), Jan Koperberg (Secretary), Philip Hammon (Treasurer), Roy Bennett (Grants Application Officer), Scott Pollock and Wendy Hawkes (web site), Dick Morony (Public Officer/Membership Secretary/ Calendar Editor), Suzanne Smith and Louise Vining (Events and Venue Co-ordinators).

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.