



# *Heritage*

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Heritage Organisations Inc*

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## ***Photographers – through their eyes***

There is a particular group of people to whom we, as people/organisations interested in our history, owe a huge debt. That is - the photographer. Be it the official or professional or private photographer, they provide us with pictures of both ourselves and our nation, at specific points in time. Their work is a historical record, showing the meaning and intensity of life at the time, and the current social dynamics that accompany them.

The Macquarie Dictionary (1995) defines a photographer as a person who carries out “the art of producing images of objects on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light or of other forms of radiant energy, as x-rays, gamma rays, cosmic rays etc”. Obviously today in a more modern definition, this would be expanded to include digital experiences.

However, for the recording of historical subjects, this former definition would ring true.

Many photographers in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries sought to celebrate the communities of people who work to lay the foundations of the country, to record specific events, covering both individual stories, and town and rural life.



*Incline, Kembla Coal, King*



*Katoomba clouds, Phillips*



*Chinese wool washing, Kerry*

When we look at a photo, what are we looking at? Many photos bring us back again and again, and we see something different every time. The photographer may have sought to depict a particular event, person, but inadvertently has recorded a variety of other material, such as fashions and tools, landscapes and buildings, cultures and social customs, techniques and trades.

In *Heritage* Newsletter September-October 2015 we looked at the fabulous Rodoni collection of photographs, recently released to the public in a donation to the University of Newcastle Library, Cultural Collections. This is an exceptional collection of photographs which give a sense of the past, and the patterns and rhythms of the development of Australia and the South Pacific.

In this article I would like to present some other instances where the photographer has shown us (to use that much used phrase) a “moment in time”, through the frame of the photographic window, and given us a glimpse of life as it was then, and an insight into the lives of our forebears and of other cultures.

### ***Holtermann, Merlin & Bayliss***

Bernard Holtermann was a rogue! Born in Hamburg, and coming to Australia in 1858, he worked at a variety of jobs including a steward, a photographer's assistant and a groom. He established a friendship with Louis Beyers and the two headed for Tambaroora and Hill End in the Central West to make their fortunes at the goldfields. As their luck was fairly indifferent, Holtermann turned to other occupations such as butcher, bartender, and baker. Holtermann sold his share elsewhere but then Beyers discovered gold. Holtermann sought swiftly to purchase his share back and they two were wealthy men. Holtermann was not a popular person in Hill End, with his restless scheming and wheeling and dealing. Another of his schemes in 1872, for which the community would one day be glad, was to employ a photographer to establish a studio and set about ..... “picturing the greater cities of Australia's south-west. He would photograph in the largest possible negative proportions, their public buildings and their industries”, systematically photographing the town.



*Holtermann*



*Merlin*



*Bayliss & Clark*

The person he employed was Henry Beaufoy Merlin, an established photographer, whose firm A & A, was already established in Sydney & Melbourne. Merlin was born in London and came to Australia in 1871. He was ably assisted by Charles Bayliss, and together they provided a wonderful visual record of the period 1872-73, during the greatest part of the gold boom. Bayliss was born in Suffolk and came to Melbourne with his parents in 1854. Merlin and Bayliss worked on the project for only two years, until Merlin's death in 1873. The collection of wet-plate negatives numbered in the thousands, was completed by Bayliss. Holtermann then toured the world with the “Holtermann” collection in 1877, 1878 and 1879, and the collection still goes by that name today.



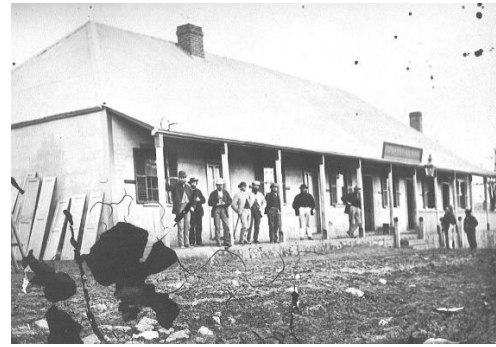
*Main Street*



*Hawkins Hill*



*All Nations Hotel*



*Metropolitan Hotel*

Holtermann died in 1885. However, the negatives lay forgotten until 1952 when they were discovered in the loft of Holtermann's house at St Leonards, by Mr Burke of Kodak, and were considered the greatest photo-historical find of the time. They were presented to the Mitchell Library by Holtermann's grandson.

The collection defined the town of Hill End as a historic place. The images were often sold as cartes-de-visit, and were collected in family albums or used as postcards. As the photographs were produced in quite a specific period they really were "a moment in time". They depicted the mines and the landscape, the crowds, the stores, the roads, sidewalks and buildings, homes and gardens, people and fashion. It also shows us how much of the landscape and townscape has not survived.

#### *References*

*Hillendiana, Donald Friend 1977*

*Hill End, Alan Mayne 2003*

*Wikipedia*

### **Harry Phillips**

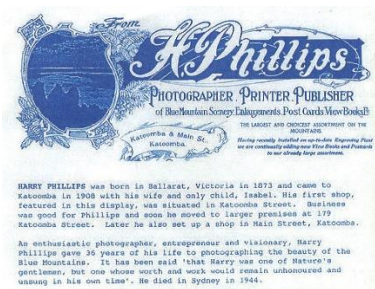
Harry Phillips was born in Ballarat in 1873. He became a printer machinist who moved to Katoomba with his family in 1908 to recover from an injury to his hands. The family decided to settle there and his previous interest in photography came to the fore. He established a small photography and confectionery business and then introduced printing into the business. He is renowned for the Blue Mountains viewbooks, which he sent all over the world, and which were even known to be found in the trenches in WWI.



*Viewbook Covers*



*Harry Phillips, his wife and daughter*



*Card*

He loved the mountains and the landscape and would often wait hours to capture the perfect moment, loving clouds and mist, having a particular fascination with clouds.

He was not concerned with profit and often underpriced his books and postcards, being preoccupied with ideas and perfection. His wife Isabel was left to run the business, and she kept the books, ordered stock and handled customer relations.

Few of Phillips' photographic negatives survive, making his books the most comprehensive record of his work. Phillips favoured the popular panoramic format in his photography and many of his books were sized accordingly. More than 80 books have been documented and the subject



matter extends beyond the Blue Mountains to Sydney and surrounds, Canberra and the royal visits.



*Jamison Valley clouds*



*At work*



*His Katoomba Street studio*

He was able through his work to display the natural beauty of the mountains and an awareness of the need for preservation, together with everyday life and street scenes, and at the same time, share the work through his viewbooks to the wider community.

He “.....was one of Nature’s gentlemen, but one whose worth and work would remain unhonoured and unsung in his own time.” He died in 1944.

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*Pictorial Memories - Blue Mountains, John Low 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1994.*

[www.flicka.com](http://www.flicka.com)

*Blue Mountains Local Studies*

### ***Evan Antoni Johann Lumme***

Evan Antoni Johann Lumme was born in Estonia in 1865. He arrived in Australia in 1881 and set up business in Ashfield as a photographer during 1893-1897. He then moved to Orange where he established the Orange Art Studios. In 1900 he moved to the Lyndhurst area with his wife Alice Rosina (Rose), south west of Orange in the Central West of NSW, and spent the rest of his life in that area on a farm at Burnt Yards.

He photographed the life and times of the small communities there, including Mandurama and Lyndhurst and the Junction Reefs mining area. He did maintain the Orange Studio for a while, and appears to have been an itinerant photographer as well, travelling around in a covered wagon with his family.



*The covered wagon*



*Lumme & family*



*Lumme’s wife & children*

On his death he left a collection of about 3,500 glass negatives, the Mandurama Collection, which formed the basis of a book “Faces of Mandurama”, published by the National Library in 1997, introduced by John Thompson.

The Mandurama Collection is an accumulation of photographs taken between 1865 and 1935, unfortunately most of them being uncaptioned. Although some research has been carried out, the identification and date of most of the images is unknown. The full collection comprises copies of letters, personal documents and photographs.



Who were they.....?

Many photographs are of the village of Mandurama and its residents but there are images from as far west as Boorowa. Mostly the images are of the residents and areas of, Mandurama, [Lyndhurst](#), [Carcoar](#). Some are from Cowra, Burnt Yards, Garland, Gallymont, Neville, Shaw, Burruga, Blayney and Orange.

The photographs are considered an invaluable resource for seeing country Australia as it was in the Victoria era and the post-federation era.

After Lumme died in 1935 the photographs were forgotten and not re-discovered until 1975, under the old Lumme house at Burnt Yards where Lumme had lived, still owned by his descendants. A local resident contacted the National Library. Through the generosity of Lumme descendants and the local community, the plates were donated to the National Library by RM Hines of Mandurama.

#### *References:*

*National Library of Australia*

*Faces of Mandurama, John Thompson 1997*

*Estonian Archives in Australia*

#### ***Tyrell Collection – Kerry & King***

The Tyrell Collection consists of 7,903 glass-plate negatives, largely from the studios of Charles Kerry (1857-1928) and Henry King (1855-1923), who operated two of Sydney's principal photographic studios in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The collection was bought by Sydney bookseller James Tyrell in 1929 for a floating ethnographic museum moored in Sydney Harbour. The museum never eventuated, although Tyrell kept the collection intact and sold it to Australian Consolidated Press in 1980. They in turn donated it to the Powerhouse Museum in 1985.

The Collection documents a valuable record of town and country life across Sydney, the south coast, the Blue Mountains and country NSW, including transport, shipping, caves, sport, and the indigenous people. Other photos are included in the collection include those of the South Pacific, taken during Kerry's excursions to Tonga, New Guinea, Fiji and other such locations.



*Leura Station*



*Charles Kerry*



*Katoomba Station*

Charles Kerry was born on Bobundra Station in the Monaro region of NSW. He began working as a photographer in about 1875, working for AH Lamartiniere in George Street, Sydney. By 1884 he had taken over the business as Kerry & Co, and in 1890 was appointed

official photographer to the NSW Governor, Lord Carrington. He turned the business into Australia's largest photographic establishment and continued his traveling about NSW, selling albums of high quality pictures of the countryside.

In 1895 he commenced a squatters' service, travelling around the colony photographing farmers' homesteads, families and livestock. He married Delphine Vivian in 1897 at Darling Point. He also photographed in the Kiandra area, and was the Founding President of the Kosciusko Alpine Club in 1909. He was the founder of the NSW Gun Club, and was interested in cavalry sports and clay pigeon shooting.

In 1913 he retired to take up his mining interests in Malaya. His nephew carried on the business until 1917. Kerry died suddenly in 1928 at Neutral Bay, and was survived by his wife and son. Sir Frank packer named his son after Kerry.



*Hyde Park*



*Farm Cove*

Henry King was apprenticed to J Hubert Newman before opening his own studio with William Slade in 1879 in George Street, Sydney. By 1883 he was the sole proprietor. He eventually moved from portraiture to landscape photography, and travelled throughout NSW and Qld in his horse drawn caravan/studio.

King was born in 1855 in Dorset, England, the son of a stonemason. His family emigrated to Australia in 1857, and in 1878 he married Elizabeth Lang.

Much of his early work captured images of indigenous people portrayed against a painted background of the bush. He later turned to landscapes, and provided notable views of NSW including Jenolan Caves, and was held in high esteem by his profession due to his artistic skills.

King died in 1923 following abdominal surgery, leaving his wife, a son and three daughters, and was buried at Waverley.

Some 2,900 of the Tyrell Collection negatives are attributed to Charles Kerry, purchased in 1929. Another 1,300 negatives were done by Henry King. Some 3,000 glass-plates are from unattributed sources from the late 1880s through to about 1930.

James Tyrell used the Kerry-King negatives to produce booklets and views of NSW, but many images were never used. By the time the Museum acquired the Collection, some plates were damaged and a few totally broken.

A selection of 12 photographs of Indigenous Australians was auctioned by Mossgreen in Melbourne in recent years. Eleven of these were studio portraits. They were said to demonstrate that photographs are an important part of Australia's visual history and show the role that photographers played in helping to shape the view of how other societies viewed Australia at the time.

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*Wikipedia*

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[www.wikiski.com](http://www.wikiski.com)

[www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au](http://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au)

[www.mossgreen.com.au](http://www.mossgreen.com.au)



## ***Lost Diggers of Vignacourt***

The small French village of Vignacourt was a staging point, casualty clearing station and recreation area for troops of all nationalities moving up to and then back from the battlefields on the Somme. A local enterprising photographer took the opportunity of this passing traffic to establish a business taking portrait photographs.

Captured on glass the photographs made by the Thuillier family enabled many soldiers to maintain a fragile link with loved ones in Australia. The Thuillier collection covers many of the significant aspects of activity on the Western Front, from military life to the friendships and bonds formed between the soldiers and civilians.



The Louis and Antoinette Thuillier Collection contains almost 4,000 glass-plate negatives depicting British, French, Australian, US, and Indian soldiers, Chinese labour corps, and French civilians. More than 800 of these glass-plate negatives feature Australians.

The collection was re-discovered in 2011 after sitting undisturbed for nearly a century in the attic of a farmhouse in the French village of Vignacourt. They were taken by a husband and wife team of Louis and Antoinette Thuillier, who had set up a makeshift studio in their stable yard, just off the main street of the town, to supplement their farm income by selling pictures to passing Allied soldiers.

They set up a courtyard studio to supply their customers with photographic post cards. At some point they introduced a classical painted canvas backdrop that has survived along with the plates.



Vignacourt

They appeared to give up photography after the war. Louis died in 1931, committing suicide. Journalist Ross Coultardt was part of the team that unearthed the collection through communication with Laurent Mirouze, an amateur French historian. Mirouze said he had seen samples from such a collection back in the 1980s in Vignacourt, and had contacted the Australian embassy in France at the time, who showed little interest.

Coultardt was then introduced to Robert Crognier, a local Vignacourt photographer, who showed him some of the collection. Robert was a relative of the Thuilliers, who had long passed away. Soon Robert himself passed away.

In 2010 Robert's widow was contacted and showed some ammunition cases from her attic. They contained some of the glass plates her husband had made prints from 25 years previously. She insisted the collection be taken back to Australia. She also introduced the team to other Thuillier descendants who agreed to show them the secret location, in the attic

of one of the family farmhouses. They were about to sell the farm and would probably have thrown the glass-plates away.

The collection was donated to the Australian War Memorial by Kerry Stokes AC, Chair of the Seven network, who had lent his personal support to the project in August 2012. The Australian War Memorial's 2013 exhibition *Remember me: the lost diggers of Vignacourt* showcased 74 photographs specially hand-printed in the Memorial's darkrooms from the original glass-plate negatives.

*Patsy Moppett*

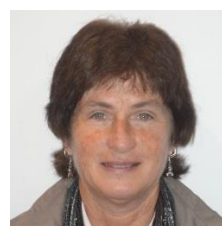
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## ***Food for thought ..... Editor's note***

### ***What's in a Name – Browntown – which Mr Brown?***

Browntown is located just south east of Mount Victoria on the Great Western Highway. Today all that can be seen is the Browntown Oval, which accommodates sporting events such as football, cricket and archery. There are a clubhouse and amenities on the site, along with another of the George Evans' "Footsteps in Time" obelisks, establishing that the site was on the route of the original western crossing alignment. Evans surveyed this location on 31 December 1813.





In seeking to establish the origins of the name, I find there is little to be discovered. Brian Fox surmises that it is a locality named after a community who lived in the vicinity of Browntown Oval, approximately 2km south east of Mount Victoria Village, being named for a local resident called Brown.

It was known as Brown Town from the late 1880s. The land in the vicinity of Browntown Oval was leased by Nick and Charles Delaney in 1891 for slaughtering cattle for their butchery business.

- The electoral roll in 1902 for Hartley listed a John Brown with the occupation as wheelwright living at Mount Victoria.
- The Greville's Directory for 1872 lists several Browns at Lithgow – Andrew Brown; George Brown, weaver; Samuel Brown, miller; and Thomas Brown.
- In the other direction, Medlow Bath was originally known as Brown's Siding when the railway came through in 1880, as the siding was in the vicinity of Brown's pioneering sawmill, on the eastern side of the rail line on Railway Parade, hence the Brown's Siding Store we know today. Brown's Siding was changed to Medlow in 1883 as there was another Brown's Siding in Lithgow. The Lithgow siding became Eskbank Station, being established by Thomas Brown for his coal transport.
- The Brown of Brown's Siding was a John Harding Brown, who died in Lithgow in 1883 aged 58. His wife was Pricilla nee Richards nee Malloney. They had two sons. Pricilla died in 1920, and she is buried at Lithgow with John. They left Victoria in the 1870s, having sold his share of Laceby Station at King River, to his cousin John Ambrose Brown in 1867.

Associated with the Browntown site is Broughton's Waterholes, which would have been in the proximity of the current Browntown Oval. After the road across the Blue Mountains was constructed, a toll bar was opened about 1 kilometre (0.62 miles) east from the present township of Mount Victoria (then known as One Tree Hill) in 1849 and the area was also known as Broughton's Waterhole Toll Bar. Coaches were charged at the toll according to how well sprung they were, and ones without springs were not charged as it was believed they would help crush the road surface.

After the railway station marking the termination of the Main Western railway line was opened in 1869, One Tree Hill became known as Mount Victoria. The town's name was officially changed after the first Post Office was built in 1876.

In regards to Browntown, there is more research to be done. In setting out the above in *Heritage* it is hoped that more information may come to light which may assist in pinning down where the name has come from, and which Mr Brown we are talking about!!!

*Blue Mountains Geographical Dictionary, Brien Fox 2006*

*Medlow Bath Railway Station Group Inventory Sheet, Office of Environment and Heritage 2009*

*Greville's Post Office Directory 1872*

[www.family.joint.net.au](http://www.family.joint.net.au)

[www.eskbank.lithgow.com](http://www.eskbank.lithgow.com)

## ***A Tragic Price of Beauty***

Many of us have enjoyed the natural beauty and heritage of the Blue Mountains through bushwalking and horse riding, and also through a simple scenic drive. The tales of experiences on Blue Mountains tracks and trails are told time and time again, usually

describing the spectacular landscape, flora and fauna, and the special individual experiences had along the way.



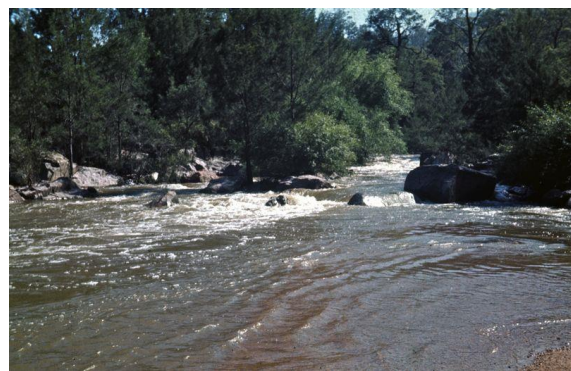
*Oonagh and friends*

However, few are quite so poignant or tragic as the story of a group of young people who set off on their “adventure” in August 1967.

At that time five experienced bushwalkers set off from Sydney for Blackheath, where they travelled by car to a rural property in Megalong Valley. They had intended to travel down Carlon’s Creek and Breakfast Creek on horseback as far as the Cox’s River, and from there to the junction with the Kanangra River on the first day. The second day they would return the same way and return to Sydney. Their names were Clem Apted, Oonagh Kennedy, Margaret Figacio, Lynne Robinson and Mark Griggs.

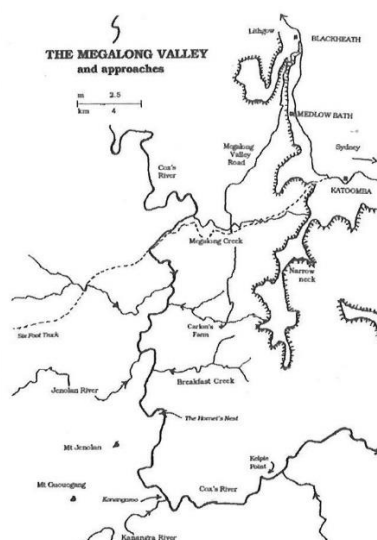


*Peaceful river*



*Cox’s River in flood*

The weather appeared suitable for their trip, and they set off on horseback from the farm in high spirits. Later they described the magic of the riverine areas, the trees and the ranges in general. However, the weather closed in and the rain began. The river rose alarmingly, and they could not return safely, so they camped the night. The next morning the river was very high and the rain continued. Much as they wanted to return it was almost impossible to cross the river. Margaret managed to cross and Clem followed her progress, walking on the opposite side of the river. Once Margaret became isolated on a high cliff, Clem then rejoined the others. The three had decided to camp a second night, moving to higher ground as the waters continued to rise. The next morning the rain had stopped, and Oonagh decided to try and cross despite the water and debris flowing swiftly past. They never saw her again alive. Although Clem too was washed away trying to cross further along, he managed to reach the farm, and a rescue party was mounted, and the remaining three were saved. Oonagh’s body was found wedged between a rock and a log.



A plaque was erected in honour of Oonagh near the junction of Breakfast Creek and the Cox's River.

*Patsy Moppett*

#### *References:*

*Blue Mountains Journeys, Ken Goodlet 2013*

*Megalong Tragedy, Michael Baker 2001*

## **Enlightened Lithgow**

### **Discover heritage with the National Trust**

Sited on the Great Western Highway only two hours from Sydney, the Central Tablelands city of Lithgow is surrounded by the World Heritage Listed Blue Mountains National Park and the Wollemi National Park where in 1994, the Jurassic-age Wollemi Pine was discovered in a remote canyon.

Lithgow is known to many as a mining and manufacturing city famous for producing Australia's first iron and steel (much of the Sydney Harbour Bridge is made from Lithgow steel). But it is not always appreciated that Lithgow and its surrounds includes an extraordinary wealth of early European and Aboriginal heritage.

Much of it has survived intact thanks to industrial development – coal, steel and pottery - of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries which kept the region off the radar for residential development and change. Unlike Sydney, where much of the old has fallen victim to expansion and modernisation, the inns and rural houses of Lithgow and the Hartley Valley immediately to its south, remain intact today.



There are other reminders of the fortitude and ingenuity of the early colonials as they pushed westwards. They include some of the best remnants of Cox's 1814 road through the Hartley Valley and a wealth of road works, culverts, bridge work, and a viaduct dating from Mitchell's 1832 upgrade of the Bathurst Road. Boundary markers indicate some of the earliest land grants west of the mountains and a host of buildings dating from 1831 that once served as inns servicing travellers on Mitchell's Bathurst Road. Adding another dimension to the pre 1850s heritage in the Hartley Valley is the mix of industrial and agricultural structures ranging from Victorian farms to abandoned early mining and industrial machinery.

In 2014, the Council of the City of Lithgow wrote some 600 of these and other heritage properties into the heritage listings in its Local Environmental Plan. These listings include Coerwull House (1826) in the Lithgow Valley, Moyne Farm (1822) and Collit's Inn (1823) in the Hartley Valley, the three oldest buildings west of the Blue Mountains, and a host of other pre 1850 buildings scattered across the Hartley Valley.

In this year's Heritage Festival, building on its success with earlier openings of Coerwull house, the Lithgow Branch of the National Trust will be offering a **Hartley Valley Secret**



**Treasures Tour.** The day will commence with an overview of the Valley from the new lookout on the heights of Hassan's Walls, which was named by Governor Macquarie in 1815 as it reminded him of the Walls of Hassan in Southern India.





Lithgow Branch of the National Trust Discovery


**Saturday April 30th 2016**

**HARTLEY VALLEY SECRET TREASURES TOUR**

Discover by coach less-visited gems of Hartley's heritage from 1823. Visit historic inns, private homes, remnants of first roads & cider making ... Lunch is served in old Sorensen gardens on the original soldier settlement at Forty Bends Farm. Optional walk to Convict Stockade Cemetery. Enjoy rare viewing of Fernhill the original Australia Arms Inn 1858 & its heritage barns and more ...



**BOOKING ESSENTIAL**  
 Lithgow visitor Centre  
 1300 760 276  
**\$65 PER PERSON**  
 National Trust Members:  
 \$60 includes  
 Home Cooked Lunch &  
 Wine - Morning tea.  
 9.30am-4.00pm



The group will then descend into the Valley visiting the historic mining town of Hartley Vale & the Comet Inn (C1879), before walking on to visit the picturesque gravestones of Pierce and Mary Collits' of Collits' Inn (1823), which lie in a bush graveyard below Mt York. The group will then view an historic culvert on Mitchell's 1832 road below Hassan's Walls, before enjoying a home cooked lunch in the old Sorensen gardens at the homestead at Forty Bends Farm (1860), site of the original Travellers Inn and post office from 1832 (burnt down 1846).

After lunch they will explore the private Hassans Walls graveyard, the earliest burial dating from 1834. On the return journey the group will visit John Blackman's "Fernhill", licensed as the Australian Arms in 1858, reputed to be one of the finest stopping places on the Bathurst Road. We will have an opportunity to inspect this remarkable sandstone building, now in the good hands of descendants of the original builder, and to view the two story stable building at the rear of the property.

The Branch is promising that this will be a real 'secret treasures' tour providing an intimate insight in to Hartley Valley heritage. See the above Heritage Festival Guide for booking details.

*Ramsay Moodie*

*Ramsay Moodie is Honorary Treasurer of the Lithgow Branch of the National Trust*



### ***Hartfields (Hartlands)***

Hartfields is a splendid two storey sandstone dwelling on the Hawkesbury Road, at Winmalee. It is constructed of rockfaced random coursed stone, with tall chimneys embellished with scotia cornices. The front verandah is single storey with cast iron columns and a tessellated tile floor, and the roof is corrugated steel. The rear of the building has a broad skillion and a fountain is located in the rear garden.



*Hartfields 1962*

The year of construction is 1889 and the place was known as Hartlands. A Miss Janet Thetis Hooper conducted a private school for young ladies in Fort Street, Sydney, for some 30 years, from the 1860s until 1889. A friend, Honore Marie, and his wife Camille, had purchased 500 acres on the south side of the Hawkesbury Road at Winmalee. Camille was a French teacher to Miss Hooper, and prompted Miss Hooper to purchase 100 acres on the north side of the road. Janet built the two storey stone house, named Hartlands (named for where she had lived once in England), and moved the school to the site in 1890 with 12 boarding girls, where Camille continued to teach. Its significance lies in being one of the earliest purpose built girls' schools in the colony, and is relevant as a late Victorian Italianate building.

This area of North Springwood was settled by orchardists and timber getters. The sandstone of Hartfields was quarried locally.

Miss Hooper and her niece Florence Earle Hooper, an art teacher, lived at Hartlands and ran the school until Florence went to England in 1897 and Janet returned to Sydney. Camille kept on teaching until then, supporting her ailing husband. She died in 1910. Janet Hooper leased the premises and its orchard but it was frequently untenanted and fell into disrepair, becoming known as "the haunted house". Many features were removed such as the cedar staircase, windows, architraves and doors, and the white ants moved in.

It was finally purchased by Peter McTaggart in 1956, who thoroughly renovated the house, installing the iron lace on the front verandah, obtained from WR Wise's foundry, creating a charming home filled with antique furniture. In 1962 it was still the only building along this stretch of road, some 6km from the highway. The garden was completely dilapidated, with a jacaranda tree in the front garden being the only survivor from the Hooper era. Through some misinformation, McTaggart called the place Hartfields, a name which has remained today. McTaggart sold the property in 2003.



*Hartfields 2015*

Today the place is surrounded by mature trees and extensive gardens which disguise its architectural appeal.

*Patsy Moppett*

*References:*

*Hartfields Inventory Sheet, NSW Department of Environment & Heritage 2004*

*The Making of a Mountains Community, Shirley Walsh*

*Hawkesbury Road and the development of North Springwood, Lindsay Paish 1992*

[www.bluemts.com.au](http://www.bluemts.com.au)

## ***Lyttleton Shop and Residence, Lawson***

This residence and shops was the first store in Lawson, erected in its prominent position about 1883, on the corner of San Jose Avenue and Badgery's Crescent by John Geggie and his wife Charlotte.



*Changes over time*

The premises is a rare example of a late Victorian cottage with attached double fronted store, which has continued as a shop/shops for over a century. It retains its shop fronts with their recessed entries. Later development to the site resulted in a third shop front to the east. It is constructed of brick with an iron/corrugated fibro roof and a fibro parapet in three bays. The property was named after Geggie's Irish mother-in-law Bridget Lyttle, daughter of a convict transported to Australia in 1841. Bridget is a legend amongst her descendants, being a considerably wealthy woman through property deals based in Ashfield. She bought 2 ½ acres of the original 3 acres which John Geggie acquired in 1883. Mrs Charlotte Geggie became postmistress there in 1885. Geggie was a founding member of the Progress Association in 1893, and he became a prominent estate agent. By 1905 WG Staple had taken over the store as The Popular Store, but he moved across the railway line in 1907. By 1910 the premises was the Fairfax Store and later Riordan's. A café and gallery/craft shop used to be Riordan's home. In 1920 it was occupied by Hannah

Hollingsworth. Since the 1970s the store has also been an antique shop, Badgery's Antiques. It was a grocery store, a produce store, and a boarding house for a time, and the first Congregational services were held at this home.



*Badgery's Attic*



*Pantree Produce Staff*

It has recently been restored and reopened as Pantree Produce by local sisters Jacinta and Adelina Carmichael-Parissi, as an organic grocery store, also selling artisan made wares, and provides a learning space for workshops.

*Patsy Moppett*

#### *References:*

*Lyttleton Shop and Residence Inventory Sheet, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage 2008*

*Blue Mountains Gazette, 16 December 2015*

*A Historical Tour of Lawson, Heather Mollenhauer 2006*

[www.lyttletonstores.com.au](http://www.lyttletonstores.com.au)

[www.midmountainhistory.org](http://www.midmountainhistory.org)

[www.truebluemountains.com.au](http://www.truebluemountains.com.au)

### ***Historic Document Awareness – saving our history***

Further to the first article in this Newsletter, it is not just such glass-plate negatives that can prove so elusive.

How often have you been flitting through a secondhand book at the op shop or at a second hand book shop, and a slip of paper falls to the ground. Do you dismiss it and throw it into the rubbish? Next time, take a second look. It may be a letter, an old recipe, receipt or any one of a number of other pieces of information related to the person who previously owned or read the book.



Similarly, when purchasing second hand furniture, or moving into a new house and investigating the cupboards/drawers, have you found old papers/documents which on the surface appear inconsequential.

When assisting in sorting through the possessions of a deceased loved one, have you found letters and recipes, notes and other scribbles, inscriptions in books and on pictures, and so on.



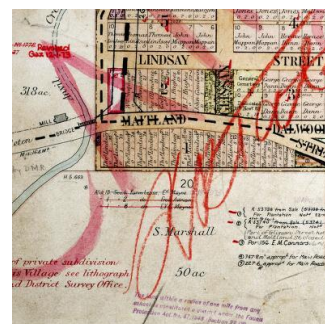
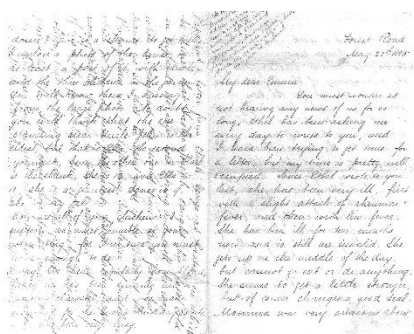
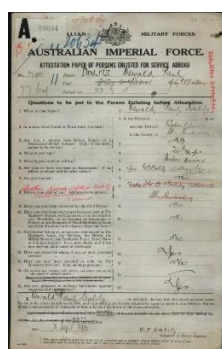
Many is the time that a family tree scrawled on an envelope, or a poem written in an old exercise book, is lost when we do not take the time to check. Even old uncaptioned photos may be significant if passed on to the local historical or family history society for identification.

In agreeing to present an article on this subject I found limited information in regard to how to treat this situation, or to advise people who find themselves in possession of possibly significant artefacts.

It is imperative that people in our position, as trustees of history and heritage, or simply people with an interest, be aware, particularly in the handling of deceased estates, to carefully go through records and documents, books and cupboards, to ensure that papers and similar items are not left behind. Very often older people tend to forget exactly what they collected years ago and do not have the presence of mind to pass the papers on to family. Years later it is found with no significance attached without that person around to explain it. Antique dealers, and op shops often find such material and too often it is thrown away, with its significance not being clear to the staff member/s.

It may be a responsibility of groups such as historical societies, museums and family history groups, and individuals, to make contact with relevant secondhand outlets to bring to their attention an awareness that such material, when found, can be lodged with the local historical society etc for identification and archiving.

From personal experience. I found a scribbled family tree in my grandmother's belongs many years ago which at the time meant nothing to me. Now I am more aware of my family history I know where it fits in. In later years my family sent some of my father's old books to Lifeline for the Book Fair. Luckily it was my daughter working at the Fair who found a handwritten piece of prose lodged in one of the books and she returned it to me for safe keeping. How easy it would have been to dismiss these things.



The conservation of these materials, letters, legal documents, newspaper cuttings, books, magazines, catalogues, manuals, comics, scrapbooks and photographs are all subject to chemical and physical deterioration due to the materials from which they are made and can be fragile. Their care and conservation should be inclusive of information about the object, its context and nexus. The challenge of preserving these objects, called artefacts, may require an understanding of the value and the development of an effective and efficient strategy for their preservation. Many of these skills are held within BMACHO member groups.

Within the context of the *Heritage* newsletter, BMACHO would bring this matter to the attention of its members, to share the issue, undertake discussion within their groups, and to perhaps develop policies for getting the awareness word out there when material is entrusted to them for safe keeping, and to develop strategies for the most economic and effective preservation technologies to use, if these are not already in place.

Patsy Moppett

#### References:

*On the Preservation of Books and Documents in Original Form*, Barclay Ogden 1989  
*Oklahoma Centennial Project* 2009



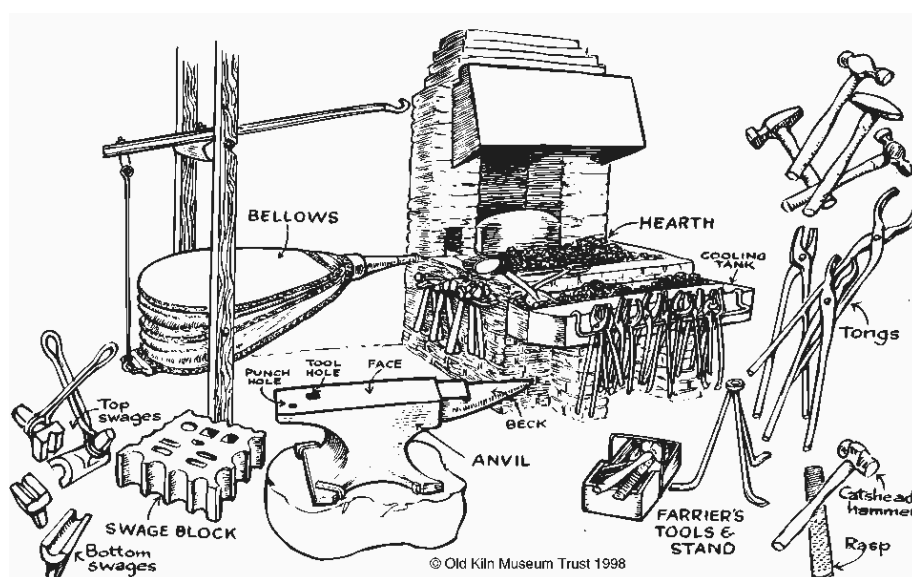
## ***The Technical Side***

### ***The Blacksmith***

There was a time when every village or town had at least one blacksmith. Although the village blacksmith is an uncommon sight today, blacksmiths can still be found, with many young people continuing to learn the trade. Heating and shaping hot metal continues to attract enthusiasts, although the trade now leans more towards decorative works. However, many heritage properties still require the replacement of gates, fences, doors, domestic items and artistic attachments.

Welding and soldering are relatively recent innovations, but for thousands of years the blacksmith was the metal working jack of all trades.

Blacksmithing provided both economical and interesting solutions to problems, or more complex and delicate solutions. It also addressed the need for tools, and in the agricultural world, the farmer still addresses the necessity to replace items and carries out his own work, smithing and welding.



*Tools of the trade*

Blacksmithing is an ancient trade, with a rich and fascinating history. It is attributed to the making of deadly weapons, ploughs and tools, being identified with power and strength. Almost every culture had a smith, once man found uses for metals, and smithing is the basis for almost every trade that reshapes metal in some form or other.

By definition a blacksmith is a metalsmith who creates objects from wrought iron or steel by manually forging the metal using tools, and the variety of tradesmen who utilize smithing include farriers, wheelwrights and armorers and machinists.

The trade dates back to ancient times, utilized by the Romans and Greeks, the Celts and the Norse people, and many other cultures. The first metals worked were the softer pure metals from before the Iron Age: gold, silver and copper. The development of bronze came later during the Bronze Age, being less susceptible to corrosion.

Iron ores were smelted from as early as 1500 BC by the Hittites, and once their empire collapsed in about 1200BC the skills spread far and wide, and blacksmithing developed from then. Although iron smelting had commenced some 3000 years before, the western world did not develop the ability to make a fire hot enough to melt iron until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The Chinese were developing cast iron 1000 years before this. In Europe, larger bellows were eventually produced to generate blast furnace temperatures, which resulted in cast iron.



*The medieval blacksmith*



In the Medieval world the blacksmith was considered a part of the *seven mechanical arts*. As technology improved, the demand for blacksmiths to make things like wagon/carriage wheels, weapons and tools was gone. More modern methods utilized factories and mass production, lathes, and now laser technology. Gases replaced coal for the forge, and the need for blacksmiths and their tools and hardware was greatly reduced. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the trade was more usually associated with farrier work.



*1800s workshop*



*Workshop in Canada*

In the 1970s interest was renewed through self-sufficiency and home craft trends, and clubs or associations were formed to keep the trade alive.

For example, the Artist Blacksmiths Association of NSW Inc is a group of amateur and professional blacksmiths who meet on a regular basis, for hands on activities shaping hot iron. The aim of the Association is to maintain the traditional skills of blacksmithing and to foster an awareness of this creative craft in Australia. The members' interests range from the preservation and practice of traditional skills to the development of contemporary ironwork using modern materials and equipment.

Another group, the Australian Farriers and Blacksmiths Association Inc is Australia's organisation for men and women who make their living as professional farriers. The AFBA began in 1984 in Victoria with a small group of Australian farriers that wanted to help organise the farrier industry and provide some direction for the future. Ever since, the AFBA has continued to grow into an association of national scope that is continuing to provide direction and growth for the industry.

The AFBA objectives are repeated across many organisations and include:

- To promote interest in farriery and blacksmithing.
- To promote good fellowship amongst those interested in farriery and blacksmithing.
- To educate, train and encourage members of the Association.
- To represent farriers and blacksmiths to governments and industry.
- To do all such other acts and things to promote the furtherance of the objects and interests of the Association

They undertake a number of activities such as farriers' and blacksmiths' competitions, clinics and seminars, promotions and displays and social activities.

Apart from the individuality and aesthetic appeal of hand-wrought metal, the major advantage of blacksmithing over modern techniques is the versatility of this ancient trade. The blacksmith can make all his own tools, such as the forge, the anvil, the tongs and hammers, the chisels and hages, and various fire tools such as pokers, shovels, rakes and swabs.

In our region there remain many opportunities to see these craftsmen at work, experience the techniques yourself and to own the hand wrought metal products of their labours:

- **Ironfest** (an arts festival with a metal edge) at Lithgow is held annually, at the former State Mine site, making use of the original mine metal working workshops for a number of artisans to demonstrate and to provide hands on experiences. See [www.ironfest.com.au](http://www.ironfest.com.au)



*State Mine workshop*

- **Hazelcombe Farm** at Totness Valley, east of Mudgee, hosts a variety of workshops twice a year through Scythes Australia including blacksmithing, where Peter Birchell's skills can be observed and tried, and useful objects made to serve the workshop site. See [www.scythesaustralia.com.au](http://www.scythesaustralia.com.au)



*Peter Birchell in his workshop at Totness Valley*

- **Metal as Anything** at Newbridge has a wonderful outdoor gallery where Tom Miller and his partner Monika display their individual/collaborative abstract home and garden pieces made out of metal and tree stumps, as well as a great range of traditional blacksmith items. Their next open day is 6 March 2016. See the Gallery on Facebook and via the Bathurst Arts Trail. You can contact the gallery on 0415 892 991.



*Tom Miller at work at Newbridge*



- **The Talisman Gallery** at the Hartley Historic Site displays a fabulous gallery of metal wall art and silver jewelry. Ron Fitzpatrick operates from a converted woolshed at the Historic Site. Visitors to Bygone Beautys Teapot Museum at Leura will have seen the giant teapot in the front garden, which originated from Ron's workshop. See [www.talismangallery.com.au](http://www.talismangallery.com.au)



Gallery



Depiction of Ron at work



The giant teapot

All these craftsmen invite the visitor to view the items actually being created, and are always willing to share and teach.

*Patsy Moppett*

#### References:

*Rare Trades, Mark Thompson 2002*

*Wikipedia*

*Artist Blacksmiths Association of NSW Inc*

*Australian Farriers and Blacksmiths Association Inc*

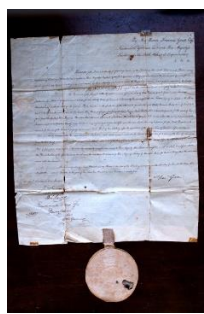
*Your Own Resources, Michael Richardson 1991*

## Community events & updates

### Interesting Objects Exhibition

In late January Hawkesbury Museum announced the official opening of their exhibition "Interesting Objects": 60 years of the Hawkesbury Historical Society Collection".

The official opening was on 26 January, and the exhibition seeks to recognize the Society's efforts in collecting objects significant to the history of the Hawkesbury since 1956, when a group first met to adopt a constitution setting out rules, aims and objectives.



The Museum was first set up in Howe House on Thompson Square, and then moved to a purpose built facility in 2008. The Council then took over the running of the museum using professional staff and volunteers together.

The current display presents a special exhibition of those objects that members and visitors have seen as the most interesting and significant over the years. This includes the Society's first Minute Book, the original deed to the farm of ex-convict Samuel Jackson, issued in 1794, a celestial globe, an exquisite lace collar and black beaded dress, a miner's couch and a model gaff-rigged cutter.



The exhibition will be on for approximately 12 months. The Museum is located at 8 Baker Street, Windsor. The hours are Wednesday to Monday, 10am to 4pm, and Tuesdays by appointment.

Ph: 4560 4655

*Hawkesbury Regional Museum*

[www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au](http://www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au)

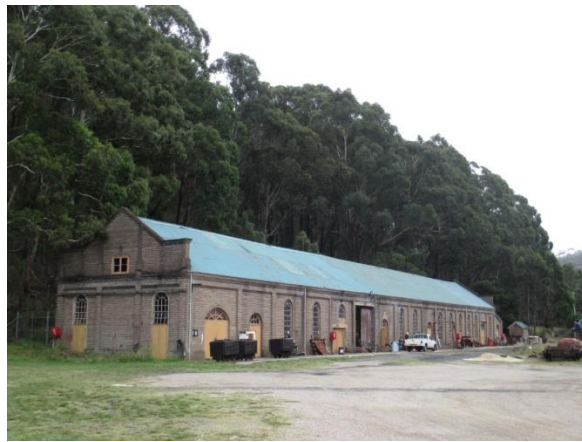
### ***Industrial Cultural Landscape Workshop & Tour***

Australia ICOMOS' (National Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Routes) is holding a workshop and tour at Lithgow from 18-20 March 2016.

Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-government, not-for-profit organisation of cultural heritage professionals formed as a national chapter of ICOMOS International in 1976. Australia ICOMOS' mission is to lead cultural heritage conservation in Australia by raising standards, encouraging debate and generating innovative ideas.



*Lithgow Blast Furnace*



*State Mine Workshops*

The Group will attend a dinner on the Friday night at the Lithgow District Workmen's Club, then meet outside the Club on the Saturday to commence a guided tour. Following lunch at the State Mine Museum, talks, workshops and presentations will be held, followed by a self-funded dinner.

On the Sunday the group will undertake a self-drive tour of original sections of Major Mitchell's 1830's road to Bathurst and associated convict and inn sites. The event will conclude with lunch.

Registration should be undertaken by 29 February 2016, to [juliet.ramsay@gmail.com](mailto:juliet.ramsay@gmail.com) or by phone to Juliet Ramsay on 02 6236 3214. There will be a lunch fee of \$30.00 for ICOMOC and TICHl members, and \$50.00 for non-members lunches.

Various accommodation opportunities are available by visiting <http://www.visitnsw.com>

*Australia ICOMOS – Dr Sue Rosen*

### ***Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2015***

The new Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2015 has been made, to come into effect on 15 February 2016! The LEP is intended to consolidate and replace all previous LEPs.

However, a number of properties across the LGA will continue for a time to operate under earlier controls, sites which have been deferred out of LEP 2015, and generally include land zoned Living Conservation under LEP 2005 (proposed to be R6 Residential Character Conservation under the draft LEP 2013), and other land identified as requiring further review or a change to mapping.



*Stair to Pool of Siloam, Leura*

Some changes were made to the exhibited draft LEP 2013, both during the review of submissions process and in negotiation with the Department of Planning and Environment. Generally, the changes are a result of standardization in drafting by Parliamentary Counsel's Office, which has led to additional clauses and/or rewording of clauses.

The new LEP is seen to incorporate important provisions, including a recognition of period housing, and greater protection of water quality. Council and the community fought for 3 years to convince the Department that the Blue Mountains' unique world heritage listing gave it credence to vary the standard instrument, resulting in the most customized LEP in the State.

Cr Mark Greenhill has been quoted as saying that the new LEP will "... continue to protect and manage many special characteristics of the natural and built environment of the Blue Mountains, which are clearly valued by the community .... including the preservation of the character of our villages, and the protection of water quality and significant vegetation".

*Patsy Moppett*

*References:*

*Blue Mountains Gazette, 16 December 2015*

*BMCC, Letter of 13 January 2016 to BMACHO*

### ***Rylstone History Online***

A great online resource for the Rylstone area is Rylstone Online, a blog site for local historians. It provides an opportunity to contribute, communicate, share and make available, information relating to the history of early settlement in the Rylstone district.



*Nash's Store 1800's*



*Historic residence 2010*

The blog provides links to other organisations such as BMACHO, details with regard to history, heritage and museums, old images of Rylstone, information with regard to the Rylstone Autograph quilt, and the Rylstone and District Historical Society.

Current posts include historic properties and families, the Bells Line of Road, a Rylstone murder, storms in the Rylstone district and much more.

*Wal Pilz*

*Reference:*

<http://rylstonehistory.blogspot.com.au>

### **Penrith City Council 15<sup>th</sup> Annual History Conference**

This year's conference will focus on the Castlereagh, the earliest settlement area in the City of Penrith. In particular, a close community developed amongst the families in the area, resulted in a web of family inter-relationships with scandalous liaisons and flourishing crime. Hence the title of this conference being *The Makings of a City – Sex, Crime and Politics – Castlereagh Connections*.

Speakers will include Grace Karskens, who will speak about the complex family relationships that defined Castlereagh from the early years.

Craig Bratby will be looking at the family connections that tied bushranger Johnny Vane to the Castlereagh. Vane originated in the Castlereagh and then went on to rampage around the Cowra and Blayney areas.



Sir Arthur Rutledge



Castlereagh Cemetery



Johnny Vane

Graham Wilcox will examine the life of Methodist Minister Sir Arthur Rutledge, and his early life as a farmer's son in the Castlereagh.

Ann-Maree Bonner will then explain the value of the local records held in the Research Room for local and family history research.

The conference will also acknowledge the soldiers and local people who "made the supreme sacrifice" and died in 1916.

The conference will be held on 12 March 2016 at the Bonyngé Concert Hall, Joan Sutherland Performing Arts Centre, 597 High Street, Penrith.

Conference registration is from 8.30am, and conference commencement is at 9am, with the conclusion at 4pm.

Patsy Moppett

Bookings may be made to Alison Spencer, [alison.spencer@penrith.city](mailto:alison.spencer@penrith.city) or Ph: 02 4732 7687

### **Lithgow & District Family History Society Celebrates 30 Years**

Celebrating their 30<sup>th</sup> Birthday, the members of the Lithgow & District Family History Society are holding an Open Day at their Resource Centre on the corner of Tank & Donald Streets on **Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> March** 2016 between 10 am and 4pm.

The Society's first meetings were held in 1986, in what was referred to as 'the Dungeon', a small room in the basement of the Charles H Hoskins Memorial Institute, underneath the then Lithgow City Library. The demand for more space saw a relocation to the LINC building on the corner of Padley Street and Railway Parade. Each Friday, members of the committee put out the tables, set up the microfiche readers and 'opened for business'.

The Society's move from the LINC premises to the Ewen Smith Memorial Hall was due to the generosity of the Lithgow City Council. The building was relocated from another site by Apex Club Lithgow for the Civilian Widows Association. The Society was able to obtain a lease when the building became vacant in 1991.

Exclusive use of this Centre has allowed for permanent storage of the Society's collection of books, microfiche, photographs and other resources. A network of computers has allowed the digitisation of and easier access to the Society's many paper records, and to the many web-based records now available.



Donations of photographs, family trees, letters or copies of these items are always welcome and the Open Day provides an opportunity to share family stories or photographs or just check out some of the records in the Resource Centre at no charge.



*Basement under Lithgow Library 1986: Left to right: Nancy Draper, Esther Coleman-Hart, Yvonne Jenkins, Scott and Helen Taylor, Thelma Draper. Seated: Helen Tracy and Jan Saundercock.*



*Lithgow Library 2016. Left to right - Kathy Brennan, Ian Irvine, Laurie Cook, Marcie Farr and Sandy Banks-Smith at the Resource Centre. 2016*

Contact Jan Saundercock [jansaundercock@gmail.com](mailto:jansaundercock@gmail.com)

### **BMACHO: Blue Mountains History Conference 2016**

The BMACHO conference is held every two years and this year's event will have a museum focus with the theme of **"Artefact"**.

The conference will focus on collections and associated mysteries, and specific items within local collections. The day will also include a look at the Scotch Thistle Inn, now the Gardner's Inn, at Blackheath. Following lunch there will be a medley of speakers from five museum groups who will present an item of interest from their particular collection.

Speakers will include:

- Ray Christison, Lithgow State Mine Heritage Park, will speak about the coal miner's tools of trade, terminology and customs.
- Rebecca Turnbull will discuss items in the current *Interesting Objects* collection at Hawkesbury Regional Museum.
- Peter Rickwood will discuss the Gardners Inn at Blackheath, and the carved keystone which Blue Mountains Historical Society has been entrusted to preserve.

- Philip Hammon will talk about the Bleichert rope joiner, and associations with Adolph Bleichert and Oscar Schultz.

Master of Ceremonies will be Lynn Collins, Museums and Galleries Advisor, to Blue Mountains City and Lithgow City Councils.

The conference will be held on 7 May 2016 at the historic Victoria and Albert Guesthouse, Station Street, Mount Victoria. A hotel has operated from this site since the mid 1860s. The premises has changed hands many times, and has also been a grammar school and a convalescent home. Today it is an architecturally attractive two storey guesthouse located on a prominent corner in the village, with many intact internal and external features.



Late 1800s



2014

Conference registration is from 8.45am, and conference commencement is at 9.15am, with the conclusion at 4.30pm.

Bookings may be made via the Secretary at [committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au](mailto:committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au) or [j.koperberg@bigpond.com](mailto:j.koperberg@bigpond.com), or Ph: 02 4751 5834

Patsy Moppett

## Yvonne Jenkins Memorial Award

### Essay topic: *My favourite grandparent*

Grey hair, spectacles and false teeth may be characteristic of many people's memories of their grand-parents in the past. Today's grand-children may have different memories – smart phone and/or Facebook addict, always on holidays, working or busy looking after grand-children.

How do you remember your grand-parents, great grand-parents, or perhaps your friend's grandparents?

The opportunity to write about your favourite grandparent, their story and perhaps the reason why they are a 'favourite' was the decision behind the topic chosen for the 2016 Yvonne Jenkins Memorial Award Essay.

The Lithgow & District Family History Society Inc runs this annual award as a tribute to its first President, Yvonne Jenkins, who was a prolific author and family historian. Yvonne illustrated many of her books with pencil sketches of the various buildings and houses of the families whose stories she researched and of whom she wrote. Yvonne encouraged members to realise that even a short essay on an individual was an important part of research, as it shared the information with other family members as well as a wider audience when published.

Conducted annually, the essay is limited to 1,000 words and may be accompanied by photos. Entries close on 30 April 2016 and the winner will be announced during August, which is celebrated annually as Family History Month. The winner's prize is a free membership of the Lithgow & District Family History Society Inc for one year and the winning entry will be published in the Society's journal which is distributed to members and over 150 other family history societies across Australia.

The entry form and conditions of entry are published on the Society's website, or may be obtained by contacting the Society by email ([ldfhs@lisp.com.au](mailto:ldfhs@lisp.com.au)) or from the Society's

Resource Centre on the corner of Tank & Donald Streets, Lithgow on Fridays between 10 am and 4 pm.

*Submitted by Jan Saundercock, Publicity Officer.  
Lithgow & District Family History Society Inc*

#### **BLUE MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS INC.**

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

**Email:** [committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au](mailto:committee@bluemountainsheritage.com.au) or [j.koperberg@bigpond.com](mailto:j.koperberg@bigpond.com)

**Website:** [www.bluemountainsheritage.com.au](http://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 Laura Stinson (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.