



Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables & Lapidary Club Inc

BATHEX 2015 EXHIBITION & BATHURST BICENTENARY



Information e-newsletter

BATHEX 2015 Exhibition 26th and 27th September, 2015. Bathurst Bicentenary activities – all year.
Issue 11 – June 2015

FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR



Time is certainly flying as we move towards **BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History** being held at the Bathurst Showgrounds on Saturday and Sunday 27th and 28th September, 2015. There have been

collectors from five states of Australia who have secured display space that will see three jammed-packed pavilions and the surrounding showground space on Sydney Road at Bathurst.

Commenced in 1988 by the Bathurst Stamp and Coin Club BATHEX is now put on by members of the Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables and Lapidary Club. 2015 will mark the tenth such event that continues to expand.

Association, British Merino Association and the Bathurst Agricultural, Horticultural & Pastoral Association and will provide anyone with an involvement in the local farming community or who have had relatives who worked farms, with an interesting evening.



One collector will display his World War Two Willys Jeep used on D-Day and survived the day. It was used as a communication vehicle and is just one of 650,000 units produced throughout World War Two. They arrived from the American Willys-Overland and Ford manufacturers in a crate ready to be assembled. This jeep was one of some 50,000 vehicles landed during the Battle of Normandy. The Army said that jeeps were “designed to carry a three-man patrol and had a life expectancy of 90 days”.

Fitted at the time was a five-piece radio antenna and field radio and they generally had a shovel and an axe, five-gallon jerry can, grease gun, rifle rack and a first-aid kit. They also doors and had canvas sides.

During World War Two - 1939-1945 - the Battle of Normandy, which lasted from June 1944 to August 1944, resulted in the Allied liberation of Western Europe from Nazi Germany's control. Codenamed Operation Overlord, the battle began on 6th June, 1944, is also known as D-Day. Some 156,000 American, British and Canadian forces landed on five beaches along a 50-mile stretch of the heavily fortified coast of France's Normandy region. The invasion was one of the largest amphibious military assaults in history and required extensive planning. Prior to D-



Above - Making haystacks at White Rock

The ‘Celebrating 200 Years of Agriculture’ Dinner is being organised at the Bathurst RSL Club at 114 Rankin Street on Monday 27th July. Bookings are at the Bathurst RSL Club with tickets at \$30 each for a \$50 subsidised meal. There will be an interesting selection of Bathurst agricultural images from yesteryear and several guest speakers. As seats are limited you are advised to book your place at the Bathurst RSL Club, phone 63332999.

The ‘Celebrating 200 Years of Agriculture’ Dinner is being sponsored by the New South Wales Farmers

Day, the Allies conducted a large-scale deception campaign designed to mislead the Germans about the intended invasion target. By late August 1944, all of northern France had been liberated, and by the following spring the Allies had defeated the Germans. The Normandy landings have been called the beginning of the end of war in Europe.

These small reconnaissance vehicles were originally called a 'GP' for "General Purpose" which became "Jeep" by the servicemen. Used by most Allied Armies these fast and convenient vehicles became a symbol of WWII, some of which were fitted with a 12.7 mm Browning machine gun. Those jeeps used at night were issued with blackout lights. Be sure to look out for this historic vehicle at BATHEX 2015.



Greening Bathurst – **Cox's Road Dreaming project** is well on track with activities already having taken place with great success. People have already walked along Cox's Road from Mount York to Bathurst. Over 120 sites have been identified that can be visited along sections of the road that William Cox's men constructed.

Greening Bathurst in partnership with the Land Property Information Division in Bathurst are preparing an 80-page booklet which includes 8 strip maps, 4 about the road's geography, geology and vegetation and 4 identifying where each site is located between Bathurst and the Nepean River. The booklet is richly supplied with photos and images including A4 reproductions of John William Lewin, naturalist and artist who accompanied Governor Macquarie on his first visit to Bathurst to name the township and did a series of paintings on the way in 1815.

The dreaming story focuses on history, road building techniques, early explorations, geography, geology, flora and fauna, the three Aboriginal Nations through whose Country Cox's Road traversed, what various travellers saw and experienced, myths about Cox's road, what and who came over Cox's Road, humour and tragedy and much more. The Cox's Road Dreaming Project will be launched in August 2015.

The Bathurst City & RSL 130th Anniversary Band Festival is to be held in Machattie Park on Sunday 22nd November, 2015, to celebrate the foundation of the Bathurst District Band 130 years ago in 1885. Over the years the formation has evolved into today's

Bathurst City and RSL Band, that has always played a vital part of the City's civic and ceremonial life.



There will be performances throughout the day from 11am in the Rotunda (seen above in 1901) and other stations around the park by community and school bands from the City and region, together with some special guests yet to be announced. It will culminate in a spectacular massed band presentation at 3pm.

Food and drink will be available to contribute to the agreeable picnic and promenade atmosphere. The event is part of the Bathurst 200 celebrations.

The Bathurst City & RSL Association hosted such events in 2005, 2010, and in 2004 the highly successful Lewins Gate Band Festival. This was in honour of the rededication of the Lewin Gates, first erected in 1935 for the 50th Anniversary Jubilee of the band's founder, the legendary Sam Lewins.



Massed bands competition through Bathurst after World War One.

The Bathurst community is encouraged to come and enjoy this carnival musical day of free entertainment.

Don't forget to book your accommodation early for BATHEX 2015 or any other event. In the Bathurst region we have a full assortment of accommodation from motels, hotels and caravan park to quaint bed and breakfasts, serviced apartments and self-catering properties if you are not camping at the Bathurst

This newsletter is in pdf format for easy emailing.

Alan McRae – Newsletter Editor

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BATTLE OF WATERLOO REMEMBERED

Within some six weeks of the Bathurst township being proclaimed by Governor Macquarie on 7th May, 1815, on the banks of the Macquarie River, the final battle at Waterloo took place on Sunday, 18th June 1815. Whilst many people have heard of the battle few could tell you what basically happened. **BATHEX 2015** will remember this 200 year old event as well as featuring a Battle of Waterloo medal.



The silver Waterloo Medal (obverse left) was the first military award issued by the British Government to every member of the British army recorded in service at either the Battle of Ligny, the Battle of Quatre Bras or the Battle of Waterloo.

The obverse of these medals feature the effigy of the Prince Regent with the inscription "GEORGE P. REGENT".

The Battle of Waterloo took place in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands (now part of Belgium.) This decisive battle wound up the series of wars that had taken place in Europe and other parts of the world after the French Revolution of the early 1790s. After this Europe experienced about five decades of peace before the Crimean War took place. This latter conflict will also be highlighted at BATHEX 2015 with a series of military mail from this conflict.

The Waterloo campaign was between Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte's Imperial French army and the Duke of Wellington's Anglo-Allied army (from the United Kingdom, Russia, Austria and others) as well as a large number of Prussian troops commanded by Gebhard von Blücher with the French being defeated – it was Napoleon's last campaign.

Napoleon tried to call the shots by attacking first with the idea to keep Wellington's army separated from the supporting Prussian forces, then try to annihilate each separately and ultimately push the remnants back towards the French coast. Napoleon ultimately abdicated after which he surrendered to the British

who exiled him to Saint Helena and it was here that he died in 1821. King Louis XVIII was restored to the throne in France.

There was, combined, over a million men involved – some 850,000 coalition soldiers and 250,000 French though the latter consisted of better equipped and experienced infantry, mounted cavalry and artillery with field guns. Wellington's troops on the other hand consisted of ill-equipped, less experienced infantry, cavalry and artillery with less field guns. His men from the United Kingdom were not their best veterans from the Peninsular Wars but second-line soldiers. Their prime troops were still away in America and Canada after the War of 1812. The Duke of Wellington was an experienced veteran general of the Peninsular War and Napoleon Bonaparte had been fighting for around two decades, so both were experienced. Whilst there were a large number of troops involved not all were on the spot for the last battle during the Battle of Waterloo campaign.

Wellington was aware that his army had to be supplied from French ports on the English Channel and fought the battle with this in mind. The history of this campaign is quite complex and took place over a time before the final battle took place. Though outnumbered Napoleon opted for a midday attack and whilst Wellington's army withstood attack after attack it was the Prussian troops who arrived in force in the evening



that changed the tide. Wellington's troops were then able to counter-attack which saw the Frenchmen retreat in disorder and some 3,000 French prisoners taken.

The reverse depicts shows a seated figure of Victory with the words “WELLINGTON” and “WATERLOO” at the bottom and underneath “JUNE 18 1815”. The crimson ribbon with dark blue edges passes through a large iron ring at the top of the medal.

Some 39,000 medals were awarded.

There will be several Waterloo medals as well as other campaign and other medals will be on display at **BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History** being held at the Bathurst Showgrounds on Saturday and Sunday 27th and 28th September, 2015.

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Mr. Crilly had personally attended the Bathurst Court House (above) where the magistrates granted his first

licence on 21st September, 1854. Usually hoteliers attended personally for the Licensing Court in Russell Street in Bathurst each April. The Bathurst Free Press of 30th September, 1854, let Bathurstians know of his new hotel business commencing on 27th of the month (right).

In early December 1855 Mr. Crilly was summonsed to attend the Bathurst Police Court and was found guilty of trading on a Sunday. The court imposed a £1 fine plus court costs of 13 shillings and 6 pence.

Sometime after Ben Hall's wedding, Alexander began drawing up plans for a flour mill which he intended to build on land near his inn on the corner of Havannah and Lambert Streets. He was able to transfer his inn's license over to Mr. Edward Godfrey on 26th August, 1856.

By mid-January 1857 builders had commenced on Alexander Crilly's new forty feet long by twenty three feet wide, three storey brick flour mill which he would name the Hibernian Flour Mill. It opened later in the year. Alexander Crilly was one of twenty three candidates for aldermen nominated for the Bathurst Municipality Council when voting took place on 3rd February, 1863, and was elected to the first Bathurst Municipal Council. (Hall's raid took place later that year on 3rd October, 1863.)

It seems the bridal party stayed for a minimum of five days whilst the two girls purchased new dresses and accessories for the wedding. Did Bridget and Ellen visit one of the confectioners to buy goodies in Bathurst in the shops of either Grace Raine, Patrick Geoghegan, Job Lee or Charles Hunt and purchase lollies such as pink and white candy, jujubes, Gelatines, Bon Bons, Pastilles and Kigas, imitation fruit lollies, nougat squares, chocolate-coated jubes, chocolate sticks, toffees, mint blocks, aniseed balls, rainbow balls, sherbets and other various assorted boiled lollies?

Maybe they looked through Mrs. Sutherland's drapery shop in William Street or Mr. Boyle's store in George Street, though this store was to relocate to William Street several months later. They would have almost definitely called in to see Mr. E. Webb's newly opened emporium in upper George Street which had been constructed by builders Messrs. Kerr and Rae for Dr. Richard Machattie. Webb's had a very large selection for colonial ladies. Birch, Flower and Company also had a wide range of drapery and ladies clothing in their store along with groceries and even sold beer and spirits. Another shop may have been the jewellery business of Henry H. Curtis. Did they purchase some cosmetic items from

Alexander and Butterworth, local chemists? Maybe there was a photo taken, but this is unlikely, as it was too expensive and we will probably never know, though Mr. Charles Kimber was a photographer in

town at the time taking 'fine likenesses' with his new daguerreotype pictures.

They would have spoken to Reverend Jerome Keating to arrange the marriage date of

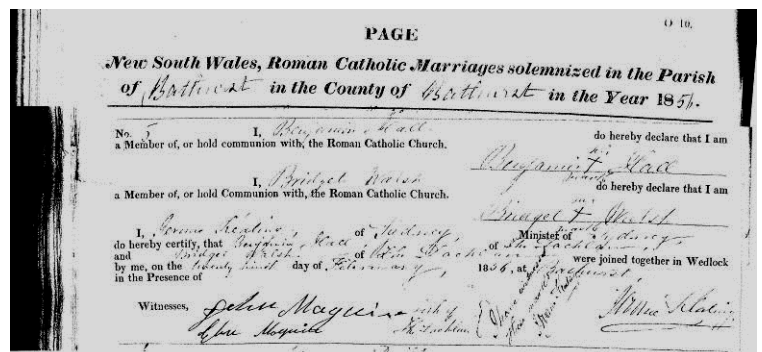
Friday 29th February, 1856, however they found he then wanted to give them some instruction as well as baptise them both before their marriage.

A local Catholic institution had begun when two Roman Catholic priests were dispatched to Bathurst, this happening by 1838. The Sydney Morning Herald noted in April 1843 that a place of worship was almost ready for Bathurst's Catholic community. At the end of 1853 Catholic Archbishop Polding appointed Rev. Dr. John Grant to be the Dean of Bathurst taking in Peel under Father Jerome Keating at that time, along with the Turon, Hartley and Carcoar.



Photo – Roman Catholic Church Archives

St Michael's Church (above) was built in upper George Street. The clock can be seen in the church tower where it had been installed early in 1854 at a cost of £150. This is the church where Ben Hall and Bridget were married.



Copy of original record and Church – Roman Catholic Church Archives – above.

The church record reads – “I, Benjamin X mark Hall, do hereby declare that I am a member of or hold Communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

I, Bridget X mark Walsh, do hereby declare that I am a member of or hold Communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

I, Jerome Keating, of Sydney, Minister of Religion, do hereby certify that Benjamin Hall of the Lachlan and Bridget Walsh of the Lachlan were joined together in wedlock by me, on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1856, at Bathurst, in the presence of John Maguire of the Lachlan and Elen Maguire of the Lachlan.”

Jerome Keating, Minister, I have witnessed these marks, Jerome Keating.

Bridget’s father was not able to attend the wedding due to continuing ill health.

The wedding reception was held at Mr. Crilly’s Bentinck and Piper Inn (seen on page 7 as it is today) and there could have been such delicacies as pork and beef sausages, brawn, spiced beef, German sausages, black puddings, savaloy, roast beef and boiled mutton. Other foods may have included - Willshire bacon, North Wilt’s prime condition cheese, Strasbourg potted meats - tongue, beef and ham, tins and bottles of sardines, Italian macaroni and vermicelli and Bengal rice along with assorted condiments such as Soyer’s celebrated relish, Indian Chutney and Soya Sauce, Mogul sauces, pickles and Lea & Perrins Worcester sauce. There would have been fresh vegetables from the inn’s garden along with freshly baked bread and fresh butter, the latter available from Birch, Flower and Co from the Fish River and bought at 10d per 1lb.

For dessert they may have had a choice of plum cake, sultana cake, fruit cake, orange cake, preserved Bordeaux plums, French prunes or other bottled fruit, jellies, or a range of different biscuits such as Fancy, Macaroons, Luncheon, Abernathy, Cracknells, Ginger-nut, Sugar crackers, Arrowroot, Excursion and Picknics. To finish maybe tea, ground coffee or Fry’s cocoa along with Spanish chocolate, Jordon almonds and candied Turkish figs. Afterwards the boys may have had a smoke of Kerr’s or Negro tobacco, or Manila cigars.

So what was around to drink in those days? There was maybe Bass’s Burtons Alps on draught at the inn while other types that were on sale in Bathurst at the time included Cobb’s Margate Ale, Allsop’s Ale, Hodgson’s Pale Ale, Swinburne’s Ale, Truman’s porter and stout, Byass’ bottled porter and ale, Bryant and Davis’ porter and ale, Martell’s brandy, Hennessy’s brandy, Demerara Rum 30%, East Indies Rum 28%, Old Tom (gin), Hunt’s port and Paul and Dasti’s Sherries.

After all the merriment they presumably took the opportunity to load the dray up with supplies before

the four headed back to Wheogo, the trip taking about a week.

TOBACCO & PIPES, A REAL PASTIME

When one reads the Bathurst newspapers from 1848 there are frequent references to various types of tobacco and pipes. Tobacco was a valuable product and was often stolen. Bushrangers would give it to people who harboured them whilst others could be paid in it as part of their wages.



Meerschaum smoking pipes are now collectable items. The word ‘meerschaum’ means ‘sea foam’ in German. Strangely enough a fair number of people know a meerschaum pipe if they see one however a fair number think they are made at Meerschaum (if there is such a place) however the name relates to the material it’s made of. Meerschaum is a mineral that is white to creamy grey in colour and easy to carve.

You will notice some old carved pipes have distinctly orangeish, reddish and amber-yellow colorations but this is invariably due to the patina from use and handling along with the tobacco used as the tar can affect colouring. In fact this mineral is quite soft as you can scratch it with your finger nail though it can be hardened if heated up.



The mineral is mined around the world where it is relatively scarce, however the main area is confined to one place in Turkey. It has come about from fossils under the ocean and dates around 50 million years old. When the small creatures inside their shells died they accumulated on the seafloor to be covered in silt. They were compressed and brought to the surface, or near to the surface, where it is found today.

Showgrounds on Saturday and Sunday 27th and 28th September, 2015.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & TOKENS



The ointment was manufactured and sold by a Professor Thomas Holloway who made many outrageous medical claims. He sold both ointments and pills here in Bathurst and the Central West of New South Wales, in fact

many places world-wide.

Holloway was born in 1800 in England. Not a keen scholar, he later worked in his parents shop prior to leaving for London, aged 28. Later, after returning from France, he came across an Italian man named Albinolo who made an 'ointment' which Holloway decided to sell. He called it "Albinolo's Ointment" but others thought it useless though Thomas had had good results himself. Regardless, he simply substituted his own name and adopted the title "Professor".

By 1842 his office was at 244 The Strand, near Temple Bar, in London. Professor Holloway was on the

lookout for agents, including Australia. His earlier pots were plain thus did not feature the later design of the woman and the child (left) – they sold for one shilling and a penny halfpenny. He



claimed his ointments could cure ulcers, sore breasts, sore

heads, bad legs as well as all wounds, sores, piles, fistulas, burns, scalds, shin eruptions, and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Directions for the guidance of patients with any disorder were affixed to each pot or box.

By October 1846 Holloway appointed a Sydney agent, Mr. J.K. Heydon, 76 King Street East, Sydney. Then within six weeks of receiving initial supplies, Haydon appointed three sub-agents in Sydney and Mr. Joshua Parker in Bathurst.

The Bathurst Free Press in May, 1857, carries an advertisement for "Birch, Flower & Company in William Street who was now selling Holloway's Pills and Ointments." Haydon sent Holloway's medicines packed in paper in a canvas bag on the mail coaches from Sydney to Bathurst.

Mrs Mutton could have bought her Holloway's



Meerschaum has been used to make pipes since the early 1700s. The meerschaum was exported to specialised centres such as Vienna which established elaborately carved meerschaum pipes and cigarette holders until the 1970s. The meerschaum pipe-makers enjoyed nearly a century of no competition before the cheaper made briar pipes came on the market around the 1820s and 1830s. The head is made separately and a stem fitted later. The early stems were of carved amber. The heads are finely polished and waxed before being sold. More elaborate heads were protected with a specially fitted velvet-lined case which had to be made for every individual pipe as each was different.



The humble tobacco pipe bowl has been made from many things however the most popular four materials are clay, corncobs, briar and of course meerschaum. Many claimed that it was the perfect material to give a good smoke as it cools down the actual smoke itself and any moisture is absorbed by the meerschaum.

Though it took centuries, the Turks finally banned the export of meerschaum and planned to set up their own meerschaum pipe-making industry in the last forty years. The most admired feature of the meerschaum pipe is its carved beauty. The craftsmen could spend days and weeks carving special pipe designs.

Captain Edward Montague Battye, Commander of the Western Mounted Police and Gold Escort in Bathurst, smoked a meerschaum pipe, the bowl of which was designed with a man's arm holding a pistol. Unfortunately he lost it in early 1861.

Collector of meerschaum pipes, Rick De Losa, will mount a selection of these magnificent pipes as part of his display BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History being held at the Bathurst

Holloway was always on the lookout for ways to promote his business and had penny and halfpenny copper tokens struck at the Birmingham Mint in England by Ralph Heaton and Sons. They were also an incentive for merchants, druggists and chemists to buy his pills, ointments and his tokens. The obverse featured the head of the Professor with the legend reading 'Professor Holloway, London.' The reverse shows Holloway's famous seated woman with the legend reading 'Holloway's Pills and Ointments' and the date of issue which was 1857 or 1858 and used extensively.



Any tokens were unofficial coinage; but as the Government of the day could not provide the required coins they turned a blind eye to the practice. By 1863 tokens were declared illegal in Victoria with other colonies and New Zealand following. Bathurst chemist, Joshua Parker, received a shipment of tokens early in 1858 and Ben Hall and his boys probably would have seen and handled these tokens.



By 1860 Mr. J. Stanger in William Street had been appointed as the "Western District Agent" and he had large stocks of ointment and tablets always on hand at Sydney prices.

Scrimshaw dates back to at least the 17th century but was more common during the 18th century. These engravers painstakingly carved their designs or pictures to record history as they whiled away the long hours completing just one piece usually of nautical, ship, whaling or rural scenes. Little work was done in the evening and these hardy men used this time well.

Often a sharp knife point was used though others had special tools made by the blacksmith when in port. The design was scratched in before a mixture of whale fat and powdered charcoal was rubbed into the design.



The whale's teeth were also carved into items such as chess pieces, small boxes, walking stick handles, miniature models of ships, needle containers, thimbles, crotchet needles and jewellery to name a few.

Most items were made for loved ones or just to keep, however they found that they could earn extra money whilst in port if they sold their works. Few sailors signed their piece or even put their name on it.

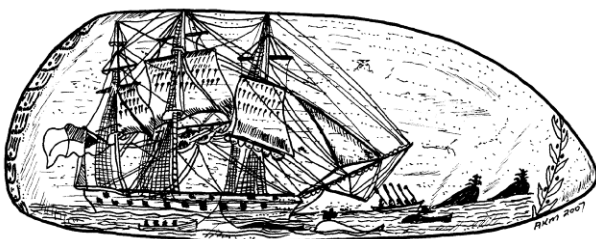
The ubiquitous fob watch was a target for early bushrangers such as the Ben Hall Gang as they held up mail coaches, travellers, trades people, settlers and other gentry. When one reads the details of what was stolen, they list the humble timekeepers on many occasions. Numbers of

these would have been engraved with initials and words of endearment or commendation.

In early January 1864 the Bathurst Times let readers know that they had O'Meally's silver watch that he had on his person on display at their George Street premises. It had been struck by a bullet while trying to free James Burke and the late bushranger had worn it like a trophy.

When Ben Hall was shot at dawn by the troopers and black trackers on Friday, 5th May, 1865, they found on his body one gold watch and three gold watch chains,

SCRIMSHAW



One pastime that existed during Ben Hall's time, though mainly amongst early sailors, especially whalers, and still fascinates many, is the art of scrimshaw. These early sailors recorded the scenes of their sailing and whaling experiences onto items such as bone, whales and other teeth, walrus tusks, horn, sometimes antler or in some cases even onto large

KINGS ANTIQUES of 151 – 153 George Street, Bathurst will be on hand at **BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History** being held at the Bathurst Showgrounds on Saturday and Sunday 27th and 28th September, 2015, to identify antiques.

KINGS ANTIQUES are open Monday to Saturday or by appointment and have a nice selection of English antique furniture, interesting collectables, vintage tea wares and decorative items including mirrors. Owners Martin and Judy King have a large reservoir of knowledge and Martin is an English auctioneer and valuer. Their store is opposite King's Parade.

A dark glass bottle of beer, likely a Schlitz beer, sitting on a yellow surface. The bottle is dark and has a long neck. The background is a bright yellow surface, possibly a tablecloth, with a green, grassy area visible in the upper left corner. The bottle is centered in the frame.

Although called 'black glass' if held up to the light it may well look black but can be a

Generally the black glass bottles are quite crude and also much thicker than later machine-made bottles. This thickness meant there were fewer breakages and damage during transportation and shipping. It also meant that they could be reused and refilled.

Black glass had other advantages – firstly the impurities floating around inside the bottle were harder to see and the contents were less likely to be spoiled due to light.

Initially these black glass bottles were globular in shape (left) having been free-blown but by the 1800s moulds, usually made in several pieces, were being used. These three piece moulds were made from wood and the mould joints are often evident on the bottles. Black bottles found on the colonial goldfields of the 1850s and 1860s such as on the Turon River near Bathurst show the evidence of this.



A black and white photograph of a horse-drawn carriage. A man in a light-colored shirt and dark trousers stands on the right, holding the reins of a dark horse. A woman in a dark dress sits in the driver's seat of the carriage, which has large spoked wheels. Another person is seated behind her. A third man, wearing a hat and light-colored shirt, stands on the left, leaning on a long stick. The scene is set in front of a brick wall with palm trees in the background.

In keeping with the educational theme of BATHEX 2015 the committee have invited a number of restorers, collectors and others who own historical and vintage vehicles, both horsedrawn and mechanical, to display their by-gone treasures. Already we have several 'automobiles', a Cobb and Co coach, assorted horsedrawn vehicles, penny farthing bicycle, stationary steam and other engines and associated items. These will be on display at the Bathurst Showgrounds on 26th and 27th September.

Many people love to eat lobster albeit quite expensive however few people would know that they are so old that they exist in fossilised forms.

One lobster fossil as seen on page 12 is from Hadjula in Lebanon and dates around 45 million years ago. These crustaceans are found in oceans around the world. Fossilised lobsters or crayfish are found at several localities around Australia, namely in the Northern Territory and in Queensland.

Usually found in mudstone the outer skeletons of these fossil crustaceans have left an abundance of examples for palaeontologists to study. Known as malacostraca or ‘soft shells’, of which crabs, prawns, slaters and lobsters are also in this category, these animals have a multi-segmented body.



Anything you sell must be legal and appropriate to do so. Insurance is required and businesses will usually have this. Casual insurance coverage can be organised with the organisers.

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Both saltwater and freshwater lobsters and crayfish fossils have been found around the world, some with much enlarged pincers. Perfect fossils of shrimps (prawns) have been found in fossil beds in Germany dating from the early Jurassic times and look exactly as a prawn does today.

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BATHURST
200
1815-2015
Celebrating our bicentenary together
BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

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Bathurst 2795. Phone 63315404 - evening is best
or email amcrae@lisp.com.au

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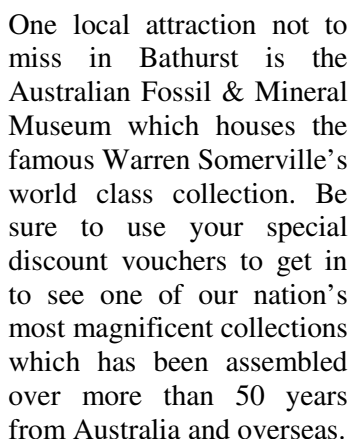
Selling Space Applications, Dealers and Tailgating Enquiries or Bookings

Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables and Lapidary Club Applications, PO Box 1351, Bathurst NSW 2795 or phone or email any email in this box.

Publicity & e-newsletter

Alan McRae email amcrae@lisp.com.au or phone
63315404 - evening is best.

For other information go to the following website at www.bathursthistory.org.au for the weekend programme and more information.



The Collection at the moment comprises about 5,500 specimens. Being a fossil man myself I can recommend seeing the Tyrannosaurus rex, the Albertosaurus and the Thescelosaurus (a kangaroo sized herbivore), the dinosaur eggs, as well as the foreign and Australian minerals and the collection of crystals of gem minerals such as rubies, sapphires, topaz, tourmaline, aquamarines, garnets, amethyst along with the crystals of uranium minerals. **It's really impressive!**

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