



# 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 13 – August 2015***

#### FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR



It is just about five weeks out to BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History to be held at the Bathurst Showgrounds on Saturday and Sunday 26th and 27th September, 2015. It is open on Saturday 9am – 5pm and Sunday

9am to 3.30pm.



Model trains and their associated layouts will be another feature of the exhibition in September. Simon Fazzari has had a long-time interest in large train layouts and has been attending the BATHEX Exhibitions over several years.



The Oberon Tarana Heritage Railway (OTHR) group celebrate their 10th birthday this year and are busy preparing a major display for BATHEX 2015. They will have numerous items of railway equipment from the past as well as images from yesteryear. Be sure you see their exhibit.



Cox's Road Dreaming will be launched in Bathurst on Friday 28th of August at 5.00pm by the Mayor, Gary Rush, at the Bathurst Community Club.

Another launch ceremony will also be held on the following day, Saturday the 29th August at 12 noon at the Blue Mountains Historic Society's premises at Hobbys Reach, 99 Blaxland Road, Wentworth Falls. The Mayor of the Blue Mountains will spearhead this latter launch.

Work has been going ahead apace on the Cox's Road Dreaming Tourist Guide and it is shaping up really well. Plans for the 80-page A4 booklet packed with interesting information, images, artworks by John Lewin sketched in 1815 (see below), a description of each site and eight individual maps – including four strip maps identifying where each site is located in relation to Cox's Road and the Great Western Highway are well underway.



This painting above is now probably the best known work of John William Lewin (1770–1819). Being the first professional artist to arrive in New South Wales he came as a free man who made a living and a career

from his artworks. He didn't just paint scenery but also illustrated animals and birds of Australia as well as recording in accurate detail insects, fish and botanical specimens, along with their environment. His artistic ability came to the fore when doing portraits of our indigenous people. John Lewin also portrayed landscapes of early Sydneytown and in the inland as he accompanied Governor Macquarie and others.

John Lewin brought his wife, Maria, who was also an artist, with him to New South Wales. Ironically the couple were aboard the ship "Buffalo" when John decided to go ashore to get something he forgot. With a changing wind the captain decided to sail, leaving John behind, forcing him to get the next ship "Minerva". Some eighteen months later they were reunited in Sydney on 11th January, 1800.

John accompanied Governor Lachlan Macquarie over the Blue Mountains to the site of future Bathurst. John painted some of the Wiradjuri tribe and most probably Windradyne, the well-known leader of the Wiradjuri people on the Bathurst Plains.



**Photo Bess Weal, nee Porter, apple picking at Yetholme.**

October has a number of functions including one on Saturday 17th October, 2015. The village of Yetholme will be celebrating the Bathurst Bicentennial by holding a history day with lots of activities and displays being organised. The village grew up at the intersection of Major Mitchell's line of road to Bathurst and Frying Pan Creek, about 25 kilometres east of Bathurst.

By 1837 coach and wagon traffic was regularly plying the road, generating the need for accommodation and hospitality and supplies for early colonists and travellers to the inland. Come along and find out the history.

Those with family connections or an interest in local history are welcome to attend the event which will be held at the Community Hall in Porters Lane on Saturday 17th October at 10am. There will be displays, historic photographs, a variety of stalls and re-enactments. Lunch and morning teas will be available. For further information contact Sue Porter on

0408375204 or Carrol Rogers on 6359 5245



**Photo Ted Porter on mechanical potato harvester at Yetholme in 1940s.**

If you are one of the families known to have been associated with the area you should go along. Some families connected with the area include: Alexander, Atherton, Baker, Barnett, Berry, Boji, Boyd, Bromfield, Brown, Burrages, Bywater, Caddy, Caldwell, Campbell, Cameron, Dando, Davis, Dawson, Donaldson, Dowler, Downton, Drew, Dwyer, Egan, Fardell, Gant, Halse, Head, Irving, Joyce, Kerwick, Kinna, Knight, Lane, Leary, Maccabee, MacCullagh, McKinnon, McManus, Mara, Margorm, Miller, Minchin, Moran, Mowbray, Oaten, Oglethorpe, Parker, Parsons, Porter, Phillips, Prosser, Roberts, Ryan, Scott, Shirlaw, Shirtly, Sinnett, Slingsby, Smith, Spargo, Sykes, Thornton, Turner, Turney, Upjohn, Walshaw, Waters, Williams, Williamson, Woodgate and Wright.

The following photos are from previous BATHEX Exhibitions. The display below was part of four presentation trays featuring a Light Horseman who served at Gallipoli and then in Egypt and Palestine as part of the 12th Light Horse.



Many of the displays are based on social history so they include all those items used in daily lives. Typically this display has photos, items of equipment, uniforms, coins and banknotes, diaries, badges, wartime letters from home, Army documents, war



Alan has a great knowledge of bottles and still collects today. See the individual history of some early bottles and where they were found. Did you know that Queen Victoria ordered the British Royal Navy to issue lime juice to avoid scurvy and that a special glass bottle was



The Chinese often settled in their own communities on some secluded part of the goldfields which was usually given its own nick-name. Invariably some Chinese merchants would set up shop to supply the miners with Chinese goods and food. The display above shows a range of Chinese bottles and containers.

***Alan McRae – Newsletter Editor***

[illegible]

They are a group of volunteers who call themselves the Sydney Morse Codian Fraternity. They still continue to give Morse code demonstrations all over the nation and at each demonstration they send telegrams to anywhere in the world. These men once worked in the Telegraph Department using Morse code to send and receive telegrams. Whilst these days communications is centred on mobile telephones, the internet and other social media there are those dwindling numbers of telegraphists who still maintain their craft. The early telegraphists opened up Australia to the rest of the

Other occasions include Orange Field Days, AgQuip Field Days at Gunnedah, Mudgee Small Farm Field Days and several in Parkes, the major one being the 60th anniversary R.A.A.F. Training Base Parkes and the Bogan Gate Army Camp.



**Photo - Bathurst's first specially constructed  
Telegraph Office.**

People coming to BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History being held at the Bathurst Showgrounds on Saturday 26th and Sunday 27th September, 2015, will see Morse code in operation. BATHEX is open on Saturday 9am – 5pm and Sunday 9am to 3.30pm. One will be able to see a message sent as well as receive a telegram printed out on a specially printed form for a small donation.

Samuel Morse and Alfred Vail designed the Morse code which uses short and long pulses to represent letters and numbers. They also developed the telegraph machine, which is what is used to send Morse code messages. Whilst it is used with tones the Navy and some other services use lights. Keith MacRae says that officially, the short and long pulses are called “dits” and “dahs”, but we like to call them “dots” and “dashes”.

The best known Morse Code message is the one made up of three short pulses, then three long pulses, then three short pulses again or “dot dot dot, dash dash dash, dot dot dot.” This message means “S O S”, the distress signal.



**Photo – new telegraph Office in Russell Street.**

Some of the Sydney Morse Codian Fraternity's major demonstrations have been at the Grafton Jacaranda Festival, Tamworth Country Music Festival, Alice Springs Old Telegraph Office established 1872, and the Power House Museum. Alice Springs usually takes

There are other active groups in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland, most of whom are also members of the Sydney Morse Codians. The group meet annually on the second weekend in October where all transactions are presented in Morse code.

One Morse Codian, Keith MacRae said that, “at BATHEX we will see a telegraph operator tapping out long and short taps to represent the letters of the message he’s sending.” It takes good concentration to become a telegraphist.

He said, "In addition to sending telegrams we send people's names from point A to B by Morse code and they can pick it up on souvenir stationery. As well staff are able to answer any questions concerning the old telephone and Morse code equipment. Some of the equipment is working. The group will have a special display trailer with a lot of written history."

000

## BATHEX 2015 BUFFET DINNER EVENING

On Saturday evening 26th September, at 6.30pm for 7pm, there will be a Buffet Dinner with presentations and Guest Speaker being held in the historic Bathurst City Community Club, 29 William Street, Bathurst, seen below in the 1890s.



Cost is \$40 per person and special dietary requirements can be arranged. Please book early to save disappointment – Bookings and payment must be made by 23rd September, 2015, with further information and bookings from Alan McRae, Secretary, Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables and Lapidary Club, P.O. Box 9156, Bathurst 2795. Phone 63315404 - evening is best, or email [amcrae@lisp.com.au](mailto:amcrae@lisp.com.au) or the BATHEX 2015 Co-Ordinator - Ernst Holland P (02) 63373661 or email



ooooooooooooooooooooo

## CALCITE CRYSTALS



The gypsum (calcium sulphate) specimen, above, was found near Rylstone in New South Wales. Gypsum is represented in many collections but generally they are in an impressive crystal form. Being one of the more common minerals in sedimentary environments it is easy to obtain specimens but a perfect specimens is another matter as it is quite soft with a hardness of 2. This means one could even scratch it with your fingernail.

There will also be several mineral, gemstone and fossil dealers selling jewellery, gemstones, beads, opals, gem rough, fossils, carvings, Metaphysical and Healing Crystals and mineral specimens from all over the world at **BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History**. BATHEX is being held at the Bathurst Showgrounds on **Saturday and Sunday 26th and 27th September, 2015**. It is open on **Saturday 9am - 5pm** and **Sunday 9am - 3.30pm**.

The Egyptians, Romans and Greek and later the Byzantine Empire used one form of gypsum known as alabaster to carve their great number of statues, ornaments and decorative containers. The whiter the alabaster the better and rulers despatched slaves to go and mine it and bring it back. Carvers and tradesmen found the relatively soft mineral undemanding to carve thus leading to its wide use. When the English gentry located gypsum crystals in the 1200 and 1300s they called them 'spear stones' due to their shape and also believing they fell from the sky.

The Greeks basically named it calling it ‘gypsos’ meaning plaster or chalk. It can be found in vast beds which are generally formed from precipitation out of highly saline waters. Most formations of gypsum were formed many millions of years ago after the

evaporation of inland oceans. It was interesting to note several years ago that NASA found gypsum in Mars rock which suggests that there must have been water on that planet at some time in the past. Today gypsum is mined in numerous parts of the world.

Normally it is found in colours of white, grey as well as colourless but depending what other minerals or impurities are around there are some superb specimens coloured yellow and reds to browns. Some specimens can even be found to fluoresce. Crystals come in a number of shapes and are found to be quite transparent to translucent with some growing to enormous sizes, such as those in Mexico. Some crystals can be found with air bubbles and water trapped inside.

One man who lived in the Mudgee - Rylestone area and had an association with gypsum was William Chandos Wall who during his life also decided to turn his hand to politics and become an Australian politician. He certainly had had an interesting life being a minerals surveyor, geologist, prospector, a quarry and mine operator and a mining agent at one time or another. He was a tinkerer and loved to invent things such as a gold sluice, knife cleaner and washing machine for which he applied for patents.

William was elected to the New South Wales Legislative Assembly as the Member for Mudgee in mid-1886. Over the years he also mined for all sorts of minerals such as gold, antimony, dolomite, tin, limestone, tungsten, gypsum as well as coal and kerosene shale, the latter in the Megalong Valley. He was born in 1845 and had grown up on goldfields since he was three and had learnt a good deal about mining from his Irish parents. Just before World War One William Wall was quarrying for gypsum (Calcium sulphate), dolomite (Calcium-Magnesium carbonate) and limestone (Calcium carbonate) near Mudgee on Dolomite Road at Mount Knowles. These minerals were despatched by steam train around 1911 to either the iron works at Lithgow or to Sydney.

Today gypsum can be found everywhere and are in the form of building sheets which are used in construction, especially for internal walls of our houses.

000

## “EVOLUTION: THE CHANGING FACE OF OUR BATHURST TOWN SQUARE”

A special exhibition will be opened on Friday, 4th September, and go through until December in the Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum - Home of the Somerville Collection in Howick Street. To be known as "Evolution: The Changing Face of Our Bathurst Town Square" the exhibition is under the umbrella of the Bathurst District Historical Society.

The exhibition will comprise a display of “Now and Then” photos from the same vantage point showing how the places or buildings have or haven’t changed around the Town Square precinct. Some inclusions



A special DVD will be shown featuring seven wonders of the Town Square. A number of rarely seen paintings, maps and plans will also be incorporated into the “Evolution: The Changing Face of Our Bathurst Town Square” exhibition.

00

## ANTIQUES IDENTIFIER & EVALUATOR AT BATHEX 2015



Martin King of KINGS  
ANTIQUES at 151 – 153  
George Street here in  
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 26th and

Sunday 27th September, 2015. The exhibition is open on Saturday from 9am – 5pm and on Sunday from 9am to 3.30pm. Martin will identify your antiques, furniture and some collectables for a gold coin donation which will go to Bathurst's Daffodil Cottage.

KINGS ANTIQUES are open Monday to Saturday from 10am to 5pm or by appointment. They currently have a nice selection of English antique furniture, interesting collectables, vintage teawares and decorative items including mirrors. New stock is arriving regularly. Owners Martin and Judy King have a large reservoir of knowledge and Martin is an English auctioneer and valuer. Their store is easily located as it is opposite King's Parade in George Street.


## '200 PLANTS & ANIMALS' EXHIBITION

The Bathurst Community Climate Action Network is busy working on presenting '200 PLANTS & ANIMALS' - An exhibition of local flora and fauna in the Coles Arcade, (opposite the Bathurst Post Office in Howick Street) from 16th – 25th October, 2015. It will be open every day from 9am - 5pm.

The organisers are calling for contributions of artworks including textile art, photographs, paintings, sculpture, fibre arts, etc., and biological specimens such as plant pressings, feathers and bones. It will represent 100 plants and 100 animals. The effect of all this material in the shop will be a sort of “cabinet of curiosities”.



Artists will be able to sell their ready-to-hang works from the shop. BCCAN will take a 25 per cent commission.



This exhibition is BCCAN's response to Bathurst's 200th anniversary celebrations. Let's honour the natural environment that has nurtured the people who have lived here for 200 years and for millennia beforehand. Let's think about how we want this place to be in 200 years' time.



Some exhibits include: Portrait of the white wallaroo of Mt Panorama by Nic Mason, taxidermied platypus from Dr David Goldney, Nature photography by Tim Bergen, skeletons, feathers, pressings & other biological specimens from ecologist Ray Mjadwesch, as well as audio and video material.

For entry forms or further information you can find them on Facebook (search for “Bathurst Community Climate Action Network”). Note that if you search for “200 Plants & Animals” on Facebook you’ll reach a page where locals are uploading great photos of local flora and fauna. You can find them on Twitter at @bccan. Get involved! They would love you to join them! You can write to BCCAN, PO Box 1469, BATHURST NSW 2795 [www.bccan.org.au](http://www.bccan.org.au) or email: [bxclimateaction@gmail.com](mailto:bxclimateaction@gmail.com)





It was actually closed when Ben Hall raided Bathurst on Saturday 3rd October, 1863, however the gang certainly rode past it on their way to Howick Street before heading up to De Clouet's hotel. In 1872 the name was changed to the Newmarket Hotel by licensee George Saville. John Peers was the final licensee in 1889 when the building was sold to the City Bank of Sydney who demolished it to build their new bank on the site. The new bank opened for business in April 1895.

For anyone visiting Bathurst for the weekend of BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History being held at the Bathurst Showgrounds on Saturday and Sunday 26th and 27th September, 2015, can see the site of this hotel which is now the Westpac Banking Corporation at 86 William Street.

From 1825 the price of lead underwent a dramatic boost leading the economy to flourish. It was known as the Platte River Diggings by 1827. Initially miners lived in crude shelters known as “badger holes”. Soon mineral holes abounded everywhere and by 1829 more than 4,000 miners were working. The township soon flourished with schools, halls and thriving businesses. Cornish immigrants were attracted to the area. By around 1849 the production of lead ore was decreasing but the mining of zinc ore took over. With the outbreak of the American Civil War the mining of lead took on a new meaning and lead production increased as part of the war effort.

So where did the name Platteville come from? A local story goes that the Native Americans smelted lead and put it into “platts” or bowl-shaped masses which could weigh as much as around 70 pounds.

oooooooooooooooooooo000000000000000000000000000000000oooooooooooooooooooooooo

---


## QUEEN VICTORIA'S FARTHING



Above - Galena (Lead) from the long closed Civil War Platteville Lead Mine. It was one of the sources of lead for bullet projectiles for the union Army. Some early miners referred to it as “grey gold”, a common name for lead ore.

There will be a special display from the American Civil War as well as galena specimens for sale from different parts of the world 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 26th and 27th September, 2015**

The small farming and fur trading community of Platteville on the Platte River was settled from the 1820s, after lead ore or Galena, and some zinc ore, was discovered in the area. News soon got out that there were mining jobs available here and soon the mining



The colonisation of New South Wales was to become the nucleus for future Australia and began in 1788. When the British Government sent Governor Lachlan Macquarie out to take over the colony in 1810 he found it nearly broke. Numerous requests had been sent to England to ship out more coins as it was hampering the economy in the colony. The colonists were managing the best they could mainly by the barter of food and goods or promissory notes. Rum was one of the most important commodities for payment in the colony.

It was the popular belief in the British Government, and especially Lord Bathurst, that there was no need for money in the penal settlement. All the British colonies were experiencing shortages of specie (coinage), as was England itself, partly due to the war with France and partly due to problems at the Royal Mint in London. Early records show that there was a 'reasonable amount of coinage in the colony', however it seems that much of it was held by a limited few.



Much of the coinage which circulated when Ben Hall and his gang roamed the western districts of New South Wales in the early 1860s would have featured the younger design effigy of Queen Victoria like the 1861 farthing – left.



## WWI SILK POSTCARDS FROM THE FRONT

## A decorative card with a floral and geometric design. The design features a central blue and red geometric motif, surrounded by purple, pink, and red flowers. The card is mounted on a textured, light-colored background.

There will be a selection of postcards 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 26th and 27th September, 2015.

The women would purchase the printed card in lots of about 12 though there could be strips of 25 cards or so, either all the same design or of mixed designs. Once completed, they were delivered to the 'assembly' factories to be cut and mounted into finished postcards. These were then sold in shops, railway stations, canteens or on the streets in towns where soldiers went for R and R. Some sources estimate that over 10 million of these handmade 'silk' postcards were produced from 1915 to 1919.

French manufacturers planned their market and designed their silk cards around a number of themes including – Remembrance, family and relations, Allied unity, Winning the War and Liberty, souvenirs from

This 1861 design is known as “Bun head” and the younger Wyon, Leonard Charles Wyon, actually engraved this new design which marked the changeover from copper farthings to bronze farthings. Queen Victoria’s hair has a laurel type decoration terminated in a ribbon with two loose ends. Her hair is bound at the back. The inscription on the obverse of this coin reads “VICTORIA D: G: BRITT : REG : F : D:”



rock holding a trident in her left hand. Her right arm rests on an oval shield which bears the three crosses of the Union Jack flag. Behind, on the horizon, is a lighthouse and sailing ship.



The Royal Mint in London also struck fractional farthings such as this 1843 18mm copper half farthing struck during the reign of Queen Victoria. These were used in the Colony of New South Wales and in Bathurst as they have been found here, though most found are dated 1844. The obverse bears the portrait of Queen Victoria facing to the left with the legend 'VICTORIA D:G BRITANNIAR REGINA F:D' around the edge. The reverse (back) has the central words 'HALF FARTHING' with a regal crown above and date below. Note the emblems under the date – the English rose, Scottish thistle and the Irish shamrock indicating its use in the United Kingdom. They were worth one eighth of a penny or 1/1920 of a £1. Initially issued specially for use in Ceylon in 1828,

Subjects include the famous Rising Sun badge, kangaroos, our famous Rosella sitting on a branch with pink flowers, other parrots, Blue Wrens, swallows, butterflies, wattle, and apple blossom along with our Australian flag which was generally the Blue Ensign.

Other subjects and designs included – greetings; flowers – roses, violets, irises, poppies, forget-me-nots, sunflowers, pansies; flowers in baskets, flowing ribbons and bows, aeroplanes, churches, houses, parasols, crowns, anchors, Easter Eggs, field canons, village scenes; various birds, boys and girls (one shows a picture of a girl leaning over a basket of flowers), houses, a hen and it's chicks, sunrise over the water, Naval vessels or ships, greenery, shields, the Red Ensign flag, dogs and baskets with colourful bunches of flowers.

If it was learnt that a unit would be staying for a while the locals could turn out the silk postcards for a soldier's unit such as for the A.S.C. (Army Service Corps). Then there could be camps such as "Greetings from Fovant Camp". Some had Regimental badges and associated themes included such as flags, soldiers, artillery, Scottish thistles, Scottish or English flowers or even a regimental badge such as the Seaforth Highlanders which has a Crown above an elephant and a stag's head. Other would simply say – "Souvenir of the Great War", "Souvenir of France" or "Souvenir from the Front".

Flags commonly decorated the silk postcard, in fact numerous countries' flags either singularly or massed – Australian, British, French, Belgium, Canadian and American, Red and White Ensigns – these flags are practically all unfurled on the postcards however some are seen furled. One idea commonly used by the French was to feature an embroidered butterfly incorporating single or numerous Allied flags into the insect's wings. Triangular and rectangular bunting made from flags is also featured on some. Banners with the Union Jack and the French flag were also popular. Even the flag of the Red Cross and the Salvation Army can occasionally be seen.



Left - A c1916 World War One French silk postcard with the words "Gone .... but not forgotten" was manufactured in Paris in memory of Horatio Herbert Kitchener, First Earl Kitchener, who was a Field Marshall when he died on 5th June 1916. This neatly made mourning memento features both the French

When World War One was declared Lord Kitchener was Secretary of State for War after being a career soldier. Born on 24th June, 1850, in Ireland he was educated by a tutor instead of going to school. His father was in the British Army so it was understandable when Kitchener joined the British Army in 1868. Then after a stint in the French Army he went back to the British Army and continued to serve there in numerous parts of the world maintaining high standards and getting impressive reports from his superiors. Boer Wars where he held the rank of Commander-in-Chief South Africa. In 1909 they promoted Kitchener to Field Marshal. He later died on 'HMS Hampshire', a cruiser that hit a German mine, on the way to a meeting in Russia.

000

BOOK ONCE OWNED BY REV. JULIAN  
EDMUND TENISON WOODS



The plate above is from the quarterly journal Volume XXVIII Number 111 part 3 of the Geological Society of London. The journal contains twenty plates, one seen here, with illustrations by Sir P. Egerton and Mr. Daintree. This publication was written from 21st February, 1872, and published in August the same year. This book is in the author's collection.



The book describes other areas overseas as well as the numerous fossil plants and seashells found in various areas of Queensland along with various landforms which are illustrated also in the publication. A number of the author's research notes have been compiled by the Assistant Secretary of the Geological Society to incorporate into the book.

Dr. Gunther describes a fish fossil featuring savage teeth found in limestone fossil beds some 8 to 10 feet thick. The limestone barriers at Broken River in Northern Queensland are discussed as well as the Gympie area which was producing good yields of gold. Other areas listed are Lucky Valley, Talgai, Gallopie, Boyne, Morinish, Rosewood, Mount Wyatt and Broken River.

The man who originally owned the book was Julian Edmund Tenison Woods (1832-1889), an Englishman, remarkable Catholic priest, educationalist and scientist. Born in London, he quite early developed an interest in natural history and geology. In 1854 he accompanied Bishop R.W. Wilson to Van Diemen's Land. The two men separated and Tenison-Woods was ordained as a diocesan priest in January 1857 and took charge of the large parish of Penola S.A. In 1862 he published his first book, *Geological Observations in South Australia*. He visited Bathurst on several occasions.



Tenison Woods then accepted several jobs such as Director-General of Catholic schools and secretary and chaplain to Bishop Sheil. He regularly wrote for various newspapers. He was regarded as an accurate observer making original contributions to Australian geology, palaeontology and zoology. Due to his knowledge, Governor Sir Frederick Weld invited him in 1883 to report on the geology and tin mining resources of the Malay States. In 1885 he was asked to survey the mineral potential of the Indian Archipelago. Travelling widely in Australia he published over 150 papers in the journals and transactions of Australia.

He was a fellow of the Geological Society of London and the Linnean Society of London, the Royal societies of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania and the Adelaide Philosophical (Royal) Society. He died of paralysis on 7th October, 1889, and was buried

John Milne Curran, who received the book in Bathurst, was born in Tipperary in 1859. Curran too would become interested in geology and palaeontology. He later responded to an appeal to immigrate to the colony of New South Wales and form part of the nucleus of a seminary at Bathurst, dedicated to St Charles Borromeo.

It was while he was studying in Bathurst from 1875 until his ordination in 1881 that he came under the influence of Father Julian Tenison Woods, then considered an outstanding geologist. This led John Callan to follow Tenison Wood's example and he then studied privately with similar success in scientific fields.

Following his ordination by Bishop Matthew Quinn on 14th August, 1881, at Bathurst, Rev. Father Curran was posted to Dubbo and appointed Inspector of Schools for the Bathurst Diocese. In 1884 his paper on "Fossil plants from Dubbo" was published in Sydney. In following years he was given a travelling lectureship in the Department of Public Instruction then appointed as Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy at the Sydney Technical College.

In 1899 at Bathurst he became Editor of the "Record" newspaper. When the printery was destroyed by fire he lost his collection of specimens. He returned to Sydney. In 1902 he was appointed Government Geologist. He died in June 1928 and buried in Rookwood Cemetery.

For those book buffs there will be a book, documents, newspapers and magazine dealer at BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History being held at the Bathurst Showgrounds.

000

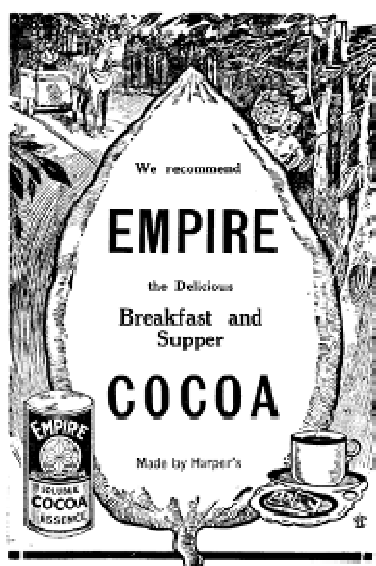
## COCOA – ONCE ON MOST SHOPPING LISTS

Cocoa was a favourite with the troops during World War One and was a popular drink ‘for supper’ for many children at the time. The ‘Bakers’ brand of Cocoa was popular as was ‘Empire’ made by Harpers, the latter trying to be ‘patriotic’ – see advert on the next page.

The Latin name for cocoa is 'Theobroma' and basically means “food of the gods”. The beans grew on trees in the equatorial rainforests of South America and by 1000 B.C. these wild trees were being cultivated.

The Mayans used the cocoa beans as a form of 'primitive money' and could even pay taxes with them. They were also made into a drink which was used in several rituals. The Aztecs looked on the cocoa tree as a sacred plant, and they too valued cocoa beans as currency. Thus these beans played an important role in many ancient cultures in South America.

Christopher Columbus and his crew were given gourds of 'cocoa drink' when the 'Santa Maria' was anchored off Honduras.



cocoa essence". The advertisement (above) is one of their newspaper advertisements from the mid-1920s. Little would they have known that by 2015 some 3 million tons of cocoa beans were crushed to make cocoa annually.

With mechanised steam in the early 1800s came a much easier and cheaper method to grind the cocoa beans and this made this pleasant drink more affordable to all. Cocoa was initially consumed without any form of sweetener. Sugar came later. Webb & Company's store in George Street sold "Empire soluble

## DID YOU KNOW

# That John William Lewin, the artist who painted the scene of Governor Macquarie's camp at Bathurst in 1815 came out on the sailing ship 'Minerva' arriving in early 1800 with William Cox who built the road to Bathurst that Macquarie travelled over.

# That land could be purchased in 1854 on the Fish River Creek for £1 per acre. This was the price paid by James Grady, an Irishman who had been born around 1809. He later married Rose Mary Donnelly on 26th October, 1835, in Bathurst though James could read a little, neither could write. His application to the Government to lease land in the district was granted in late September 1837. On 1st February, 1854, he was able to purchase three 30 acre blocks for £90. James and Rose had at least twelve children. Whilst James moved around to find work at times in places such as Hartley and Bathurst he was a good farmer. He died at his farm at Fish River Creek on 25th September, 1887. Other Grady families settled in the area and near Jenolan Caves.

**Don't forget to book your accommodation early for the BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition Weekend.** 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 Showgrounds.

For a list of accommodation available during the weekend contact the Bathurst Visitor Information Centre – Freecall 1800 68 1000 or [visitors@bathurst.nsw.gov.au](mailto:visitors@bathurst.nsw.gov.au)

000

Feel free to pass this e-newsletter along to any family, friends, work colleagues and acquaintances. If you wish to receive this e-newsletter direct just email [amcrae@lisp.com.au](mailto:amcrae@lisp.com.au)



## BATHEX 2015 CONTACTS

Alan McRae, Secretary, Bathurst Stamp, Coin,  
Collectables and Lapidary Club. P.O. Box 9156,  
Bathurst 2795. Phone 63315404 - evening is best  
or email [amcrae@lisp.com.au](mailto:amcrae@lisp.com.au)

## BATHEX 2015 Co-Ordinator

Ernst Holland P (02) 63373661 or  
[ernst.holland@bigpond.com](mailto:ernst.holland@bigpond.com)

**Secretary** Alan McRae P (02) 63315404  
[amcrae@lisp.com.au](mailto:amcrae@lisp.com.au)

## 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](mailto:amcrae@lisp.com.au) or phone  
63315404 - evening is best.

For other information go to the following website at [www.bathursthistory.org.au](http://www.bathursthistory.org.au) for the weekend programme and more information.

**© Alan McRae, FAIHA, Secretary, Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables & Lapidary Club and President, Bathurst District Historical Society, e-newsletter Editor**

© Illustrations Alan McRae