



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 4 – November 2014

FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

With Christmas coming up we are just weeks away now from 2015 and the biggest year that Bathurst possibly has ever experienced. Already many Bathurstians have put up their hands to assist in making this year happen, rather than letting it happen or even worse, wondering what happened.

More and more activities are being planned and one project known as “Bathurst People in Time” is receiving plenty of attention.



This unique project will recognise 200 influential people who have helped define what Bathurst is today and have contributed to the first settlement that was established this side of the mountains after Governor Macquarie proclaimed the township of Bathurst in 1815. The results of the 200 ‘images’ will be on display

on the lawns of the Bathurst Court House in Russell Street during May 2015.

The names put forward do not need to be famous or well known, they need not have held any significant position and can still be alive today or no longer be with us. These, and even some unknown person, could have significantly contributed to Bathurst and are worthy nominations. It is preferred that the person nominated should have lived in Bathurst or district at some stage, however this is not essential.



The “Bathurst People In Time” project is a joint one between the Bathurst Arts Council and the Bathurst Regional Council and each will have their associated history as to what each person may have achieved. Jenny Barnes, President of the Bathurst Arts Council is the co-ordinator for this unique community project in which anyone can take part.



The idea is based on a project several years ago for the Centenary of Federation in Canberra and involves the addition of details of the person by decorating, drawing, painting, gluing or attaching all sorts of bits and pieces onto a life size 2-D symbolic shaped figure. The material used is really up to the imagination of the person, group, school, organisation, service club or business from Bathurst and

district. Artistic ability is by no means essential and people can be as creative as they wish. (Photos from a similar project by Charles Sturt University students).

Why not make a contribution? Nomination forms can already be downloaded from the Bathurst Arts Council website www.bathurstartscouncil.org.au or also from www.bathurst200.com.au Further information can be obtained from info@bathurstartscouncil.org.au or phone (02) 63322825. Nominations for this event close on 28th February, 2015, so if you would like to bring one of these historic figures to life and be part of Bathurst’s bicentenary this is your chance.

The **first function of the celebrations** will take place on Wednesday 31st December, 2014, and there is no better way to start the Bicentenary Year and the Bathurst 200 celebrations than with a Party in the Park. Bring your picnic or choose from a great array of food vendors on the night while you listen to the live local entertainment. There will be plenty of activities for the kids with rides, jumping castles and free face painting. It commences at 4pm with the fireworks at 9pm with the evening winding up around 9.30pm. It’s all happening at Victoria Park Adventure Playground in Durham Street and over from the Bathurst District Hospital.

An exciting evening is guaranteed when the Macquarie Philharmonia, Australia’s largest inland orchestra, performs at Mayfield Garden, 530 Mayfield Road, Oberon, on St Valentine’s Day, 14th February 2015. The event goes from 1.00 pm to around 8.15 pm. Make sure you go along for the Macquarie Philharmonia’s performance of Gavin Lockley’s “Symphony of Australia”. You will be swept along on a musical

journey through Australia's history, in celebration of the Bathurst's Bicentenary Year, 2015. Concert tickets are available online at Macquarie Philharmonia's website: <http://www.macphil.org.au> Your ticket price will include entry to the expansive private family garden areas at Mayfield Garden from 1pm – 4.30pm on the day. The 'Symphony of Australia' concert commences at 6pm, finishing around 8.15pm. If you haven't seen Mayfield Garden before click on their website at <http://www.mayfieldgarden.com.au/events/> and look under gallery for some superb images.



Left - Richard Cox, Great, Great, Grandson of William Cox, near Cox's Road, who visited Bathurst - August 2012.

Greening Bathurst's "Cox's Road Dreaming" bicentennial project celebrating the naming of Bathurst in May 1815 as Australia's first inland European settlement is progressing well for its launch in August 2015.

An 80 page booklet describing 120 sites that can be visited along sections of

Cox's Road and subsequent colonial roads will be produced. It will include 8 large maps which will identify 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's 1815 paintings. Lewin did a number of illustrations of his 1815 journey across the Blue Mountains with Governor Macquarie after he volunteered to accompany the expedition.



The Cox's Road Dreaming Project 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 package is supported by a web site and App including short film clips, images, and



readings from diaries, poems and ballads from the colonial era and access to N.S.W. Globe.

The cost of the tour guide will be \$20 plus p&p when applicable.

Contact them at coxsroaddreaming@gmail.com or on Facebook at 'Cox's Road Dreaming' to find out more details there.



Above - Part of one of Cox's original creek crossings showing some remaining stonework.

Already there are a number of unique educational displays booked in for **BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History** on 26th and 27th September as part of the year-long celebrations next year as Bathurst marks its 200th birthday.

BATHEX 2015 is being organised by the Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables and Lapidary Club which was initially formed as the Bathurst Philatelic Society in May 1895. Thus Bathurst had the first Philatelic Society in country New South Wales and the second after the Sydney Philatelic Club.

Bathurst Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting was held on the 14th ult., J. Clunes-Ross, Esq., in the chair, Messrs. Thompson, Willmen, W. G. Smith and the secretary being present. The following gentlemen were balloted for and accepted as members: Messrs. J. G. Griffin, H. I. Himmeloch, R. A. Dallen, J. F. Cole, F. Hagen, J. E. McLean. The exchange superintendent reported that books Nos. 1 and 2 had been broken up, and that the amounts of £7 3s 11d and £6 14s 7d had been taken from them respectively. It was resolved that a special general meeting be called for the 28th ult. to receive report of the committee *re* adoption of rules and having same placed in the printer's hands for publication. The 5th exchange book was issued on 1st October. The society has increased to a membership of 33.

Above - Bathurst Philatelic Society report printed in 'The Australian Philatelist' of 24th October, 1895.

To mark 2015 there will be a 200 page display covering 'Cox's Road' built from Emu Ford to Bathurst and put together by a Sydney stamp collector. This display will incorporate stamps, first day covers, medals, medalettes, coins, postcards and other associated memorabilia.

Turning 200 means a big year for Bathurst so make sure you are part of the celebrations. Feel free to send these e-newsletters to your family, relations, work colleagues, acquaintances, friends, ex-Bathurst residents or simply those interested in history.

Alan McRae, FAIHA, Secretary Bathurst Stamp, Coin, Collectables & Lapidary Club Inc. & President, Bathurst District Historical Society.

BATHURST'S EARLIEST INHABITANTS

PART TWO

This is part two of the Wiradjuri people who lived around Bathurst. The first written historical facts on the tribe began with the arrival of the Europeans after the Blue Mountains were crossed and the road was built to the site where Bathurst would be established – the first inland settlement. Those used to recording information wrote up their observations of the local Wiradjuri such as Blaxland in May 1813 noting:- “Traces of the natives presented themselves in the fires they had left the day before and in the flowers of the honeysuckle tree scattered around which had supplied them with food. From the shavings and pieces of sharp stones which they had left it was evident that they had been busily employed in sharpening their spears.”

Later in the year, in November, Assistant Surveyor George Evans, when surveying the road across the mountains, noted that ‘he saw no men but he had reason to think from the many distant columns of smoke, occasionally observed the inhabitants are numerous, and he frequently came upon their deserted camp grounds’.

Another who habitually wrote up a diary was Governor Macquarie and some others in his party who travelled over the ‘new’ road’. It was observed that the aboriginal natives were dressed or covered with skin of different animals that were neatly sewn together, and wore the fur inwards, and on the skin side they had curious drawings. Later a small group comprising two women and four children near Mount Pleasant were surprised to find the white men fishing at dusk that “the poor creatures trembled and fell down with fright.”

Initially relations with the new arrivals and the aboriginals was one of wariness and distrust as they tried to work each other out. For one reason or another relations between the Europeans and Wiradjuri and other tribesmen soon became strained as hostility between the two worsened.

There had already been problems with the Darug tribe east of the Blue Mountains panicking settlers, so much so, that in 1800 Governor King had issued a proclamation – it permitted any aboriginal to be shot on sight west of Parramatta.

How settlers handled the local natives varied, some were violent towards them while others decided to “load natives with goods and kindness to cure their bad habits.” The latter had been advocated by Rev Marsden.

As clashes continued the local magistrates were instructed to pursue natives who committed outrages and speared Europeans. This invariably led to retaliation and natives would be wounded or killed. Some instances appeared in the Government Gazette

such as in June 1804 - “NATIVES – His Excellency instructed Thomas Arndell, Magistrate at Hawkes, to take a body of settlers, 14, and pursue natives that had committed numerous outrages in the area at Portland Head.”

The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser of Sunday, 28th April 1805, reported that after the most brutal murder of some defenceless settlers whose hospitality appears to have drawn upon them the most barbarous treatment and there being but little hope of the murderers being given up to justice, the Governor has judged it necessary for the preservation of lives and properties of the out-settlers and stockmen to distribute detachments from the New South Wales Corps among the out-settlements, for their protection against the uncivilised insurgents. By Command of His Excellency, C. Blaxcell, Acting Sec. Government House, Sydney, April 27, 1805.”

The Wiradjuri were certainly aware of the Europeans even before they crossed over the Blue Mountains. All the previous parties that had come through with George Evans and William Cox’s road builders were certainly aware that the local Wiradjuri warriors were around. Governor Lachlan Macquarie’s party in 1815 consisted of a large number, the main party comprising Captain Antill, Major-of-Brigade; Lieut. Watts, Aide-de-Camp; Mr. Campbell, Secretary; Mr. Meehan, Deputy Surveyor General; Mr. Redfern, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. George Evans, Deputy Surveyor of Lands and Mr. Lewin the expedition’s painter.

After the Governor’s arrival on Thursday 4th May, 1815, a site was prepared around the flag staff which was erected on the Latitude 33° 24’ 30” South and Longitude 149° 37’ 45” East of Greenwich.

They encamped on the bank of the Macquarie River as it commanded “a beautiful and extensive prospect for many miles in every direction”. The Governor planned to stay for a week during which, on Sunday 7th May, he noted the completion of the road and proclaimed the site suitable for the erection of a town which he named Bathurst, after the Secretary of State for the Colonies in England.

The Governor noted that “We found here also three male natives and four boys. They are all clothed with mantles made of the skins of o’possums which were very neatly sewn together and the outside of the skins were carved in a remarkably neat manner. They appear to be very inoffensive and cleanly in their persons.”

Before long land grants began and more and more land traditionally used by the Wiradjuri for hunting and the lifestyle that they were used to for thousands of years was taken away. Access to their sacred sites was denied as more and more Europeans arrived and areas were fenced off. This led to more and more violent clashes between the Wiradjuri and Europeans,

The Wiradjuri population went into decline, however one of the largest causes was the diseases brought by the Europeans which were previously unknown to the native population. Diseases and illnesses such as colds, smallpox, measles, chicken pox, tuberculosis, bronchitis, scarlet fever, influenza and chicken pox, many proving fatal and the downfall of many a man, woman and child.

In an attempt to assist the natives, Governor Macquarie introduced his annual feast idea which was to invite the natives to come to Parramatta where they would receive gifts of blankets, food stuffs and other items. This first took place in December 1816 and was continued in one form or another for many years. The Sydney Morning Herald noted on 13th June, 1849, "Blankets for the Blacks – The Government has lately sent to Bathurst and other places throughout the colony, an abundant supply of blankets for the aborigines. Many of our sable friends have applied at the Bathurst Police Office for the same, and have, of course, obtained them."

MOLYBDENUM



Molybdenum occurs in many places around the world but in many cases in just small quantities that make it uneconomical to treat with large scale treatment plants. It has a silver appearance and breaks into flakes if not handled carefully so it

is considered quite a soft mineral specimen. Visitors to the BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition on 26th and 27th September next year will be able to see some spectacular mineral specimens on display.

Molybdenum is to be found in a few localities around Australia but in particular in the New England area in northern New South Wales where I used to live before coming to Bathurst in places such as Kingsgate and at Deepwater. It is also located at Everton (close to Beechworth in Victoria) and in Queensland in the Chillagoe mineral fields some 200km west of Cairns. Molybdenite has also been mined around the Moonta and Yelta areas in South Australia and in the Northern Territory at Yenberrie. Other countries mine deposits of this mineral and these are primarily in Canada, Norway and England.

Originally considered not that important, the mineral was given a reprieve when it was discovered that it gave tensile strength, increased hardness and added to the elasticity of metal so the price rose making it more valuable to mine. It has caused many problems in an effort to process it for sale as there is often differing methods needed which is determined by the grade of the Molydenite. It was also found that it was easier to process the higher grade ore which also took far less time. They soon learnt that poorer quality ore had to be processed in smaller batches, hence commercial companies now only work the richer deposits.

Up to some 100 years ago it was initially broken up by the miners themselves but then machines began to be developed to do it. Once the initial break-up took place it was tipped into a dry ball-mill in an attempt to reduce the size to what looks like the size of pollard that one feeds to the chooks. The powder was then passed through a series of screens so that if any bits are still too large they are returned to the ball-mill. These days it is treated by several floatation processes and, in one case, mixed with kerosene and later floated on water with the concentrate separated by a shaking method. It is usually found with bismuth and this is an unwanted mineral for steel-making so basically it has to be got rid of as it needs to be less than .5%.

THE 1908 FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION MEDAL AND LABEL

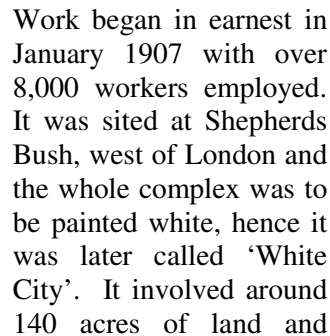
Most serious collectors will research the story behind the many pieces in their collection. This 1908 Franco-British Exhibition medal is a typical example found in medal collections



throughout the world. Typically it was produced in France to commemorate their 1908 exhibition. It measures 50mm across and is made of gilt base metal with a weight of 54.4 grams. It was just one of a number of finely designed medals produced for this successful exhibition.

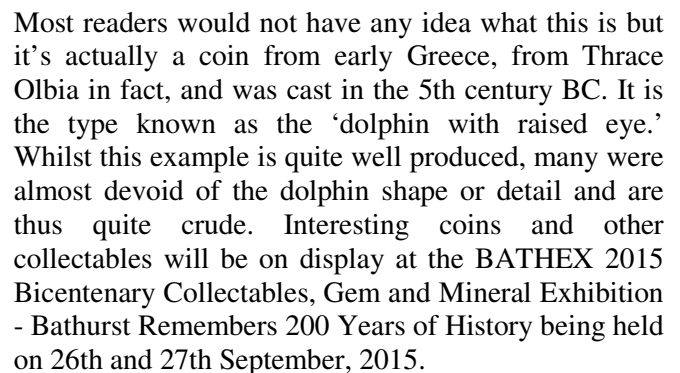
The idea for an exhibition began in 1900 when Britain's King Edward VII (1901-1910) visited the Paris Exhibition. The Prince of Wales was very impressed with what he saw at the time and became interested in holding a similar event in London. In 1904 Great Britain signed an agreement with the French called 'Entente Cordiale'. The signing boosted the Prince's enthusiasm to hold the exhibition with France's cooperation, the idea being to exhibit the industry and products of the two great nations as well

In 1905 a number of diplomats and dignitaries began a dialogue with the French. It would be called 'The Franco-British Exhibition' and would be held in 1908. If successful, it would be the first international exhibition sponsored and co-organised by two countries.



The Exhibition Official Printers, Valentines, had the official postcard printing contract though other printers printed and issued their own postcards, however the latter could not sell them inside the exhibition grounds. Over 1,000 different postcards are known to have been printed for this event. Valentines produced their range of postcards in both black and white and colour and even a limited number in sepia. Packets (sets) of postcards were put together and numbered along with information sheets informing the public what was available to collect. Postcards were not only sold at the exhibition but also around London. Postcard collecting was quite popular in those days as young and old enjoyed the hobby.

GOOD LORD WHAT'S THIS!



This type of bronze coinage would be one of the most unusual around the Black Sea area being made from 600 BC to 300 BC. They were made by casting the copper metal in this form as compared to circular coinage that others near them were doing at the time.

These early people of Thrace Olbia settled in the coastal regions of the Black Sea (now part of modern Bulgaria and the Ukraine) which originally were populated by the Greeks from Milos. The Black Sea was populated by bottle-nose dolphins which were revered in mythology and had associated religious

The British Post Office also installed special red post boxes inside a number of the larger exhibition

In 1927 the Vienna Mint struck 15 million thalers, this proving to be the peak of the post-war production boom. Then in 1932, after some 178 years of production, the Viennese Mint ceased production of the Maria Theresa dollar - the depression was taking effect. Ironically, other countries soon realised they could not do without them and were forced to mint their own Maria Theresa thalers for themselves. The thaler had become a factor in international politics. As the Viennese monopoly of the coin's production had lapsed and so caused a serious shortage, the Royal

Tin Can Mail
This letter, enclosed in a water-tight tin was put
into the sea from the cruise steamer "Managoat"
off Nukunono or "Tin Can Island" in the Tongan
Group, Lat. 15°35' South, Long. 175°38' West
on the 11th August 1938.

G. B. MORGAN, D.S.C.,
COMMANDER.

DISPATCHED
BY TIN CAN
MAIL

KLUAFOO
TONGA

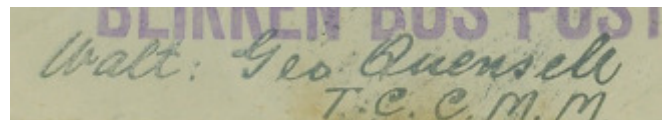
TIN CAN
MAIL

TONGA

PAFOY MADDEN
Sylvan Hill.
Rayong S.W.I.
Brisbane

Queensland

The captain of the Union Steamship Company vessel also agreed and threw it over at the same time sounding the ship's horn to let William know. These ships could be a mile or two off the island. Travers could also send out any mail from the island to the captain. It seems the currents were not always on the swimmer's side, who could spend three to six hours in the shark-infested ocean. Sometimes the mail was lost and later a swimmer was attacked by a shark.



A local trader called Walter George Quensell arrived in 1928 and continued the “Tin Can Mail”. In order to make a few bob he applied numerous cachets onto the envelopes. These cachets were stamped inscriptions, other than a stamp cancellation, to make each unique. As they became collectors’ items, philatelists around the world would send him letters to get one of the interesting items. Walter began adding “TIN CAN MAIL” on letters, sent from the island initially with a

Queen Salote, whose image appeared on the postage stamps on outward mail, stated that the ‘mailmen’ were to paddle out in a canoe, however there was no way of launching it except from a cliff. It didn’t happen and she was very upset and ordered that any future mail was to be collected by outrigger canoe. This was much more difficult because these boats had to be thrown from the cliff top. The crew had to then jump into the water and climb aboard.



Passing passenger ships would promote the service amongst passengers who would send their letters to the island postmaster at an added cost of sixpence. Quensell had rubber stamps made in different languages (see example above) for ships which visited, by now as many as ten times a month.

This volcanic island, well known by now as “Tin Can Island”, exploded in 1946 and the islanders were evacuated for twelve years during which time Walter Quensell died. In 1962 Quensell’s son, who was living in New Zealand, was asked to help re-start the service which again proved very popular. The Tongan Government built an airfield on the island finally in 1983 and the ‘Tin Can Mail’ was discontinued.



When the British settlement initially in New South Wales was established, it was garrisoned by regular British troops. When the First Fleet arrived in 1788 the marines guarded the settlement at Sydney Cove and later at Norfolk Island. By 1790 Authorities decided to form units that were recruited to despatch south for “colonial service”. When the 73rd Regiment of Foot sailed into Sydney Harbour with Macquarie they were actually the first line regiment to serve in the Southern colonies.

Unlike most Armies today where the Government supplies all the uniforms and equipment, these early military regiments often had to buy much of their own uniforms and equipment depending on the time and the speed

in which regiments were assembled.

Prior to a volunteer joining a Regiment they had to obtain an array of items which he or his Colonel paid for. At the time these items were known in the regulations as their “Regimental Necessaries”. If the soldier was to pay for an article he usually paid it out of his ‘Bounty’ which for Macquarie’s 73rd Regiment was three guineas (£3/3/0). Soldiers also needed a sea chest which they would generally buy themselves.

Generally one needed one Shako (hat) with tuft and plate, one forage cap, one coat, one waistcoat, two shirts, two pairs pantaloons (long pants) and one pair suspenders (braces), one greatcoat, one pair of yarn mitts (gloves), three pairs socks, one pair of short cloth gaiters and two pairs of leather boots.

The men needed one knapsack along with one shoe brush, blacking or blacking ball, one button brush and stick, one clothing brush, one black stock, a sponge, one shaving brush and soap, a blade razor, one comb, a turncrew - brush and worm, spare buttons and a pair of straps to carry their greatcoat.

They often were required to get a mess tin with knife,

00000000000000000000000000000000

THE REDCOATS ARE COMING!

With the upcoming 200th Anniversary there will be a number of occasions where the 'Redcoats' will be appearing. One occasion will be on the 7th May, 2015, which is Proclamation Day, the same day in 1815 when Governor Macquarie declared the township of Bathurst. **Carlo Jensen is**

seen above in his Redcoat uniform ready for Proclamation Day in 2015. The term ‘Redcoats’ comes from the colour of the soldiers’ coats being red.

Ironically, Lachlan Macquarie had been sent out to the



Macquarie's regiment were issued with muskets which really were not all that accurate, however as the weapon was used by a number of men at the one time, such as a regiment in line, they could make a deadly pattern of lead balls at a target up to 100 yards away or a bit more.

The British Army's Board of Ordnance around 1800 had adopted the flintlock musket known as the Brown Bess (India Pattern) with its swan-necked cock for standard issue. It was considered a light model and it had a shorter barrel than previous models selected.

The clear glass bottle to the right is an old Simpson & Sons from Eaglehawk in Victoria. They registered the 'eagle' as their trademark. In the 1880s Frederic George Riley's company was located at 256 South Lambeth Road in London's south west, had the patent on this specific bottle closure. The internal thread idea had become popular for nearly two decades with aerated cordial manufacturers.

The company was not the first to produce such a bottle with a screw stopper for mineral waters. After devising the stopper and securing a patent on it the company then decided to manufacture the internal thread bottles as well. This was followed by designing and making a machine that could fill the bottles – these Riley Screw Machines claimed to fill 150,000 bottles in an hour and referred to this being carried out by a Mr. R. White, aerated cordial manufacturer in London.

The first internal thread glass bottle (and there were stoneware internal threads also) appeared during the middle to late 1870s. Englishman, Frederic George Riley, had patented his specially designed “Riley Screw Closure” with the British Patent’s Office receiving the number 8198 for his invention. It is dated 7th July, 1885. Used around the world, the internal thread glass bottle continued its high popularity in the United Kingdom until the time of the Great War, however Australian Glass manufacturers continued to make the design well into the Great Depression of the 1930s and in some cases after the Second World War. It was particularly popular with some Australian aerated flavoured water manufacturers.

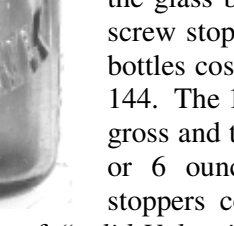
Blob top bottles, with the internal thread applied by

hand, were the first type to be seen on the market and later a 'machine top' type was manufactured when machines made the glass bottles. Riley's design was a modification of his 'chisel' top stopper. Various materials were used to make his first type of closure – the flat top, often fluted, stopper manufactured from materials such as ebonite, Vulcanite, rubber, Lignumvitae and hardwood. Sometimes the extended or protruded stoppers had Riley's name on them as well. The protrusion made the process of opening the bottle easier.

The Riley Manufacturing Company's "Patent Steam Screw Bottler" cost £60 to purchase and was known as the Riley's "S.O.". The Riley's Syrup Supply Pan with its silver fittings cost an extra £3/10/0 when purchased with the "S.O.". The company described it thus: - *"It is the most perfect power machine for Thumb Screw Stoppers on the market. Fills and syrups 5oz to 25oz bottles equally well. It is the result of 20 years of experience with this type of filler. It is now being used in every important town in the United*

Kingdom and is being largely taken up in Germany, where millions of bottles and stoppers are in circulation. It is also extensively used throughout Africa and wherever introduced has proved a market success and has completely displaced every other form of bottle other than the screw. It is a combination of simplicity, safety and accuracy."

The machine had many prominent features such as accessibility to moving parts, entire absence of breakage and its ease of starting and stopping. The machine stood 6 foot 8 inches high, 2 foot by 1 foot 6 inches and required a small space of only 3 foot 6 inches by 18 inches of space. The unit weighed 8 cwt. It could also be used by 'juniors'.



The company advertised that the cost of the glass bottles to take the Riley patent screw stopper was for 26 ounce or quart bottles cost 20/6 per gross, a gross being 144. The 10 ounce bottles cost 15/6 for a gross and their smallest size was 5 ounce or 6 ounce at 14/6 per gross. The stoppers cost extra of course and were made of “solid Vulcanite and are fitted with the best rubber rings.” Riley’s also embossed “Riley’s Patent” onto the vulcanite stopper. The company also made the point that their stoppers did not suffer from shrinkage or swelling which is why they had selected Vulcanite to manufacture their stoppers. The company did however make two qualities – ‘Best’ or ‘First’ quality was 7/6 per gross whilst ‘second’ quality was just 7/- per gross, little difference really when we are looking at the price of a gross. Their reference to ‘shrinkage or swelling’ was probably made for the



The Melbourne Glass Bottle Works in Victoria manufactured the internal thread bottle design for Australian businesses under licence from Riley. This glass works was still doing so after World War One. As far as I'm aware no Bathurst cordial manufacturer used this form of bottle but Marchants, who at one time railed their drinks to Bathurst for E. Webb and Company.

FLINTLOCK PISTOL ABOUT IN GOVERNOR MACQUARIE'S TIME



Whilst not a military issue flintlock pistol, many early settlers would have carried one of these depending on where they lived in the Colony of New South Wales. Within a decade of Governor Macquarie declaring the township of Bathurst on 7th May, 1815, numbers of firearms using the new next generation percussion-cap lock firing system were being shipped into the colony. In fact flintlock firearms were still being used after payable gold was discovered at Bathurst in the 1850s and 1860s. Both these types of firearms were superseded by arms using cartridges.

The flintlock mechanism utilised a piece of hand-trimmed rock – flint to make a spark and ignite the powder. Soldiers and shooters had to ensure they kept their flint correctly maintained. If the user failed to nap their flint properly it wouldn't produce a suitable spark and the firearm could misfire.

The flintlock system had been developed by the beginning of the 17th century. Prior to this there had been a series of systems developed which included – matchlock, doglock and wheellock technology.

Around the middle of the 1600s many of the Armies in Europe had adopted flintlock muskets for their soldiers. The Army in England saw the benefits and the system was fitted for their “Brown Bess” musket. All were muzzle loaders as were the pistols with the mechanism. Pistols were used for closer up defence in conjunction with a sword in the hand.

The flintlock's popularity soon came about as it was considered 'reliable' and was cheaper to operate than previous firearms. These firearms needed to be well

cleaned after use or they could corrode as the black powder incorporated sulphur in the mix.

The designers and manufacturers of flintlock muskets invariably made them with a large calibre giving them an effective range around about 80 to 100 meters. The military muskets (about five or six feet in length) were deliberately kept to around ten pounds in weight as they would be too heavy especially when fitted with a bayonet as they usually were for battle. Bayonets could be some 18 to 22 inches long. Close hand to hand fighting meant that bayonets could be responsible for a third or even greater numbers of battlefield casualties. Muskets were loaded with a round lead ball however if it was used for hunting then they were usually loaded with shot. Well trained soldiers could fire their rifles 3 or 4 times each minute.

To load a flintlock one pulled back the pistol hammer to half-cock. Then the powder was poured on to the priming pan before the frizzen was pulled up to close off the pan. Powder was then poured into the barrel in a measured amount before dropping in the ball which was then rammed down and secured with a cartridge paper. The hammer would then be pulled backwards to full-cock. It was now ready to fire so that when the trigger was pulled the sparks from the piece of flint would set off the priming pan powder then the in-barrel charge and the lead ball would be propelled down the barrel towards what was being shot at.... well hopefully.

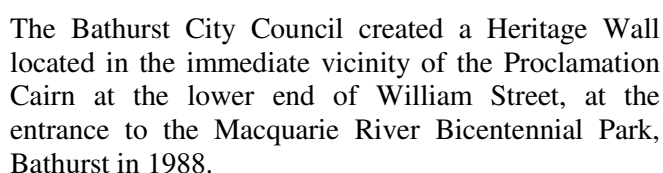
Unfortunately misfires were commonplace and there were accidental firings – one problem being any embers in the barrel from the previous firing could set off powder as the firearm was reloaded. The system had other problems especially in wet weather with moisture being an issue with the powder and with the frizzed reloading soldiers on the battlefield had to make sure sparks from their musket didn't ignite the next soldier's powder as he reloaded.

Early on musket manufacturers realised the necessity of making accessories out of brass so to avoid sparks or static electricity. Items such as funnels, powder flasks and measures were made. Later soldiers were issued with small pre-made paper packets containing the measured amount of powder and the lead ball which could be rammed down the barrel thus speeding up the loading procedure.

It was a Frenchman who designed the flintlock mechanism. Marin le Bourgeois showed King Louis XIII his idea shortly after 1610.



One of the knapped flints from a flintlock found in Dunbar wreck.



Any family having connections with the Bathurst district may apply to have a plaque (example above) made and placed on the Heritage Wall. Wall plaques commemorate the pioneers and early settlers in the Bathurst district and also include more recent contributors to the development of the area. The Bathurst District Historical Society manages the wall plaque service.



Application forms are available from the Bathurst District Historical Society Museum or by phoning (02) 63308455 – best time is between 11am and 2pm Tuesday to Sunday or by emailing info@bathursthistory.org.au You can also email amcrae@lisp.com.au Applications should be lodged at least 12 weeks prior to the proposed unveiling date to allow for verification and manufacture of the plaque. Payment of currently \$550.00 (includes GST) must accompany the application.

Why not consider planning a reunion and family plaque unveiling during 2015.

In 1828 Thomas Kite opened his “Dun Cow Inn” at Kelso and had a monopoly in the village until 1831.

In 1836 the first local Methodist minister Rev. F. Lewis arrived in Bathurst to take up the position. Local Methodist parishioners had donated money to build a small Chapel and small it was, just 40 x 30 feet which was built for £800. Their new Chapel was opened on 10th October, 1837, by visiting Reverend John McKenny.

One method of cooking used by the Wiradjuri was to wrap mud or clay around any birds, swans, duck and fish before putting on the coals of the fire. Once cooked the covering was broken off getting rid of most of the feathers or scales.

ooooooooooooOOOOOOOOOOOOoooooooooooooooo

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



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

BATHEX 2015 Co-Ordinator

Ernst Holland P (02) 63373661 or ernst.holland@bigpond.com

Secretary Alan McRae P (02) 63315404
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 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.

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

© Illustrations Alan McRae