

THE MILLSTONE

KURRAJONG ~ COMLERoy HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Covering all of the Hawkesbury West of the River, from North Richmond to Berambing, Bilpin, Grose Vale to Colo, including Wilberforce, Ebenezer, Glossodia, Tennyson, Freemans Reach and Bowen Mountain.

A Tale of the Missing Journal



Earl of Pembroke leaving Whitby Harbour in 1768 for Deptford on the River Thames to be refitted and Commissioned into the Royal Navy as His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour. Painting By Thomas Luny

On the 26th August 1768, Lieutenant James Cook recorded in his journal the departure of the HMB *Endeavour* from Plymouth for the long voyage to the South Pacific. It was considered a routine beginning to a journey that was to prove anything but ordinary. During the next three years, until 13th July 1771, Cook would sail 65,000 kilometres of ocean and chart with great accuracy 8000 kilometre of coastline, including the first European charting of the East Coast of Australia and undertake the first known circumnavigation of New Zealand.

Lt. James Cook would become one of the first Europeans to describe the people of the South Pacific, New Zealand and Eastern Australia. He would also observe in Tahiti and record the transit of Venus across the sun. Using the recently published *Nautical Almanac* published in 1767, Cook was able to navigate using astronomical tables to calculate longitude with greater accuracy, requiring only a sextant or a quadrant for latitude. He would also become the first British navigator in the Pacific not to lose a man to scurvy.

Written in Cook's own hand, his journal of over 753 pages records this wonderful voyage of discovery and perseverance. Almost as extraordinary is the story of the re-discovery of the journal itself. After surviving three years at sea, it disappeared from public view, only to resurface in mysterious circumstances nearly 150 years later at an auction house in London. How could an important journal from such a significant voyage simply vanish for almost a century and a half?

After the *Endeavour* dropped anchor in the Downs, off the coast of east Kent, on a windy afternoon on Saturday 13th July 1771, Cook, accompanied by Banks and Solander went ashore ...together they travelled by horse-drawn carriage to London, where Cook made his way to Admiralty House in Whitehall, to present documents announcing the return of the *Endeavour*.

During the three years (1074 days) that the ship had been away, the Admiralty in London had received just two progress reports: the first on 7 May 1771, sent by Cook from Batavia on 24 October the previous year. The second was despatched on the 9th July 1771, via a British naval vessel from St Helena. It reached England just 4 days before the *Endeavour*.

The *Endeavour's* return was met with a flurry of press reports, most of them wildly inaccurate. The Admiralty, wishing to keep the voyage's exploits secret, had seized all journals. So for more than a month after he had stepped ashore at Kent, Cook was still awaiting official permission to tell his story.

In the meantime, newspaper stories based on leaked information highlighted the work of Banks and Solander, the two botanists receiving more publicity than Cook. The pair after all had brought back the first extensive collection of plant, animal and ethnological specimens from the South Seas, that the Science community in England had ever seen. (Captain Wallis had also brought back a Tahitian canoe, now in the British Museum). Seven years after his return from the *Endeavour* journey, Sir Joseph Banks was elected President of the Royal Society, a position he held until his death 42 years later.

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL 2020-2021

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secretary@kurrajonghistory.org.au

WELCOME to NEW MEMBERS

The Society would like to welcome new members

Tom Barber

Dr Jean Downie

Paul Giddins

K-CHS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Renew online: <https://www.kurrajonghistory.org.au>

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Family Membership \$30.00 Senior Family (over 70) \$15.00

Single \$20.– Single Senior (70 & over) \$12.50

President’s Report

Well another two months has dragged by and still our activities are mainly on hold.

The AGM has been postponed until 26th October 2020. If that can't be done, we will look at holding an online AGM. Now there's a first!

We still have the Richmond to Kurrajong *Pansy Line* Tour planned for October 10th, but obviously we will review the situation closer to that date. We may be able to do it as a self drive event.

We are organising a repeat tour of Merroo Christian Centre and Camp MacKay (now Merroo 3) for Saturday October 24th. We meet at Merroo Office and walk around the site and self drive across to Camp MacKay, so it can be done while maintaining all appropriate social distancing. This will be a free event, but please go to the web site to register your intention to attend. Bring your own picnic lunch.

There are still quite a few members who have not renewed. If that is you, there will be either an attachment or a reminder slip with your Millstone.

The Richmond Players Book Launch is also a victim of restrictions. It will now be held as a virtual event with an online video and a day to collect the books in Richmond. I will email the details when they are finalised.

We were invited to speak about the Richmond to Kurrajong rail line and the *Pansy* train, to a group of Mustang owners, who gathered in Kurrajong, at the start of a rally to Lithgow and beyond. See image below. The group was very generous with support of our book sales.

Hang in there everyone and keep enjoying the regular flow of Covid memes on the net.

Enquiries: President David Griffiths Mob: 0498 646 899

Email: president@kurrajonghistory.org.au



David & Jenny Griffiths with Hamilton Urquhart at the Mustang Car Club Event held Sunday 16th August, 2020 Kurrajong Village (K-CHS Book Stall)

K-CHS RICHMOND to KURRAJONG PANSY LINE TOUR
Saturday 10th October 2020 Visit K-CHS website for Booking
Details & Updates <https://www.kurrajonghistory.org.au>

The Tale of the Missing Journal Cont.

Solander on his return joined the staff of the British Museum, passing away at the age of 49 in 1782.

At first there was no mention of Cook having completed one of the greatest voyages in history, or of his role as expedition leader. Information began to change in 1773, when Dr John Hawkesworth published the *Endeavour* journals and the reading public learned the extent of Cook's achievements. Commissioned by the Admiralty, and edited by Hawkesworth, "*An account of the Voyages Undertaken by the Order of his Present Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, and Successively Performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow and the Endeavour*" was published in 1773. Hawkesworth's version of the *Endeavour* journal was a transcript in name only, as he exercised extravagant editorial licence. Interestingly, it was the second time Cook's journal had appeared in transcript; the first, published anonymously and unofficially, appeared in 1771, just two months after Cook had returned to England.

What had become of Cook's original journal? How could an account of such a significant voyage simply vanish for almost a century and a half! Although it was exhibited in 1895 it received little notice and did not reappear until it was announced in a London newspaper on the 7th December 1922 that it would be auctioned in the March of the following year.

In the early 1950s, Cook's biographer and NZ historian J.C. Beaglehole, traced and solved the mystery of the missing journals. Beaglehole discovered that Elizabeth, Cook's widow, had left her husband's papers to her cousin Isaac Smith, a Rear-Admiral who, as a midshipman on the *Endeavour*, had been the first crew member to step ashore at Botany Bay.

In 1865, members of Smith's family sold the journal and several other items of Cook's at auction, where they were bought for £14 15s, by Henry Bolckow, a wealthy businessman and parliamentarian. The Prussian foundry-man, who had made his fortune in the Yorkshire iron business, was MP for Middlesbrough, near Marton, the birthplace of James Cook.

Bolckow had become something of a Cook enthusiast, having earlier built a granite urn on the foundations of Cook's birthplace. However, his purchase of Cook's journal, received next to no publicity and as the years passed historians and archivists began to question the whereabouts of Cook's holograph journal – i.e. the manuscript handwritten by its author. It was Bolckow's great nephew, inheritor of the estate, who eventually put the artefacts up for sale in London in 1923.

The Mitchell Library within the Library of NSW, offered Henry Bolckow £5000 before the auction, but Bolckow rejected the offer. At Sotheby's on the 21st March 1923, W.H. Ifould, the principal librarian of the Library of NSW, had been sent to London for the auction, and placed a bid for £5000, but this time on behalf of the Commonwealth Government of Australia. Lot 1 comprised of the *Endeavour* journal, and Lots 2-5, a manuscript copy of the *Endeavour* log (previously held by the British Museum), *Cook's letterbook*, with his description of Nova Scotia and *John Gore's log* of his voyage aboard the *Dolphin*, during circumnavigation of the globe in 1766-1768 with Captain Samuel Wallis, (John Gore was also a lieutenant on the *Endeavour* with Cook 1768-1771).

The Commonwealth's bid of £5000 secured the manuscript and its companion documents. Within four months the journal was in Australia and on display in Melbourne. The journal measuring 52.5 centimetres high by 34 centimetres wide and consisting of a series of double-leaved folios, began its working life as a 92 page folio but grew in size after Cook added extra loose folded folio pages. At first Cook used the journal as a log, recording on the left-hand page information such as wind, course and distance travelled. The dates are written in red ink and on the right-hand page journal entries, with notes in a dark ink, record Cook's description of events, experiences and thoughts.

The above text is based on extracts from an insightful book, the second published in the illustrated *Collection Highlights* series by the National Library of Australia in 2008. "*Cook's Endeavour Journal the Inside Story*". The publication brings to life the record of one of the world's most famous expeditions. Journal.nla.gov.au/nla.ms-ms1

The *Endeavour* journal of Lieutenant James Cook 1768-1771 is held by the National Library of Australia.

<https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/3525402>

Suzanne Smith



Painting by John Hamilton Mortimer showing from left: Solander, Banks, Cook, Dr John Hawkesworth and Lord Sandwich.
NLA 7351768



SEXTANT used by Cook aboard the *Endeavour*

History of Kurrajong Heights Garden Club

by Lesley Hulbert

Although the Kurrajong Heights Garden Club came into existence formally in 1971 it had been in existence in the 1950's and 60's. Evidence comes from a reference in a letter to the Department of Fair Trading from *Scott's Nursery* in Kurrajong Heights, dated 1998, indicating the club was formed after World War 2. This is supported by a letter to the Club from longtime resident Aileen Poole. A scrapbook, with photos, thought by Aileen to have been lost, has re-surfaced and shows a group of keen gardeners getting together informally at the Heights and organising Flower Shows, which raised money for worthy causes. Airdrie Martin of Warks Hill Road remembers her grandmother taking her to meetings in the small Kurrajong Heights Country Women's Association room, next to St David's (now the Uniting Church), in the 1960's.

In 1967, Mary Brocks (nee Lord) who lived at *Northfield*, Kurrajong Heights and had been President of the Bilpin Garden Club for a year or two, started holding a series of Flower Shows with local people at the *Kurrajong Heights Garden Centre* and *Belmore Lodge*. There were at least three shows held before the formation of the Kurrajong Heights Garden Club in 1971, with the help of the Kurrajong Heights Progress Association. Mary Brocks became the first President. *Image: Mary Brocks*



In October 1972 the first official Flower Show was opened by Margaret Davis, a well respected President of the Garden Clubs of Australia. It was a great success, raising money for facilities to improve Powell Park, which, from 1974 to 1979, became a venue for the "Mini Chelsea Show", cheekily named after the famous "Royal Chelsea Flower Show" held in London.

Local Garden Centres and the wider community were invited to become involved. The show was held over the weekend with floral displays and stalls, which included mini garden landscapes as well as sections for growing plants and for garden produce. The Club organised prizes for floral displays with local businesses supporting the venture with money and/or prizes.

The death of Mary Brocks in 1977 was a blow to the members of the young organisation. Their response was to present a silver platter - the Mary Brocks' Trophy - for the Champion Decorative Arrangement in the October, 1977 "Mini Chelsea Show". This was won by a local lady, Mrs A J Gardiner. The platter was passed on to relatives who have now returned it to the Club. Mary Brocks' sister, Alice Binnie, became the second President.



*Tray Inscription:
The Mary Brocks
Trophy
Awarded for
Champion
Decorative
Arrangement
Mini Chelsea Show
1977 Kurrajong
Heights Garden
Club*

In both 1978 and 1979 the show was opened by Warwick Watson, Assistant Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. In 1979 the Club published a book about Louisa Atkinson, the renowned Botanist who lived at Kurrajong Hts., in the 1860s, and also placed a memorial to her in Powell Park.

In 1980 Pauline Andrews became the third President, but the members' energy was flagging. They met socially, continued the practice of remembering birthdays and other occasions, but the enthusiasm of the 70's had declined. Then Jean Smail, owner and proprietor of *Mountain Mist Nursery* in Coach House Place, organised a meeting at her home with the view to reviving activities. Committee meetings and club activities were held at the Kurrajong Heights Bowling Club (with air conditioning stated as a draw card) and the momentum was back.

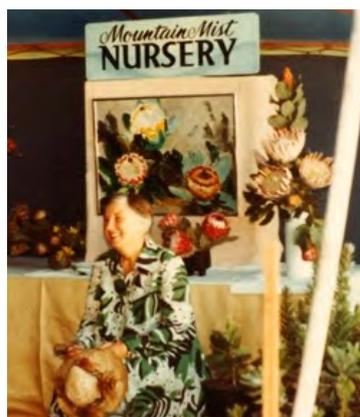
In 1991 Chris Coffey, of "Westbrook" in Grose Vale became the President and organised sponsorship with *Wayne's House and Garden* nursery at North Richmond. Under her leadership, the emphasis turned towards visiting each others' gardens as well as those further afield, and numbers swelled. There was also an emphasis on learning techniques and helping older gardeners with maintenance and monthly updates were contributed to the local newspaper.

A meeting in July 1998, at the Bowling Club, featured two high profile speakers on the one day: Colin Slade, who was the Head Gardener at *Lilianfels* and Allan Seale, pioneer of TV and radio gardening programs. This was also the year the Club moved towards official incorporation.

In 2000 the Kurrajong Heights Garden Club had 115 members and was in a good financial position. Since then it has continued with a seasonal newsletter and monthly meetings which include outings to gardens or guest speakers such as television presenters Mary Moody and Angus Stewart as well as speakers on Bush Tucker and habitat gardens, vegetable growing and bee keeping. Well known didgeridoo player Brenden Moore played at an AGM and spoke about aboriginal plant use, and a reptile handler spoke to us about habitat and how to live safely with snakes.

The Kurrajong Village gardeners started in 2013 after Wendy Craswell, a Club member, visited Rome, liked the street gardens and was inspired to do a similar project in the Village. With the help of the Kurrajong Business Forum, who provided liability insurance, gardens were planted in the spare ground between the footpath and the road. A small group of gardeners continue to look after and augment the initial plantings.

The Club continues to foster gardening interest among members and in the wider community.



Jean Smail from *Mountain Mist Nursery* Coach House Place, at the *Mini Chelsea Show* 1980. Jean summarised the life and work of Louisa Atkinson in a booklet produced by the Kurrajong Heights Garden Club in 1979. A few copies are available from K-CHS.

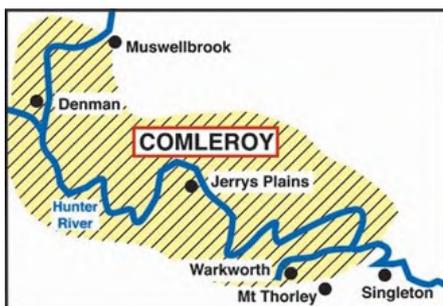
COMLERoy ROAD

An abridged history of the origins of the naming of Comleroy Road, summarised from notes by Les & Anne Dollin
www.comleroyroad.com



The name *Comleroy* originates from the Aboriginal word *Kamilaroi*, the name of the Kamilaroi Nation or Kamilaroi people of the Hunter Region.

Comleroy was the name given to a district west of Singleton in the Hunter Valley, so named by early settlers in the 1820s. The *Comleroy* region originally stretched from Patricks Plains at Mt Thorley, covering the fertile plains on both sides of the Hunter River up to Denman, and then on to Muswellbrook on the edge of the Liverpool Ranges and covered an area of over 60,000 acres.



Comleroy Road in the Hawkesbury was so called because it originally led north, through to the original *Comleroy* area in the Hunter region. This was Australia's first road north, opened in 1823. Notes by historian Macleod Morgan state that the *Comleroy* area in the Hunter, with all its various spellings, "gave our first road north one of its original titles". Ref: RAHS Journal 44:196 (1958).

One of the earliest recorded references to the *Comleroy* area in the Hunter Valley was in the log book of the explorer, John Howe (1819) who led an expedition party to the region. In his explorer's journal on 4 November, 1819, Howe recorded that the Aboriginal name *Coomery Roy* referred to the Hunter Valley plains. Many early historical sources verify the use of the *Comleroy* name (with a variety of spellings) to refer to this area of the Hunter Valley:

In *The Australian* newspaper on 21st September, 1827, an article said that *Cumneroy* extends "along the main river for twenty-five to thirty miles from the mouth of the Wollombi to the mouth of the Goulburn, and contains about fifty or sixty thousand acres of excellent land on both sides of the Hunter, including Jerry's Plains, and Big and Little Flat".

The book, *Dawn in the Valley: The Story of Settlement in the Hunter Valley to 1833*, devotes an entire chapter to the first coming of white men to the *Coomery Roy* area of the Hunter in 1819-1820.

In the Colonial Secretary's Papers, 1823-1824, there are a number of permits recorded for early settlers to pass cattle along *Comleroy Road* to farms in the *Comeroy* district in the Hunter Valley.

By the late 1800s, *Comleroy Road* had become a designated stock route for both cattle and sheep. The government creating many travelling stock reserves along the road, no more than ten miles apart so that the stock could rest and the drovers camp for the night. (see adjacent diagram)



Many of the stock passing through the cattle yards at *Comleroy* in the Hunter, from as far as Queensland, were destined for the Meatworks at Riverstone. The Riverstone Meatworks was founded by Benjamin Richards in 1878. In 1893 Benjamin built an imposing two storey Victorian house in Windsor Street, Richmond. Although the house was unfortunately demolished in 1956, its imposing gates with *Kamilaroi 1893* inscribed on them, remain a well-known Richmond landmark. The name held associations for Benjamin Richards because he owned extensive land holdings near *Comleroy* in the Hunter Valley.



Image: The imposing gates of *Kamilaroi*. The property was acquired by the Department of Education in 1926 with the old house becoming the Richmond District Rural School in 1927 for a number of years until demolished and a new school built. (Diagrams & images courtesy of Les and Anne Dollin).

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The Kurrajong - Its History & Natural History

By A Musgrave PART 3

Kurrajong – Its Meaning. Apropos of the word *Kurrajong*. The aboriginal name *curra-j-yong*, referred to the fibrous bark of certain plants known as *Hibiscus heterophyllus* ...the plant Malvaceae in the Kurrajong answers the description. My colleague, Mr F.D. McCarthy, has informed me that the name *curra-j-yong* was also the name given to the fishing line used in the George's River and Sydney districts.

George Bennett writing in his *Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australasia* 1860 p.363, refers to the *Currijong* ...“From the bark, which is rough, greyish and soft, the aborigines procured the material for their fishing lines, nets and various other purposes. The wood is soft and spongy and is used for making canoes.”

The Rev. Dr. William Woolls, a well-known botanist, who became Rural Dean at St Peter's Church of England, Richmond collected plants in the Kurrajong and in his book, *A contribution to the Flora of Australia* (1867), mentions the bark of the Kurrajong being used by settlers for tying up things. It is known as the *Hibiscus heterophylla*, included in the genera *Sterculia* and *Brachychiton* ...the same family as the Flame trees. Also recorded in this genus is the *Brachychiton populneus*, occurring commonly in the inland parts of the State and whose foliage is lopped to feed drought-stricken sheep.

Reference to the Kurrajong District and its plants would not be complete without mention of Miss Louisa Atkinson, who was born at *Oldbury* near Berrima on 25th February 1834, and as a delicate child was taken by her mother to The Kurrajong. At their home *Fernhurst*, situated at an elevation of 1,000 feet, she was restored to health and later acquired fame as an authoress and naturalist. Fiction stories and articles on natural history appeared from her pen in the pages of the Sydney Morning Herald and the Sydney Mail, under the title of *A Voice from the Country* (1861-1864). Articles on ferns were also published in the *Horticultural Magazine*. Her articles were usually signed L.A. Fernhurst.

During her rambles Louisa was often accompanied by Mrs Selkirk, wife of Dr Selkirk of Richmond. The plants collected were sent to Dr Woolls or to Baron von Mueller (Botanic Gardens Melbourne). Like earlier botanical collectors to the district she visited the Grose Valley and Mount Tomah on horseback collecting as she went. In 1870 Louisa married James Snowden Calvert, who was also a keen student of botany. James had arrived in Australia on the same ship as Dr Ludwig Leichhardt and later accompanied Leichhardt on his expedition to Port Essington where he was wounded by aboriginals.

Of *Fernhurst* at Kurrajong Heights where Mrs Calvert (Louisa) lived, it is interesting to record that Mr John Tietkens, brother

of Mrs Daniels, wife of the then rector of St Stephens, Kurrajong, and whose father was well known as an explorer with Giles in Central Australia, in 1921 built a house on the site of the old *Fernhurst* residence. (See Image below)

New *Fernhurst* built by L Everingham for WH & John Tietkens 1918



Sadly Louisa Atkinson died on 28th April 1872, following childbirth, leaving a surviving child 18 days old. To botanists the genus *Atkinsonia* and *Epacris Calvertiana* recall her.

Although we have seen that in 1834 the Kurrajong was regarded as settled and established, in the *NSW Calendar and GPO Directory 1836* the postal addresses for residents of The Kurrajong near Richmond appear rather vague ...on page 9, Bell, Archibald, Belmont appear under Windsor along with Douglass, Joseph, Ivy Lodge and Thomas under Richmond. In 1866 however, the Kurrajong was becoming better known, for in *Bailliere's NSW Gazetteer & Road Guide*, we learn that the Currajong (County of Cook), is a small hamlet in the Blue Mountains, lying a few miles to the West of Richmond ...on the opposite bank of the Hawkesbury river from the township, from where rises the Blue Mountains, or rather that portion of them known as the *Currajong*. The scenery of this part of the country is magnificent and beautiful in the extreme, attracting numerous tourists, who usually avail themselves of the horses and conveyances for hire.

Though floods and fires have ravaged the farms along the Hawkesbury River since settlement, with grave loss in human life, stock and property, the blackest day in the history of The Kurrajong, according to the local paper *The Hawkesbury Herald*, occurred on Sunday 10th December 1944. On that day, a devastating bushfire destroyed two churches, over twenty homes and involved the deaths of three people.

Some words on the topographical features of the Kurrajong would not be out of place ...the range which forms a northern extension of the Blue Mountains, ascends rather gradually from the plains bordering the Hawkesbury, to a height of about 500 feet and then dips to the stream called Little Wheeny Creek. From here commences the steep ascent to the Heights, to 1,400 – 1,500 feet. Though only about 2,000 feet above sea level the panorama seen from the eastern lookout on a clear day, includes points as far north as Barrington Tops and as far south as the Gib at Bowral.

Cont. page 7

From THE ARCHIVES

WINDSOR BRIDGE THEN & NOW

Below: Windsor Bridge c1900 opened in 1874, looking towards Freemans Reach. K-CHS Image Collection 130506



The newly constructed 2020 Windsor Bridge taken from the old bridge, Thompson Square end, looking west towards Macquarie Park and the exit onto Wilberforce Road. August 2020

The Kurrajong Part 3 cont. At our feet lie the orchards and farms following the tops of the ridges and spurs of The Kurrajong, while the layout of the towns in the mid-ground of Richmond and Windsor are visible. Away on the far eastern horizon is the elevated plateau of the Hornsby area. Slightly SE across the Cumberland Plain is the city of Sydney.



Looking SE over the Kurrajong Hills orchards towards Grose Vale and Glen Cuffe on Thompson's Ridge. There appears to be flooding of the Nepean Valley in the distance. 1920s

Crossing over to the western side of Kurrajong Heights, we are rewarded with the fine views first seen by Tench's party in 1791; these views include the distant Blue Mountains, with glimpses of the Grose River gorge, Govett's Leap, Mount Hay near Blackheath, the country towards Bell and along the western skyline Mts. King George, Tomah, Wilson and Irvine.

Towards the northern end of this Western lookout ...we see far below the Bells Line of Road winding its way to Bilpin, another fruit-growing centre and beyond to Mt Tomah and Bell. When we look down on the country about Bilpin we realise that we are now in the region of the *Kurrajong fault*. Here the plateau lies 423 feet below the main range, leaving as its eastern boundary a narrow ridge – the Kurrajong Heights. In Professor T.W.E. David's account, "In past geological ages the country here was warped up to form a fold – the monoclonal fold - from Lapstone Hill to Kurrajong ... at the same time there was a sinking of the coastal plain between Penrith and the sea. After the folding force had ceased, a fracture formed along the western fold, with the plateau to the west subsiding over 400 feet." Professor David and Messrs. Card and Pittman traced the subsidence in a westerly direction to the foot of the basalt capped Mt Tomah.

Extracts from: *The Kurrajong—Its History & Natural History* by A Musgrave, published in The Australian Museum Magazine, 15 December 1953. In Part 3 I have paraphrased the text due to the content detail and volume of material.

(To be continued in Part 4) Suzanne Smith

RayWhite
Kurrajong



Katherina Kostrzak - Adams specialises within the Hawkesbury in both acreage and residential sales. Katherina and her team work tirelessly to achieve the best result for their vendors and purchasers alike. Please contact us or call in for any of your Real Estate needs.

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Dates for Your DIARY

Attention K-CHS Members & Friends

The events listed below are subject to the COVID-19 pandemic distancing requirements and the limits placed on group numbers attending events. An email will be sent to members by President David Griffiths informing of changes or view updates at: <https://www.kurrajonghistory.org.au>

- ◆ Pansy Line Tour 10th October (To be advised)
- ◆ Meroo & Camp Mackay Visit 24th October 2020
- ◆ K-CHS AGM/GM postponed to 26th October 2020

Richmond Players publication available this September
 Title: The Richmond Players Story in Five Acts
 Cost: \$35.00 or \$50.00 posted
 Order online at: richmondplayers.com.au

Guest Houses of Early Kurrajong
 The recently published *Guest Houses of Early Kurrajong* is available via the K-CHS website:
<https://www.kurrajonghistory.org.au>
 Or phone secretary Marguerite on 4576 1371
 COST: \$5.00 (members \$4.50) Postage \$3.00

Kurrajong Rural Fire Brigade 80th Anniversary Commemorative Booklet is also available from K-CHS, visit: <https://www.kurrajonghistory.org.au>
 Cost: \$20.00 (members \$18.00) Postage \$8.00

K-CHS Visit to MEROO Centre & CAMP MACKAY
 Mill Road Kurrajong Hills
Saturday 24th October 2020
 Please Book via K-CHS website
www.kurrajonghistory.org.au
Time: 10am **Cost:** free tour event
 Meet outside the Merroo Centre Office
 Bring a thermos & picnic lunch
Enquiries: David 0498 646 899



The FIELDWORK Exhibition
Hawkesbury Regional Gallery
Landscapes West of Sydney



The exhibition draws largely on artworks from the Art Gallery of NSW and celebrates the works of Julian Ashton, Sydney Long, Ure Smith, Lionel Lindsay, Gladys Owen, Elioth Gruner, Charles Meere and the works of many other artists. It is a wonderful collection with many of the works painted within the Hawkesbury Region.

Exhibition ends the 20th September 2020



VALE MAX DOYLE

On 4th June the Society lost one of our esteemed members Max Doyle.
 Max was 95 and was a well-known and highly respected identity in the Hawkesbury.

Gwen and Max Doyle became members of the Society soon after it was formed and took part in many of our functions over the years. Max spent his working life with Prospect County Council. He and Gwen worked tirelessly for the St Vincent de Paul Society for 50 years and were awarded an Order of Australia in 2005 for their efforts. They were both active members of St Monica's Church in Richmond and on moving to Kurrajong attended St Gregory's Church. They loved living in Kurrajong but later moved back to Richmond where they lived near friends from St Monica's and Gwen's sister Joan Ryan.

Gwen and Max had five children, and have fourteen grandchildren, and eight great grandchildren. Gwen has moved out of the Hawkesbury to live with her daughter Maria and her family in Balgowlah. They will be remembered in the Community for their friendly nature and compassion to those in need.



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