



## 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 5 – December 2014*

### FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR



Welcome to our December edition and the last issue for 2014. Christmas is almost upon us and we will soon all be participating in the festive season.

Around 1,000 new people have added their names to this e-newsletter list in the past five weeks or so which is pleasing to see as we move towards 2015 with the first events and activities as Bathurst celebrates its status as Australia's oldest inland settlement. Our 200th Anniversary next year celebrates the past, present and future of Bathurst.



Another activity that has been launched in late November as part of the Bathurst 200 celebrations is a fun competition which involves growing a beard. Thus "Bathurst's Best Beard" competition is already underway so why not consider going in this competition and help raise some money for charity at the same time. The first part of the competition will be judged on Sunday 29th March, 2015, down at Old Government Cottage where the cottage's Bicentennial Heritage Garden, "The Pillars of Bathurst Cultural Garden" and 'A Delightful Spot'- Early Government Settlement Area Heritage Trail, will be officially opened. A Community Picnic will also take place on this day. The most facebook LIKES by 29th March, 2015, wins a prize and the seven highest LIKES go through to the final judging "Beard of the Week" will appear in the Western Advocate each week to 29th March, 2015.

There are eight novelty beard categories – Best Ginger

Beard, Best Grey Beard, Longest Beard, Grooviest Beard, Best Designer Beard, Funniest Beard, Bushiest Beard and Best Short Beard which will be judged by the all girl panel at the Community Picnic and each category winner wins a prize as well as go into the final judging. One can start to grow your beard today and if you already have one continue growing it like the colonial gentleman on the right.

All 15 finalists will then find as many beard sponsors as they can to raise money for the 2015 2BS Bathurst Lions Christmas Miracle Appeal.

The final fifteen finalists will be judged at the Illumination and Street Festival in Kings Parade on Saturday 9th May, 2015, for "Bathurst's Best Beard", "People's Choice" and the "Most Sponsor Dollars" with first, second or third place.

For further information go to [www.2BS.com.au](http://www.2BS.com.au) and click on the 'beard comp' button then send in your name and photo or send in your entry or enquiries to [bathurstbeards@rsajss.com.au](mailto:bathurstbeards@rsajss.com.au). All entries will appear on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/bathurstbeards](http://www.facebook.com/bathurstbeards) Check it out!

**Proclamation Day** next year will take place on Thursday 7th May initially down by the Macquarie River with the opening of the newly constructed Flag Staff followed by a Colonial Fair along the banks of the Macquarie River. Work is already underway with the site cleared ready for the footings to begin. **"The Flag Staff"** project will be a permanent reminder of Bathurst's 200 Anniversary.

Governor Macquarie ordered the erection of the "Flag Staff" on Friday 5th May, 1815, and is one of the most significant events in the history of Bathurst but also



Australia as it marked the earliest gateway to inland New South Wales, and so Australia. It enabled the opening up of the fledgling nation's wealth and prosperity. In his diary Macquarie noted that "I found our other two tents pitched in regular order, and a flag staff erected in front of our sleeping tent."

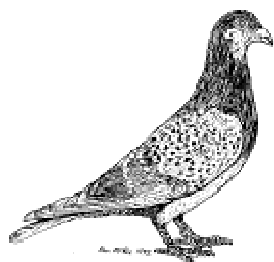
The Flag Staff was the finish of the first road over the Blue Mountains, built by William Cox and his group of convict road workers, and was the official survey point for laying out Bathurst and the region.



The 200 year story of Bathurst begins with and at The Flag Staff, on the banks of the Macquarie River. The Flag Staff was Bathurst and can be seen in this early colour painting (above) by John William Lewin, a naturalist and landscape and natural history artist, who volunteered to travel to Bathurst with Governor Macquarie. Fortunately Lewin was there on 7th May, 1815, to record the Governor's campsite and the Flag Staff.



**"Illuminating Bathurst"** is an innovative and exciting night-time light and sound show which will project images of Bathurst's past such as the 'Laying of the Boer War Foundation Stone in 1909', the present and the future onto a number of buildings around the central business district every night after dark. It will also involve music and narration to add to the street-front cinematic experience never before seen in Bathurst so be sure you are there when "Illuminating Bathurst" debuts on Thursday evening 7th May, 2015, at the Bathurst Court House in Russell Street. Be prepared to be mesmerised by this project brought to you by Bathurst Regional Council.



One of the interesting themes for **BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History** to take place on 26th and 27th September, 2015, at the Bathurst

Showground will be the use of carrier pigeons for communication in wartime and for the carrying of

mail. It is thought that during World War Two some 200,000 pigeons were used by the Allied forces to carry messages. Most of the pigeons used were bred by pigeon breeders in Britain before being sent to where they would be used. Even more messages were carried during the 1914 – 18 Great War.

Did you know that some pigeons were actually awarded medals for their bravery? The pigeon that was the first to fly back to Britain with news of the D-Day landings received the Dickin Medal. The

medal was somewhat like the animal version of the Victoria Cross. The bird had been carried behind the enemy's lines by British paratroopers and later released to fly home with news that the mission had been a success, along with other crucial information. The specially coded message was rolled up and put in a small cylindrical container attached to the leg of the pigeon. Generally the pigeons would fly home to their owner's loft who then phoned up the War Office with the message. The pigeon was named the "Duke of Normandy" and had taken almost twenty seven hours in strong winds and rain to make his way home. The British weren't the only Army to use pigeons as many were used in the German Army.

The most famous Pigeongram Service or "Pigeon Post" was started in New Zealand after the ship "Wairarapa" was wrecked on rocks near Miners Head in October 1894 with more than half on board losing their lives.

The survivors were taken care of until a ship arrived to ferry them back to Auckland – there were no telephones on Great Barrier Island in those times. The vessel of the Union Steam Ship Company was smashed to pieces. In order to overcome the isolation, the idea of a pigeon post was developed to send messages to the mainland. Each bird could carry up to five 'letters' written on very thin paper. After a telephone line was laid to the island the unique service was discontinued in 1908.

BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition will not only have hundreds of metres of displays but also dealers, traders and swap and sell with a wide range of gemstones, fossils, banknotes, stamps, coins, collectables, books, minerals, antiques and jewellery to name a few.

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



**SAMUEL BEDDIE, M.C. - PART OF  
SNAPSHOTS IN TIME EXHIBITION'S  
"WALL OF VALOUR"**



The Bathurst District Historical Society sub-committee organising the 'Snapshots in Time' Photographic Exhibition is on the lookout for images of servicemen and women who have fought in the wars since the Sudan War in 1885.

Captain Samuel Beddie, who enlisted and fought during World War One, was the first image submitted to be included in the 'Wall of Valour' section of the 'Snapshots in Time' photographic exhibition that will be taking place in the Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre next year. This mammoth exhibition will be open to the public each day from Monday 11th to Monday 18th May, 2015, as part of the Bathurst 2015 bicentenary celebrations.

Any readers and the general public are encouraged to submit an image of any serviceman associated with Bathurst (your photo can be copied at the Bathurst District Historical Society) and write out some information but **DO IT NOW**. The 'Wall of Valour' will be limited to just 100 images. For further information phone Alan McRae on 63315404 or email [amcrae@lisp.com.au](mailto:amcrae@lisp.com.au)

The massive "Snapshots in Time" photographic exhibition will highlight the transformation of Bathurst and surrounds including events, people, pastimes and buildings. The committee has been keen to involve the people of Bathurst who have contributed old images and photographs, some of which have become part of this exciting 2015 exhibition.

Bathurst and district saw many young men go off to the Great War, many being wounded and killed. They were fighting for the glory of the British Empire and the King and Country. Many had never been out of the state of New South Wales, even less had been on an ocean-going ship. Each person appearing on the 'Wall of Valour' section of the 'Snapshots in Time' photographic exhibition will have an accompanying story – Samuel Beddie, who won the Military Cross, is just one of them.

Samuel Beddie was born at Baldoon, Shaw near Blayney on 16th July, 1881. He was the youngest of 13 children of William Beddie from Wigton in Scotland. He later emigrated to Australia, firstly marrying Mary Scott McMillan and later to Matilda Hood.

Samuel went to the Bathurst Public School in Howick Street (seen at the top of the next column) before going on to All Saints College (at that time near where Bathurst High School is today). Afterwards he studied

to become an accountant though he never registered as an accountant but he always kept his own books and records. He was employed by the A.M.P. Society in Bathurst on 1st January, 1899, then later, for some years, as manager before being transferred to the Sydney Office at 87 Pitt Street, Sydney, where he worked until he retired on 31st December, 1947.



Samuel Beddie, Army number 307, enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force on 3rd February, 1915, being 33 years and 7 months old at the time. His next of kin was listed as James Beddie of Lambert Street, Bathurst, his brother, who later became Mayor of Bathurst from 1922 to 1925.

Samuel was not married when he enlisted. He was appointed to A Company of 20th Battalion, 5th Brigade A.I.F. Expeditionary Force. His papers stated he was 5 feet 5¾ inches tall with a fair complexion and weighed 10 stone. Like his parents he was a Presbyterian.

After some rudimentary training in Sydney, where he was in stores, Company Quartermaster Sergeant Samuel Beddie embarked on the troopship H.M.A.T. A35 Berrima which sailed from Sydney Harbour on 25th June, 1915. The volunteers suspected they were bound for Gallipoli as they had heard the news and were keen to get there.

On the same troopship were four other Bathurst men - Hubert Gordon Thompson whose father was Mr. A.G. Thompson, a Bathurst solicitor; Harold Paul who lived at 185 Hope Street; Private George Francis Murphy of "Braeville", 351 Howick Street and Private Edward Allen Gornwell, 25 Rankin Street, Bathurst.

The troopship that these men were on already had a war-time history as it had carried troops to the German New Guinea colonies. The vessel had sailed from Sydney on 19th August, 1914, carrying 1,000 troops and 500 Royal Naval men and reservists. The troops were part of what was known as the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force. The Berrima landed troops at Herbertshohe and Rabaul in mid-September and several days later Australian troops were on the mainland of New Guinea. After returning to Australia it was converted to a troop transport to take troops initially to the Middle East.

The men were right, they ended up at Gallipoli. On 26th August, 1915, Samuel was wounded but it would not be until 18th September, 1915, that his brother James was notified by the Secretary of Defence: - "Regret brother Company Quartermaster Sergeant S. Beddie wounded not reported seriously, no other particulars available, will immediately advise anything further". As it turned out Samuel had already been discharged from hospital on light duties on 1st September and on 15th September he was returned to his unit.

When Samuel was wounded he was taking part in the Battle of Hill 60 which as it turned out was the last major assault of the Gallipoli Campaign. It proved to be a fruitless attack with massive deaths and casualties for the Australians, New Zealanders and others.

On 1st October, 1915, he was transferred from the 20th Battalion A.I.F. to the 18th Battalion which was part of the 5th Infantry Brigade where he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant. Samuel was transferred to the 18th Battalion because this unit had been reduced to one third of its original strength after the two week attack on Hill 60.

After Gallipoli Samuel was shipped to France and promoted to First Lieutenant in early June 1916. Many of the diggers had problems with their teeth and so did Samuel when in mid-September he had an impacted molar removed at the Field Hospital and some nine days later an impacted wisdom tooth removed , the latter at the Boulogne Hospital, remaining there till 21st October, 1916.

Lieutenant Samuel Beddie was still in the 18th Battalion, 5th Australian Infantry Brigade, 2nd Australian Division, 1st Anzac Corps, when he was notified on 3rd March, 1917, that he had been recommended for the Military Cross, for 'Devotion to Duty'. On 1st April, 1917, he was promoted to Quartermaster and Honorary Captain. It was published in the London Gazette on 3rd June, 1917 - "Lieut. Beddie has acted as Quartermaster since December 1915. He has visited the Battalion practically every night while in the line and in all sorts of weather, thus ensuring that on no occasion has the Battalion been without stores or rations".

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**HISTORIC BUILDING AT BATHURST**

From time to time one comes upon a postcard that depicts a historic building. This postcard in the next column was printed for James R. Tyrell, 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, and was one in a series of Australian Historical Postcards of Historic Buildings.

The details on the postcard state "Macquarie House near Bathurst". When Lieutenant Lawson completed his work of exploration with his two companions, Blaxland and Wentworth, he was given a grant of land at Macquarie Plains, near Bathurst, and here he erected

Macquarie House, which remained in the family for many years. The estate was a very extensive one and contained other buildings besides the one depicted, as well as commodious stabling accommodation. Here, in 1847, came Governor Fitzroy and his retinue on his official visit to Bathurst in that year and remained the guest of Lieutenant Lawson for about ten days. There were great festivities, day and night, during the vice-regal visit and game, being plentiful on the estate, shooting and fishing parties were organised. The old house is showing evidence of wear and tear and crumbling walls cannot long hold together. The adjoining building, not shown in the view, is still habitable and retains all the old characteristics of this large establishment on the Western Plains.



The building above still exists and is one of the oldest buildings in and around Bathurst.

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**OCHRE**

Few non-aboriginal people would realise the importance of ochre. So what is ochre and its importance for most koori? Another requirement from the Wiradjuri's environment was ochre, it was their paint of sorts. It is vital for decorating the body for ceremonies such as initiations, and in particular corroborees. Ochre is hydrated iron oxide that looks like clay though it can be hard or even crumbly as well. It boasts a range of colours varying from orange to yellow and browns to reds and even black. White ochre is just white clay.



Ochre was used extensively for painting in caves throughout the region, some of which still exists today. The Wiradjuri found that the ochre was not permanent and faded so that future

generations needed to maintain the images to keep them visible over time so the images were repainted. Before any painting began the ochre would be ground up to make a powder into which bird's egg, saliva, fat from animals or water would be added to make their

'paint'. Paint was made in natural hollows in stones, on pieces of bark or on coolamons. Some caves have been used for so long that touching up or repainting has been going on for thousands of years. Caves were naturally used by the Wiradjuri artists as it had natural protection from sunlight which faded the natural paint.

The Wiradjuri, like all other aboriginal tribes, never developed a written language but did have various symbols which they employed to share their stories in their cave art.

The Wiradjuri would use fine grasses or a feather to make a 'brush' or even use their fingers to paint and apply the ochre to the caves walls. Another method to apply the ochre is called stencilling whereby the coloured ochre was put into the artist's mouth after which the wet ochre was blown out over an object such as one's hand to create an image.

Black ochre was used to depict bad stories when painting in caves or painted on their bodies to represent magic during dances. White is their spiritual connection to earth and important for many ceremonial dances and painted on by both men and women. Animal fat was popularly mixed with the ochre to make their body paint for ceremonies.

Red (on previous page) is another colour used by the Wiradjuri women, it really represented them out of respect in ceremonies. It was not used much by the local men.



Yellow ochre (above) was used during mourning by the women in the tribe and painted on the body. Sometimes dry ochre would be used in women's hair.

The Wiradjuri were always on the lookout for good ochre grounds. Sites that had high quality ochre would mean that the group would include a visit to the site in their annual wanderings. Quality ochre also meant the warriors had something to trade with other groups or tribes.

Ochre can also be used as a medicine such as white ochre which was chewed and swallowed for heartburn. It could also be used for cases of diarrhoea and upset stomachs from eating rancid meat. Ochre could also be used in the preservation of their animal skins.

## BATHURST'S BARBERS AT WHAT PRICE?

With the Bathurst 200 Beard Competition happening as part of our bicentenary celebrations it may be of interest to know some of the history of the 'town barber' who has traditionally plied their trade in Bathurst, though their role is less hands-on these days with modern electric clippers to make things easier. Our photo below shows Arthur H. Hart Hairdresser and Tobacconist who had his business in the Grand Hotel in William Street in Bathurst.



The 'professional' barber has been part of Bathurst's business scene and culture since 1833. The word barber is derived from the Latin word 'barba', which meant beard. Almost all barbers in the early days were untrained and they learnt their trade on the job. Some had experience in the trade in Britain before being sent to the Southern Colonies as convicts or free men, though generally the latter. There were no 'barber manuals' it seems until the late 1800s. Both America and Britain did have groups of barbers who were formed into 'master barbers' who set up some standards of hygiene. Barber's shops in Bathurst were considered untidy places by some of the ladies groups.

The vertical wooden post of white and red striped "barber's pole" became well known as somewhere to exchange stories, hear local news and gossip and often read a selection of newspapers and magazines which were provided for their customer's pleasure. It seems that having a moustache of some type, big bushy sideburns or just traces of them and various types of beards were fairly well predicted by the fashion of the day.

The barber's profession goes back a long way and their role has changed over time. Bronze razors and combs have been found in early tombs in Egypt and early records show that the pharaohs and nobles, as well as religious men, patronised the services of a 'barber' back over 5,500 years ago. These early barbers did not just cut and trimmed facial hair but could colour hair, trim beards and apply makeup.

The life of the barber waxed and waned with the times and what religious beliefs were being pursued at the

time. In fact there was a time when they were not allowed to cut one's hair or beard, around 600B.C. At another time those in the Army were required to have a bald head and no beard and thus barber's actually travelled with the Army. Then the Greeks believed in a well-trimmed beard while short hair and no beard was expected of Alexander the Great's troops to prevent one's enemy from grasping one's beard for an advantage. In Roman times barber's salons were part of their society as were public baths. Roman men were expected to have no beard whilst slaves had to have a beard.

At one time in the early Christian era the job of the barber changed dramatically as they began to pull teeth, made medicines, remedies and potions, blood-letting and, over time, began doing some surgery, thus they were called barber-surgeons. In England in the 1400s the English Parliament passed an act to prevent the barber-surgeons doing any more services other than blood-letting and pulling teeth.

On the Bathurst goldfields in the 1850s barbers did a good trade especially with those who struck it rich. By the 1860's, as more and more foreigners arrived attracted by the gold rush to try their luck more and more, various types of hair products were used by both barbers and the general public to 'condition' the hair and keep it in place. Oils and waxes became popular by men to keep their hair and moustaches in place and shape. Some gentlemen even resorted to wearing a timber or bamboo frame to bed just to keep the form of their moustache.



One such oil which enjoyed a good deal of popularity for a certain period was 'Rowland's Macassar Oil'. Like most 'hair oils' it was a private recipe, in this case concocted from coconut oil, palm oil and oil from a 'certain type' of flower which resulted in the familiar golden coloured liquid. It was 'for the hair' and supposedly cured baldness as well as it being good for the health of one's hair and scalp. The makers claimed that one could obtain the 'abundance of glossy hair' that the Oriental population possessed by using Rowland's Macassar Oil. They asserted that the Macassar Oil penetrated to the roots and prevented the waste of those natural substances so essential to the preservation of the hair. 'Rowland's Macassar Oil' was sold by numerous chemists in varying size bottles priced at 3/6, 7 shillings and 10/6. Another liquid marketed around the same time was J.J. Bell & Co.'s 'Unique Vegetable Extract' which was produced from the 1880s until after World War One. Some companies' products were obtainable later into the 1920s such as Humagsolan Limited 'Hair Food'

tablets. The label on their bottle claims that their product 'promotes growth and prevents the loss of hair and induces hair growth'.

Another product was 'Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer' which was available in the 1880s and was an American product. It came in a glass bottle with an orange label. They maintained it had saved papa's hair from turning grey and falling out and would save 'your's as it keeps the scalp healthy'. Most of these hair products these days are all basically considered useless.

Pomade was another popular item for one's hair and was made by numerous manufacturers as it made the hair look shiny and its greasy formula held it in place. It was popular in Britain, Europe and America as well as other countries but sounded the deathknell for many bears as they were killed and boiled down for their fat to make pomade. One German merchant named Fritz Henkel began marketing his 'Bear Grease' in 1883 with his boxed product "warranted to stop the hair from falling off, cleanse the head from scurf and cause the hair to grow in bald places."



Then, as with many trades in the 1890s and early 1900s, books began to be published for the use of barbers. Barber's schools were established in many capital cities and one was required to be licenced and accredited. We know that in January 1887 the price of a man's haircut in Bathurst was sixpence (6d) and generally no children were accepted for a haircut by local barbers on a Saturday. Both a man's shave and a shampoo each cost sixpence. Have all three done during the same session one received threepence discount.



As is the case today, women pay more for their haircuts and associated services. In 1888 a ladies haircut cost one shilling as did a shampoo. Ladies hair singed also cost 1/-, all twice as much as men. Men would tend to wealthier women's hair generally in their homes though mostly they would rely on mothers and sisters to help out cutting hair and styling it. It wasn't until the 1930s that women's hairdressing salons came into vogue to tend to their hair.

By the early 20th century other products were being used to make hair products and included petroleum jelly, beeswax, lanolin and lard as products such as Royal Crown Hair Dressing, Murray's Superior Pomade, Dixie Peach Hair Pomade and Brylcream came onto the market. All sorts of recipes were circulated to colour grey hair such as those using gallic and acetic acid.

One product that sold during the First World War was Seegerol Hair Tint, guaranteed by the London manufacturer and sold at all Bathurst chemists. It was used to tint one's hair or beard with the maker guaranteeing it was free from harmful ingredients of mineral or chemical extracts and as it contained no acid it could not 'scorch' one's hair. The user could comb it through the hair or wash it in as it was 'absolutely non greasy' and would not produce a heavy stickiness as did opposition products.



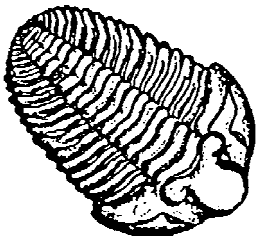
The maker even provided a written "medical certificate" of excellence, purity and actual harmlessness of Seegerol which accompanied each bottle. Most chemists kept it in "light or dark brown, black, golden auburn and blond" colours. They claimed that it had proved very effective

and one could still wash their hair without any problem afterwards.

The cut throat razor was commonly used by both barbers and at home by the general public. They were generally manufactured from Sheffield steel, were reasonably expensive and required constant sharpening and would invariably rust if not looked after. It was the patenting and marketing of the first small "razor machines" in the 1880s that led to men depending less on town barbers.

In 1893 a man, who was a salesman for the Crown Cork and Seal Co, was on the road selling corks and bottle caps and ended up designing a single detachable blade razor. His name was King Camp Gillette and he made an affordable razor that the user needed new blades for, for life. By 1902 he had started the Gillette Safety Razor Company and later received the US Army contract for WWI to provide troops with razors.

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### GIANT TRILOBITES – THE THREE-LOBED ONES

Fossils are the remains or evidence of animals or plants which have been preserved naturally. Most fossils are formed from the

hard part of the animal or plant such as bones, teeth, shells or wood and can be virtually unchanged from the original. The study of fossils, called palaeontology, shows us that life originated on earth at least 3,500 million years ago. Since then there has been a succession of plants and animals species, though most are extinct now. Only a tiny proportion have survived

as fossils and the study of these give us a fascinating glimpse into ancient life on earth. Fossils are found all over the world, though they seem to be more prevalent in some countries and certain conditions. Collecting fossils is quickly becoming an increasingly popular pastime with collectors swapping the 'rock solid' impressions around the world. Trilobite fossils are even found in the local area including at Yetholme, Sunny Corner, Orange and Oberon.



The large trilobite seen here is known as Paradoxides and some will be on display at **BATHEX 2015 Bicentenary Collectables, Gem and Mineral Exhibition - Bathurst Remembers 200 Years of History** to take place on 26th and 27th September, 2015, at the Bathurst Showground. Members of this trilobite species are confined to the Early to Middle Cambrian period, more than 550 million years ago. Many of these specimens are excavated from the Cambrian beds at the northern fringe of the Sahara Desert. The cephalon (basically the segmented head) is a large half circle, with elongated genal spines down the side and the thoracic segments have spines also.

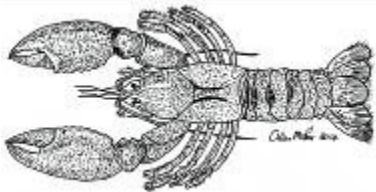
It has only been in the last decade or so that certain school pupils have been taught about some of the creatures that once lived in the ancient oceans millions of years ago. Because of recent research by palaeontologists it has become apparent that there were numerous types of one interesting marine animal called a trilobite. They look a little like a chiton from the ocean or a slater in one's garden. Trilobites, a name that means 'three-lobed ones', are fascinating complex creatures that for 300 million years were the most plentiful and successful of the arthropods (trilobites were once called crustaceans) before dying out. To date science has been unable to agree as to why they became extinct. They lived under the sea, with the first trilobites being very primitive and small.

Throughout their history, trilobites developed an enormous diversity of forms while retaining the same overall body structure. It had a simple heart above and behind the stomach - this has been found in well preserved specimens by palaeontologists. There are more than 10,000 different species of trilobite with more being found by the decade and I would estimate that four to five new species are still discovered each year at least.



The first trilobites were blind though they went on to develop sophisticated eye lenses composed of the resistant mineral calcite. Most were made up of many adjoining lenses all covered by a clear corneal membrane. At first the number of lenses were not large though finally some had as many as fifteen thousand which made up a very efficient eye. There are some trilobite fossils that have been found where the eyes take up about half of the body space so these must have lived in very deep ocean water, beyond the depths to which natural light penetrates. In some specimens the eyes were at the ends of immovable stalks and these make very fragile fossils. Most fossil trilobites found today have lost their appendages as these structures do not fossilise well. Some species had quite long spines on them. We find tracks and trails of trilobites as trace fossils with the most common being in herringbone patterns. They moved sideways and forwards on jointed legs which were in pairs on each segment of its body, so they had many sets of legs. There were some that could burrow into the mud or curl up into a ball for protection. Within the oceans these creatures would swim to the surface, floated around, crawled or skimmed over the bottom, or ploughed through the sand or mud.

Trilobites must have laid eggs, as most arthropods do today. The female probably left the eggs in some sheltered spot that would have been covered by drifting sand. This protected them from scavengers and predators, including other trilobites. After hatching the trilobite larvae would then grow to the adult stage. Adult trilobites would moult - shedding their exoskeleton amid corals or under sheltering seaweed where the "soft-shelled" trilobite could hide while



growing its new skin crust. Crayfish (left) go through a similar process of shedding their outer shells. Trilobites all had feathery gills to breathe oxygen from the water. Some specimens were very spiny, obviously to ward off others that may want to eat them.

Some trilobites grew quite large with a few species growing to as large as 76 centimetres plus (30 inches plus) whilst others were much less than a centimetre. From time to time specimens of these larger species

are found but unfortunately many are broken as they are being extracted from their solid rock locations. Whole perfect large fossil trilobites are surprisingly rare though generally these specimens found their way into museums such as the Australian Fossil and Mineral Museum here in Howick Street, Bathurst. Although we do not know what colour these creatures were we do know that some forms show stripes and spot patterns on their bodies. These interesting and prehistoric marine creatures are now keenly sought after by collectors worldwide. People have become so infatuated with trilobites that they have had them made into jewellery such as gold rimmed brooches or earrings. One can say that these animals in armour are one fascinating link with our past.

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### A "GIANT FAYRE" RAISED FUNDS FOR THE GRAND FOUNTAIN



A familiar landmark in Bathurst's Machattie Park is the large cast iron fountain called the "Grand Fountain" though it is often erroneously called the Crago Fountain. At the time of this photo it was surrounded by well groomed hedges. The official opening of the fountain took place on Wednesday 23rd December, 1891, by the Mayoress, Mrs. F. Crago "before a great crowd of the public". The Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal stated it was a grand occasion and a brilliant success which would be remembered as long as Machattie Park existed.

Our image is from a colour postcard from a private collection which was printed in Germany for R. & A. Jones, a stationery and photographic supplier, in William Street, Bathurst with Mr. F.P. Hobbs taking the photo. Often the reverse of postcards give us an insight into the life and times from when they were posted. This one says, "c/- Mrs Bestwick, "Betru", Perthville. Dear Bob, Just a card to keep you in mind of your sister Kate. I am having a good holiday. All were up home this morning but I will be staying for the Show on the 17th & coming home on the 20th. No more news. From your fond sister Kate."

For the opening of the fountain the Council aldermen, various clergymen, the Bathurst Progress Association,



local members of Parliament and their wives had been invited and were accommodated on chairs located in the band rotunda. There was great interest and it was thought that every section of the community was represented in the crowd assembled. Bandmaster Sam Lewins was conducting the Bathurst District Band which played a number of selections.

After the Mayoress opened the Grand Fountain the Mayor, Alderman Francis Crago, went on to explain that the honour for the fountain was due to the Bathurst Progress Association. It had cost £650, £315 being the cost of the fountain itself and the balance was taken up with shipping from England and then to Bathurst on the train, the construction of the pool and the erection and connection of the fountain itself. The latter had come in more than the Council was expecting however the Mayor felt that the fountain was something the citizens of Bathurst should be proud of.

Some two years previously a group of residents had formed the Bathurst Progress Association to assist the Bathurst City Council to allow Machattie Park to be transformed from an unsightly mess, a scene of "disorder and ruin", into what was hoped to be a great asset to the city.

The Bathurst City Council wisely accepted the invitation to assist and a joint committee was appointed to carry out the project. The Mayor told the gathering "that operations had commenced in May 1890 and under the able superintendence and skill of the gardener, Mr. A.A. Patterson, the park had been brought to the condition of perfection that they saw today." It was obvious that people then were as proud of Machattie Park as we are today. Mayor Crago felt that it was one of the prettiest spots in the Colony.

The Bathurst Progress Association had managed to raise £1,000 with the aid of the public and the profit from the "Ye Fayre of Olden Tyme". The local Member, Mr. W.H. Paul, M.P., had arranged an unconditional £1,000 grant from the New South Wales Government.

Not to be left out a Ladies Committee was also formed as part of the Bathurst Progress Association. It was they who had actually organised the "Ye Fayre of Olden Tyme" at which the ladies attired themselves in various costumes. Old fashioned signage and temporary buildings were produced in November 1890 and located in the Skating Rink in Keppel Street to attract the "male's gold, silver and copper." They intended to make "a veritable olden street" like those with the gabled roofs, overhanging eaves and ivy draped porches. One entered into it under a large Union Jack flag.



Over one hundred volunteered to help and they were soon preparing the most ravishing and enchanting articles for conversion into coins of the realm. The women had already discussed previous fairs and bazaars which had been organised by the menfolk who invariably purchased trivial or ill-considered items that didn't fit, that women wouldn't use or others would never use. Then an appeal was made to the public to assist, not only with patronage but in kind. Its appeal was so liberally responded to that the "Fayre" was opened comparatively free of charges, at least so far as the preliminary fittings and all the goods on display were concerned.

Some Bathurst citizens gave their labour, others supplied material, while the farmers and other producers sent in cereals by the cart load, poultry by the coop, butter, bacon, eggs etc. by the ton. Mrs. George Lee and two Misses Lee organised their stall under the signage of "St George and Ye Dragon" selling a thousand and one articles to adorn the home. They boasted Japanese fans, lovely filbert ware, Moorsque tables, much old china, flower stands of unique design, these treasures being presided over by an effigy of St. George slaying the dragon. The Bathurst Daily Times advised that it was well worth an inspection as Mrs. Lee had spared neither time nor money in making her selection to sell.



Mrs. Machattie, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. J.H. Stewart and Mrs. Edgley, along with scores of other damsels, were dressed up to run "Cheapside" fitted out as a shop in the old English style selling toys, doll houses, drapery, a splendid rocking horse and other sundries to tempt the eye. Mrs. Marriott's lottery table where everyone wins a prize was popular. Another stall "Ye Icy Regione" was decorated with alpine heights and sold jellies and ices, white frosted cakes and cream and other nice things including Mr. James's ginger beer was operated by Misses Bassett and Kenna. Misses Farquhar and Jefferies, both arrayed in appropriate costumes, was responsible for "Ye Chelsea Bun House" selling delicious strawberries and cream, pastries, and many other delicious viands.

## SMOKO – A BREAK FROM THE HAYSTACKS

One job that was carried out every year on almost all farms in the Bathurst district was making haystacks, a job that had to be done correctly or the benefit would be lost. When it came time to harvest, in the colonial days, the grasses, legumes or other supplementary herbaceous plants that were to be made into hay would have been watched carefully for when the leaf was at its best and seed heads were not totally ripe. It would then be all hands on deck often meaning that their children missed out on a few days of school and neighbours also helped out. We oldies of today can still recall that fresh-cut aroma of new cut lucerne.



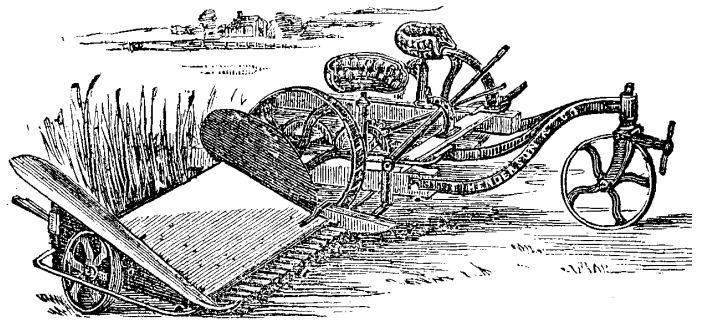
Our photo shows the men preparing for 'smoko' and a break from building the haystacks. Photos such as these will be in the **Snapshots in Time Photographic Exhibition** that will be taking place in the Bathurst Memorial Entertainment Centre next year. This mammoth exhibition will be open to the public each day from Monday 11th to Monday 18th May, 2015, during the Bathurst 2015 bicentenary celebrations.

Hay would certainly have been the lifeblood for the settlers and farmers from the 1800s and 1900s as it allowed abundant feed in the good times to be saved for poorer, drier or drought times, especially in winter months. Hay and chaff (chopped up hay and bagged) would have been fed to animals, especially horses which were the only form of transport and labour then. Sheep and goats were also fed hay.

Usually there would be one man in charge of building the haystack with the help of others. The stack master invariably selected a slightly raised area for the stack to ensure good drainage. Whilst the design of the haystacks were a basic shape how it was put together could vary from builder to builder. Many haystacks were built on a foundation of tree branches specially cut and brought to the site of the haystacks to make the foundation. Others used a layer of logs to reduce the hay at the bottom becoming spoiled. Then some would pile on a layer of grass. Long slim timber poles could be used in the process, especially a central pole around which the sheaves of wheat or whatever would be

layered carefully to keep out the rain and weather. The central pole could be supported by a tripod of other poles allowing sheaves to be stacked higher.

At first the feed to be made into hay was cut with a sickle or a scythe either handmade by the local blacksmith or purchased from the general store. It would need regular sharpening and if repairs were required it would be back to the blacksmith. Basically family teams or workers would cut the crop, allow it to dry in the field or paddock and gathered later and bound or gathered loose and thrown onto a wagon.



Often the hay was allowed to dry on the ground, sometimes for several days before being raked over to allow the 'other side' to dry. When the hay was, or considered dry enough, workers would rake it up into rows, though this was later done by horse-drawn rakes which were being sold in the 1870s in Australia. A horse-drawn stripping and mowing machine combination with patent lever comb is seen above. It was made by T. Henderson and Co, Agricultural Machine Works, 91 Elizabeth Street, North Melbourne by which time W.G Ainsworth of 189 York Street Sydney had been appointed agent. By the 1930s most haymaking would become mechanised and baled.

Pitch forks would then be used to pick up the piles and remove it to where the haystack was to be constructed. It was a skilled task to build a stack as it had to be waterproof and at the same time dry out and cure, the aim to keep it fresh and not go mouldy or worse that it could ferment which meant that if enough heat was generated it could set the stack on fire.

The builder would be careful to shape the stack in such a fashion as to make sure rain and dew would roll off down the sides and not soak in. Also if water got in it would rot and be unusable for livestock. Workers would throw hay up onto the pile for the builder to place where he needed to on the stack.

When the required height was achieved the top layer needed special attention to prevent water leaks and blowing apart. Work would continue until the stack was completed and the edges combed. Haystacks were not without their disadvantages especially when you wanted to use your hay. Once a section has been used the weather could get in so often the stack was moved into a shed. These days if one had a haystack a plastic tarp could be used as a convenient cover.



