Learning Resources and Information for Teachers

This resource is designed to assist teachers in making use of the objects, images and source material within Journeys: people place stories to teach key curriculum themes to their students.

Information and links to external sites are provided to ensure teachers have a wealth of information at their finger tips. All images are reproduced for educational purposes only.

Additional resources, including videos and recordings can be found at www.orangemuseum.com.au/learn

If you have any questions about the resources provided here please don’t hesitate to contact Orange Regional Museum.

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Each section includes:
- Outlines of topic areas
- Historical dates, sites and people
- Source material
- Museum object descriptions and images
- Activities for students

Resource material on Cobb&Co can be found at www.orangemuseum.com.au/learn/schools/resources

CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

Content in this pack as well as in the exhibition covers a range of curriculum units. These include but are not limited to

- Stage 1 (Y 1-2) - People and Places
- Stage 1 (Y 1-2) - The Past in the Present
- Stage 2 (Y 3-4) - First Contacts
- Stage 2 (Y 3-4) - Community and Remembrance
- Stage 1 (Y1-2) and Stage 2 (Y 3-4) - Geography
- Stage 3 (Y 5-6) - Australian Colonies
- Stage 3 (Y 5-6) - Australian as a Nation

If you would like further information on how Journeys: people place stories can connect with your teaching units please don’t hesitate to contact us.
JOURNEYS: PEOPLE PLACE STORIES explores the region, its people and place through time.

Beginning with the region’s first inhabitants, Journeys explores the connection to country told through stories and artefacts of the Wiradjuri people, prior to and following the crossing of the Blue Mountains and eventual settlement by in the region by Europeans.

The journey continues by examining the significance of the landscape both as a rich mineral resource and as a place of cultural and environmental significance. The ever present Mt Canobolas has influenced settlement patterns, acted as a place of spiritual significance and more recently Lake Canobolas has offered the regions sports people a place to perfect their skills.

Transport technologies from the Cobb & Co coach, to railways and motor transport have changed the way people journey in the region and beyond. Developments in transport brought economic prosperity to historic villages across the region, while new communication technologies have changed the way our lives are documented and how we connect.

Orange and the region has gone through a significant journey to emerge as the culturally diverse prosperous centre known today. Journeys: people place stories documents and celebrates this transformation.

Featuring objects from regional collections and local individuals Journeys: people place stories invites you to discover the rich heritage of Orange the region.

An Orange journey – Section of the Great Western Railway Line running west of Orange East Fork Junction.
Image Courtesy of Orange City Library
The Wiradjuri nation is defined by three rivers the Lachlan (galari), Macquarie (wambool) and Murrumbidgee (murrumbidjeri), making it the largest Indigenous nation in New South Wales. Prior to settlement the Wiradjuri people lived a hunter gather life style moving from prosperous hunting grounds to river side camps that made best use of natural resources. Wirdjuri people would travel in small groups 20-40 people and come together in larger groups to feast, for ceremonies and to resolve disputes. The Wiradjuri language is no longer fluently spoken, but many words and phrases are known. Aboriginal culture, spirituality and practices are linked to the land, which provided tools, shelter, food and connections to ancestors.

Spiritual beliefs were organised around sacred sites connected to heros known as jin. There are at least 18 Wiradjuri jin known, however it is likely that there were many more. Each is connected to an animal or plant and each person inherits their jin from their mother and is then responsible for caring for the scared sites associated with the jin. People learnt the stories, songs and dances of their jin. Social practises including marriage were regulated by jin and people could not eat or damage their jin. Jin no longer regulates the marriage system, but the basic principle of preventing close marriage still applies. Also, many people still know their totems (jin animals) and avoid eating or damaging them.

Wiradjuri people worshiped many other mythical heroes in addition to their jin, these included Biami and his emu wife Goobperangalnaba and a giant serpent Kurrea who travelled and created the landscape.

Oodgeroo Noonuccal’s poem ‘Biami’ outlines his role as a creator god (http://www.poetrylibrary.edu.au/poets/noonuccal-oodgeroo/biami-0719060). Biami can also be spelt Baiame, he is a sky god who created the rivers, mountains, and forests, and gave people laws of life, traditions, songs, and culture.

While there are no specific dates for Aboriginal sites within the Orange region, the oldest approximant site date can be taken from two rock shelters 60km south-east of Wellington, this site is dated to 7150BC. Occupation of the Australian continent began over 40,000 years ago, it is likely that Aboriginal people have been living in the Orange district for most of that time.
HISTORICAL SITES

CARVED TREES
Notable features of the Wiradjuri landscape are carved trees, used to mark burial grounds. Yuranigh’s grave site, a Wiradjuri man and guide to Sir Thomas Mitchell, included a circle of carved trees according to traditional tribal customs. Carved trees were once common in central NSW and feature traditional geometric designs.

Approximately 7,500 modified or carved tree sites have been recorded in NSW, unfortunately fewer than 100 remain standing in their original locations. At Yuranigh’s grave four carved trees are still preserved. One is preserved under a shelter, one is clearly visible, one is partly obscured and the third is completely grown over.

View the State Library NSW online exhibition on Carved trees: Aboriginal cultures of western NSW for images and locations of other carved trees in NSW (http://www2.sl.nsw.gov.au/archive/events/exhibitions/2011/carved_trees/).

“Wiradjuri people of central NSW carved complex designs into trees to mark the burial site of a celebrated man whose passing had a devastating effect on the community. It has been suggested that the carvings were associated with the cultural heroes admired by the man in life and were thought to provide a pathway for his spirit to return to the skyworld”
Carved Trees: Aboriginal Cultures of Western NSW, exhibition resource, State Library NSW

“Usually only one trees was carved at each burial site but as many as five have been recorded. The design always faces the grave, serving as a warning to passers-by of the spiritual significance of the area. The trees were usually located near riverbanks and flats where the excavation of soil was easier. Shallow graves were dug and a high mound of earth and foliage was built up over the body creating a bare, rounded strip of soil around the grave”
Carved Trees: Aboriginal Cultures of Western NSW, exhibition resource, State Library NSW

MT CANOBOLAS
Male initiation ceremonies (burbung) were once held on Mt Canobolas and stone tools sites are found on the mountain. Canobolas comes from the Wiradjuri words meaning two shoulders, coona, shoulder; booloo, two – Ghannabulla referring to the two main peaks. Mt Canobolas also served as a rich source of food and medicines.

Visit the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service website (http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/visit-a-park/parks/Mount-Canobolas-State-Conservation-Area) or refer to the Mt Canobolas section of this pack for more information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source material</th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>The grave of a native Australian. Image courtesy National Library of Australia, nla.obj-135903737</td>
<td>Ask students to look closely at the image of this traditional grave site and compare it to a picture of a European grave site. What is the same? What is different? The idea of this activity is to get students to think about Indigenous attachment to land. The traditional grave site forms a part of the landscape, while it is manipulating the landscape it is made from and will eventually be reclaimed by the landscape. A European grave site is made of stone or concrete its manipulation of the landscape is permanent, imposing and restrictive. Grave sites are key indicators of belief and lifestyle and can be used to examine cultural practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Edmund Milne standing next to Aboriginal Arborglyphs (carved tree), Gamboola, 1912. Image courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales, SPF / 1149</td>
<td>Ask students the following questions: What is Edmund about to do? What would be the European equivalent? What would be your reaction to a person knocking down the tomb stone of one of your family members? Here the aim is to encourage students to place themselves in the past and understand what motivates peoples actions and thoughts in the present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ![Image](image3.jpg) | Aborigines hunting water birds in the rushes, Joseph Lycett, 1813. Image courtesy of the National Library of Australia, nla.pic-an2962715-s21 | Using the object cards in the resources section ask students to examine the image and identify what tools are being used by the hunting party and what animals are being hunted. Students can match the tools and animals on the cards to the items in the images. Other images that can be used for this activity can be found via the links below:  
Additional images can be found using a Trove pictures, photos and objects search. These items may show Aboriginal people who have died, which may cause sadness and distress to their relatives. Care and discretion should be used when viewing the item. |

**SOURCE MATERIAL**

Copies of all source material are contained in the resources section.
<table>
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<td><strong>Coolamon, date unknown</strong>&lt;br&gt;Loan courtesy Orange &amp; District Historical Society</td>
<td>Coolamons were used by Aboriginal women to carry fresh water, fruits and nuts, as well as to cradle babies. Coolamons are made from the outer bark of a tree trunk by cutting an outline of the shape with an axe. The bark was moulded over a fire to give it its distinct curved sides. It was let dry for a numbers of days and were rubbed with animal fat to keep the wood in good condition.</td>
<td>Example of Coolamon from Australian Museum collection (<a href="https://australianmuseum.net.au/indigenous-wooden-container-from-new-south-wales">https://australianmuseum.net.au/indigenous-wooden-container-from-new-south-wales</a>). Using the object investigation sheet found in the resources section ask students to try and figure out what this object might have been used for. Do not tell the student what the object is until the investigation has been completed. Large images of the objects can be found in the resources section. Can also use objects listed below for this activity.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nardoo dish and grinding stone, date Unknown</strong>&lt;br&gt;Orange Regional Museum Collection ORM2016/110/1-2</td>
<td>Grinding stones were used by Aboriginal people to grind seeds for cooking purposes. The flour produced was mixed with water and eaten as a paste, or cooked in the coals of a camp fire to make a type of bread. Large grinding stones such as this one were left at camp sites for use the by the clan groups as they travelled from temporary sites. Smaller mill stones were carried between sites.</td>
<td>More information on grinding stones from the Australian Museum (<a href="https://australianmuseum.net.au/grindstones">https://australianmuseum.net.au/grindstones</a>).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stone tools found at Palings Yards, south of Orange, date unknown</strong>&lt;br&gt;Loan courtesy Orange and District Historical Society</td>
<td>Stone axes were used to make tools, to chop and create objects from wood, to prepare animal skins, and to collect and prepare food. Large flakes of stone were sharpened by grinding them on sandstone to make a sharp edge. Water was used as an aid to grind the edge of the stone. Fibre from plants or animal sinew was used to attach a wooden handle to the axe head. Axes were also used as weapons, ceremonial objects and items of trade.</td>
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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES


- Letter, detailing Aboriginal carved trees at Burburgate Station, near Gunnedah, NSW, including pen and ink sketches of six trees and a diagrammatic map of the site, 5 February 1894, Dr Alan Carroll, http://www2.sl.nsw.gov.au/archive/events/exhibitions/2011/carved_trees/03_euro_discovery/image04.html

Europeans had been attempting to cross the Blue Mountains from the 1790s with little success. In 1813 Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson and William Charles Wentworth set out on an expedition to find a crossing. After reaching the heights of Mt Blaxland they returned home having blazed a trail through the mountains that would lead to the exploration and development of central NSW. A road over the Blue Mountains was ordered by Governor Macquarie and built by William Cox in 1814. Using this road Governor Macquarie travelled to a government outpost on the banks of the Macquarie River where he proclaimed the town of Bathurst in 1815.

Orange was first known as Blackman’s Swap seeming to relate to Chief Constable Blackman of Bathurst, who in 1823 guided Lieutenant Percy Simpson to an outpost in the Wellington Valley, passing what would become a village reserve called Blackman’s Swap. During the 1820s J.B Richards, an assistant surveyor was working on a survey of the Macquarie River. On a plan dated to 1829 Richards noted a village reserve in the parish of Orange. This is the first time the name of Orange appeared on a map.
GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS
George William Evans was born on the 5th January 1780 in Westminster, England. After marrying the daughter of a naval commander Evans moved to the Cape of Good Hope until 1802 when he sailed for Port Jackson, New South Wales. Originally working as a shop keeper his previous experience as an apprentice engineer and architect gave him a decent knowledge of surveying. In 1803 he was appointed acting Surveyor-General while Charles Grimes was on leave.

Discharged in 1805 Evans was not re-appointed until 1809 when he was made assistant surveyor. After becoming the first European to cross the Great Diving Range (1813) and reach the Macquarie River, Evans was given land in Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania) where he had previously been appointed deputy-surveyor of lands. During his expedition to cross the Great Dividing Range Evans’ was the first European to record a meeting with the Wiradjuri people.

In 1815 Evans led an expedition from Bathurst discovering the Lachlan River. After joining Oxley in 1817 to determine the course of the Lachlan River, Evans returned to Hobart and turned his attentions to Van Diemen’s Land. Evans resigned from the Surveyor-General’s office in 1825 due to ill health and returned to England for a time. After unsuccessfully applying for the position of Surveyor-General in 1828 Evans returned to Sydney where he set up a book store and became the drawing master at The King’s School, Parramatta. He returned to Hobart in 1844 where he died on the 16th October 1852 aged 72.

JOHN OXLEY
John Oxley was born in 1784 in Yorkshire, England. After joining the navy in 1799 he ended up on a ship travelling to Australia in 1801. Upon arriving in the colony, Oxley engaged in some costal surveys before being appointed lieutenant in charge of a naval expedition to Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania). Oxley continued to serve on serval missions while in the navy. Upon his retirement he applied and was successful in gaining the position of Surveyor-General and in 1812 headed back to Sydney to start his duties.

In 1817 Oxley set out west to discover the source of the Lachlan River, when marshland made progress impossible he returned via the Macquarie River which he traced back to Bathurst. As Surveyor-General, Oxley led two significant expeditions into central NSW and is credited with the colonial discoveries of the Tweed and Brisbane Rivers. Oxley’s untimely death paved the way for Sir Thomas Mitchel’s appointment as Surveyor-General in 1828.

Portrait of George William Evans, Thomas James Lempriere, 1847. Image courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales, ML 33

John Oxley, copy of original watercolour portrait on card, 1810. Image courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales, Government Printing Office 1, 10806
Sir Thomas Mitchell was born in Scotland in 1792. Aged 16 he joined the British Army in Portugal where he learnt surveying skills in the employ of the quartermaster-generals department. In 1827 he was appointed Assistant Surveyor-General of New South Wales under John Oxley. In 1828 he succeed Oxley as Surveyor General. During his time as Surveyor-General Mitchell carried our four major expeditions.

- **First expedition (1831-1832):** A convict had claimed that a large river called Kindur was the main river system in NSW not the Murray – Darling River system as Charles Sturt had previously claimed. Mitchell wanted to prove Sturt wrong. He did not succeed and turned back after two men in his party were killed.
- **Second expedition (1835):** The purpose of his second mission was to explore the path of the Darling River from where Sturt had turned back in 1829. Because of increasing hostilities between his men and Indigenous tribes Mitchell did not trace the Darling River to its junction with the Murray River. He did charter the Bogan River and 483km of the Darling River.
- **Third expedition (1836):** The goal of the third expedition was to explore and survey the lower part of the Darling River and to head back to Sydney via the Murray and Yass Rivers. Mitchell succeeded in his mission and returned to Sydney in October 1836.
- **Fourth expedition (1845-46):** Mitchell’s fourth expedition took him into Queensland as he was convinced that a significant river must flow North West into the Gulf of Carpentaria. He thought it found it and named it the Victoria River, however a year later his find was disproven and the river was renamed the Barcoo River.

Mitchell’s accomplishments also include; planning the town of Ophir (1851), mapping the Nineteen Counties (1834) and naming Orange a tribute to Prince William of Orange with whom he had been associated during the Peninsular War. In 1855 Mitchell contracted a chill while surveying a road between Nelligen and Braidwood, this developed into severe bronchitis and he died at his home in Darling Point on the 5th October, 1855.
HISTORICAL DATES

- **Nov 1813** - George William Evans was the first European to cross the Great Diving Range
- **May 1813** - Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson and William Charles Wentworth find a path across Blue Mountains
- **18 July 1814 to 14 January 1815** - William Cox builds a road across the Blue Mountains on the orders of Governor Macquarie
- **7 May 1815** - Governor Macquarie proclaims Bathurst
- **1828** - Sir Thomas Mitchell succeeds John Oxley as Surveyor-General
- **1829** - Surveyor J.B Richards notes Orange on a map of the region. This is the first time the name Orange appears on a map.
- **1831-1846** - Expeditions of Sir Thomas Mitchell
In 1845, Yuranigh, a young Wiradjuri man from the Boree district, near Molong, joined Sir Thomas Mitchells’ expedition to Queensland. Mitchell regarded Yuranigh as a vital member of the party and as his ‘guide, companion, councillor and friend’. Yuranigh remained with the expedition until it returned to Sydney in late 1847. Yuranigh died in the 1850s and was buried on Boree Station. At first his grave was only marked with five carved trees, a sign of his status within the Aboriginal community. Later, Sir Thomas Mitchell, organised for a headstone to be erected at the gravesite. The grave-site of Yuranigh, is the only known site in Australia where Aboriginal and European burial practices coexist.

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<td>[Image] Oxley, John &amp; Arrowsmith, A. (1822). A chart of part of the interior of New South Wales</td>
<td>A chart of part of the interior of New South Wales by John Oxley, Surveyor-General. Map of New South Wales, north of Lake George, showing routes of Howe, Meehan and Oxley, between 1817 and 1820. Oxley’s route along the Lachlan River can be followed to the point he reached unpassable marshes. His route can be followed across land to the Macquarie River where it again ended in ‘Marshy Country’ on the 3rd July 1818.</td>
<td>Both this map and the maps below can be used by students to identify similarities and differences over time. Compare the maps shown here. What towns and rivers can you see and why? Example: Mitchell’s 1838 map notes Canobolas and Boree but does not mark Orange on the map. The 1850 map does show the town of Orange, Blayney and Carcor. Why might this be? (foundation dates, expeditions did not pass through areas, not yet significant centers).</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Image] T.L. Mitchell, [London], T. &amp; W. Boone, 29 New Bond Street, 1838.</td>
<td>Mitchell’s map of Victoria and New South Wales showing towns, major rivers and the limits of the Colony at the time. The map shows in red the routes taken by Mitchell’s expedition first three expeditions.</td>
<td>See above</td>
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<td>Mitchell’s map of Victoria and New South Wales showing towns, major rivers and the limits of the Colony at the time. The map shows in red the routes taken by Mitchell’s expedition first three expeditions. Shows route of Mitchell’s first (1831-2); second (1835); third (1836) and forth expeditions (1846).</td>
<td>Compare this map with the map above. What is different, what is the same?</td>
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<td>Map of Australia shewing the routes taken by Sir T.L. Mitchell in his expeditions into the interior of New Holland, by W. Baker Lithograph, Sydney, 1847. Image courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales, Z/M2 804p/1847/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Map of southeastern Australia extending as far north as Rockhampton. and showing the limits of the Colony c.1850. The map shows towns, rivers, counties and main roads. The map features the tracks of some explorers, primarily those of Mitchell, Hume and Sturt.</td>
<td>Students can examine different aspects of the map to investigate meaning. For example: What could the large numbers in certain places indicate? (Canobolas, 4451, Boree, 1377 etc.) Now and then activity: Using the historical maps ask students to compare with a modern map. Make note of significant differences and ask the group to try and figure why these differences exist.</td>
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<tr>
<td>General map of the south eastern portion of Australia: shewing the colony of New South Wales as surveyed and divided by the Sr. Genl. [i.e. Surveyor General] between the years 1827 and 1850, 1850</td>
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<td>Object</td>
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</table>
| Surveyor’s chain or Gunter’s Chain  
*Object on loan from Spatial Services, Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, Bathurst* | Surveyor’s chains were used to measure distance. A chain measures 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 100 links, or 4 rods (20.1168m). | Using the flip cards in the resources section create a mind map to understand what these objects were used for and what things/words they are connected to.  
For example: measurement could connect with the chain and chronometer, distance could connect the sextant and the chain, the sextant connects with angles and navigation, as does the chronometer.  
Activity would work best in small groups.  
Once the activity is complete talk to the class about why they matched certain cards together. This would make a excellent introduction activity to a study of early explorers. |
| Pocket chronometer, c. 1914  
*Object on loan from Spatial Services, Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, Bathurst* | Chronometers are finely engineered precision timepieces, which were used in conjunction with sextants to accurately measure longitude as part of navigation practices. This pocket chronometer was made by Swiss watchmaking company, Ulysse Nardin. | |
| Sextant, 1850s  
*Object on from Spatial Services, Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, Bathurst* | This Sextant was made in London in the 1850s and retailed in Sydney. Sextants were used to make accurate measurements of the angle of the sun or stars above the horizon for navigation and to measure the angle and distance between two distant features of the landscape, such as mountains. | |
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES


The discovery of gold had a profound effect on the population of Orange. In 1851 the total population was 28, ten years later it had reached 581 and by 1871 1,456 people were recorded as residents. This figure almost double in the follow decade to 2,701 by 1881.

While not all the gold seekers settled in the region the discovery of gold was the making of many towns and continues to support local communities through tourism. The tools of prospecting were simple and relied on gold being a heavier material than water or sand. The process of using a pan or cradle involves movement that encourages the gold to sink and separate from other materials. Picks and shovels were part of the basic prospecting tool kit allowing the hopeful gold seeker to dig up treasure not found on the surface.

Mr E.H. Hargraves, Feb 12th 1851, returning the salute of the gold miners 5th of the ensuing May, painted by T.T. Balcombe June 1851, Image Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales, ML 532
Edward Hargraves sailed for California in 1849. Returning to Sydney in 1851, he made his way to the Wellington district and enlisted the help of local John Lister as a guide. They found five specks of gold in Lewis Ponds Creek, in February 1851. In the next weeks Lister and Hargraves travelled the area with limited success. To continue his search he was joined by William and James Tom, who like Lister acted as guides.

After showing the Toms and Lister how to make and use a gold cradle he left and they began working along Lewis Pond and Summer Hill creeks. Hargraves travelled to Sydney to negotiate with the Colonial Secretary regarding his reward for finding gold (he regarded the small amount found at Lewis Pond in February 1851 to be enough to indicate large amounts of gold in the area). By April 1851 William Tom and James Lister found nuggets totalling four ounces as well as a two ounce nugget William Tom noticed in a rock crevice. Hargraves purchased these nuggets and sent some by mail to the Colonial Secretary. Announcing that it was he who had discovered payable gold in the district. Hargraves began a publicity campaign, generating much discussion. He named the region and naming the part of the creek which yielded gold the FitzRoy Bar after the Governor and the area Ophir, after the biblical city of gold.

Hargraves was rewarded by the government with £10,000, an annual pension of £250 and was given the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands for the gold districts. By May 1851 over 300 diggers were at Ophir and the first gold rush had begun.

William Tom and John Lister claimed that they not Hargraves should have been named the discoverers of payable gold. Tom and Lister claimed that while Hargraves had taught them the art of washing gold with the pan and cradle he had abandoned the quest before the payable gold was found.

In the follow fifty years two select committees were formed to resolve the issue. The first in 1853, noted that Tom and Lister played a part but Hargraves was still seen as the main instigator of the discovery. The second Select Committee in 1890 listed Tom and Lister as first discoverers of payable gold.

Recommended reading for teachers: Who discovered the first payable gold in Australia?, Royal Australian Historical Society, 1947, see additional resources.
• 12th February 1851 - Hargraves and Lister located a few specks of gold at Lewis Ponds Creek.
• March 1851 - William Tom, James Tom and John Lister find payable gold.
• 1853 - First Select Committee – noted that Tom and Lister played a part but Hargraves was still seen as the main instigator of the discovery.
• 1870s- Establishment of the Mines Department, systematic recording of mining claims began.
• 1890 - Second Select Committee 1890 – listed Tom and Lister as first discoverers of gold.

Gold seekers arriving at Bathurst on their way to Ophir, George Angas French, 1851
Image courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales, a1837007
<table>
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<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Glass plate negative showing &quot;Ophir Bluff, Where Gold was First found in Australia&quot;, Kerry and Co., 1879-1917. Image courtesy of the Powerhouse Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, 85/1284-76.</td>
<td>Examine the image and the image below against images of Ophir bluff today. What is the different? What is the same?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Sketch of the gold diggings at Ophir, New South Wales, Thomas Belcombe, 1851. Image courtesy of the National Library of Australia, nla.obj-139546162.</td>
<td>Using these images and the resources provided by the State Library NSW examine the living conditions of miners during the gold rush. Ask the question: Was the gold really worth the harsh lifestyle?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Using these images and the resources provided by the State Library NSW examine the living conditions of miners during the gold rush. Ask the question: Was the gold really worth the harsh lifestyle?</td>
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<tr>
<td>My Dear Sir</td>
<td>Letter from Edward Hargraves, 16th February 1851 to Mr William Northwood, Sydney</td>
<td>Class discussion: Who found the first payable gold? Using the story of the Toms, Lister and Hargraves and the source material here ask the class to debate who should have got the credit for the discovery of payable gold in Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In my last (letter)...you were informed I was about to proceed into the wilderness on my mission. The following day I did so and be it remembered on the memorable day 12th day of February in the year of our Lord – 1851 I did ... discover “Gold” ... I knew I was in gold country 70 miles before I made this discovery ... My opinion is that the Gold Mines of New South Wales are more extensive than those of California.</td>
<td>Transcript: W. B. Clarke - Papers and notebooks, 1827-1951 - Letters to William Northwood, 11 Feb and 16th Feb, 1851 by Edward Hammond Hargraves, Manuscript ML MSS 139/55, State Library NSW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yours very truly E.H.Hargraves</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The following evidence... (about) the first gold discovery in Australia was prepared by us (William Tom) in 1876.... It was prepared to read to a committee of the New South Wales Parliament but having tried...for 20 years to obtain a hearing ...we now adopt the Press (newspaper) in order that the public...(are made aware of the) error in supposing Mr. Hargraves to be the sole discoverer of the first payable gold... (all he did was introduce) the tin-dish system (panning)... (this letter) show(s) ... the reader the unfair, wily, and deep-designing character of Mr. Hargraves...</td>
<td>Paper by William Tom on the discovery of gold, 22nd July 1884 Transcript: William Tom, Papers on the discovery of gold, 1876-1884, Manuscript ML MSS 1149, State Library NSW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tom Jr.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Gold washing cradle" /></td>
<td>Gold washing cradle, designed by William Tom Jr and Edward Hargraves, made by William Tom, Ophir goldfields, Australia, 1851, Powerhouse Museum H8859</td>
<td>This cradle can be used as evidence for the debate above</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
### MUSEUM OBJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In the Classroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Gold washing pan" /></td>
<td>Using a gold pan is a simple process of placing soil in the pan and washing in water in a circular motion to allow the gold to separate from the heavier materials.</td>
<td>Borrow a pan from the Visitor Information Centre (<a href="http://www.visitorange.com.au/contact-us">http://www.visitorange.com.au/contact-us</a>) and try out panning with your class. Can use gold painted rocks as examples. Fill a large bucket or plastic pool with water, soil/dirt and the painted rocks. Use the pan in a circular motion to separate the gold from the water and dirt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold washing pan, on loan from Phil Stevenson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Summerhill ledger book" /></td>
<td>James Dalton was born at Duntryleague, County Limerick, Ireland in c. 1834 and immigrated to Australia in 1849 aged 15. His father, also James, had been transported to New South Wales for seven years, arriving as a convict on Christmas Eve 1835. James Junior joined his father at Summer Hill, east of Orange, where they ran a store, located on the road to the Ophir goldfields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summerhill ledger book, on loan from Orange and District Historical Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- A History of Australia’s First Gold Field, Ophir NSW, by Robert Bartlett, available to purchase from Visitor Information Centre, Orange or borrow from Orange City Library
Mt Canobolas is the highest point between Sydney and Perth, it is 500 metres higher than the surrounding area and its highest point is the peak of Old Man Canobolas at 1396 metres above sea level. Mt Canobolas’ main period of volcanic activity was between 13-11 million years ago. Now a State Conservation Area and a National Park, Mt Canobolas is the regions most significant natural and environmental site.

The conservation area faces threats from weeds, non-indigenous animals (pigs, foxes, goats and rabbits), fire and urban development. The National Parks and Wildlife Service manages these threats through a plan of management that seeks to control populations of non-indigenous animals and reduce weed growth.

Senators on Canobolas, Orange, 1902
Image courtesy of the National Library of Australia, nla.pic-an24573834
As a Wiradjuri ceremonial site Mt Canobolas was used for the sharing of tucker, corroborees, and ceremonies relating to men’s and women’s business.

Mt Canobolas is derived from the Wiradjuri word meaning ‘two shoulders’ (coona, shoulder; booloo, two, pronounced Ghannabulla). Ghannabulla is a place of spiritual connection through worship of Baiame (the Creator God and Sky Father) and through the dreaming story of Ghannabulla as one of three feuding brothers.

Initiation ceremonies (burbung) were once held on Mt Canobolas and scatters of stone tools and engravings can be found near the Old Man Canobolas peak. Initiation ceremonies many have continued on the site as late as the 1930s and Mt Canobolas remains an important site of traditional knowledge and significance to the Wiradjuri people.

Question to ask students: Why do you think Wiradjuri people might have gathered on Mt Canobolas?

BIAMI, BY OODGEROO NOONUCCAL

TEXT FROM AUSTRALIAN POETRY LIBRARY

‘Mother, what is that one sea,
Sometimes blue or green or yellow?’
‘That Biami’s waterhole.
He big fellow.’

‘Mother, what make sunset fire,
Every night the big red glare?’
‘Biami’s gunya out that way,
That his camp fire over there’

‘How come great wide river here,
Where we swim and fish with spear?’
‘Biami dug him.
You see big hills all about?
They the stuff that he chuck out.’
Mt Canobolas’ main period of volcanic activity was 13-11 million years ago. Eruptions occurred from over 50 vents not just the two peaks you can clearly see on the mountain today. Magma when reaching the surface became lava which cooled to form igneous rocks. The main type of igneous rock found at Canobolas is basalt. During last eruption basalt flowed out of mountain like water, 50 km in every direction.

Basalt is not the only type of rock to have formed from the lava at Mt Canobolas – you can also find trachyte, rhyolite and obsidian. The basalt created by the lava has broken up over millions of years forming the soil that is excellent for fruit growing and wine production in the Orange region.

Mt Canobolas is a ‘hot spot’ volcano which means that continuous plumes of magma from Earth’s mantle (layer under the Earth’s crust) rise to the surface creating a ‘hot spot’. As tectonic plates drift over the specific hot spots volcanoes are created. Hot spot volcanoes do not occur at the boundaries of tectonic plates. A chain of hot spot volcanoes lie over the eastern part of Australia, forming as the continent drifted northwards. The plate that Australia in part of has moved 600 km north in the last 11 million years which means the ‘hot spot’ in the mantle that created Mt Canobolas is now somewhere in the Bass Strait between Tasmania and Victoria.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rock Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In the Classroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhyolite</td>
<td>Rhyolite is a fine-grained igneous rock. Rhyolites contain crystals that are often too small to see. Usually pink or gray in color. Rhyolites form from magma that has slightly cooled before reaching the surface, the magma has cooled before becoming lava creating Rhyolite.</td>
<td>Using the classification cards in the resources section connect a rock type with the image. Descriptions and image cards in resource section. Use this page for answers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachyte</td>
<td>A fine-grained igneous rock. Often light coloured and containing distinct crystals that make the rock coarse to touch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obsidian</td>
<td>Obsidian is an igneous rock that forms when molten lava cools so quickly that it is unable to form rock types. The result is a volcanic glass with a smooth surface. Black is the most common colour of obsidian. It can also be brown, tan, or green.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basalt</td>
<td>Basalt is a dark-colored, igneous rock. Basalt covers more of Earth’s surface than any other rock. Smooth to the touch with no crystals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuffs</td>
<td>An igneous rock made of volcanic ash. Following an eruption it is compacted into a solid rock. A soft rock containing large crystals. Can be a variety of colours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andesite</td>
<td>Andesite is the name used for a family of igneous rocks that are usually light to dark gray in color. Andesite usually does not contain any crystals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Images from geology.com. Examples of rock types not specimens from Mt Canobolas.
The flora listed below can be found on Mt Canobolas. Please use this information as required to support teaching. All photographs ™ Helmut Berndt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flora</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eucalyptus pauciflora</strong></td>
<td>Moderate to large tree growing to 30 metres tall, often with a crooked trunk and branching from ground level. Bark is smooth and white to light-grey and yellow, or sometimes pinkish-brown, shedding in patches or strips to give a mottled appearance. It is often marked by ‘scribbles’ from insect larvae. Leaves are glossy, thick and waxy with many oil glands and distinctive veins parallel to the midrib. Profuse white to cream flowers cover the trees from October to February. Native to habitats in the Snowy Mountains, along the tablelands in southern New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, through to Victorian and Tasmania. It is one of the most common trees on Mt Canobolas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eucalyptus canobolensis</strong></td>
<td>Tree 8-12 m high, rarely to 18 m. Newly formed bark is smooth, brilliant white before turning off-white or greyish, becoming pink or reddish in late summer/early autumn. Adult leaves are lance-shaped, 10-18 cm long, 1.5-3.5 cm wide, dull-green or grey-green. The flower heads occur in threes, with a distinctly flattened stalk. Flowers in January–March. Grows in woodland vegetation, in Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forest, confined to upper slopes of Mt Canobolas. Found chiefly between 1100-1300 m in the Mt Canobolas State Recreation Area. Conservation status in New South Wales: Vulnerable and commonwealth status: Endangered. High risk of extinction due to restricted distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thelymitra peniculata</strong></td>
<td>Thelymitra is a genus of about 80 species of orchids distributed throughout Australia, New Zealand and islands to the north of Australia. They are known as ‘sun orchids’ because the flowers of most species only open fully on warm, sunny days. Found in New South Wales and Victoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stypandra glauca</td>
<td>Although it has the appearance of a shrub it is actually a multi-stemmed herb growing to 1m at the base, aerial stems often flowering when 30 cm high. Lily-like flowers droop from slender stalks. The flowers, usually blue or occasionally white, and have bearded yellow stamens. Flowering occurs in early spring. Widespread in forest and woodland, from south-east Queensland especially in eastern half of New South Wales and Victoria, and in the south west of Western Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nodding Blue Lily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stypandra: from the Greek ‘stype’ for flax fibres and ‘aner’ for man, in reference to the staminal filament hairs which are beard like in appearance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glauca: from the Greek ‘glaukos’ meaning sea green which refers to the colour of the foliage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylidium graminifolium</td>
<td>Stylidium – known as trigger plants because of the unique, irritable flower column which is triggered by insect visitors. The trigger remains cocked until an insect probes the flower and then springs upwards and deposits pollen on the head or back of the insect which transfers the pollen to another flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Triggerplant</td>
<td>Tufted grass-like plant with leaves from 6-20 cm long. Small pale to bright pink flowers about 10mm in diameter, occur on stalks up to 40 cm high from the centre of the grassy clump, flowering between August to January. Grows in dry forest; widespread from coast to alpine areas of eastern states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylidium: from the Greek ‘stylos’, a column, referring to the united stamens and style.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graminifolium: from Latin ‘gramineus’, grass like, and folium a leaf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calytrix tetragona</td>
<td>Small to medium shrub up to 2 m high and 1.5 m in width with star-like flowers ranging in colour from white through yellow, pink and purple to red. The tiny leaves are slightly fleshy with a spicy perfume when bruised. Widespread and throughout temperate Australia as a dwarf to tall shrub. Grows in heath, woodland and dry forest widespread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Fringe Myrtle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calytrix: from two Greek words meaning ‘calyx’ and hair, alluding to the long fine calyx tips.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetragona: four-sided, relating to the leaf cross-section.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| *Kunzea parvifolia*  
Small-leaved kunzea  
*Kunzea*: after Dr Gustav Kunze.  
*Parvifolia*: from Latin ‘parvus’, small and folium, a leaf. | Small pink to mauve flowers are clustered into globular-shaped heads at the ends of the branches and are very profuse and conspicuous. The flowers are followed by small one-celled fruits which release numerous small seeds when ripe. Profuse purplish-ink flowers from October to December. Grows in heath and dry forest, south from Torrington and inland to Dubbo district and the Warrumbungle National Park. |

**Mt Canobolas Xanthoparmelia Lichen Community** is the name given to the community of foliose lichens of the genus *Xanthoparmelia* that occurs at Mt Canobolas in central-western NSW, by the Scientific Committee of the NSW Office of the Environment.

The Mt Canobolas Xanthoparmelia Lichen Community includes: *Cadia fuliginosa*, *Xanthoparmelia canobolasensis*, *Xanthoparmelia digiformis*, *Xanthoparmelia metaclystoides*, *Xanthoparmelia metastrigosa*, *Xanthoparmelia multipartite*, *Xanthoparmelia neorimalis*, *Xanthoparmelia sulcifera*, *Xanthoparmelia tasmanica*

*Xanthoparmelia canobolasensis* and *Xanthoparmelia metastrigosa* are known only from Mt Canobolas, and *X. sulcifera* and *C. fuliginosa* are each known from only one other locality in NSW. Mt Canobolas *Xanthoparmelia* Lichen Community occurs on rock faces and soils of the Mt Canobolas Tertiary volcanic complex.

Mt Canobolas Xanthoparmelia Lichen Community is threatened by road and drainage works, and collection of bushrock. Tourist visitation of the slopes and summit of Mt Canobolas increases risks of trampling and disturbance to the community. There is also potential for loss of lichen habitat from increased urban encroachment and rural development such as vineyards and orchards on the north and east flanks of Mt Canobolas.

The Mt Canobolas Xanthoparmelia Lichen Community is likely to become extinct in nature in New South Wales unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival cease.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flora</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Phebalium sqamulosum</em>&lt;br&gt;Scaly Phebalium, Forest Phebalium</td>
<td>Shrub to slender tree, 1-7 m high; stems with rusty scales, becoming glabrous, smooth or rarely warty. Pale to bright yellow on inside and with rusty or silvery aclaes on outside. Flowering mainly in early spring and producing clusters of a dozen or more of small, star-like flowers in the cream to bright yellow range. Found in open forests and woodlands of south-east and north-east Queensland, eastern New South Wales and eastern Victoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain mirbelia</td>
<td>Flowers in summer in orange-yellow and red, keel rusty to purplish red, colours. Grows in dry forest, chiefly at higher altitudes south from Wingello, also at Mt Kaputar National Park and Mt Canobolas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hibbertia obtusifolia</em>&lt;br&gt;Hoary Guinea Flower</td>
<td>Flowers in short shoots or axillary, in yellow. Flowering spring to summer. This is an extremely variable species. Widespread on sandy or gravelly soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Diuris sulphurea</em>&lt;br&gt;Tiger Orchid, Hornet Orchid</td>
<td>Flowering September-December. The flower stems bear one to five flowers, which are predominantly yellow. It is sulphur- yellow, with a pair of conspicuous brown spots near the base. Grows in Grasslands, heaths and open forests; widespread in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Flora Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flora</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Diuris semilunulata</em></td>
<td>A terrestrial herb flowering October to December. Flowers orange, heavily blotched and suffused with brown and purple. Grows in forest; south from Nerri-ga, New South Wales to Victoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chiloglottis valida</em></td>
<td>Terrestrial herb. This orchid bears its flowers very close to the ground, but the stem elongates in the fruiting stage. The name bird-orchid relates to the open flowers resembling baby birds in a nest with open beaks waiting to be fed. Flower broad, 35 mm across, greenish to purplish red. Grows in grassy forest, particularly common in montane and sub-alpine regions, occurs south of the Brindabella Ranges, New South Wales and Victoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bulbine bulbosa</em></td>
<td>Bulbine bulbosa is a densely tufted perennial herb reaching 75 cm, in the wild, plants are found growing in conspicuous colonies. The green-grey leaves are succulent, growing to 40 cm. The bright yellow fragrant star-like flowers are approximately 2 cm wide and are borne on simple racemes of up to 50 flowers. Each flower lasts for just one day, with one to several opening at a time. Flowering occurs from September to March with some geographic variation. Bulbine bulbosa extends through temperate Australia from central Queensland to Tasmania and South Australia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bulbine*: translated from Latin this means ‘bulbous’ referring to the bulb-shaped tuber of many members of this genus.

*Bulbosa*: a Latin word derived from ‘bulbus’ meaning ‘bulb’, though the species does not have a true bulb.
<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulbine glauca</strong></td>
<td>Bulbine glauca is a tufted perennial that grows to a height of about 50 cm, with thick and fleshy roots. Each plant has about six to 16 leaves. The flowers are borne on spikes, known as inflorescences, which in the wild usually develop after rain. The plant produces two or more inflorescences, with small, yellow, star-shaped flowers, which are faintly scented. The flowers can begin to open in spring and sometimes continue right throughout to autumn if the weather conditions are right and the plant receives regular water throughout the hot months. The distribution of Bulbine glauca is in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and possibly into Queensland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pultenaea spinosa</strong></td>
<td>Shrub with yellow-orange flowers and green-brown leaves. Grow in dry forests on sandy or rocky soil, widespread west to Warrumbungle Mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pultenaea setulosa</strong></td>
<td>Shrub with orange-red flowers and green-brown leaves. Grows in dry forest; west to Gilgandra district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pultenaea polifolia</strong></td>
<td>Shrub with colourful purple and orange flowers, fur like to touch, dark green leaves. Grows in heath to wet forest on swampy to well-drained sites, south from New England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pimelea ligustrina</strong></td>
<td>Commonly known as tall rice-flower, is a shrub species in the family Thymelaeaceae. Growing to between 1 and 3 metres in height. Flowers are clustered in groups. These are followed by green to red-brown fruit. Widespread in forest s below 1400 m altitude.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES


- Australian Volcanoes, Russell Ferrett, 2005, Reed New Holland, Available at Orange City Library

Post-WWII Migration

Australia was not always the first choice for post-WWII migrants. It was an unknown distant land offering an uncertain future. Orange was not prepared for the influx of migrants. Many families were separated with women and children at migrant camps in Cowra and Parks while men were sent to work at the Emmco factory and on the railway in Orange. The migrant camps at Cowra and Parks, both former military bases, provided food and accommodation at a cost as well as primary schools and English language tutoring. Over time migrants saved money and purchased land in Orange to build their own family homes.

Tony and Irma Siemer and their children Gisela and Harald leave Germany on their way to a new life in Australia. Photo courtesy Tony Siemer

Content from *Half a World Away: Post-War Migration to the Orange District 1948-1965*, written by Elisabeth Edwards, published by Orange City Council. *Half a World Away* was a project funded by the Migration Heritage Program.
BILL AND HENNY KLOOSTERMAN
Bill is from Tietjerksteradell, Friesland, Holland; and Henny, Bildt, Friesland, Holland.

Bill and Henny started their journey by plane in Amsterdam, Holland, arriving in Sydney, Australia in July 1951. They first settled at the Bathurst migration camp for three weeks before coming to live on a farm near Orange.

Full interview available here

BRUNHILDE SREJIC
Brunhilde was from Badenweiller, southern Germany. Her journey to Sydney, Australia started from Naples, Italy.

On arriving in Australia Brunhilde first settled at the Bathurst migrant camp for three months and the Cowra migrant camp for several months. Her husband Rudi was assigned to work at the Emmco whitegoods factory in Orange. After leaving the migrant accommodation they boarded with a Polish family in Orange.

Full interview available here

JOE AND TARSILLA CUNIAL
Joe and Tarsilla originated from Possagno, northern Italy. They arrived in Sydney, Australia in 1949.

Full interview available here

TONY SIEMER
Tony Siemer was one of a number of skill German toolmakers who started work at the Emmco factory in 1953.

Full interview available here
HISTORICAL DATES

- 1938 - Establishment of Fairbridge Farm School, Molong
- 1945 - End of WWII
- 1947 - First major wave of post war migrants commenced, with over 170,000 people landing on Australian shores
- 1948 - Arrival of first post-WWII migrants to Orange
- 1952 - Commonwealth Migrant hostel built, prior to the hostel migrants lived in camps and tents
- 1953 - A number of skilled German tool makers employed at Emco factory
- 1974 - Fairbridge Farm School, Molong closes

German migrants Edith Schultz and Irma Seimer with children Gisela Seimer and Astrid Schultz at the Commonwealth hostel adjacent to the Emco plant. Photo courtesy Tony Siemer

Dutch migrant Ferdi Boers, second left, as a leading hand in the air conditioning area at the Email factory, 1962. Photo courtesy Ferdi Boers
BLOOMFIELD HALL
Established in the 1950s and 60s Bloomfield Hall became an important gathering place for migrant workers at Bloomfield Hospital. The Bloomfield Theatrical Society, founded at the hall in 1954 staged popular musicals including *The Merry Widow* and *The Student Price*.

STRAND THEATRE
The Strand Theatre played host to a number of naturalization ceremonies held by Orange City Council.

FAIRBRIDGE FARM SCHOOL, MOLONG
The Fairbridge child migration program was for underprivileged British children and was designed for girls and boys to be educated and learn farm skills. The scheme extended to Molong, New South Wales to a property called 'Narragoon' and was opened in in 1938.

Further details on the Fairbridge Farm School, Molong can be found [here](#).

TYNAN STREET
Attracted by the cheap price on land Tynan Street was almost exclusively home to migrants during the 50s and 60s. Temporary homes were built on the land until families could save to build a permanent home.

UKRAINIAN HALL
Originally built by the Ukrainian community to hold dances and social functions. Australians were always welcome and helped provide music for dances.

Preparing the table for dinner in one of the cottages at Fairbridge Farm School, Molong
Image courtesy Bigrigg Collection – Molong and District Historical Society

More information including maps and heritage trails can be found [here](#).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source material</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In the Classroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rudi and Brunhilde Srejic with their children Mirjana, Milena, Suzanne and Robert at Orange Showground. Photo courtesy Brunhilde Srejic</td>
<td>Using this photo and other of families in the Half A World Away online exhibition ask students to compare with photos of their own families. Identify 3 differences and 3 similarities. Question why these similarities and differences exist. The idea of this exercise is to get students thinking about what connects, what divides and what motivates people over time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Tent City', where many of the early migrants lived adjacent to the Embraco factory while they awaited more suitable accommodation in Orange. Photo courtesy Wendy Bondaruk</td>
<td>Source material to be used in conjunction with study of conditions for post-WWII migrants in Australia. Find out more about the 'Tent City'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys Harvest Vegetables at Fairbridge Farm. Photo Courtesy Old Fairbridgians Association.</td>
<td>Using this photo and others of Fairbridge Farm School [see here] ask the class to think about why in the early 20th century it was seen as a good thing to send under privileged children to farm schools. How and why have thoughts on this type of education change?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>In the Classroom</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairdressing Tools, 1940s</td>
<td>Hairdressing equipment brought from Germany by Brunhilde Srejic in 1949, and used first in the Cowra migrant camp. Objects on loan from Brunhilde Srejic</td>
<td>Activity 1: These objects can be used to create discussion about the value of objects in crisis. Post-WWII migrants chose to bring these items with them and have kept them safe for over 50 years. Ask the students to question why these objects were brought? What can this tell you about the people who migrated? What can their survival tell you about their importance to the families?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodworking Tools, 1940s</td>
<td>Carpenter’s tools brought from Holland by Bill Kloosterman in 1951. Objects on loan from the family of Bill Kloosterman.</td>
<td>Activity 2: Print out a picture of one of the objects (large image in resources section). Place in the centre of group. Do not tell the students any information about the object, except that it was brought to Australia by someone after WWII. Ask the group to create a biography of the person that brought the object including why they brought this with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressmakers Patterns, 1940s</td>
<td>Tarsilla Gazzola brought her dressmaking designs with her in 1958 in case she had the opportunity to resume her career. Objects on loan from Tarsilla Cunial (nee Gazzola)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES


- Half a World Away: Post-War Migration to the Orange District 1948-1965, written by Elisabeth Edwards, published by Orange City Council, available for purchase at Visitor Information Centre, copies available at Orange City Library

Resources

This section contains all source material and activity resources.

All photos, images and maps can only be used for educational purposes. Please contact Orange Regional Museum if you have any questions.
E: museum@orange.nsw.gov.au  P: 02 6393 8444
'Mother, what is that one sea,
Sometimes blue or green or yellow?
'That Biami’s waterhole.
He big fellow.'
'Mother, what make sunset fire,
Every night the big red glare?
'Biami’s gunya out that way,
That his camp fire over there'
'How come great wide river here,
Where we swim and fish with spear?
'Biami dug him.
You see big hills all about?
They the stuff that he chuck out.'
Aborigines hunting water birds in the rushes, Joseph Lycett, 1813
Image courtesy of the National Library of Australia, nla.pic-an2962715-s21

Edmund Milne standing next to Aboriginal Arboglyphs (carved tree), Gamboola, 1912
Image courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales, SPF / 1149
OBJECT IMAGES

Coolamon, date unknown
Loan courtesy Orange & District Historical Society

Nardoo dish and grinding stone, date Unknown
Orange Regional Museum Collection  ORM2016/110/1-2

Axe heads located at Palings Yards, south of Orange, date unknown
Loan courtesy Orange and District Historical Society

ORANGE REGIONAL MUSEUM
Fishing Spear, Australian Museum collection, E031764
Photographer © Australian Museum
Reproduced for educational use only

Late 19th century boomerang featuring scalloped design particular to north-west New South Wales.
National Museum of Australia collection, Photo: Dragi Markovic.
Reproduced for educational use only

Reproduced for educational use only

Contemporary woven basket, 2009
Object on loan from Brian Turnbull
**Lithography Murray Cod, by Arthur Bartholomew.**
Murray Cod are native Australia fish found in the Murray-Darling River system in Australia. Museum Victoria collection
Reproduced for educational use only

**Figures in possum skin cloaks, 1898, William Barak,**
National Gallery Victoria collection 1215A-5
Reproduced for educational use only

**Kangaroo, William Strutt, 1850?, National Library of Australia**
Reproduced for educational use only

**Club, National Museum of Australia collection 2007.0053.0234**
Reproduced for educational use only

**Reproduced for educational use only**
OBJECT INVESTIGATION WORKSHEET

Worksheet can be copied and used for any object investigation

1. Draw a picture of your object.

2. What is it made from?
   Tick the appropriate boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WOOD</th>
<th>BARK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COTTON</td>
<td>WOOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEATHER</td>
<td>STONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLASS</td>
<td>PAPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLASTIC</td>
<td>CLAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAL</td>
<td>FIRBE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Draw any markings, patterns or words that you see on the object in the box below.
4. Is the object complete?
   Yes/No

5. If the object is incomplete, draw what you think the missing parts are.

6. What do you think the object was used for?
   
   
   
   
   

7. Do we use the same object today?
   Yes/No
8. If we do not use it, what object do we use instead?

9. What are the differences between the modern object and this object?

10. What do you think this object could be?
Oxley, John & Arrowsmith, A. (1822). A chart of part of the interior of New South Wales

ORANGE REGIONAL MUSEUM
Map of Australia shewing the routes taken by Sir T.L. Mitchell in his expeditions into the interior of New Holland, by W. Baker Lithograph, Sydney, 1847
Image courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales, Z/M2 804p/1847/2

ORANGE REGIONAL MUSEUM
General map of the south eastern portion of Australia: shewing the colony of New South Wales as surveyed and divided by the Sr. Genl. [i.e. Surveyor General] between the years 1827 and 1850, 1850

ORANGE REGIONAL MUSEUM
Pocket chronometer, c. 1914
Chronometers are timepieces, which were used in with sextants to measure longitude as part of navigation practices.
Object on loan from Spatial Services, Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, Bathurst

Surveyor’s chain or Gunter’s Chain
Surveyor’s chains were used to measure distance in the landscape. A chain measures 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 100 links, or 4 rods (20.1168m).
Object on loan from Spatial Services, Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, Bathurst

Sextant, 1850s
Sextants were used to make measurements of the angle of the sun or stars above the horizon for navigation and to measure the angle between two distant features of the landscape, such as mountains.
Object on loan from Spatial Services, Department of Finance, Services and Innovation, Bathurst
MEASURE DISTANCE

NAVIGATION STARS
LONGITUDE USED WITH SEXTANT

TIME LANDSCAPE
THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD

SOURCE MATERIAL

Glass plate negative showing “Ophir Bluff, Where Gold was First found in Australia”, Kerry and Co., 1879-1917. Image courtesy of the Powerhouse Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, 85/1284-76
Sketch of the gold diggings at Ophir, New South Wales, Thomas Belcombe, 1851. Image courtesy of the National Library of Australia, nla.obj-139546162
Gold seekers arriving at Bathurst on their way to Ophir, George Angas French, 1851. Image courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales, a1837007
My Dear Sir

In my last [letter]...you were informed I was about to proceed into the wilderness on my mission. The following day I did so and be it remembered on the memorable day 12th day of February in the year of our Lord – 1851 I did ...discover “Gold” ... I knew I was in gold country 70 miles before I made this discovery ... My opinion is that the Gold Mines of New South Wales are more extensive than those of California.

Yours very truly
E.H.Hargraves

The following evidence... (about) the first gold discovery in Australia was prepared by us (William Tom) in 1876.... It was prepared to read to a committee of the New South Wales Parliament but having tried...for 20 years to obtain a hearing ...we now adopt the Press [newspaper] in order that the public...(are made aware of the) error in supposing Mr. Hargraves to be the sole discoverer of the first payable gold.. (all he did was introduce) the tin-dish system (panning)... (this letter) show[s] ... the reader the unfair, wily, and deep-designing character of Mr. Hargraves...

William Tom Jr.
Gold washing cradle, designed by William Tom Jr and Edward Hargraves, made by William Tom, Ophir goldfields, Australia, 1851, Powerhouse Museum

Summerhill ledger book, on loan from Orange and District Historical Society
### RHYOLITE

Rhyolite is a fine-grained igneous rock. Rhyolites contain crystals that are often too small to see. Usually pink or gray in color. Rhyolites form from magma that has slightly cooled before reaching the surface, the magma has cooled before becoming lava creating Rhyolite.

### TRACHYTE

A fine-grained igneous rock. Often light coloured and containing distinct crystals that make the rock coarse to touch.

### OBSIDIAN

Obsidian is an igneous rock that forms when molten lava cools so quickly that it is unable to form rock types. The result is a volcanic glass with a smooth surface. Black is the most common colour of obsidian. It can also be brown, tan, or green.

### BASALT

Basalt is a dark-colored, igneous rock. Basalt covers more of Earth’s surface than any other rock. Smooth to the touch with no crystals.
TUFFS
An igneous rock made of volcanic ash. Following an eruption it is compacted into a solid rock. A soft rock containing large crystals. Can be a variety of colours.

ANDESITE
Andesite is the name used for a family of igneous rocks that are usually light to dark gray in color. Andesite usually does not contain any crystals.
POST-WWII MIGRATION

SOURCE MATERIAL

"Tent City", where many of the early migrants lived adjacent to the Emmco factory while they awaited more suitable accommodation in Orange. Photo courtesy Wendy Bondaruk

Rudi and Brunhilde Srejic with their children Mirjana, Milena, Suzanne and Robert at Orange Showground. Photo courtesy Brunhilde Srejic
German migrants Edith Schultz and Irma Seimer with children Gisela Seimer and Astrid Schultz at the Commonwealth hostel adjacent to the Emmco plant. Photo courtesy Tony Siemer.

Boys Harvest Vegetables at Fairbridge Farm. Photo Courtesy Old Fairbridgians Association.
Dutch migrant Ferdi Boers, second left, as a leading hand in the air conditioning area at the Email factory, 1962. Photo courtesy Ferdi Boers
Tarsilla Gazzola brought her dressmaking designs with her in 1958 in case she had the opportunity to resume her career. Objects on loan from Tarsilla Cunial (nee Gazzola)

Hairdressing equipment brought from Germany by Brunhilde Srejic in 1949, and used first in the Cowra migrant camp. Objects on loan from Brunhilde Srejic

Carpenter’s tools brought from Holland by Bill Kloosterman in 1951. Objects on loan from the family of Bill Kloosterman
A Short Timeline of Orange

- Over 40,000 years ago: First Indigenous inhabitants of region
- 14 Dec 1827: First application for land in Orange region
- May 1839: First legal inn opened by Andrew Livingstone named the Plough Inn
- 1847: James Dalton Snr opens his first store in Summer Hill
- 1848: Templer’s steam flour mill opened at Narrambla
- 14 Jan 1849: Orange proclaimed a Village
- 1 Jan 1849: Orange Post office opened with J Arkins as first Post Master
- 1851: Population of Orange - 28
- Aug 1851: First coach service to Ophir operated by John Peisley
- 1859: Nelson’s Store opened by Benjamin Nelson on Byng St
- 9th January 1860: Orange proclaimed a Municipality
- 1851: Population of Orange - 400
- 1859: Gold discovered Ophir and Lucknow. Mining at Lucknow starts and continues until the 1930s
- 1847: WC Wentworth purchased land in the region (Fredericks Valley)
- 1847: James Dalton Snr opens his first store in Summer Hill
- 1848: Templer’s steam flour mill opened at Narrambla
- 1849: Dalton’s first Orange store opened by James Dalton Snr
- 1851: Population of Orange - 28
- 1859: Nelson’s Store opened by Benjamin Nelson on Byng St
- 9th January 1860: Orange proclaimed a Municipality
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1862
Dalton Bros (James and Thomas) build a mill on Summer & Sale St

1864
Nelson Brothers build a mill in Byng St

1872
The Mayor employed man to sweep gutters and other jobs of an urgent nature for no more than $6 per month

1877
The railway line to Sydney was opened by the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes

1880
The railway reached Molong and Wellington

1882
Blackman’s Swamp Creek was re-formed into Robertson Park

1883
Orange Court House designed by James Barnet

1885
Gravel added to roads and parts of main streets were kerbed and guttered with basalt. Dalton Brothers erected the Australian Hall, which later became the Century Theatre

A Short Timeline of Orange, part 2

2nd February 1860
First elections held. John Peisley becomes first Chairman of Municipal Council of Orange

1862
Frank Gardiner and gang held up coach carrying gold at Escort Rock (Eugowra). Decamped with gold valued at £14,000

1873
Site for Cook Park purchased and reserved for public recreation

1885
Orange Proclaimed a town

1861
Western Examiner newspaper established. The Telegraph reached Orange and the population was 581

1862
Cobb & Co began operations from Bathurst to Orange then to Forbes. The booking office was at the Wellington Inn (Royal Hotel)

1872
Nelson Bros later Brown & Brown built a double storey building. The building was demolished in 1965 for Coles Supermarket

1876
Duntryleague built by James Dalton
East Orange proclaimed a Municipality

Telephone service was established with 30 subscribers

Population of Orange - 3990, Population of East Orange - 2341

The first Cinematic film was shown and the first car appeared

The first Cinematic film was shown and the first car appeared

Concrete used for gutters

A Short Timeline of Orange, part 3