

Report on the Heritage Characteristics of Mount Wilson



Report to Blue Mountains City Council

**Ian Jack for Ian Jack Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd
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Report on the Heritage Characteristics of Mount Wilson, 2004

Ian Jack for Ian Jack Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd

Mount Wilson is unique in New South Wales. The word 'unique' is much abused and misused, but the combination of heritage values inhering in this small basalt outcrop far up in the Mountains cannot be found in any other place in the state. The natural vegetation has significant variety. The moist basalt cap forest is a tall open forest community variously dominated by *Eucalyptus viminalis* (ribbon gum), *E. blaxlandii* (brown stringybark) and *E. radiata* (narrow-leaved peppermint). Other canopy species include *E. oreades* (blue mountain ash) and *E. fastigata* (brown barrel). The closed-canopy rainforest by contrast includes tall, dense softwood trees such as *Doryphora sassafras* (Sassafras) and *Ceratopetalum apetalum* (Coachwood) along with climbing lianas while the understorey contains important ferns and tree ferns (*Dicksonia* and *Cyathea*). Some of the tree ferns *Cyathea* were left when the early settlers of the area cleared the land for timber and these now form a distinctive and important aspect of the character of the Mount Wilson conservation area. The Cathedral of Ferns is a concentrated surviving area where the special qualities of the local rainforest can be fully appreciated.

These basalt soils also were ideal for supporting large introduced conifers and deciduous trees, but within the village area the basalt cap soils give way to shallow sandstone-derived soils that do not support dense vegetation. This striking change in vegetation type within a short distance has meant that 'hill station' or summer retreat gardens could be established in a relatively confined area.

Several distinctive rock formations, Du Faur's Rocks and Wynne's Rocks lie in areas where the vegetation has changed to a sandstone type at the edge of the mountain and panoramic views can be enjoyed from these locations. The impact of these lookouts is heightened by the contrast with the relatively closed nature of the forested areas on the mountains.

Mount Wilson's unique character has been created in no small part by its development as a pocket of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century retreats in largely exotic gardens which have developed and matured over a century. The generous size of the properties and setbacks of the residential development behind mature gardens have maintained a rural character throughout the village.

Of the first eight houses built as private retreats at Mount Wilson, Dennarque, Nooroo, Yengo, Bebeah and Beowang (Withycombe) survive. Wynstay retains the original cottage and later houses built on the site, although the earlier Yarrowa was destroyed by fire and replaced in the 1890s by Old Wynstay. Only Campanella and Balangara have been lost. The surviving houses are collectively and individually fine examples of Victorian residential work with Yengo and Dennarque of particular merit. Wynstay, despite the loss of Yarrowa, is perhaps the jewel in the crown thanks to the fine suite of outbuildings including the gatehouse, stables and the unique Turkish bathhouse to complement the later Old Wynstay and the grander inter-war main house of Wynstay. Later retreats such as Sefton Hall reinforce the qualities of these early retreats.

This dramatic modification of the original environment to create something quite remarkable did not commence before the 1870s. The village area was first surveyed by Edward Wyndham in 1868, when he sub-divided the basalt cap into 62 residential portions. Up to this time, the Mountains immediately north of Bells Line of Road (opened in the 1820s) had been little explored or developed. The main traffic across the Mountains had continued to be Mitchell's 1830s version of Cox's 1814 road to the south of the Grose Valley gorge, on the ridge which still carries the Great Western Highway in the twenty-first century.

The railway across the Blue Mountains was far advanced by 1868, when Wyndham surveyed Mount Wilson and the decision to build the Great ZigZag down into Lithgow Valley via Mount Victoria and the Darling Causeway meant that Mount Wilson was a rather less remote location in 1868 than it had been even in 1860.

The 62 allotments of crown land defined by Wyndham in 1868 and offered at auction in 1870 sold rather slowly, but by 1876 all the land had been sold. The portions offered for sale were in the main between 7 and 12 acres (3 to 5 hectares), although some of the outlying portions were as large as 40 or even 56 acres (16, 22 hectares). Since, however, purchasers like the speculative Riverina squatter, William Hay, bought several portions (there were only 34 purchasers for the 62 portions), the land controlled by individuals, such as Richard Wynne of Wynstay (MW 001) was often quite substantial. Public servants who knew something of the potential of Mount Wilson were prominent from the start. No fewer than six of the first purchasers were members of the Surveyor-General's Office, including Adams himself who had ordered the survey, and two more were Treasury officials. They were soon joined by another draftsman from Adams' department, Eccleston du Faur, a widely cultured man, who bought part of what is now Breenhold (MW 011) in 1876, built a wooden hut there and encouraged the admiration of the sublime.

Although du Faur did not continue to live at Mount Wilson after 1888, his influence was considerable: Du Faurs Rocks commemorate him today (MW 023). In particular he encouraged a friend, Lewis Thompson, to become a permanent resident, caretaking the new settlement on behalf of the new absentee landowners from his slab and bark hut near the track to Du Faurs Rocks.

A particular characteristic of Mount Wilson for over half a century after its inception was the coexistence of two quite discernible types of occupancy. The wealthy families from Sydney or Newcastle or grazing estates who bought the land and built the houses normally occupied their hill-station only during the summer months. Mount Wilson was the ultimate Australian hill-station, on the Indian model, where the well-to-do of the plains could retreat in summer: one of the houses was even called Simla. The properties, however, required care and maintenance all the year round and professional gardeners were necessary to establish and develop the gardens which have made Mount Wilson so famous.

So in the nineteenth century at the Wynnes' Wynstay, the Merewethers' Dennarque, the Gregsons' Yengo, the Stephens' Campanella, Hay's Nooroo, and the Cox family's Bebeah, Beowang and Balangra there were permanent carers employed by largely absentee owners. Members of the Kirk family who have remained so influential in Mount Wilson for 130 years, and an increasing number of other caretakers and gardeners on the major properties, gave the continuity which the peculiar nature of the settlement required.

The attention which has been paid to the eight foundation houses (of which all but Campanella survive in some form) and to their socially prominent owners has obscured the rest of the Mount Wilson population. In the late 1860s and 1870s the area was busy with timber-getters, partly cutting sleepers for the railway to the west as far as Orange: the tangible evidence of their activity still lies on the floor of the earliest cottage at Wynstay. The initial roadworks created a camp of workmen near Robert Kirk's hut just south of the original ZigZag which was being improved and the house-building activity created a camp for men employed by the Sydney contractor James Nutman closer to the village. Mrs Olive rented Lewis Thompson's former hut from Eccleston du Faur and opened a general store in the mid 1870s. Caretakers and gardeners (such as Smith at Yengo and Sharp at Beowang) were needed to look after the initial houses and develop the gardens which were being created from the rainforest: they occupied cottages built on the estates. By 1891 the census shows that there were 14 families other than the Merewethers, Gregsons and Wynnes in Mount Wilson on census day, totalling 57 people including children.

Throughout the history of Mount Wilson the relationship between the owners and the employees has been highly significant, not without recurrent tensions, but in general working to mutual advantage. The need for a public school, for example, stemmed from the children of the permanent residents, not from the owners (whose children were educated in Sydney, often at boarding-schools), but the influence of owners such as George Henry Cox was an important political lever to have the school established in 1891.

The Department of Education noted that Mount Wilson was 'a peculiar case', noting that 'the school was built and furnished in a handsome manner by Cox, Judge Stephen, Merewether and Wynne specially for children of their caretakers'. The school, however, maintained critically low numbers and closed periodically for short periods.

By the 1930s more of the owners were semi-resident. Colonel Wynne, the third generation of the family at Wynstay, opened a school around 1930, installing a governess in the now redundant Old Wynstay for his own children and those of the Gregsons and the Valders of Nooroo. But when the public school reopened in 1936 Helen Gregson and Peter Valder were among the pupils there, along with the caretakers' children. The social climate of Mount Wilson was evolving between the wars and new owners were buying undeveloped allotments and building their houses, sometimes as holiday houses but increasingly as primary residences. Throughout the history of Mount Wilson the changing relationship between the owners and the employees has been highly significant, not without recurrent tensions, but in general working to mutual advantage.

The development of Mount Wilson during the twentieth century owed much to a continuing nineteenth-century sort of paternalism among the leading families. Old owners, outstandingly the Wynnes of Wynstay and their descendants the Smarts, and newer owners, outstandingly the Clarks of Sefton Hall (on the site of Cox's Balangra), gave generously of their spare land for community use. The Anglican church, a particularly successful design in asbestos cement, was built by the Clark family in 1916 on land given by Clark before his death as a memorial to him after his death. The Village Hall, so vital a resource for such a community, was built in 1952 on land donated by Mrs Sloan of Bebeah, while Miss Helen Gregson of Yengo left a bequest which was used for the building and the Wynne family organised a campaign to build and fund the hall. The provision of electricity to the village came in 1940 primarily through the influence of Charles Jefferson, a high-powered American electrical engineer who was also the father-in-law of Edward Gregson of Wyndham, formerly of Yengo. But there was also a strong element of self-help and co-operation which spread throughout the entire community, led not least by the many members of the Kirk family who have been the custodians of a collective memory going back to the 1870s.

The diversity of the community is a key factor. Mount Wilson is in the twenty-first century a still more diverse community, certainly larger, but it retains the special character of isolation. In some ways, ironically, it is more isolated, with fewer facilities than in the past. There is no Mrs Olive selling 'bread of a sort' as Merewether grumbled in 1878; there is no longer a post office, either at Silva Plana or at Beowang/Withycombe or at 77 The Avenue; no coffee-house can be relied upon to be open for the casual visitor; but public reserves and public toilets are liberally provided throughout the village and the gardens, some of which retain their Victorian aspect, others created between the wars or, like the splendours of Breenhold, in the 1960s, attract visitors from all over the world.

Houses continue to be built, gardens modified or created. There are inevitable tensions between residents of long standing and some of the newcomers; and not everyone within either group necessarily shares the same perception of what is so very special about Mount Wilson. Since a number of the gardens have historical values relating to their design and plantings over 120 years, there is a need to monitor the rate and style of change. Since new houses continue to be built, there is a need to ensure that heritage values of the landscape and the streetscape are respected: the house on Wynnes Rocks Road built in 1994 by Glenn Murcatt for the Simpson-Lees is a wonderful example how sensitivity to the environment can be married to contemporary design and create an enhancement to Mount Wilson no less than Wynstay or Nooroo.

Mount Wilson is an exceptionally special place, with its interplay of natural and modified environment, rainforest and exotic garden, scenic splendour and houses of architectural distinction. To conserve the interlocking values of this place, old and new, man-made and natural, remains the most worthwhile of challenges, so that the equilibrium created by the founding families 130 years ago can be maintained in a very different world.

Mount Wilson: Draft List of Heritage Items

September 2004

Mount Wilson Conservation Precinct/Area	MW 026	State
The Avenue		
? Silva Plana Reserve	MW 013	Local
11-45 Breenhold	MW 011	State
31 Tulip Tree Tea Room	MW 009	Delete
34 Village Hall	MW 010	Local
36-42 Milparra	MW 006	Local
51 former Public School and Schoolmaster's House	MW 035	Local
? Soldiers' Memorial	MW 039	Local
? Memorial Obelisk to W.H.G[regson]. 1916	MW 043	Local
60-64 Bebeah	MW 002	State
68-78 Wynstay	MW 001	State
75 St George's Anglican Church and Cemetery	MW 004	Local
77 former Post Office	MW 005	Local
? Founders Corner	MW 012	Local
80-84 Campanella, site	MW 003	Local
Church Lane		
1-9 Withycombe (formerly Beowang)	MW 017	State
11-15 Nooroo	MW 016	State
16 Farcry	MW 022	Local
17-19 Sefton Hall	MW 019	State
20 Donna Buang	MW 021	Delete
21 Sefton Cottage	MW 018	Local
24-26 Koonawarra	MW 020	Delete
28-30 Dennarque	MW 015	State
Queens Avenue		
11-19 Yengo	MW 027	State
18 Shasta Lodge	MW 032	State
20-22 Eastcote	MW 031	Local
21-23 Cherry Cottage	MW 029	State
25-27 Windyridge	MW 030	Delete
31-37 Chimney Cottage	MW 028	Local
Mount Wilson Road (near present ZigZag)		
Site of Robert Kirk's hut and camp, 500 m. S of bend, W side	MW 044	Local
Wyndham's ZigZag of 1868, 200 m. NE of bend, S side of present road]	MW 042	State
Early quarry, 200 m. NE of bend, N side of present road	MW 040	Local

Mount Irvine Road

117-119	Tom Kirk's saw-mill	MW 037	Local
?	Cathedral of Ferns	MW 036	State

Davies Lane

1	Woodstock	MW 008	Local
17-21	Merry Garth	MW 025	Delete

Wyndham Avenue

12-14	Wyndham [<i>house destroyed by fire 2004</i>]	MW 033	Local
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Wynnes Rocks Road

23	Simpson-Lee house	MW 045	State
off	Syd Kirk's saw-mill, ruin	MW 034	Local
end	Wynnes Rocks Lookout	MW 014	Local

Track to West at Bush Fire Brigade

Du Faur's Rocks	MW 023	Local
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OUTSIDE CONSERVATION PRECINCT/AREA

S off Mount Irvine Road	Track to Happy Valley	MW 038	Local
Farrer Road West	Surveyor's marked tree	MW 041	Local
53-55 Farrer Road East	Lindfield Park	MW 024	Delete

[Note: there is no item MW 007 on the Blue Mountains City Council list]

Synopsis: Mount Wilson Conservation Precinct/Area

Within the Conservation Precinct/Area (MW 026) there are 40 items which have been identified as having heritage significance, 35 of these already on the LEP plus 6 additional items proposed by Ian Jack's team in 2004. Among the 35 already on the LEP, Jack proposes to delete 5 items, making a new total of 36 (30 existing + 6 additional) heritage items within the Precinct/Area. Of these 36 items, 13 have been recommended for State listing; the remaining 23 are identified as having Local significance. This is an extraordinary concentration of items of State importance within a small, clearly defined, historic village area.

In addition to the items within the Conservation Area, there were two identified heritage items in the north-east sector of the village. It is proposed that one of these (Lindfield Park, MW 024) should be deleted, but that a new item, the surveyor's marked tree, be added as MW 041. Both the surviving items are assessed as of local significance.

The Conservation Precinct/Area itself (MW 026) is recommended for State listing by the Jack team.

The 13 items recommended for State listing within the Conservation Precinct/Area are:

MW 001	Wynstay
MW 002	Bebeah
MW 011	Breenhol
MW 015	Dennarque
MW 016	Nooroo
MW 017	Withycombe (formerly Beowang)
MW 019	Sefton Hall
MW 027	Yengo
MW 029	Cherry Cottage
MW 032	Shasta Lodge
MW 036	Cathedral of Ferns
MW 042	Early road and ZigZag
MW 045	Simpson-Lee house

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20 September 2004

Statement of Significance

Criterion (a) Historical

Mount Wilson has high state significance because of its unusual development as an Indian-type hill-station for a handful of wealthy businessmen, lawyers and politicians escaping in summer from the climate of Sydney and Newcastle. It preserves to an extraordinary extent the values which these nineteenth-century owners and their resident staff imposed on the striking environment of the basalt outcrop, with its tree-ferns and rain-forest. The temptation to create exotic gardens in this lush place was indulged enthusiastically, so that the contrast and the tension between the native and the introduced, the natural and the modified, has created over a century a village of exceptional interest.

Criterion (c) Aesthetic

The distinctive 'summer retreat' quality of the area is largely due to the consistent and large-scale plantings of ornamental deciduous trees as a foil for the conifers. The involvement of prominent amateur and professional botanists in the planting of the gardens of the area has also contributed to a character that is more botanically diverse and exotic than many places elsewhere in the Blue Mountains area: this is particularly marked at Nooroo and Yengo. The minimisation of subdivision of the larger estates has ensured the retention of large areas of gardens, remnant rainforest and grazing land which make a considerable contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

The plantings in public places, especially where they form mature avenues, most of all The Avenue itself, combined with banks of rhododendrons, cleared paddocks with stands of tree ferns and the reserves that are a feature of Mt Wilson (such as Gregson Park and Silva Plana) provide the area with a character unlike any other in the state.

The surviving houses are collectively and individually fine examples of Victorian residential work with Yengo and Dennarque of particular merit. Wynstay, despite the loss of Yarrawa, is the jewel in the crown thanks to the fine suite of outbuildings including the gatehouse, stables and the unique Turkish bathhouse to complement Old Wynstay and the grander inter-war main house of Wynstay. Later retreats such as Sefton Hall reinforce the qualities of these early retreats.

Criterion (d) Community

Because Mount Wilson remains a small and rather isolated community, the commitment of the local residents to the values of the place is very high and the work of the local Historical Society and the Progress Association, in different ways, has reinforced the sense of awareness of the uniqueness of the village, its history and its environment.

Criterion (f) Rarity

Mount Wilson's qualities of architecture and garden creation over 130 years on an isolated ridge of exceptional natural beauty are not only rare but unique in the state.

Mount Wilson: General List of References

- C.H. Currey, *Mount Wilson, New South Wales: its Location, Settlement and Development*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney 1968
- Gilbert Hughes, *The Story of Mount Wilson*, revised ed. 1974, Mount Wilson Progress Association, Mount Wilson
- Helen Warliker, *A Mount Wilson Childhood*, author, Killcare 1990
- Hugh Fraser, Bruce James & Alexis Mack, 'The Settlement of Mount Wilson', UNSW BArch thesis 1969
- Elizabeth Raines, 'Mount Wilson - a Brief History', transcript of talk 1989
- Elizabeth Raines, *Mount Wilson Walks*, Mount Wilson Study centre, Mount Wilson, 2nd ed. 1994
- Elizabeth Raines, *A Brief History of the Gardens of Mount Wilson*, Mount Wilson and Mount Irvine Historical Society, Mount Wilson c.1995
- Mount Wilson Historical Society, later Mount Wilson and Mount Irvine Historical Society, bulletins and research papers.
- National Trust of Australia (NSW), *Inspection 332, Mount Irvine and Mount Wilson*, 6 May 1984
- E.C. Merewether Correspondence, Merewether Estate Archives 1826-1961, Newcastle Public Library, Local History section, Box A/A/1876-1880
- Information from Tom Kirk, 1989
Bill Smart of Wynstay 1989
Libby Raines of Merry Garth, 2004
Mary Reynolds of Donna Buang, 2004
- Edward Wyndham, map of Mount Wilson, 1869, SRNSW AO Map 10570

Mount Wilson: original purchasers

Ian Jack, based on research by Carol Liston

1	William Hay	1870, 25 April	241 fo.234
2	William Hay	1870, 25 April	241 fo.235
3	William Hay [part to Eccleston du Faur]	1870, 25 April 1876, 19 February	241 fo.236 241 fo.236]
4	Philip Francis Adams	1870, 25 April	233 fo.22
5	Crosbie Blake Brownrigg [to E.C. Merewether]	1870, 25 April 1876, 28 January	233 fo.25 233 fo.25]
6	John Moring	1870, 25 April	250 fo.150
7	Alexander Dean [to Jesse Gregson [to Sydney Kirk]	1870, 25 April 1877, 21 April 1919, 17 November	250 fo.125 250 fo.125] 250 fo.125]
8	Thomas Salter [to Sydney Kirk [to Thomas Essington Breen]	1870, 25 April 1921, 23 January 1967, 26 June	233 fo.61 233 fo.61] 233 fo.61]
9	Thomas Salter [to Sydney Kirk]	1870, 25 April 1921, 23 June	233 fo.62 233 fo.62]
10	Archibald Shannon [to Frances Clark, wife Reginald]	1870, 25 April 1918, 10 June	233 fo.63 233 fo.63]
11	Edwin Daintrey	1870, 25 April	250 fo.123
12	Edwin Daintrey	1870, 25 April	250 fo.124
13	Professor Charles Badham [remained in Badham family until 1949, 20 June]	1875, 24 June	226 fo.57 226 fo.57]
14	?		
15	Richard Wynne	1870, 25 April	233 fo.76
16	Thomas Arthur Strickland [resumed by crown]	1875, 7 June 1942, February	229 fo.92 229 fo.62; Gazette, 17,24 May 1940]
17	Arthur James Stopps [to Jesse Gregson [to Frederick F. Mann]	1870, 25 April 1879, 24 April 1923, 19 February	250 fo.156 250 fo.156] 250 fo.156]
18	John Donald Macansh [to Jesse Gregson]	1870, 25 April 1913, 3 March	250 fo.131 250 fo.131]
19	?		
20	?		

21	Robert David Fitzgerald [to Edward J. Gregson	1870, 25 April 1920, 13 October	233 fo.32 233 fo.32]
22	Davidson Nichol [to Edward J. Gregson	1870, 25 April 1920, 7 May	233 fo.47 233 fo.47]
23	Davidson Nichol	1870, 25 April	233 fo.48
24	Frederick Augustus Stratford	1870, 25 April	233 fo.72
25	?		
26	Ernest Farish Stephen [to Mary Ann Paling	1875, 7 June 1876, 14 July	229 fo.91 262 fo.242]
27	?		
28	William Hay [to Walter Lamb	1870, 25 April 1878, 14 November	233 fo.36 233 fo.36]
29	William Hay [to James D. Cox [to Henry Marcus Clark	1870, 25 April 1882, 26 April 1910, 6 December	241 fo.237 241 fo.237 241 fo.237]
30	William Hay [to Alexander Thomson [to George Valder	1870, 25 April 1885, 23 February 1918, 20 March	241 fo.238 241 fo.238] 241 fo.238]
31	?		
32	William Hay [to Edward King Cox [to Ivie James Sloan	1870, 25 April 1882, 27 April 1901, 25 February	241 fo.239 241 fo.239] 241 fo.239]
33	William Hay [to Edward King Cox [to Ivie James Sloan	1870, 26 April 1882, 26 April 1901, 25 February	241 fo.240 241 fo.240] 241 fo.240]
34	Sir Alfred Stephen [part to Richard Wynne [part to Edward King Cox	1870, 26 April 1878, 28 November 1878, 28 November	233 fo.70 389 fo.129] 389 fo.100]
35	William Hay [to Millicent, wife E.K. Cox [to Ivie James Sloan	1870, 25 April 1876, 25 January 1901, 25 February	241 fo.241 241 fo.241] 241 fo.241]
36	Richard Wynne	1870, 26 April	250 fo.157
37	Richard Wynne	1870, 26 April	250 fo.158
38	Richard Wynne	1870, 26 April	233 fo.77
39	Richard Wynne [part to Matthew Davies	1870, 26 April 1929, 20 June	250 fo.159 4318 fo.25]

40	Matthew Henry Stephen [to John Joshua [to Harry C Dormer	1870, 26 April 1898, 11 January 1938, 3 February	233 fo.71 233 fo.71] 233 fo.71]
41	Robert Peel Raymond [to George Henry Cox [to Robert H. White, Mudgee [to John Joshua	1870, 26 April 1882, 30 March 1882, 8 June 1902, 17 December	233 fo.59 233 fo.59] 233 fo.59] 233 fo.59]
42	Joseph James Phelps	1870, 26 April	233 fo.49
43	Septimus Alfred Stephen	1875, 24 June	226 fo.101
44	Henry Tudor Shadforth	1870, 26 April	250 fo.153
45	Septimus Alfred Stephen	1875, 24 June	226 fo.102
46	Henry Tudor Shadforth [to Matthew Henry Stephen	1875, 7 June 1892, 18 February	229 fo.89 229 fo.89]
47	Septimus Alfred Stephen	1875, 24 June	226 fo.103
48	Joseph James Phelps	1875, 24 June	226 fo.92
49	Joseph James Phelps	1875, 24 June	226 fo.93
50	Joseph James Phelps	1875, 24 June	226 fo.94
51	Joseph James Phelps	1875, 24 June	226 fo.95
52	Clements Tremaine Rodd [to Walter Lamb	1875, 7 June 1889, 11 February	229 fo.88 229 fo.88]
53	Septimus Alfred Stephen [to Walter Lamb [to Thomas Essington Breen	1875, 24 June 1878, 2 July 1964, 17 June	226 fo.104 226 fo.104] 9805 fo.118]
54	Alexander Stuart	1875, 7 June	229 fo.93

OUTSIDE VILLAGE AREA

55	John Donald Macansh	1876, 17 June	286 fo.30
56	?		
57	?		
58	?		
59	Edward C. Merewether [to Flora Mann, wife James E.	1876, 17 June 1894, 24 August	286 fo.47 286 fo.47]
60	Charles Smith [to Viv Kirk [to Smart, veg. seed growers	1876, 17 June 1935, 5 February 1944, 1 February	286 fo.95 286 fo.95] 286 fp.95]
61	Charles Smith	1876, 17 June	286 fo.96

62

Charles Smith

1876, 17 June

286 fo.97

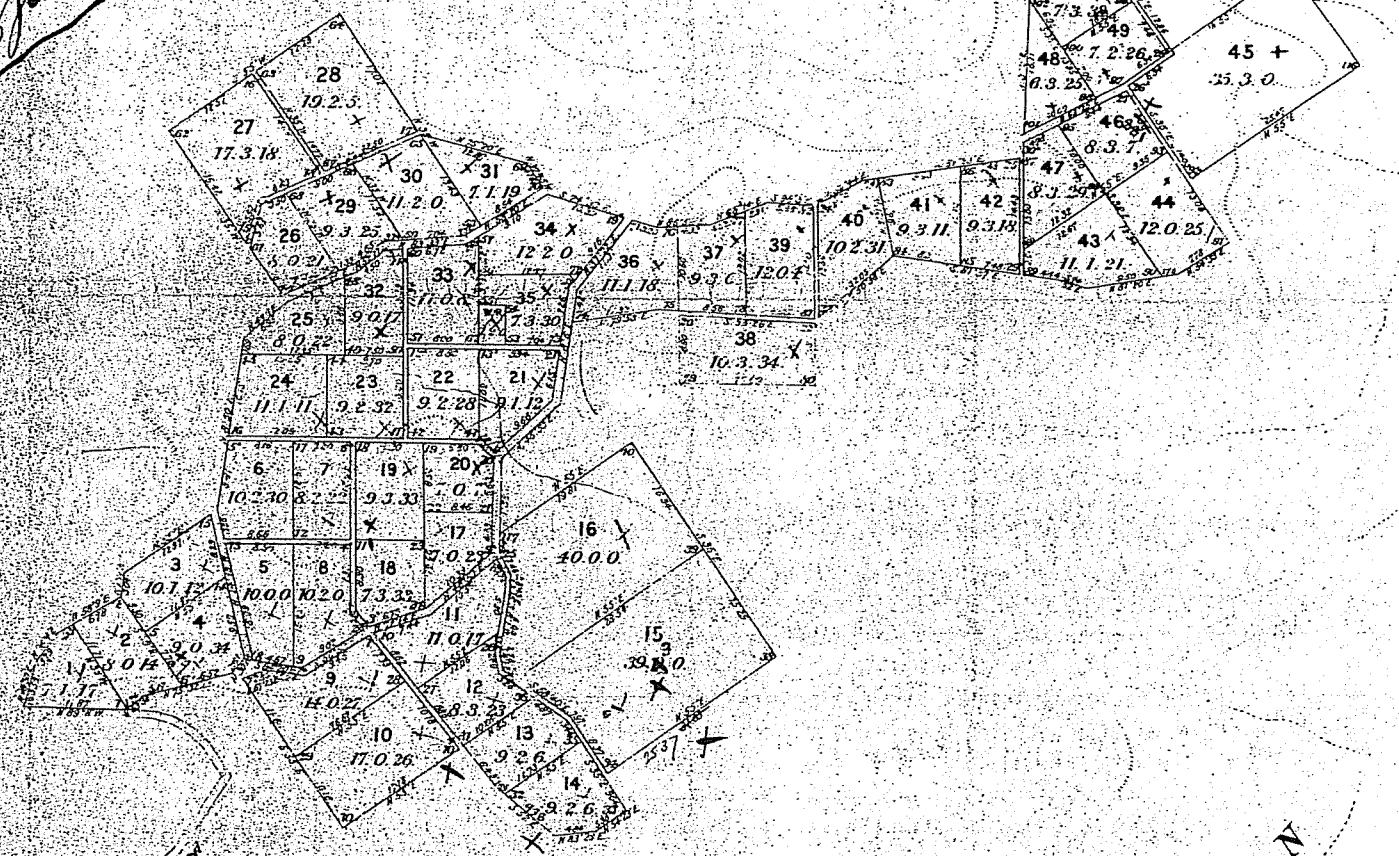
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