The next route to be discovered was by Captain Robert Marsh Westmacott in 1844 up the Bulli Mountain. This was at first called Westmacott's Pass, and is now known as Bulli Pass.

In 1847 Ben. Rixon and Thomas McEvoy both discovered new roads and they were used for some years.

In 1843 Mitchell laid out a road from Bottle and Glass Head on the George's River to Bulli. In 1864 a new line was surveyed from Tom Ugly's Point to Stanwell Park. In 1870 it was stated that the road was progressing as fast as circumstances would permit. In 1878 a road was constructed around the cliff face from Clifton to Coalcliff and Stanwell Park. It ascended Bald Hill.

A coach road from the top of Bulli Pass through Sherbrooke was in use in the 1880s.

The talk was illustrated by a map of the roads, and slides showing the remains of the old tracks.

We are indebted to our President for slides showing the Bulli Pass from 1890 to the present time.

In response to a question asked by a member at the conclusion of the address, the following information is given by Mr. Marshall.

The first time that the name of "Wollongong" is known to have been used is in 1826. It is of aboriginal origin, and various writers give different meanings to the name.

One meaning is that the name of Wollongong — with the accent on the second syllable — refers to the sound of the surging waves on the rocks.

Another meaning is that it is said to be an expression of fear used by the natives when they first saw a ship in full sail.

NOTE:

Mr. Marshall's address is considered so topical that your Council has decided to publish it in full.

"LAWRENCE HARGRAVE":

At a well attended meeting [it is estimated about 100 were present, including 12 of our members] of the Hargrave Heights Progress Association, on Friday, 15/6/62, Mr. W. G. McDonald (Senior Vice-President) gave an address on Lawrence Hargrave. The talk was illustrated with slides which were further supplemented by the President.

Your Council has also decided to publish Mr. McDonald's address.

The visitors were welcomed by Ald. N. H. O'Brien and afterwards entertained at supper by the Progress Association. To Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Green and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Osborne our thanks for a most hospitable opening.

HELENSBURGH "TOKENS":

The following notes on two "tokens" were prepared by Mr. A. McMaster and published in the Australian Numismatic Society Report Vol. XXVI, January, 1962, to which we acknowledge permission to reprint. Mr. McMaster is a teacher at Dapto Public School.

HELENSBURGH-LILYVALE WORKERS' CLUB TOKEN:

Because of the rapid increase in their numbers in the post-war period, social clubs are now commonplace and hardly worth noting, but the H.L.W.C. is outstanding for the fact that it was formed at Helensburgh in the year 1895 and this piece was issued during its very early years as a token to purchase the various items sold on the premises.
It consists of a common brass shilling-sized disc with a large (about 1 cm. high) figure 3 (beer really was once 3d a pint) stamped centrally on one side, and on the other side, by hand punches, the letters H.L.W.C. to form roughly the corners of a square. The disc has an indented rim and is holed above the 3. Use of this token ceased about the time of the first World War.

HELENSBURGH & LILYVALE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY BREAD TOKEN:

These aluminium tokens were issued between 1942 and 1948 (when the bakery was sold) to obviate the need for the bread carters to handle large quantities of change.

The One Loaf Token is round and the Half Loaf Token square, and both bear the name of the Society and the word ‘Bakery’. They are almost identical with the bread tokens used by the Woonona Co-op.

NOTE:

Any further information or comment on these tokens will be appreciated.

WHO [OR WHAT] WAS “SMIGGIN”?

Today, with the great interest in snow sports, the name of Smiggin Holes, Kosciusko, is often in the news. The question as to how the name arose was asked the R.A.H.S. and the following information is given in that Society’s "Newsletter" of May, 1962:

"No documentary evidence on which to base a definite statement about the name, Smiggin Holes, appears to be available, but in the issue of "The Riverlander" for June, 1957, George Petersen supplied the following note:

"James M. Spencer, one of the pioneers, settled at Waste Point and was the first to take cattle to the uplands around Mt. Kosciusko — it was known as the Excelsior Run. His men took the cattle up in easy stages, and in the valley just north of where the cafe at Smiggin Holes stands, they built a shepherd’s hut. This was a staging point, where they placed salt for the cattle, known by the cattlemen as 'The Lick'. But Spencer had an old Scot who acted as drover and storekeeper. He would not have this name for the spot. He said it was 'the Smiggin Holes', for where he came from in Scotland they always referred to holes in the ground round salt where cattle pawed the ground, by that term."

In the issue of "Snow Revelry" for July, 1954, the same writer stated that James M. Spencer held 15,000 acres at Waste Point, at the junction of the Snowy and Thredbo Rivers, and that at some time between 1865 and 1878 he built his homestead there. He added that Spencer became a guide and that his homestead was the first boarding house in the Kosciusko region.

Mr. Petersen’s statement about Spencer’s holding at Waste Point is correct, but before accepting his suggestion about the naming of Smiggin Holes one would need to have further details of the traditional story and reasonable confirmation from other sources.

The following references to the words "smig", "smiggot", and "smiggins" are of interest—

(a) "Smig", or "Smigg", according to Buckland’s "Natural History, British Fishes" (1880), are minute fish, about one inch in length. The Oxford Dictionary, which states that the word is obscure, refers to "smig bait".

(b) "Smiggot" has been used colloquially (in Devon) to convey the notion of something minute, barely perceptible.

(c) "Smiggins" was a cant term used freely in convict days to refer to soup served on the hulks.

The possibility of there being some connection between this cant term "smiggin" (referring as it did to what must have been a salty mixture), and the term, "smiggin", alleged to have been used by the old Scottish drover in Petersen’s story, makes an interesting speculation.