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Picton & District Historical
&
Family History Society Inc.

PICTON & DISTRICT HISTORICAL & FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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Second Monday of each month in THE COMMUNITY ROOMS, SHIRE HALL,
MENANGLE STREET, PICTON. (excluding January)

MEMBERSHIP FEES - FROM 1ST JULY EACH YEAR:

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Members thoroughly enjoyed two outings during May, the first a visit to the site of 'Harmony Home' which followed a very informative talk by member Jan Ross at our April meeting. On the visit to the site we were very fortunate to have Associate Professor Ian Jack of the Department of History, University of Sydney address us. An article based on Professor Jack's talk appears in this Journal.

On 11 May, a fundraising picnic was held at the home of Harry and Lorna Hoare at Shingle Hill, Wilton. It was a beautiful day in a beautiful setting with over \$300.00 being raised for the Society. Many thanks to Harry and Lorna for their generosity.

Over the past months our facilities have been in great demand by researchers and students. Our librarian, Dianne Irwin together with Peg Gard and Fred Pullman have been particularly busy with primary school groups visiting the Coach House. They do a magnificent job in telling the history of our area in a manner which arouses the children's interest. During May, Dianne, Jan Ross, Pat Shephard and myself were involved with a Gifted and Talented Children program on Local History Research. The program ran for four Tuesdays from 4 pm to 5.30 pm and was presented by Joan Brown, teacher/ librarian at Picton Primary School. At the final session of the program, the children were asked to give a presentation based on what they had learned which could take the form of a poem, art work, story, collection of memorabilia, etc. The story presented by student Julia Myers titled 'Sarah's Tale' is published in this issue of the journal. Although Julia's character Sarah is fictitious, Julia has drawn on real events in the telling of her story.

The ceiling in the loft of the Coach House has now been insulated and lined and **THANKS TO A DONATION FROM HEUGA CARPET TILES OF PICTON** the area will soon be carpeted and give much needed extra work and storage space.

ARTS & CRAFT FESTIVAL

The Festival is our **MAJOR FUNDRAISER** and is fast approaching (6 - 8 August). Nicole Hanger would like to thank all those members who returned tickets for the 'Christmas in July' raffle which is to be drawn on the 24th of this month. Hopefully, those still holding tickets will receive this journal in time to send them in. Congratulations also to Nicole and husband Michael on the birth of their fourth child, Rebekkah Mai.

MEMBERSHIP FOR 1993/94 fell due on 1 July.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on 13 September, 1993. To nominate for a position and to vote, members must be financial.

Marlane Fairfax

COMING EVENTS

- JULY 18 VISIT TO ST. MARY'S TOWERS, DOUGLAS PARK. BRING A PICNIC LUNCH AND MEET AT THE TOWERS AT 12 NOON.
- AUGUST 6/7/8 ARTS & CRAFT FESTIVAL AT PICTON A H & I HALL, SHOWGROUND.
- AUGUST 9 GENERAL MEETING - GUEST SPEAKER TO BE ARRANGED.
- SEPTEMBER 13 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
- OCTOBER 11 GENERAL MEETING - SPEAKER, MARLANE FAIRFAX ON TAHMOOR HOUSE.
- OCTOBER 30 PICTON COUNTRY FAIR
- OCTOBER 30 ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT LIVERPOOL
- NOVEMBER 8 GENERAL MEETING - SPEAKER, COLIN SPROULE ON ORCHARDS
- DECEMBER 13 CHRISTMAS PARTY.
-



FUNDRAISING PICNIC DAY AT SHINGLE HILL

John Hay Goodlet: the background to the Queen Victoria Hospital near Picton

R Ian Jack

(Based on a talk given to the Picton and District Historical and
Family History Society on Saturday, 1 May 1993)

One of a highly significant group of successful, philanthropic Scots in nineteenth-century New South Wales, John Hay Goodlet was born to a Leith merchant in 1835. In 1852, at the age of seventeen, he emigrated to Melbourne, entering the employment of Charles and James Smith, builders and timber merchants.

Three years later, in 1855, the twenty-year-old Goodlet branched out on his own and came to Sydney with a stock of imported American doors. The doors sold well and he invested the proceeds in a sawmill in Erskine Street on Darling Harbour, importing timber from the Jervis Bay area.¹

He continued to develop his timber business as sole proprietor for about seven years. During this period he married Ann Panton, daughter of a Picton grazier. Around 1862 James Smith, presumably a member of the Melbourne firm in which Goodlet had begun, became a partner in the Erskine Street business and thereafter there was rapid expansion of their joint timber interests.² The founding of the Victoria Saw Mills at the Johnston's Bay end of Harris Street, Pyrmont, was the decisive move. In the course of the 1870s the Victoria Mills became one of 'the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in the colony' and became a model of innovative and labour-saving technology.³ The guiding intelligence seems to have been Goodlet, rather than Smith. The partnership owned the entire water frontage which is now Pyrmont Pier 25, where the Goodlet and Smith fleet of three ships docked with their cargoes of logs from the north and south coast. At the wharf, new-fangled, spectacular steam-cranes lifted the logs from the boats on to tramways and the logs were taken straight to the great saw-frames, worked by 60 horsepower steam engines with a 5-metre flywheel. The boilers were entirely fuelled by timber-milling scrap, sawdust and woodchips, brought by a clever machine straight from the saw-frame to the firehole of the boiler.

The site at Pyrmont was large. The principal building was five storeys high, the other main building three storeys. The carpenters' shop was upstairs, a huge room 100 feet square (32 metres), completely open plan. It was here that doors and sash windows were made: for finishing they were sent downstairs by elevators of advanced design.

The windows were also glazed on the premises and the completed windows, like other products, were sent to customers around the Sydney harbour area on Goodlet's specially built industrial steam launch.⁴

One hundred and fifty men worked at the Victoria Joinery, Saw and Moulding Mills. Others worked at a branch-yard in Parramatta Road. The head-office was at Brickfield Hill, near Antony Hordern's later store. The firm also owned a mill sawing timber in the bush near Ulladulla on the south coast.⁵

This was a major business. In Mortimer Franklyn's *A Glance at Australia in 1880*, Goodlet and Smith was one of the eleven businesses singled out for detailed

description on 'the leading mercantile houses in Sydney'. In 1876 the Victoria mills were sawing 100,000 feet (30,000 metres) of timber every week, 20 per cent more than their nearest rival Hudson Brothers of Redfern.⁶

The profit generated was invested wisely in diversification from the 1860s onwards. First Goodlet and Smith bought into clay products. Around 1868 the firm opened a brick and pottery works in Riley Street, Surry Hills.⁷ This plant specialised in industrial manufactures - sewage and drainage pipes, chimney pots, bricks - but became overshadowed by a second and more famous works at Granville. Existing clay-pits and brickworks at Granville were acquired in the late 1870s. Goodlet, showing his keen interest in the best technology, built New South Wales' first Hoffmann brick-kiln on the 32-hectare site at Granville in 1891.⁸ Immediately after setting the Hoffmann kiln in operation, Goodlet himself went to Europe to look at industrial developments.⁹ At the end of 1892 he returned with a complete plan for the production of Portland cement, a complex and highly valued construction material made primarily from limestone, clays, gypsum and water. Goodlet's plant, which opened at Granville in 1893, was the first to produce Portland cement successfully in Australia. Cullen Bullen Lime and Cement Company at Portland near Lithgow was earlier but its cement, made from 1889 to 1895, was unsatisfactory.¹⁰ To supply the lime, Goodlet bought large limestone leases on the Mudgee railway line at Excelsior (later used by Hoskins for flux at the Lithgow blast-furnaces)¹¹: the clay came from the local Granville pits.

Goodlet's Portland cement was a considerable success and the firm supplied thirteen kilometres of cement tunnels for the telephone in Sydney in the 1890s.¹² Characteristically, Goodlet had already had a Bell-Edison telephone installed at the Victoria Mills by 1880 and all his Sydney CBD premises were linked by telegraph for maximum efficiency in the 1870s.¹³

Soon after introducing Portland cement, Goodlet extended the Granville works still further to manufacture roof-tiles. Since the 1880s, Australian roofs had become more colourful: 'the drab grey of slates and galvanised iron, and the dun colour of timber shingles, was gradually replaced by the vibrant orange-red of the imported (Marseilles) tiles'. Rocke of Melbourne imported the French tiles up to 1892, Wunderlich of Sydney from 1894 onwards.¹⁴ Goodlet's locally made tiles, first produced in 1894, were therefore in direct competition with Wunderlich's imported roof-tiles. At Granville, Goodlet characteristically roofed his new tile-factory with his own tiles and made it a Victorian advertising showpiece, which still partly survives on the threatened site today.¹⁵

The banking failures of 1893 affected Goodlet severely, but he recovered with great resilience and was able to find the capital for his tile-works in 1894. He and his firm were to an extent shielded from bankruptcy not only by good management but also by continuing to produce absolutely basic things of excellent quality - bricks, cement, tiles, pipes, timber. It had been good publicity to do the interior decoration for Sydney Town Hall in 1888, and its stained glass windows look splendid on the firm's coloured brochure of 1890, but it was the ordinary building materials which made the firm both great and stable.

All this successful enterprise brought a substantial surplus income to both Goodlet and Smith: Smith built Yester Grange in the Blue Mountains in the 1870s in 1886;¹⁶ Goodlet built his country house, Harmony, at Picton, in his wife's country.¹⁷ But an affluent lifestyle was not as important to Goodlet as good causes. It is as an enlightened philanthropist that John Hay Goodlet is best remembered. His marriage to

Ann Panton, eight years older than himself, was childless: on Ann's death in 1903, he married a lady thirty years younger than himself and that marriage was also childless. So he and each of his successive wives dedicated much of their energies and ample means to religion and charity.

Goodlet was first and foremost a devout Scots Presbyterian. He was an elder at Liverpool Road, Ashfield, for 36 years, a councillor of St Andrew's College at the University of Sydney for 44. As his colleague, the Rev. Dr Cameron wrote in 1905, 'he has been one of the main instruments in the building up of our Church in this land'.¹⁸

His long list of philanthropic acts is remarkable. He was a notable supporter of the YMCA, the Seaman's Mission, the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute and the Sydney Female Refuge. In education he helped to fund the ragged schools, Coerwull Academy at Lithgow, the Presbyterian Ladies College first at Croydon and later at Pymble. His interest in health and hygiene prompted him to assist Sydney Hospital in its period of transition from male to female nurses, and to endow a mission hospital in South India, a sanatorium at Wentworth Falls and, the jewel of his liberality, the home for consumptives at Picton.¹⁹ First he leased the building in Picton which is now the Imperial Hotel from 1877 until 1886, then built the fine Queen Victoria Home on the Thirlmere road, opened in 1886.²⁰ As at the Picton house (and as in India), Goodlet not only set up the hospital but also paid all expenses for many years.²¹ It is a striking testimony to his dedication to the home for consumptives, that he built his country house, Harmony, on part of the estate which housed the patients: the private driveway to Harmony curved around the hospital before it mounted the hill to the finely sited house, high above Picton.

Harmony was destroyed by fire in 1939, after a period of use first as a home for sick infants, then a convalescent home for soldiers and finally a boarding house.²² Its well-preserved foundations with a large cistern, Goodlet bricks, Goodlet cement rendering and fragments of Goodlet floor-tiles in geometric patterns, in an undisturbed part of the hospital grounds today are a significant memorial to a far-sighted and innovative business-man who was also 'the incarnation of charitable liberality and sympathy'.²³

¹ R. Teale, 'John Hay Goodlet (1835-1914)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, IV, Carlton 1972, 263.

² *Ibid.*, 263-4.

³ H.M. Franklyn, *A Glance at Australia in 1880: or, Food from the South*, Melbourne 1881, 368.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 368-70.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 370.

⁶ G.H. Reid, *An Essay on New South Wales, Mother Colony of the Australias*, Sydney 1876, 91.

⁷ Teale, *ADB* IV, 263.

⁸ Granville Historical Society, *Granville: From Forest to Factory*, Granville 1992, 95-6.

⁹ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 January 1914, 9.

¹⁰ L.J. Jones, *Limestone, Dolomite, Lime, and Hydraulic Cement*, NSW Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Bulletin 9, Sydney 1925, 36.

¹¹ B.A. Fleming, *History of Kandos*, n.p. 1984, 22; *Hoskins Iron and Steel Company Ltd* (The Black Book), n.p. 1925, 29, 31-2.

¹² Goodlet and Smith cement brochure, 1904: I am grateful to Wayne Johnson for this reference.

¹³ Franklyn, *A Glance at Australia in 1880*, 370.

¹⁴ S. Bures, *The House of Wunderlich*, Kenthurst 1987, 30, 32.

- 15 It is at the extreme south-west end of the main works.
16 M.E. Hungerford and J.K. Donald, *Exploring the Blue Mountains*, Kenthurst 1982, 78-80.
17 J. Ross, *Harmony Home*, Picton and District Historical and Family History Society, Coach House Chronicles 5, 1991, 1.
18 J. Cameron, *Centenary History of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales*, Sydney 1905, 93, 319; R.I. Jack, *The Andrews Book*, 3rd. ed. Sydney 1989, 96.
19 Teale, *ADB*, IV, 264.
20 *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 September 1886. I am grateful to Jan Ross for this reference.
21 *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 January 1914, 9; *Daily Telegraph*, 14 January 1914, 11.
22 Ross, *Harmony Home*, 2-4.
23 *Daily Telegraph*, 14 January 1914, 11.

BELOW: Photographs from the Society's visit to the site
of Harmony Home



SARAH'S TALE

My name is Sarah Bell. I was born in Picton 20 years ago in 1827. I'm going to tell you the story of how my parents came to settle in Picton.

My father is William Bell. When he was 16 years old he was caught stealing a loaf of bread. He told the magistrate he only stole the loaf because he was hungry. The magistrate was very stern and sentenced my father to six years in Australia. It was a long sea voyage to Australia. When my father landed in Sydney in 1815 he was glad to stand on dry land again but was scared of what might happen to him now that he was here. He was one of a group of convicts sent to Camden to work for John Macarthur. John Macarthur had been given 5,000 acres of land in "The Cow Pastures" South of Sydney. My father had to work hard building fences and rounding up cattle. However with fresh food to eat and the outdoor life he soon grew strong. He became very good at fencing and was chosen to help build a new stockyard at Stonequarry Creek. The stockyard was needed to hold the wild cattle which were being rounded up in "The Cow Pastures". Though he was a convict, he was well thought of by his masters for his hard work and good manners. When his six years as a convict came to an end, he decided to settle in Stonequarry. He was given a few acres of land so that he could start a new life.

He decided to grow wheat. They wanted flour in Sydney to make bread. Other farmers in the district were already growing wheat and doing quite well. It also helped that Thomas Larkin had a windmill and could grind the wheat into flour.

My mother's family name was Mudd. She was really glad when she married my father and became Mrs Jane Bell. My mother's crime was to steal a handkerchief or so they said. She claimed she hadn't stolen it, but no-one would believe her side of the story. She was sentenced to four years deportation to Australia. She was only eighteen at the time. She arrived in Sydney in 1820. She was sent to Camden to work as a kitchen maid at the Macarthur's house. Her work was mostly washing dishes, scrubbing floors and polishing brasses. She also had to make new clothes for people on the farm as one couldn't buy clothes locally that were ready made. She was lucky that she'd had a bit of an education in England before she was deported, so she could read and write. Being at the Macarthur's she was able to borrow books to pass what little free time she had to herself. She was said to make clothes better than most and it was for this reason that my father first heard of her. He needed some new clothes, and was advised to go and see Jane. From the moment they met they knew they had to see each other again. My father took every opportunity to go visiting and when my mother was released from being a convict, they got married.

As I mentioned earlier, I was born in 1827. I also have a brother Alexander, who was born in 1829. Our house was made of wattle and mud. It only had one room to start with, but my father added more rooms to it later when he had more time and money to spend on it. There wasn't a school but it didn't really matter: my mother taught us how to read and write and my father how to count money and do accounts. We also learned about all the things my parents did like farming and sewing and cooking. We grew our own vegetables and had a couple of cows for milk. As a child I used to like going with my father to see Mr Evans the blacksmith when Tinker, our horse, needed new shoes. My brother and I considered it a real treat when we were allowed to go inside Mr Larkins' flour mill to watch all the wheels turning. The whole building seemed to creak and groan as the windmill turned. I was sad when Mr Larkin converted the windmill to steam last year.

Stonequarry was a quiet little town in some ways but there was always something happening to liven things up. The town was renamed Picton in 1840, though I preferred the old name. It was Major Antill that changed the name. (He's a big landowner round these parts). Apparently the name comes from some guy called Sir Thomas Picton who got killed in the Battle of Waterloo.

We have had more than enough of bushrangers round here. No-one liked going over the Razorback for fear of being bailed up. It was only when they caught the bushrangers who lived up there that it became a safer route. It would only be about five years ago when Mr James Crispe caught two bushrangers very close to Picton. Mr Crispe kept the Travellers Inn at Myrtle Creek. He was very brave and pretending to be drunk, got himself captured by the bushrangers. He managed to get the pistol off one and held them both until the police, who had been nearby, came to handcuff them.

Well I think that's about all I can think of for the moment. Thankyou for listening to my story.

HISTORY OF PICTON MASONIC LODGE

Compiled by Tony Morrice

A lodge was formed in Picton on 26 February 1909, receiving its Charter from the United Grand Lodge of NSW, naming it Lodge Picton No. 258.

1909 was a period when the railway had only been at Picton for 44 years and place names such as Tahmoor, Nepean Dam and Avon Dam hadn't even been thought of. What we had was Picton, Thirlmere, Bargo, Picton Lakes and very few motor cars and not much of a road system. The Hume Highway was sealed early in the 1930's and the other roads were only tarred as far as the Municipal boundaries of those times until the 50's and 60's.

The railway had a big impact on our Lodge because prior to 1919, all trains going south required assistance to negotiate the Loop Line and as well, Picton was used as a terminating point for a lot of trains and even since 1919 when the deviation through Tahmoor and Yerrinbool was opened. The same assistance was required on some of the trains until the introduction of diesels in 1960.

At one time in Picton's history there were 400 men employed by the Department of Railways at Picton. Signalmen, Enginemen, fettlers, electricians, station assistants, pump attendants, etc., all helped to make up that number.

A number of these men ultimately found their way into our Lodge. The greatest of these men I believe was the late Fred Ryder, father and father-in-law of Des and Merran of Tahmoor. Fred rose to be Master of this Lodge and then went on to represent us at Grand Lodge in Sydney.

Fred used to walk from his home in Balmoral to Picton, before he had a bike, to awaken Enginemen at 3 am at Picton Loco.

He told me once that to keep warm, he wrapped newspaper around his chest and that is one type of man who made the Lodge in the olden days.

Initially, the Lodge met on the Saturday closest to the full moon and this enabled the men that travelled over from Spring Creek to find their way home after Lodge. They travelled over the ridge down to Abbotsford through where the Fairley family live. With the advent of electric headlamps on motor cars, the need to establish a fixed meeting night was overcome by eventually deciding on the second Saturday in each month and so it has been for a long time.

From the time the Lodge formed until 1935, meetings were held in the

Protestant Hall in Menangle Street, Picton. The Lodge of course wanted to own their own premises and purchased a block of ground in Colden Street and accepted a tender from Sid McFarlane of Braemar for £1,120.15.0 to erect a temple and associated rooms. The Dedication and first Regular Meeting was held on October 12 1935. The total costs including extras and furnishings, was £1,544.4.7.

The Temple and Hall were used continuously until the early 1960's when extensive alterations were made to all parts of the building except the Temple, to modernise the hall toilets and kitchen facilities. A G Miller & Son of Tahmoor carried out the alterations with Colin Miller being the principal builder.

Colin's father, A G Miller, worked with Sid McFarlane when Sid built the Masonic buildings, Anglican Church and Post Office at Tahmoor.

To have an all electric kitchen, septic toilets and a ramp was indeed the very latest things to have in the 1960's.

Our Secretary/Cook of that period announced in Lodge one night that "I'm not going to pay the Dunny Man tonight". Of course, no questions were asked as we act in complete harmony and peace inside the Temple and it eventually transpired that the Council contractor was supposed to call every Monday. Jack (our Secretary/Cook) suspected he wasn't, so set him a trap - a lump of cow dung dropped in the pan. Jack announced at the next meeting that nothing had changed.

All Masons meet in places called Temples and it is no secret that our Lodge also meets in a Temple. Our history and workings are based around King Solomon and his famous temple and you don't have to have a keen eye to notice all temples have their front porch adorned by two pillars, one on either side. I mention this because it was in 1988 that in accordance with all the new trends in wording, we must not call this place a Masonic Temple anymore but the more trendy name of Masonic Centre or Complex.

Lodge Picton has retained its Charter continuously since 1909 and has held 1001 meetings. Since its inception, 692 men have joined Lodge Picton with the current membership standing at 120.

* * * *

The following article was given to the Society by Mrs Margaret Sleeman, niece of Anne Mary Ellen Hogan. Anne Hogan was born on 12 October 1900, daughter of Thomas and Ann Hogan of Bargo. Anne lived at the family property 'Claremont', Bargo until June 1926. Her reminiscences were written between 1978 and 1987. Anne died in September 1988. The following part of her reminiscences relate to her school days at Bargo.

REMINISCENCES OF SCHOOL DAYS

by Anne Mary Ellen Hogan

School was about a mile from home. It was only one big room with a porch verandah on one side and there were about 20 to 30 children in attendance while I was at school. That was as big as it got. Our one teacher was Miss Ellen O'Donovan, a grand teacher, did her best to teach all the different ages and at night she often taught the grown up men, who had missed out when they were children, often because there was no school or teacher available and as they grew up they felt the need of education even to be able to read and write.

Our school days were happy days and our teacher boarded with Mr & Mrs Dymond and on Friday, she would go to Sydney on the afternoon train from Picton Lakes station and she would come back on Saturday night, as there was no train she could come back on Sunday, so it was part of our pleasure to take a small can of milk to the school on Sunday morning for Miss Donovan, as apparently she spent all day at the school, tending her flower garden, which she loved and kept beautiful and of course whoever came with the can of milk, was amply rewarded with sweets and pastry from Sydney and so it was no effort to walk a mile with the can of milk. She didn't go to Sydney every weekend. She used to get our mother to dress a couple of fowls for her to take to her nephew James in North Sydney.

A highlight of our school year was 24th May; Empire Day, and our day was spent with foot races etc. At night we had a bonfire and crackers supplied by the teacher.

So all my school days were spent under her guidance and she suddenly retired and left Bargo. One morning when we arrived at school she was gone without a word to anyone. We were without a teacher for a long time.

The three young ones (Margaret and Mary [twins] and John) went to the "Back Road" school in Arina Road where an elderly teacher taught her little flock, she was Mrs Mitchell and so was a good walk across the bush, so our father and older brothers blazed a track for the children to follow, about six used to walk over every day, so till Bargo school was re-opened and another teacher appointed, the school grew, other teachers came and gradually the school was moved and a bigger school was built. I don't know where our school ended up, but I think it is still at Yerrinbool.

Below: Photograph of Bargo School Children
from Pictorial History of Bargo Public School 1869-1988



1907

Back row - left to right: Joe Brown, Bill Broome, Dennis Hogan, E. Welch, Martin Hogan, Bill Lyons.
Front row - left to right: Ted or Tom Brodie, W. Wilkinson, John Hogan, Harold Bell, Andrew Brodie, Anne Hogan, Emily Earl, Phyllis Wilkinson, Reg Moore, Rosie Ankim, Dell Barling, Nell Brodie, Essie Webb, Grace Barling.

TRIP INTO THE PAST

During the last school holidays I took my two grand daughters, Natasha (11) and Vanessa (9) for a week to visit my eldest daughter, Marsha, at Stockinbingal about 22 Kms from Cootamundra.

We had many trips to various places but the one that is foremost in my memory is the day we visited the museum at Young.

On entering the museum there were many souvenirs, pamphlets and books to be purchased. Then we walked into the past.

The first thing we saw was a Coolgardie safe, this is a structure covered in bagging allowing water to wet the hessian and so keeping the food stored inside the safe cool. After the commentary of this we proceeded on through the progress of ways of keeping food. Many safes, then ice boxes, chests and the fridges. The ice was delivered by horse and cart and then later by a truck. My children can remember vaguely the ice man chipping pieces of ice off the blocks and letting them drop onto the road where the children scrambled for a piece of ice (no thought of how clean or dirty it was).

We then moved into the laundry section, many different scrubbing boards, tubs, coppers and then the various washing machines. I really think on seeing a couple of the very first ones, it would have been just as easy to use the board and copper. In the out back washing was done over a fire in a kerosine tin. Back breaking job if there ever was one.

A man with a horse and cart used to come around selling clothes props. He would call out "clothes prop, two bob each". No fancy Hills Hoist Rotary clothes lines in those days. Many a tear was shed when either the clothes line or prop broke and the lovely clean washing fell in the dirt and had to be washed again.

Next came the old mangles and irons of so many various styles. Vanessa looked at me and asked "But Nana, how did they get those old irons hot they have no cord or plug". So off I went on another commentary.

I was beginning to think I should be employed here as a guide.

We saw butter churns, milk separators, horse buggies, saddles and lamps. These things were all of different time, shapes, sizes and operations.

We then crossed the hall into another room in which there were furniture, clothing, prams, school desks, ink wells, crockery, guns etc. etc. One thing in particular took Natasha's fancy was a tall, black, silk, top hat resting on a hat stretcher. When I told her what it was she laughed and asked "Is that for when their heads got to big?".

Prams of all ages. The girls wanted to know which type I had for my children and luckily there was one just like I had.

There was a lot of beautiful old jewellery on display in a glass case and many photographs and pictures hanging on the walls.

We had looked at so many things that it is impossible to remember them all. Time had passed so quickly that it was time to leave and go on our way. The girls were so thrilled at seeing all these things of the past and I was so happy to help them understand how things were many years ago. When I look back and realise I had seen and used lots of these things I realised how the years had flown.

Hope you have enjoyed our little trip into the past.

NANCY PEISLEY

NEW ITEMS IN THE LIBRARY

Legacy of Camden Park

Donated by Janet Sheils

Mary Wade to Us, 1788 - 1986. A Family History.

NSW Court Records, Index Pre 1900.

Picton Bench Books Vol. 2 1833 - 1839 and

Vol. 3. 1840 - 1843 and 1853 - 1857.

Compiled by Liz Vincent.

(NB. THE RECORDS FROM WHICH THIS INDEX IS COMPILED ARE AVAILABLE ON MICROFILM AT THE SOCIETY'S RESOURCE CENTRE)

The Bollards of Bedfordshire, The Descendents of John & Hannah Bollard.
By Brian Robert Bollard. Donated by The Bollard Family.

They Worked at Camden Park, A listing of the Employees, leaseholders and tenant farmers known to have worked on the Camden Park Estate.
By Richard Nixon & John Wrigley.

Illawarra & South Coast Aborigines 1770-1850.

Compiled by Michael Organ.

Manning Wallamba Family History Society Members Interest.

Liverpool Pioneer Park Headstones. (Fiche)

Index to SMH Funeral & Death Notices 1910-1911. (Fiche)

A FAMILY REUNION

Purpose = A family reunion is probably one of the most exciting tasks that anyone can take on in their life. Members of the Bollard family were located either by research or by accident.

Research = Many hours were spent in the National Library in Canberra, The Archives of N.S.W. and The Lands Dept. And some research was done in the Picton & district Historical & Family History Society Inc. in the old coach house at Picton and The Oaks Historical Society's Wollondilly Heritage Centre at The Oaks. Many birth, marriage and death certificate were obtained and the information went into compiling a book and tracing the descendants of John and Hannah Bollard. Many trips by car to the surrounding towns in the districts of western N.S.W. such as Narromine, Wagga, Humula, Narrandera, Lismore, Gundagai and Yass to seek information from the local shire offices, libraries and cemeteries. By visiting these places of Bollard and kindred family history we found one could get a feeling of how these people might have lived in a bygone era.

Family History = Documentation of the life of many descendants of John and Hannah Bollard has been compiled in a book called "THE BOLLARDS OF BEDFORDSHIRE" which contains 270 pages of facts, life stories, dossiers and photos. Several copies of this book can be found in the Picton district.

Reunion Day = Much organisation by a committee of family members to piece together a day of reuniting people who may have lost contact over the years and also the introduction of people oblivious to their fellow descendants. Memorabilia, photos, maps and certificates were collected for display on the day. Ceremony which included dignitaries, clergy and a member of parliament were invited to the reunion day as they each had an important part to play. Food and entertainment was an important part of the day's agenda, so reliable and efficient people in this field were much appreciated, contributing to the smooth running of the day along with the help of a good M.C.

The Venue = It was important to the family that the proper place to hold a reunion was in an area that held great significance to our ancestors. Picton was home to the bulk of descendants who over the years branched out into other areas, mostly within a 500 km radius of Picton and their descendants formed sub-branches of the family. It is these sub-branches which form the modern family who attended the reunion.

Timing = The day of the reunion was held in a year significant to an important event such as the arrival of John Bollard in 1813. It also allowed the author to collect and compile more information. Launching a history of the family's life in the colony added to the highlights of the day. The day was marked for posterity by installing a plaque in the grave of John Bollard as a commemoration of his arrival in Australia.

Memories = It was important to document the memoirs of the elderly family members who could still recall the lives and times of ancestors not still living. The dossiers presented by these people gave us a picture of the hard times and the good times of an era before our time. These stories went into making a history book more interesting to read by detracting from the "hum drum" of dates and places and made up the bulk of the book. The memorable characters of yesteryear made for good conversation on reunion day and their escapades, although some being a bit eccentric, were told in such manner as not to demean their character.

The Future = Guide lines will be laid down for future reunions to be held either on the same scale or smaller and at time intervals still to be determined. Revised editions of history or loose information sheets will be compiled in the years to come as the research and information comes to light. We encourage future generations to take up the ongoing task from where we have left off and for other branches of the family to build on the history that has been provided for them.

Brian R. Bollard

Below: Photographs taken at the Reunion, Easter Saturday, 1993.



DID YOU KNOW

The Mitchell Library has one copy of the "Penny Post" dated November, 11th 1896.

The Picton Post and Advocate.

Jan 17th 1900

Boer spies attempt to set fire to troopship "Maori King" at Brisbane.

Jan 23rd 1901

Another appeal was made for troops for South Africa and a dozen local men volunteered with Major Antill.

News of the death of Queen Victoria has just arrived.

The engagement of Major J.M. Antill to Miss Wills-Allen of Gunnible Station, Gunnedah has been announced.

Feb 6th 1901

Licence of "George INN" was transferred from T.J.Hilder to James Knight.

Letter from W.Larkin urging memorial to the late Private Reilly.

Mrs Burgess died at her son's residence at the age of ninety.

Mr J.J.Hill has added a double-decked bus to his vehicles. It is able to hold 25 passengers.

Feb 13th 1901

Sergeant Rex Smith and Private J. Blackwood were presented with gold medals suitable inscribed from their Wilton friends at Mrs. Wonson's senior place. Private Spearing also received one at the same time.

Feb 20th 1901

On Saturday last, His Eminence, Cardinal Moran inspected the grounds of the new Roman Catholic church. He was accompanied by Dr. O'Haran. It is supposedly intended to erect a new building between the two old ones.

An organ was installed in the Mission Hall, Bargo, with a Service of Song.

Alderman Mr. Quiggin was elected for the seventh time.

March 29th 1901

Mrs Mohr aged eighty of Lakesland was killed in an accident by a horse falling on her.

April 10th 1901

Picton and Thirlmere football clubs decide to amalgamate.

Miss Waugh donated money for a school flag on Commonwealth Opening Day.

Compiled by **Nancy Peisley**

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR ME?

CHARLES CROSS - (c 1749-1835).

Sentenced to 7 years at Bridgewater Assizes, Somerset in 1787. He was ordered to the hulk "Dunkirk" at Plymouth in December 1787. Then at the end of November, 1789 he embarked on the transport "Neptune" and arrived Sydney Cove on 26th June 1790.

Charles Cross and Rose Flood were married at Parramatta on 21st November, 1790. They had six children, and resided in the Windsor area.

Charles died on 12th, October, 1835 aged 86, and was buried in St John's church cemetery Wilberforce.

ROSE FLOOD - (c1755-1836).

Sentenced to 7 years at Old Bailey Sessions London on September, 1789. Rose was then transferred from Newgate Prison on November 11th 1789 to the transport "Neptune", and so arriving on the same ship as Charles Cross.

Rose and Charles were married at St John's Church Rosehill Parramatta on the 21st November 1790.

Rose died on 4th November 1836 aged 81 years and was buried with Charles at Wilberforce.



PICTON AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL
AND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.
PRESENTS

THE
STONEQUARRY
FESTIVAL OF
ARTS & CRAFTS
1993

A.H. & I. HALL, MENANGLE STREET PICTON

OPENING AND PRESENTATION

FRIDAY 6TH AUGUST, 8.00 PM

GENERAL EXHIBITION: SATURDAY - 7TH AUGUST - 10 AM - 4 PM
SUNDAY - 8TH AUGUST - 10 AM - 3 PM.

ARTS AND CRAFTS CATEGORIES

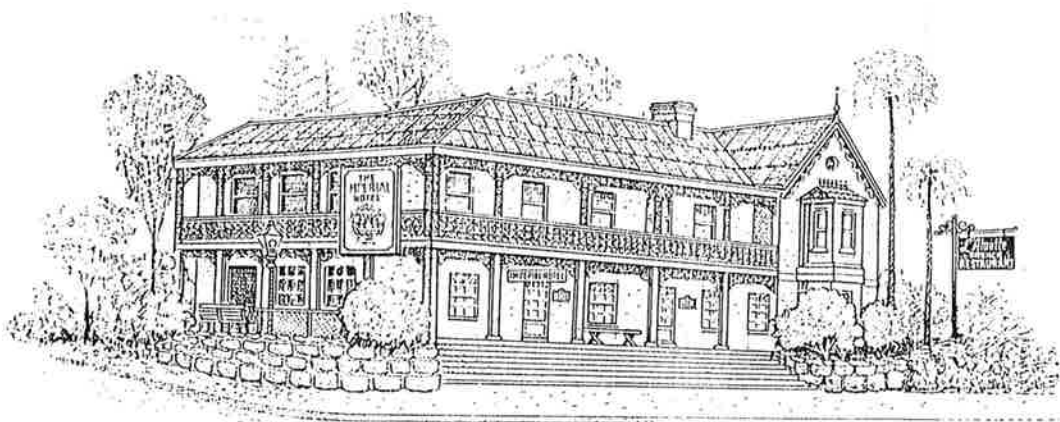
ART SECTION:

1. TRADITIONAL OIL
2. LOCAL SCENE (ANY MEDIUM)
(MUST BE A SCENE WITHIN THE WOLLONDILLY SHIRE)
3. WATER COLOUR
4. DRAWING (ANY MEDIUM)
5. JUNIOR ART - ANY MEDIUM
AGES 5 - 8 (A)
9 - 12 (B)
SCHOOL YEARS 7 - 8 (C)
9 - 10 (D)
11 - 12 (E)

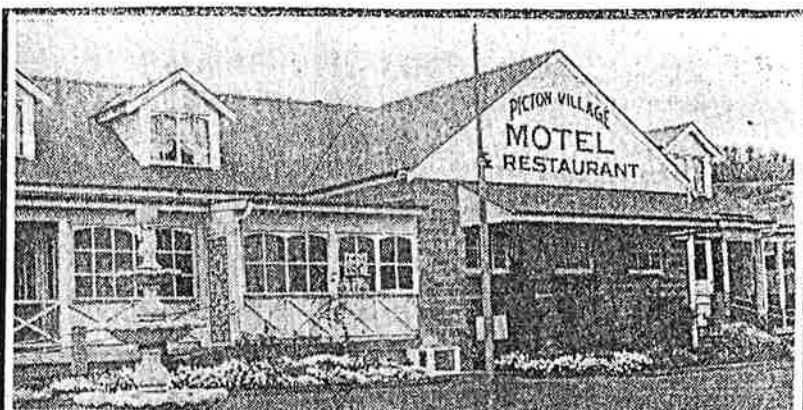
CRAFT SECTION:

6. HAND PAINTED PORCELAIN
7. POTTERY
- 8A. CERAMICS - STAINS
- 8B. CERAMICS - GLAZE
9. FOLK ART
- 10A. HAND SPUN ARTICLE
- 10B. WEAVING
11. PATCHWORK: (A) HAND PIECED OR APPLIQUE
(B) MACHINE PIECED OR APPLIQUE
12. NEEDLEWORK
13. TAPESTRY
14. MISCELLANEOUS - OTHER TYPES OF CRAFT NOT MENTIONED.*
15. JUNIOR CRAFT (13-17 YEARS)
16. JUNIOR CRAFT (12 YEARS AND UNDER)
17. PHOTOGRAPHY - (A) BLACK & WHITE - LOCAL SCENE (WOLLONDILLY SHIRE)
(B) BLACK & WHITE - PORTRAIT
(C) COLOUR - LOCAL SCENE (WOLLONDILLY SHIRE)
(D) COLOUR - PORTRAIT
18. ITEMS FOR SALE - NOT FOR JUDGING.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND ENTRY FORMS, CONTACT:
NICOLE HANGER - TEL: (046) 810470 (CO-ORDINATOR)
GAIL HANGER - TEL: (046) 842179 (SECRETARY)



MENANGLE STREET,
PICTON 2571 NSW.
phone: (046) 77-1441



PICTON VILLAGE MOTEL & RESTAURANT

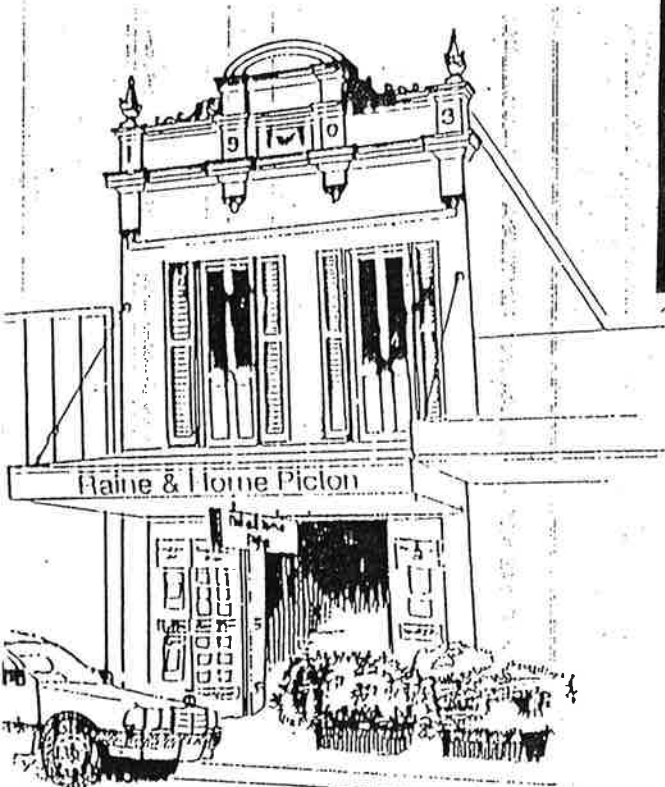
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