

THE STONEQUARRY JOURNAL



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Published by The Picton and District Historical and Family History Society Inc.

The Picton and District Historical and Family History Society Inc.

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Membership

Pensioners and Students	\$15.00
Single	\$20.00
Family (living in one residence)	\$25.00

Meetings

We meet at 9.30 am on the first Saturday of each month (**except** January) in the Susan Keoghan Local History Room, Picton Library, 42 Menangle Street, Picton.

Research

Our Research Room is located in the Susan Keoghan Local History Room, Picton Library, 42 Menangle Street, Picton and is open each Thursday from 9.30 am until 3 pm.

Research Fees

Members	Free – plus photocopying costs
Non-Members	\$10 per hour plus photocopying costs
	Written/email inquiries: \$25.00 plus photocopying (includes postage)

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Front Cover: The Viaduct from Victoria Bridge. R Mulholland. Picton.

President's Annual Report

Welcome to the Annual General meeting [September 2017], we had a very busy year, with many ups and downs. We have moved back into the Library. Things have not gone quite as smoothly as we had hoped, but we have moved some of our collection into the Local History Room at the Picton Library. We will be adding our book library to the Local Studies collection, but the cataloguing by the part-time librarian is going very slowly.

We continue to support the John Ruffels' History Prize at the Picton High School. This is always a good night and this year was no exception and our support is greatly appreciated by the school. The winners always seem pleased to receive a book on local history, as well as a cheque.

Member Ken Williams has moved to Melbourne to be closer to his daughter and grandson, and his assistance in our room will be missed. The research that he has done and the resulting books have greatly benefited the Society: the three volume *Marriage Transcripts* of the Anglican parish; the *Burial records of St. Mark's Anglican Church*; *Along the Menangle Road* and the *1824 Cawdor Bench of Magistrates Population, Land and Stock Book* as well as major contributions to the *Chronicles of the Early Cowpastures and Stonequarry*, vol. 1 and *Wollondilly's Fallen – the men of Wollondilly Shire who gave their lives in the Great War*. At the same time he was doing his own very detailed family history.

March 2018 update: We are working on improving our Facebook page, and with our part of the profits from the 2016 Conference in Camden we are working on possible changes to our web site. There have been lots of visitors so far this year resulting in some new members, which is very satisfactory.

Gail Hanger.

Treasurer's Report

Receipts and Expenditure to 30th June 2017

Receipts

Membership	\$735.00
Research	220.00
Publications/Tea towels	225.00
Donations	205.00
Table sale	750.00
Bank Interest	22.98
2016 Conference	2,144.50

Total \$4,302.48

Petty Cash Float \$50.00

Balance at 30 June 2017 \$3,398.51

Investment account \$3,509.91

Tony Jagicic

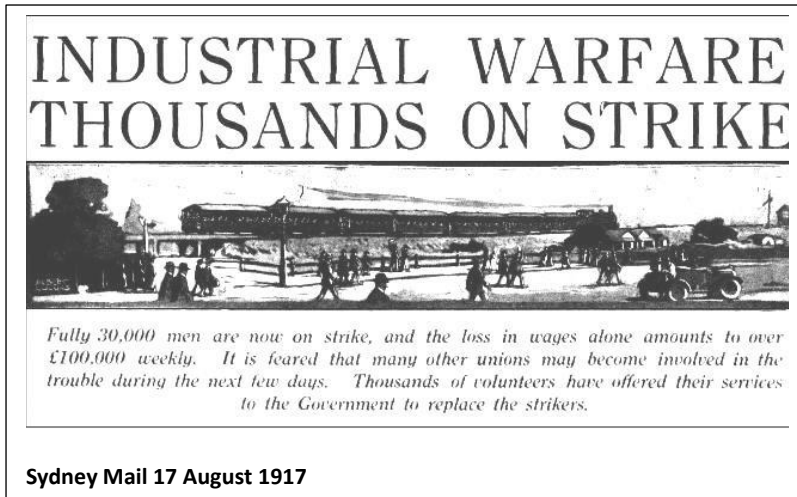
Expenditure

Photocopying/Library card	\$20.00
Bank Fees	5.30
Book	30.00
Conference fees	186.00
P.O. Box	124.00
Insurance/Membership	654.00
Postage	200.00
John Ruffels' Award	85.00

Total \$1,304.30

as per Bendigo Bank statement

From the Records – World War I



While there was much reporting in the *Picton Post* of farewells to young men, of raising money for groups such as the Red Cross and the War Chest, in 1917 there was considerable feeling about the general strike, which began when the railway and tramway men downed tools on August 2nd. The railway management was trying to

control the expense of running the railways, with rising costs and the free transport of troops and war related material. Their employees were concerned about their long hours, and the possibility of wage reductions. Within a few weeks the strike had spread to many other unions, and almost 70,000 men were involved. In the Picton area there were not only the regular railway workers, but in addition, the many men building the new deviation line between Picton and Mittagong who went on strike. It must have been a huge disruption for the dairy farmers and other rural industries, as well as the general public. As a result of adverse remarks and letters in the paper, there was some correspondence about the men on strike using their time very constructively.

Picton Post August 29, 1917

Our Open Column

Sir, will you allow me to use your columns to thank all those who gave their services to clean up the cemetery and grounds at St. Mark's Church? On behalf of the wardens and myself, I desire to convey our gratitude to them.

I am, yours faithfully, Edw. Hargrave
The Rectory, Picton

Then two columns over a "Return Thanks" from James Bell, the honorary secretary of the Trustees Upper Picton C. of E. Cemetery giving "thanks to the railway employees who have ceased work for the spontaneous, voluntary, and efficient work done by them in the above cemetery, and trust they will meet the reward they deserve for the thoughtful and unselfish motive that prompted their actions."

On the next page was a rather longer letter to the Editor:

Sir, Being on strike against my usual occupation of doing nothing, and my boss not being in a good temper, I took a walk to view the beautiful scenery from the heights of Upper Picton, and seeing a large body of men in the Cemetery on the hill, evidently constructing a railway or disinterring what is left of the old pioneers of the district, and being of an inquisitive disposition I determined to see what was

doing, and turning my weary body in the direction of the cemetery I entered the gate, and with surprise, that almost gave me a shock sufficient to make me a permanent inmate of the enclosure, what did I see? Why men that I had formerly known as railway engine drivers driving before them a wheelbarrow filled with fuel for fire; men that I had last seen pulling the levers in the signal box were here pulling at levers placed under monuments or tombstones that were off the line and making them O.K.; men that I believe were firemen were feeding a fire not with coal, but with grass and rubbish supplied by the engineer barrowman; others that I was told usually occupied themselves scratching paper with a pen, were here actually scratching over graves with a rake or using a pick or mattock with more energy than the usual deviation men, while others were doing artistic work on the tombstones and kerbing with a white-wash brush (without a black streak in it). Well, my feeble brain could not solve the problem (my education in this direction must have been sadly neglected) so I asked the nearest workman what it all meant, and whether it was a rehearsal for a picture show, but I was told it was the railway employees on strike giving voluntary service in putting the cemetery into a decent condition, and after viewing the unfinished portion I was of the opinion that it needed something doing to it. Great Scott! I mused, these men must be heroes to take on a job like this, and voluntarily, too. It takes a lot of moral courage to work, I never could attain sufficient to do so, not that I am afraid of work for I can lie and sleep beside it without fear. So I must give those men working the greatest credit for courage. They worked like Trojans (whoever they may be), there was not a shirker among them, and no card system was required to keep them up to the mark, and no need for demarcation of the line of labour, and I say unreservedly that those connected with the cemetery, especially those having relatives lying there, owe a great debt of gratitude to the voluntary workers for what they have done. If they are strikers they are white men and Christians and able to clean up anything on Fullers Earth.

Yours etc.,
WEARY WILLIE

There were more letters in the September 5 newspaper, one saying that this work was all very well in Picton, but that Broken Hill strikers had destroyed machinery. There was also a notice that the Mayor wanted to convene a meeting about getting the strike mediated. The anti-strike feeling was strong and feelings must have run high in the town.

Picton Post September 12, 1917

To the Editor

Sir, We ask you in justice to the railway employees that have ceased work, to insert the following statement in denial of the vile slanders aimed at them by some anonymous person, by letter, in connection with the voluntary work done by them in the Upper Picton Cemeteries. We personally superintended in the C of E Cemetery and were present the greater part of the time the work was being done

in the other cemeteries, and can say, with the strictest regard to truth that nothing was said or done unseemly, indecorous, or indecent, either collectively or individually, by the men at work, but every reverence was accorded to the graves of the departed and we must say that the charge of scandalous conduct against the workers is a baseless, malicious and cruel falsehood, and can only be the hallucination of a brain diseased, or the virulent spume of a disordered liver. Probably it would have been better to treat the anonymous letter with the contempt that all letters of that kind deserve, as in all cases it is a cowardly, contemptible way of attempting to injure some-one, and generally untrue. But this matter has gained so much publicity that we feel it our duty to defend the workers from the charge of scandalous behaviour, and ourselves, as trustees, from the reflection cast upon us.

James Bell, Geo. W. Sell, George Bell
Trustees C of E Cemetery, Picton
4th September 1917

This did not stop further letters being printed in the paper, and the strike did not end until October.

The Second Battle of Villers Bretonneux



Villers Bretonneux September 2017

While the situation in Australia was not easy, matters were improving in Europe with small successes along the Belgian front, as well as the capture of Beersheba in Palestine, followed by Gaza and Jerusalem. Then in the spring of 1918, the German Army attacked along the front, from Passchendaele in the north to Villers-Bretonneux in the south. Villers-Bretonneux is just south of the River Somme, but as will the main Somme battlefield had been fought over in 1916 and 1917. The Wollondilly dead included **Charles Pfeiffer** in 1916 and **George Moppett** and **Caspard Martin** in 1917, but the worst casualties occurred in 1918.

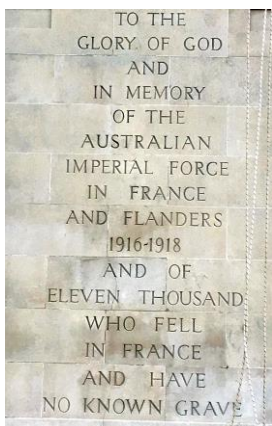
The final German push began on 30th March, and continued through April. "Our" first death was **Charles MacDonnell** on the 3rd April, aged 43. Charles had only lived in Thirlmere for a short time, as his brother and next-of-kin Thomas became the headmaster there in 1915. However, Charles' death was reported in the *Picton Post* on the 8th May, as being from Thirlmere. The Germans almost reached the town of Villers-Bretonneux on the 4th of April, before being pushed back by British and Australian forces. The fighting continued with another German push on the 11th – they were still hoping to reach the nearby city of Amiens, and then on to Paris. So the fighting was horrendous; on the 14th **George Griffin Roy Mills** was wounded in the action at nearby Cachy and died two

days later, at just 20 years old. George was born at Werombi and went to school at Mount Hunter before enlisting in 1916, and serving in France from May 1917. George's Mills grandfather came to the area in 1855, and his mother's father was Griffin Brookes who settled here in 1857 – first in the Glenmore area and later at Razorback.



Villers Bretonneux Memorial September 2017

Australian in the Great War, the Australian effort at Villers-Bretonneux was exceptional. She quotes one un-named British officer said that “Even if the Australians achieved nothing else in this war, they would have won the right to be considered among the greatest fighting races of the world”. It was the beginning of the end for Germany, though it took a long time and much more fighting, before the war ended.

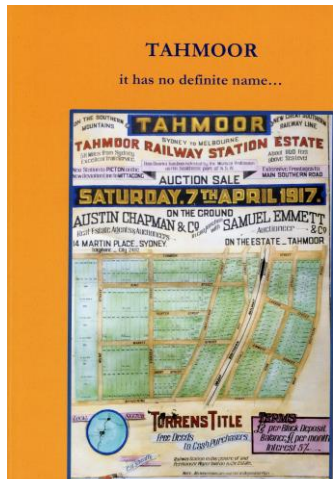


Just after Anzac Day, in that succeeding fighting, **James Hanna** was killed, on the 27th April, aged 19. His father William was a railway fettler, and the family had lived in Thirlmere for several years before moving to Balmoral, which is not in the Wollondilly Shire but the close connection because of the original railway line meant that his death was noted in the *Picton Post* of May 29th. The three Hanna brothers went to war, the eldest son William was invalided home in 1918, and Lindsay was a prisoner-of-war; James was the youngest son. The village of Balmoral also saw every man of enlistment age go to war, and two others died, Thomas Norris at Gallipoli and Arthur Ryder in France, later in 1918.

The battle became the most important part of the Front to Australians, especially as it became the site for the Australian memorial, not only for those who died in this campaign, but for those who died within the Somme with no known grave. The names include Percy Brain, died 1916; Henry Darlington, 1918; Patrick Hayes, 1916; Edward Huggett, 1918; Arthur McEvoy, 1917; William O'Halloran, 1917; George Stewart, 1917; Frederick Toovey, 1916.

The Germans reached the town of Villers-Bretonneux on April 24th, which led to the immediate reaction, with two Australian brigades attacking that night. Did that date, already important to the Australians, strengthen their tenacity and determination, which eventually led to success?

As Joan Beaumont says in her book *Broken Nation*,



Tahmoor it has no definite name...

Marlane Fairfax

It has taken me many years to finally finish this book and I doubt that it would ever have been finished if not for the encouragement of a few people – Bob Clayton of the Tahmoor Chamber of Commerce who instigated the 2016 celebrations for the 100 years of the naming of Tahmoor, Frank Baker of Tahmoor and friend and mentor, Betty Villy.

The book was published last September and I am pleased to say has been well received. The book is available through the Society.

Prior to the official naming of Tahmoor in 1916, the area was generally referred to as Bargo, Bargo Road (the first post office was named West Bargo), Myrtle Creek, often included with Picton and, for a short period, Cordeaux.

The first land grants were made in 1822, but growth in the area was very slow and perhaps that is why it had no permanent name. This changed with the coming of the southern railway deviation commenced in 1914.

Certainly Sam Emmett deserves credit for the establishment of the township, it was he who created the first subdivisions and laid out, in a neat grid pattern, the streets of modern day Tahmoor. Sam was the one who pushed for the re-establishment of the post office and school.

Born in Branhholme Victoria about 1863 Sam's working career included the railway, shearing, droving and horse breaking in Queensland, the NSW Police Force and a wood coal and milk business in Summer Hill. It is not known exactly when he came to live in the district however the births of three of his children were registered at Picton between 1895 and 1902. Family records show that his daughter Maude – who married a Dwyer and settled at Bargo, was born at Rockbarton, Lakesland in 1895.

When giving evidence in 1913 to the Parliamentary inquiry into the new railway deviation, Sam stated that he held four thousand acres of land on the Nattai River about 12 miles west of Hilltop. The property was called Echo Vale. By 1916 Sam gives his address as Elphin Cottage, Picton Lakes – Couridjah of today.

Sam held strong opinions on how the area should be advanced and little tolerance for those who didn't agree with him or crossed him in any way.

I have come across a few instances of Sam being taken to Court and one of him being the complainant – all cases involving an exchange of "insulting words". In October 1908 Sam had a fencer, E C Barron, before Picton Court for using indecent language against him on a public thoroughfare – Sam gave evidence that on saying to Barron that he wasn't putting the fence up properly, Barron used language that was too filthy to be published in the paper –

Sam said to Barron “you should be ashamed of yourself to use such language on me as I am a cripple..”



Tennis party at Sam Emmett's - Sam on the left

I don't know that he was in any way disabled and if so, why that made a difference. In any event, Barron later tried to apologise to Sam but he would not have it, preferring to take the matter to Court. In the end it came down to whether or not the offence occurred on a public thoroughfare

– the court found that it had not and dismissed the charges. Sam said he would appeal.

In 1916 Dr Haggart of the Railway works had Sam before the Court at Mittagong for using insulting words. The newspaper report was headed “Collision with a Cow”.

Dr Haggart gave evidence that he had an urgent call out to the railway's Seven Mile Camp (near Alpine). He said he was riding his motorcycle along the main southern road when he noticed 20 or 30 head of cattle scattered along the road. The doctor gave evidence that he was travelling slow and when about a third way through the cattle a cow crossed the road in front of him and, frightened by the exhaust, the cow collided with the bike resulting in Dr Haggart falling from the bike and being pinned by the leg beneath it. He heard Sam say “*I am glad you got what you deserved you oldNothing would have pleased me more to see you lying there. I hope you have broken or crinkled your neck*”. The doctor was not hurt and started pushing his bike away, while Sam continued calling out to him. Sam then got off his horse and snatched the bike away from the doctor who had refused to give Sam his name, instead he handed his number plate to Sam – I am guessing to take details of the number to ascertain the doctor's name. Upon the doctor asking for its return, Sam then threw it in the dirt. The doctor said the cow ran off and he believed was not hurt.

Sam denied the use of the insulting language and instead, claimed compensation for the loss of his cow in the sum of six pounds two and six plus four days at 10 shillings a day spent in looking for the cow which, he said, he didn't find. The court found Sam guilty, he was fined one pound plus ordered to pay court costs, witness and legal expenses.

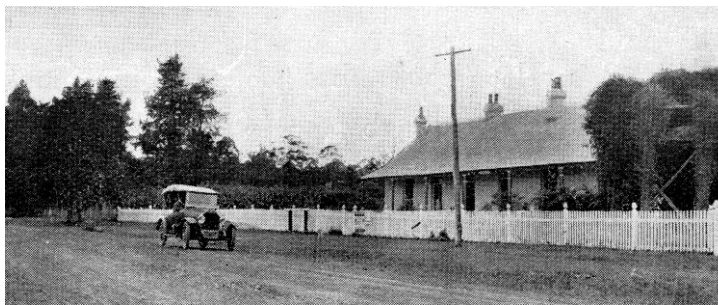
A couple of other court cases were of a personal nature and I think mean spirited on Sam's part.

The Gorrick family of Stratford House, Tahmoor, had been residents since about 1889 when the house was built. Their surname however was originally Lisson. Emma Gorrick had married her cousin Napoleon Jean (known as John) Lisson and they had two boys, Rowley and Victor. A tragedy occurred to the family in 1898 when John Lisson shot dead his 16 year old sister-in-law Lily at his residence in George Street Sydney. The evidence at the trial pointed to John having a very bad temper and also suffering mental health problems. Emma gave evidence to the Court that her husband was subject to fits of depression, often spoke of



Artists impression of Napoleon Lisson at his trial

death and “frequently suffered from pains in the head and insomnia”. She said he also “often spoke of death informing her that she was good enough to die and that it would be a good thing for the children to die young and innocent.” The murder followed an argument with a salesman and appears to have had nothing to do with Lily, she was just in the wrong place at the wrong time. John went on a rampage killing Lily and injuring the two young boys. Following John’s conviction for murder, Emma, the children, her parents and her brother Albert moved permanently to Tahmoor and Emma reverted to the name of Gorrick. One of the boys, Rowlie, was the more badly injured and he died aged 20 - I suspect the injuries sustained in the attack contributed to his early death. Victor married Florence George of Picton and they lived with Emma at Stratford.



Denfields c 1921

By 1922 Tahmoor had becoming an established township, the post office at that time operating from Denfields, run by Mr and Mrs Stewart. Sam Emmett’s residence was almost directly across the road.

In February of that year, Mrs Victor Gorrick and Mrs Stewart were chatting outside the front of the post office and Sam was in his garden. Sam was heard to say to Mrs Gorrick *“your child’s grandfather ought to be hung; he has done time and his name is on the gaol records and he did time.”*

The Gorricks took Sam to Court charging that he had used insulting words. The Gorricks were legally represented, Sam represented himself. He claimed that he had not spoken the words directly to Mrs Gorrick that he was replying to a question from one of his guests and she just overheard him. He was found guilty and fined.

From the late 1920s to the late 1930s, Sam owned the premises from which the post office was conducted. In 1939, Edwin Powell was the postmaster and he decided to build his own premises. Sam was not impressed and tried to have Mr Powell evicted prior to his own shop being completed. Upon the matter coming before the Court, the magistrate adjourned it for six weeks; time enough for Mr Powell’s shop to be completed.

He was married twice, firstly to Alicia Patterson and together they had five children. Alicia died in 1917 and Sam later married Ethel Doust. He died at Tahmoor in 1949.

BARGO BUSH NURSES (cont)

Sister Joan Dinnerville had served in Bargo in the early 1950s, as mentioned in the previous journal. Although she left the service in 1954, and moved away for some years, she returned to the district, as explained in the following article (slightly edited) by Angeline O'Neill of the *Picton News* on Tuesday, February 2, 1988:

JOAN DINNERVILLE

EPITOME OF THE BUSH NURSE

What is a Bush Nurse? Faded newspaper clippings would reveal that she is “a girl who lives by herself, to herself, but for the whole community” and a “bulwark against disease and pain, a friend and confidante”.

In more realistic terms, she is one of a forgotten and slowly dying race. A dedicated individual struggling against the adverse conditions of the Australian outback for the benefit of small and often thankless communities.

Bargo is proud to remember one such bush-nurse in Sister Joan Dinnerville, having studied her midwifery at King George V Camperdown, while also gaining her General Psychiatric and Geriatric certificates.

Sister Dinnerville arrived in Bargo in May 1950, she would fill the office of Bush Nurse for four years, she has previously nursed in areas as diverse as Wollongong and Moulamein and would later substantiate this record with nursing at the Picton Lakes Village and the matronship of the Queen Victoria Hospital.

B.N.A. NOTES
The annual meeting of the Bush Nursing Association (Bargo Centre) will be held in the Buffalo Hall to-morrow (Friday) night, at 8 p.m.
The retiring committee would like to see as many residents as possible to attend and if able to take a position on the committee to ensure this important service in the district is kept at its present high standard.
To do this requires quit a sum of money annually, therefore the full co-operation and help of all sections of the public is required for this purpose.
New Transport Facilities For Sister
Sister J. B. Dinnerville has taken delivery of a new Ford 8, to be used in her work in the Centre, and will be of great assistance to her once the roads become trafficable.

Picton Post 20 July 1950

Indeed it is with a twinkle in her eyes and a wry smile crossing her care worn face, that Sister Dinnerville recalls the four years spent bush nursing in Bargo. Patience and understanding of people, especially children, was a major prerequisite for bush nursing.

Sister Dinnerville proudly recalls the child who would rather go to her than any doctor for daily injections! She adds that the young bush nurse had to be prepared to work twenty four hours a day, seven days a week. An unerring sense of discrimination and responsibility was also vital. In

an age of easy communication and much changed medical services it is hard to comprehend the lifestyle symbolized by this remarkable lady. Her profession demanded the absolute dedication to be found only in an unmarried, widowed or divorced woman. Striving against harsh conditions the bush nurse had to mould herself to the idiosyncrasies of particular communities a fact that is seen in many of Sister Dinnerville's recollections, including her willingness to learn an informal kind of dentistry to serve an elderly patient who had a chronic fear of dentists! she concedes that many changes in modern nursing have been for the better such as the catering for a home life and hence a more relaxed mental attitude. Yet Sister Joan Dinnerville maintains that modern nursing is far removed from her bush nursing days and indeed who can argue with the epitome of this ageing and selfless profession of which so many of us are unfortunately ignorant!

This mostly talks about the Bush nursing experience, perhaps because in the 1980s this was an unusual job, and her years at the Queen Victoria Hospital were better known to the wider community. It may be that because of this article in February, there was a relatively short, though informative, obituary when she died in November, 1988:

Picton Post, Wednesday November 23, 1988:

BUSH NURSE PASSES AWAY

Sister Joan Dinnerville, late of Bargo, passed away at Liverpool Hospital on November 11th 1988.

Sister Dinnerville was born in Stratford, England and came to Australia at the age of two. She lived in Orange and Canberra, commencing her nursing career at the Bloomfield Psychiatry Hospital in Orange before doing her general training at Rachel Forster Hospital, Redfern and King George V at Camperdown.

Sister Dinnerville commenced Bush Nursing at Bargo, and stayed there for four years before going to Moulanein on the Victorian border to continue her Bush Nursing. On her return to Bargo she became night supervisor and Matron at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital.

Sister Dinnerville was a member of the Antill Golf Club and a volunteer at the Picton Library. Following her retirement Sister Dinnerville's only regret that she was unable to play golf due to ill health.

A funeral service was held at the Forest Lawn Crematorium Leppington. Sister Dinnerville is survived by her brother Jack.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

	Wollondilly's Fallen – The men of Wollondilly Shire who gave their lives in the Great War (2015) A4, 108 pages, illustrated. Concentrating on the effect on the local community of the deaths of soldiers during WWI but including men from all over NSW who were born or came to work in the Wollondilly Shire.	\$20.00 + \$5.00 p&p
	Tahmoor...It has no definite name. Marlane Fairfax. (2017) A4 format, 130p. Illustrated. 2016 was the Centenary of the naming of Tahmoor however the locality has European history which predates nearly 100 years earlier.	\$25.00 + \$5.00 p&p
	Along the Menangle Road – a concise history of the Land Grants on Menangle Road between Menangle Bridge and Picton Road. Ken Williams (2 nd edition 2009) A4. 44p. Illustrated.	\$15.00 + \$5.00 p&p
	Chronicles of the Early Cowpastures and Stonequarry – 1820-1850, Vol 1 (2010). A4, 74ps, illustrated, index. 12 chapters on people and subjects: JBL De Arrietta, A Bushranger Hunt; Frances MacNamara; The Village Shopkeeper – John Martin; Francis Little; Early Burials in the Cowpastures; Park Hall – The Mitchell Connection; The Woolpack Inn; Fairy Hill; Robert Crawford; Andonis Manolis – the Greek Pirate; Vault Hill.	\$20.00 + \$5.00 p&p
	1824 Cawdor Bench of Magistrates Population, Land and Stock Book. A biographic register of the inhabitants residing in the Cowpastures. Ken Williams (2011). A4, 176p, sources, index.	\$25.00 + \$5.00 p&p
	Cemetery Transcripts Bargo Cemetery Memorials (2010) A4. 121p. Illus. Photos of all headstones.	\$25.00 + \$5.00 p&p
	Burial records of St Mark's Anglican Church, Picton (2001) (A4, 23p. Lists 849 people known to have been buried in the graveyard with locations, date of death, age and remarks.	\$12.00 + \$5.00 p&p
	Redbank Uniting Church (formerly Wesleyan Chapel) – A Pictorial View (2004) A4. 132p. Cemetery transcriptions with photographs.	\$20.00 + \$5.00 p&p
	TEA TOWELS – black and white, features drawings of several historic buildings and map of Picton showing their locations.	\$10.00 ea. + \$3.50 p&p

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