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The Stonequarry Journal is your journal and without contributions this journal would not exist.
Contributions should be submitted on an IBM formatted disk or typed or handwritten to

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editorpdhfh@bigpond.com

The Society does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed or statements made by authors of papers in this Journal.

Please include your name and membership number.

Web: <http://www.stonequarry.com.au/padhfh/index.html>

Membership Fees – Due 1 July each year

Pensioners and school students: \$15.00

Single: \$20.00

Family: \$25.00

Meetings

Meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month at 9.30 am except for January.

Meetings are held on the first floor of Wollondilly Public Library, Menangle Street, Picton.

RESEARCH ROOM

The Research Room is located on the first floor of Wollondilly Public Library, Menangle Street, Picton.

Opening Hours

On each Thursday from 10 am to 3 pm.

On the second and fourth Saturday of each month from 9.30 am to 12 Noon and at other times by appointment with the Librarian.

RESEARCH FEES

Members: Free

Non Members: \$10.00 per hour + photocopying
(first hour payable in advance)

Written Inquiries: \$20.00 + photocopying

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Other Publications

<i>Thimere Public School 1888 - 1988</i>	\$ 6.00		
<i>The Antils of Jarvisfield Picton</i>	\$10.00	<i>Just Released</i>	
<i>Picton</i>	\$ 5.00	<i>Just Released</i>	
<i>Calendars 2003</i>	\$ 5.00	<i>6 wonderful local photographs</i>	
<i>Post Cards</i>	5 for	\$ 1.00	
<i>Fact Sheets</i>	\$.50 each		

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The deadline for articles in next issue is
Monday, 2nd August, 2004

All articles to be sent to
 The Editor
 P.O. Box 64
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 or editorpdhfs@bigpond.com

Presidents Report

Last Sunday 2nd May our Society participated in Heritage Week with the Wollondilly Heritage Centre at the Oaks, it was a most enjoyable day, thanks to Kate Holmes, we showed our collection of old and new photographs of Picton. We also spoke to many interesting people who told of their experiences of days long past.

The committee will be arranging a field trip to Joadja in July/August. If any members are interested in joining us please phone our Secretary, Debbie Hayes on 0421177907 or 0246818491 for more detailed information of the date/time of the proposed tour.

We still have tea towels depicting scenes of Upper and Lower Picton available at \$10.00 plus postage.

Elaine Callaway

Plea from the Editor

The idea of this journal is for our Members to enter their missing ancestors, also to include stories about them hoping, that someone else is connected to their family and that they may get in touch with them, as I'm finding it hard to get enough material to fill the journal, I'm asking please send anything big or small it doesn't have to be typed, I'll gladly include it if space permits in the next journal.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

<i>Coach House Chronicles</i>	
<i>Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton</i>	\$ 3.00
<i>Harmony Homes</i>	\$ 5.00
<i>Vault Hill Picton</i>	\$ 3.00
<i>Tahmour Post Office</i>	\$ 3.00
<i>St Mary Towers</i>	\$ 5.00
<i>Antonio Mandolis</i>	\$ 3.00
<i>Cemetery Transcripts</i>	
<i>Bargo General Cemetery</i>	\$10.50 only a few copies left
<i>Burial Records of St Marks Anglican Church Picton</i>	\$12.00 only a few copies left
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<i>St Marks Anglican Picton Cemetery Transcripts</i>	\$15.50 only a few copies left
<i>Upper Picton Cemetery</i>	\$20.00 only a few copies left
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<i>Stroll Through St Marks Churchyard</i>	\$ 8.00
<i>Marriage Transcripts:</i>	
<i>Marriage Records of St Marks Vol. 1</i>	\$15.00
<i>Marriage Records of St Marks Vol. 2</i>	\$15.00
<i>Marriage Records of St Marks Vol. 3</i>	\$20.00 Just Released

Draft Additions to the Societies Constitution

At the last Monthly General meeting on Saturday 1st May 2004 two motions were tabled to add two new clauses to the societies constitution.

1. PATRON

2. JOINING FEE

A member on admission to the society shall pay a joining fee once only, as recommended by the committee. This fee entitles the new member to a copy of the societies constitution.

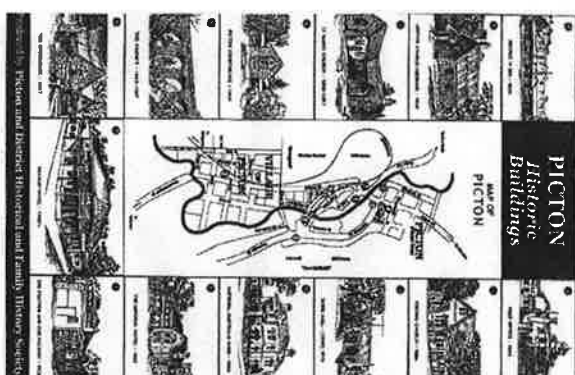
1. Under Clause 15. of the Constitution which reads,

- a. A special resolution must be passed by a General Meeting of the Society to effect the following change.

Paragraph (ii) a change of the society rules.

2. Clause 10. A General Meeting where a special resolution is to be proposed, notice of that meeting shall be given to the members in writing at least fourteen (14) prior to the meeting.

Notice is hereby give that on Saturday the 5th June 2004 the above two resolutions will be voted on by those present at that General meeting.



Tea towel

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At last our Tea Towel has arrived.

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Amount of Tea Towels

Total payment enclosed: \$

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Address:	_____

The Fitzpatrick and the O'Donnells

By Suzanne Jones

James Fitzpatrick was tried in Limerick County and sentenced to 7 years transportation to Australia. His date of birth is listed as 1800, Native place **Limerick**, Occupation **Ploughman**. He was assigned to the convict ship "**Mangles**" arriving in Australia in 1822. He is listed as being aged 22 years, 5'5" tall with brown hair and grey eyes.



James (Jas) Fitzpatrick, a large powerful man, a political prisoner, transported from Ireland, for "attacking a dwelling with firearms". He worked, "on the roads" until he was given the chance to accompany Hume and Hovell together with five other convicts, in their journey to Port Phillip Bay in 1824. (He is mentioned by name in Book 2. Australian Discovery by Land IX. Hume and Hovell's journey to Port Phillip, Friday 17th December of the Journal of *Messrs. Hume and Hovell*). Ticket of Leave shows **James Fitzpatrick**, ship "**Mangles**", year 1822, Native place Limerick County 1800, trade or calling Labourer, district Appin.



James Fitzpatrick at the end of his sentence, "quickly built up vast squatting runs in the southern tablelands, but eventually returned to Campbelltown district to invest in local farms". His main property being "**Glenlee**", which he acquired in 1850/2 and was a productive dairy farm run by his descendants up till 1978. He also owned **Brawlin**, "**Cucumbra/Cowcumbia**" stations in the Gundagai/Cootamundra areas including 6,257 acres south and west of Campbelltown, these being **Glenlee**, **Smeaton** and **Narellan**. "**Kilbride**" in Narellan, which is now a nursing home, is also linked to his name but more so with **James Francis O'Donnell**.

I had a wonderful time searching the Geographical Index. Town lands are listed either by County (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone) or by Parish. There are 42 parishes and around 2000 town lands in the County of Tyrone and when you see the list you will realise just how easy it is to be misled by poor handwriting on old certificates which may have been completed by people who were not familiar with Ireland's geography. For example, I was looking for Cavanca and Derrygantana which in fact are Cavancaw and Derrygantanea. Maybe the fault was mine and I had incorrectly misinterpreted what was written on official documents.

Another great site <<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~tyrone/parishes>> provides a listing of town lands by civil parish. In the Civil Parish of Desertcreat in County Tyrone there are 69 Town lands and there is a map which depicts neighbouring parishes in relation to the nominated parish as well as showing the location of each town land within the parish.

Happy trawling and don't lose yourself in Northern Ireland or cyberspace!

Cheers

Jan

HELP NEEDED

We are calling on any members who is able to spare some time in helping our society whether it be helping, re-catalogue books, scanning our photo collection, re-typing our books, organising pictures for our displays, setting up our displays on field days or manning our displays on field days.

Any help will be much appreciated

Please contact Debbie Hayes on 0421077907 or 0246818491

or

Ron Callaway on 0418119149 or 0246830464

Approximately 5,500 sheets of pre-1840 Registers and Poll Books have been digitised. The records provide a range of information about land ownership and may contain name, address, occupation and religion of freeholder; location, description and value of freehold; registration.

Indexes

Prominent Persons

Lists all occurrences of a name together with all reference numbers relevant to the individual.

Presbyterian Church

Provides the name, county, and reference number of all the Presbyterian church records that have been microfilmed by PRONI. The list does not include records not yet microfilmed.

Church of Ireland

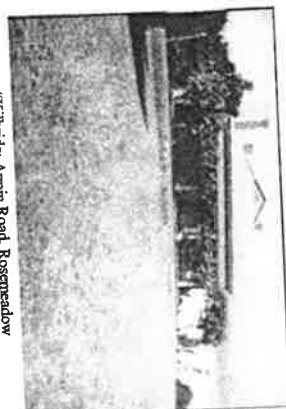
Provides the name, county, diocese and reference number of all the Church of Ireland records that have been microfilmed by PRONI. The list does not include records not yet microfilmed.

Geographical

This will help you to place the County, Parish, Town land, Barony, Electoral Division or Poor Law Union in a wider context and also provides the Ordnance Survey Map reference number. There is a glossary which provides an explanation of the geographical terms.

Researching Towns lands in Northern Ireland

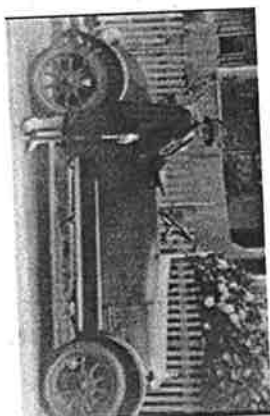
Irish settlers generally only supplied their county of origin to the Registrar but in the case of Abbotsoford's County Tyrone settlers, they also provided details of their town lands.



"Kilbride: Appin Road, Rosemeadow"

Elizabeth Susan in 1873 and **James Glenlee** in 1876.

James Sur died 9th August, 1882, aged 85 years, passing "**Glenlee**" onto his son, **James Glenlee**, Elizabeth, his wife died 8th April 1882, aged 32 years, as a result of a horse accident, leaving the children and his estate under the care and guardianship of **Patrick James O'Donnell**. **Patrick J O'Donnell** was 1st cousin of the Fitzpatrick children. **Patrick J** was the nephew of **James Fitzpatrick's** sister's marriage to **James O'Donnell** father of **Patrick J** and **James O'Donnell**.



Mary Ann Fitzpatrick married **James Francis O'Donnell** in 1891 (son of **James O'Donnell**), **Elizabeth Susan** married **Edward Sedgwick** 1894; **James Glenlee** married **Kathleen Glenn** 1910.

James Fitzpatrick's property, "**Glenlee**", was part of the area now known as **McMangle Park**. It covered what was known as **McMangle Park** raceway, **Mount Annan Botanical Gardens** and more recently the area used for the equestrian events during the **Sydney Olympics 2000**.



James Fitzpatrick O'Donnell



Extract from article, Campbelltown City Council, Menangle Park.....

In the balmy days before the outbreak of World War I, local architect Alfred Payten was enjoying a quiet horse ride across the sprawling Glenlee property with it's owner, James Fitzpatrick Jr. Sitting under a shady tree to enjoy their pipes, they glanced across to the riverside paddock that was often used by equestrian events. Turning to his friend, Alfred mused: "I think this would make a good racecourse Jim..... James Fitzpatrick agreed....."

From the recollections of Sarah Payten (daughter of Alfred Payten) Menangle Park Raceway was opened in 1914.

The Recession Really Started Long Ago

The rural recession has been explained in simple terms by an old time farmer.

"It all started back in '66 when they changed from pounds to dollars – that doubled me bloody overdraft.

Then they bought in kilograms instead of pounds – me bloody wool clip dropped by half.

After that, they changed rain to millimetres and we haven't had an inch of rain since.

If that wasn't enough, they brought in Celsius, and it never got over 0 degrees; no wonder me bloody wheat won't grow.

Then they changed acres to hectares, and I ended up with only half the land I had.

By this time I'd had enough and decided to sell out. I put the property in the agent's hands and then they changed miles to kilometres.

Now I'm too far out of town for anyone to buy the bloody place."

Author Not Known

surname. Early Registrars in country towns of NSW were invariably English or Scottish and generally part of the local landed gentry. It is the Registrar's spelling of the names that appears on official documents not that of the illiterate Irish informant who undoubtedly had a strong accent. eg. Ryan can be recorded as Royan, Keefe as Cafe and how many variations can you get of the surname O'Neill not withstanding the fact that the -O'- was omitted in the early days of the Colony?

Because the Catholic Church was so active in Australia during the latter years of the 19th century, people tend to think that most of the Irish immigrants were Roman Catholics but in many communities there was often a number of families from Northern Ireland who were of the protestant faith. Several protestant families from County Tyrone, Ireland, settled in Picton during the 1850s and 1860s and many of them lived on the "Abbotsford" grant.

Public Record of Northern Ireland

<<http://proni.nics.gov.uk>>

The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland has an absolutely wonderful web site. What a wealth of information. Click away to your heart's content! No fiche could be sweeter!

The Ulster Covenant

On 28 September 1912, 237,368 men signed the Covenant and a parallel Declaration was signed by 234,046 women. That's 472, 414 signatures with addresses and all are included in the on-line database.

Freeholders' Records in Northern Ireland

Freeholders' records are lists of people entitled to vote, or of people who voted at elections. A freeholder was a man who owned his land outright (in fee) or who held it by lease which could be for one or more lives (eg, his own life or for the lives of other people named in the lease).

From 1727 to 1793 only Protestants with a freeholds worth at least 40 shillings a year were legally permitted to vote. Between 1793 and 1829 both Protestants and Catholics with 40 shilling freeholds could vote, but in 1829 the franchise level was increased to 10 pounds so those with 40 shilling were excluded from the vote. This effectively confined membership of Parliament to the propertied or monied classes.

TRAWLING TIPS

for the Internet

Researching Northern Ireland

by: Jan Ross

I have always thought that the term "surfing the internet" was rather an understatement for those who use the electronic media to research history. As far as I am concerned "trawling" is a far more appropriate word.

After all we cast our bait into cyberspace and once we have a bite we catch it in the net and check it for integrity. Sometimes the lure leads us to fische and no doubt there are chips in the background. We sift through our catch and examine it for its quality and we reject any material that is inferior or unidentifiable. Then we label our catch and ignore or throw back anything that is inadequate.

I also think that despite being born with a French surname and despite having predominantly Irish forebears, my Scottish genes have managed to wend their way to the surface and I only "trawl" to "free sites". Nonetheless, I am invariably swamped by the catch.

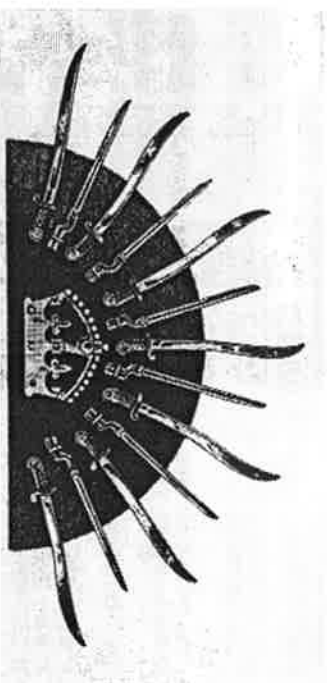
Researching Irish

Many early Irish settlers in Australia were illiterate because they were not given the opportunity to learn to read or write. Therefore in NSW when they registered a birth, death or marriage an incorrect date was often entered into the register and this has often led to discrepancies in subsequent documents. Death certificates are notoriously inaccurate because the informant was often someone who had married into the family and only had a hazy knowledge of the person's origins.

It was not as if our Irish ancestors set out to deliberately mislead or confuse us, the reality was that they often didn't know the exact date of an event. Near enough was good enough and since the official Registrar wouldn't have known the correct date many births are said to have occurred on days of special religious significance such as St Patrick's Day, Good Friday or Christmas Day.

Another thing to be wary of when looking for Irish ancestors is the spelling of the

The Rising Sun Badge



The origin and development of the Australian "Rising Sun" Badge is one of the most interesting aspects of Australian Military History.

Appropriately enough, it began with a collector, a Major in the South Australian forces, who thought of design to mount his collection of bayonets. He asked a captain in the South Australian Navy to help him build a trophy – shield, using timber and brass.

The trophy of Arms, fixed above his office door at Melbourne's Victoria Barracks, comprised a semi-circular red painted board on which bayonets and sword-bayonets were arranged alternately, surrounding a crown cut from sheet brass. Specifically, the Cut-and-Thrust Sword-Bayonet.

In 1902, when the 1st Battalion Australian Commonwealth Horse was being raised for service in the South African War, the G.O.C. apparently decided on a general Service Badge and suggested "something like" the Trophy of Arms.

The contingent was due to leave five days later and a first badge was hurriedly struck, it consisted of seven triangular points, above "Australia" and the Crown, on a form of wreath base.

The design was amended for later contingents, with six intermediate points between the larger ones. The metal around "Australia" was pierced, probably to sew a piece of coloured cloth beneath. Still later that year another variation was struck with "Commonwealth Horse" forming the badge base. It was worn by Australian troops who went to London for the Coronation of King Edward VII. It is possible that the badge designers were symbolically including the six-pointed Commonwealth Star, which is the major part of the crest of Australia.

The origin of the "Rising Sun" title given to the badge is connected neither with the Sun, nor heraldry, nor history, but with a brand of jam! Until about 1906, the only building near Victoria Barracks, Melbourne was Hoadley's Jam Factory, which produced a widely advertised "Rising Sun" brand; large quantities were shipped to the Australians in South Africa, and the jam's trademark was striking. In Melbourne returning soldiers were sometimes called "Hoadley's Horse".

In 1903 the badge makers, J.R. Gaunt and son, of Birmingham, designed a badge whose basis did not change until the 1970's. The inscription on the scroll was "Australian Commonwealth Military Forces" until 1949 when it became "Australian Military Forces". In the 1970's it was shortened to "Australia" and minor changes were made in the design.

Reproduced from "The Burst: (Kingsgrove R.S.L. Club).



Old Recipe's

Christmas Pudding

1lb Butter
 ½ lb Bread Crumbs
 1 dsp Cinnamon
 1lb Mixed Fruit (Soak fruit in ½ cup Port or Brandy)
 1lb Brown Sugar
 12ozs Plain Flour
 1lb Raisins
 1 dsp Nutmeg
 8 Eggs
 1 dsp Mixed Spices
 1lb Sultanas
 1 tsp Carb Soda

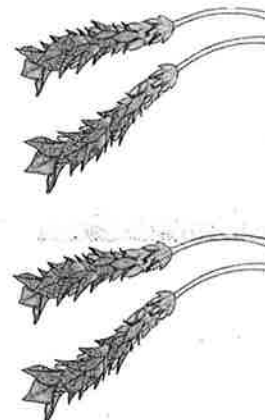
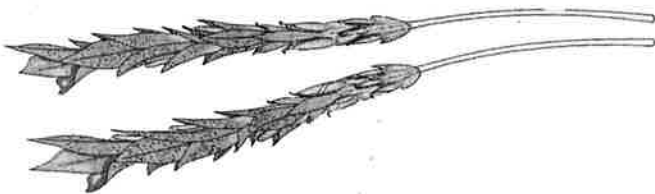
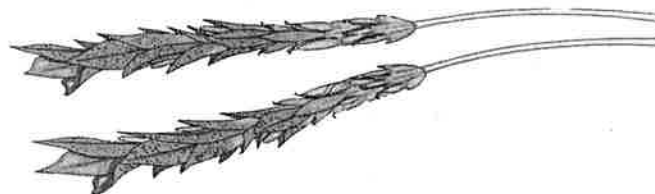
Cream butter and Sugar, beat in eggs one at a time.

Add fruit and mix well.

Combine all dry ingredients and add to above mixture.

This being a large mixture, can be divided into three or four small puddings.

Tie in cloth and boil for four hours.



describes 'a closely settled came growing district from Nambour to the Maroochy River 6 miles away ... prosperous and well established ... supplemented by vegetable gardening and dairying on progressive lines' (NAA: BP8/1, F1950/674).

To learn more about the National Archives' postal records held in your state, visit the website at www.naa.gov.au.

For assistance from our reference staff, please phone 1300 886 881 or email your query to ref@naa.gov.au.



Royal mail contractors Longreach to Winton mail service run, ca. 1921

Creating agency	Date range	Series number	Location
General Post Office, Brisbane (CA 1031)	1891-1952	BP8/1 J1622	Brisbane
General Post Office, Brisbane (CA 1031)	1952-		
General Post Office, Sydney (CA 1030)	1890-1975	C2937 D5080 D5081, D5082, D5109, D5114	Sydney
General Post Office, Adelaide (CA 1032)	1915-77	These records include Northern Territory postal services.	
Post Office, Melbourne (CA 6004)	1842-1951	B4866	Melbourne
General Post Office, Melbourne (CA 1034)	1854-55	B4872	
General Post Office, Perth (CA 1035)	1921-74	K1205	Perth
General Post Office, Hobart (CA 1033)	1871-1947	P2610	Hobart

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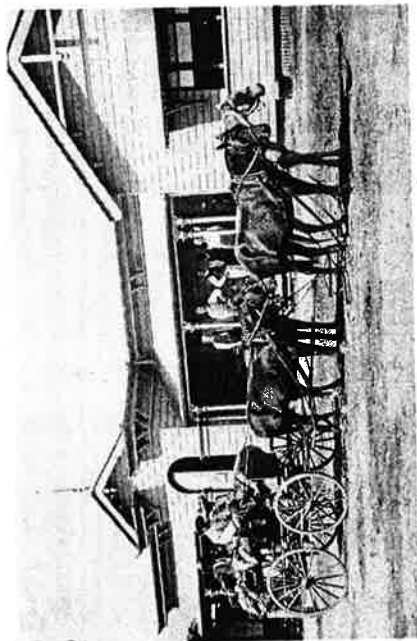
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Is your family or local history held in our postal records?



Bowen Mail Coach, ca. 1890—ca. 1920

Family and local history information can be found in all sorts of unexpected places—even post office records!

The National Archives of Australia holds postal records dating back to the mid-nineteenth century. Responsibility for postal matters was transferred to the Commonwealth Government on Federation, along with many of the colonies' postal records. These records, now held in the National Archives, can be a valuable source of material for family and local history research.

In these records, you can find information on the people that carried the mail, people who lived on the delivery routes, and geographical and local history. There are files on staff appointments, accounts, telephone services, mail delivery routes and contracts. Photographs in the collection illustrate the difficulty of delivering mail to many outback regions.



Motor vehicle heavily loaded with mail on the Jundah—Stonehenge mail run, ca. 1930—ca. 1931

The records on mail delivery routes and contracts include details about individuals and where they lived, making them of particular value to family and local history researchers. People who delivered the mail generally came from the local community. When tendering for mail runs, applicants filled in forms which record basic details such as their name, address and payments. The forms are sometimes accompanied by documents like Certificates of Nationality, which show the applicant's date and place of birth and their parents' birthplace.



Delivering mail to the outback was not always easy. Contractors faced hazards such as flooded creeks and bushfires, so reliable transport was important. In 1946 the only tenderer for the Roma to Monclova run in south-west Queensland promised to upgrade his 'old Buick car in reasonably good order except for the tyres which are worn out' with a '30cwt. Diamond T Truck' if he was successful (NAA: BP8/1, F1950/540). This type of information can be found in official reports on the tenderers.

The files also contain information about the families who received the mail

Petitions requesting alterations to the mail routes, or more frequent mail delivery, include the name, address and occupation of signatories. The official reviews of these requests provide lists of households and the number of adults in each.

There is also much to be learned about the locality served by the postal service. Sketch maps show existing and proposed routes and include names of properties an residents, and the location of railways, stock routes and schools. Reports by District Inspectors on existing services often describe the local businesses in the area. The 1938 report on the Nambour to Bli Bli service on the Sunshine Coast, Queensland, for example,

