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Picton District Historical and Family History Society Inc.

Patrons: Michael Banasik, Wollondilly Shire Councillor; Alby Schultz, Federal member for Hume.

Committee:

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Journal contributions

Contributions should be submitted to

The Editor, P.O.Box 64, Picton. NSW 2571

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

Email: gehanger@bigpond.net.au

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Meetings

Meetings held at 9.30 a.m. on the first Saturday of each month except January, on the 1st floor of Wollondilly Public Library, Menangle St., Picton. The December meeting is held at one of the members' homes, at 11 a.m. followed by lunch.

The Annual General Meeting is held on the first Saturday in September, before the monthly meeting.

Research room

First floor Wollondilly Public Library, above entrance. 10 am to 3 pm each Thursday); other times **by appointment only**.

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President's Report – Gail Hanger

Welcome everyone to 2014, and I hope that all had a nice Christmas and New Year. It is nice to see if anyone still follows family traditional.

This year marks the start of the Centenary of World War 1 and there will be many and varied celebration. We will celebrate all those who served their country either Australia or overseas. The Society has applied for a grant though Government to publish our book on WW1 soldiers from the Wollondilly area who died while serving during the war.

Many young men were considered exempt from joining the services due to their profession or occupation. What were their stories, how did they cope, how were they treated, they were just as important as those who served overseas. How do we celebrate their stories? If any of our members have family recollections from this time, please get in touch.

Editor's Note: On another World War I matter, Doreen Lyons has been in to see us concerning the use of banners at the welcome home parades for the returned men. The Oaks Historical Society have such a Welcome Home banner embroidered by Jessie Shelley to welcome Frank Cabrera back to Thirlmere; they also have copies of the family's letters to Frank during the war (and given us copies, which is most appreciated, especially as now they have been typed up!) Doreen is wondering if any other such banners may have been made, and if they have survived. While we are now looking through the local paper for references to the welcome home parades, have yet to find any such details. Unfortunately most of the men returned in 1919, and those papers did not survive for microfilming, so we only have the notes made by the late F.B. Knox – though he does provide quite a lot of detail about any war references. Please let us know if you have any knowledge of similar banners.

Bargo in the early days – William Anderson and the Gold Digger's Arms

As the road, or track, south from Picton developed during the 1820s, small inns were established along the way – one at present day Tahmoor by William Klensendorff in 1824/25, and another at the southern side of present day Bargo, by John Lupton in 1830. This was known as the Woolpack or Lupton's Inn. After his death in 1836 the inn was run by William Badgally (or possibly Badgery) until Mrs. Lupton married Joseph Henry Jones in 1844, and they took over the inn, and established coach services between Campbelltown and Goulburn. George Horne, who had the larger than usual Portion 105, granted in 1839, had a licence for *The White Horse*, but was also described as a teacher and a farmer (see below for more on the Hornes). These inns along the Great South Road were greatly affected by the opening of the railway line to Mittagong in 1867.

Another Bargo inn was established by **William Anderson**, born in Ireland c. 1812, who came to Australia some time before 1852 when he married **Elizabeth Horne (nee Partridge)** in Sydney. By the time their first child Matilda was born in October 1853, the family were at Bargo – also known as West Bargo. In fact Elizabeth lived in the area with her first husband George, with whom she had 10 children – then another three with William. George died in March 1852; Elizabeth and William were married later that year.

William was granted a publican's licence in 1854, for the *Gold Diggers Arms*, but by 1858 there were complaints about his running of the inn. The case was heard on 23rd April 1858. Witnesses included several of Anderson's neighbours, the first being **Joseph Goodall**, described as a dealer, and neighbour who lived about a ½ mile from his house. Goodall had a store, and an accommodation paddock, probably for horses and campers. He complained about the number of drunken people coming from the Anderson inn, especially on Sundays; even Mr. Webb, the gardener at Mrs. Jones' place, and her brother-in-law Harry Lupton. Goodall could see people going past his house, but not past Mr. Anderson's house. He also mentions Mitchell and Hambridge getting drunk there.

The next witness was **Elizabeth Wilkinson**, who also had a store but lived some 30 yards at least from the road, told a similar story, about the same men being a problem, but that she had also seen Mrs. Anderson drunk on occasion.

Then **George Hambridge** told the Court that he lived less than a mile from his friend Anderson, and that Mrs. Anderson was his sister [this seems wrong, perhaps he means cousin? No obvious connection between the Hambridges and Partridge family]. He said that he had not seen any Sunday drinking, and that Anderson had refused to serve him at times. Unfortunately **Ann Hambridge**, his wife said that she had previously complained to Mr. Antill (the chief magistrate) about George getting drunk – both on work days and on Sundays. She also heard the occasional brawl, and even worse was sure her husband was selling their property to pay for drinks. And another neighbour, Mrs. Mitchell had come to her home, with her five children, when her husband was drunk and abusive.

Richard and Jane Mitchell also gave evidence. They lived about a mile, or more likely two, from Anderson, and Richard thought that he had only been to the inn a few times in the last nine months, and was never so drunk that he couldn't get home; had never seen drunks there, or people drinking on Sundays. He had never threatened his wife. She then swore that he had been drinking for three days just last week and that he often threatened her life and knocked the children about. She would take the children out into the bush to hide until Richard was asleep. She had visited the

inn in the past, but not since her husband had drunk the price of a horse (£7) last July. Jane had also complained to Mr. Antill about the situation.

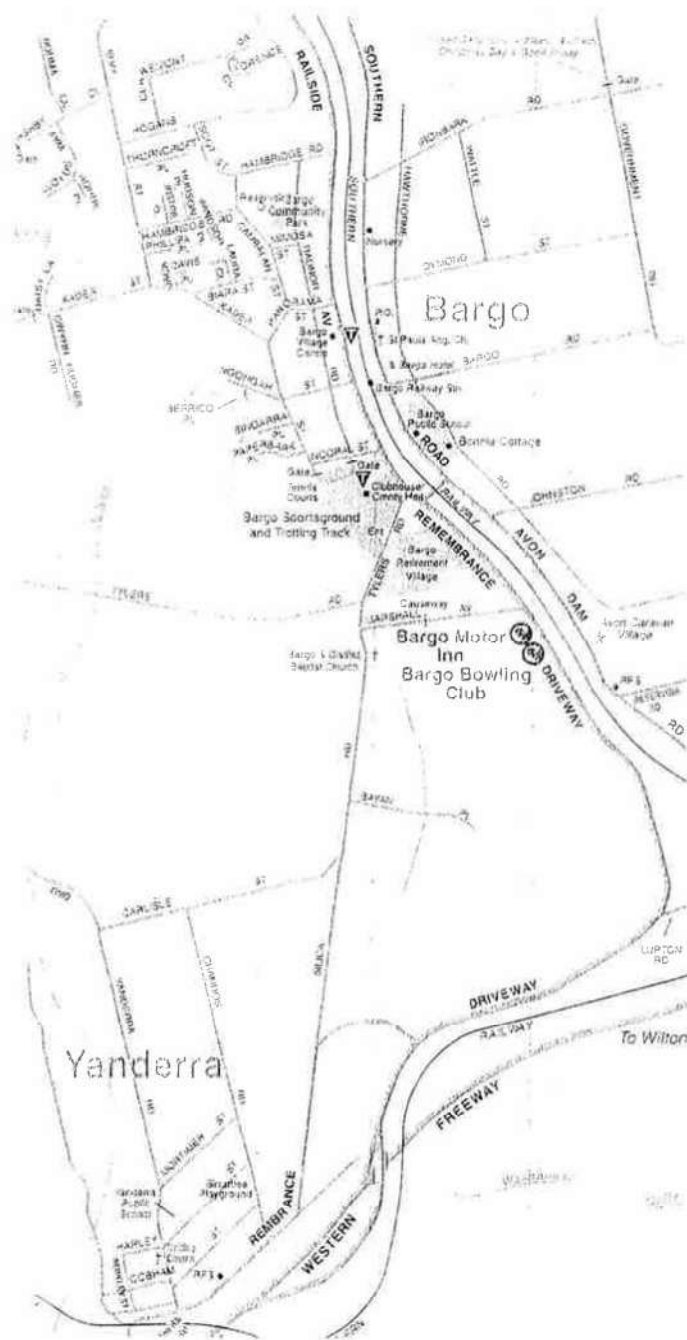
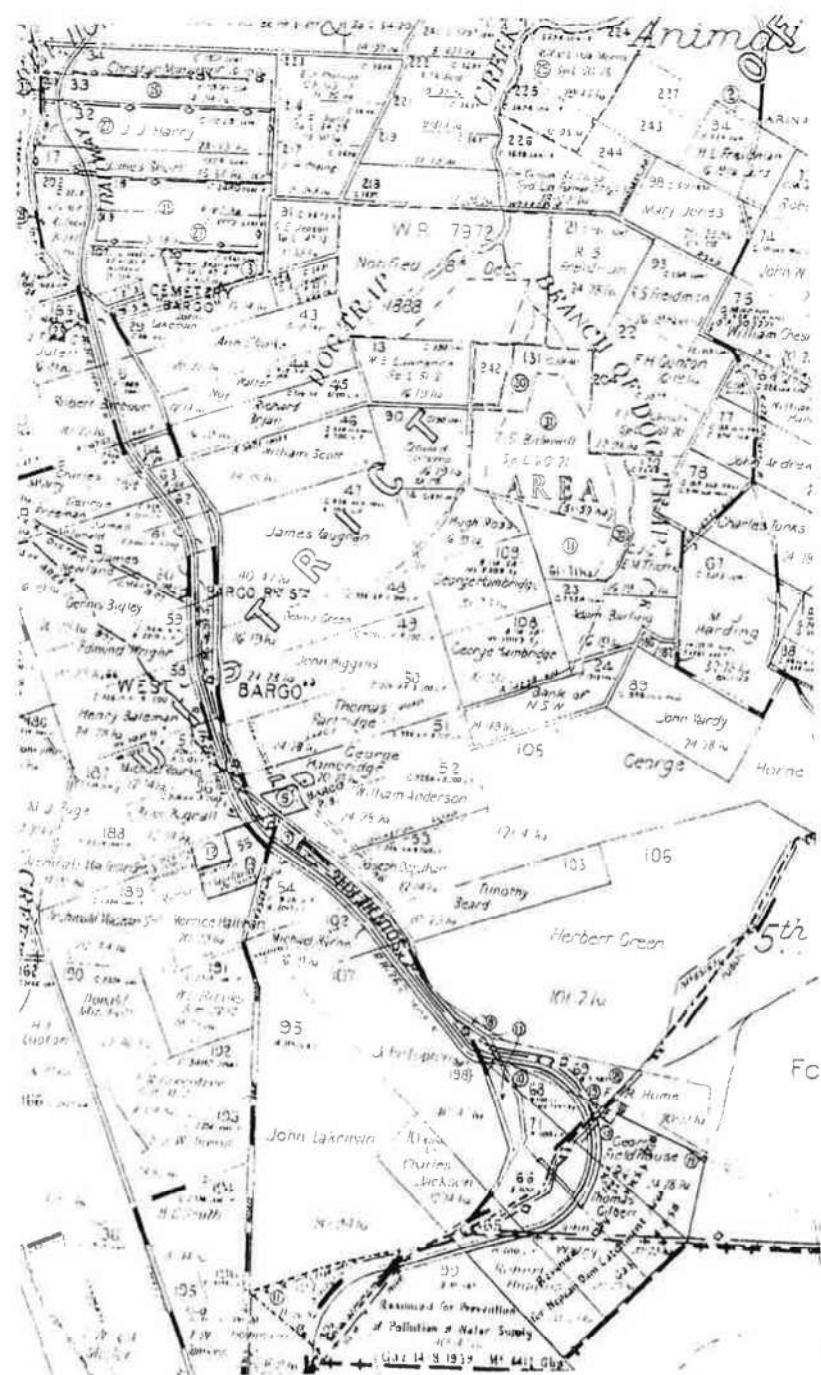
The final witness was **Henry Styles or Iles**, an ostler for W. Crane the mail contractor. He gave evidence similar to that of Hambridge and Mitchell, of not seeing drunks at the inn.

The Bargo Parish Map indicated the land ownership of William Anderson (portion 52), George Hambridge (portion 51) and further south, John Lupton's portion 107. The modern town map shows Lupton's Road well south of Bargo township, and the inn was a little south of that. The Parish Map also shows George Horne's land, and there is also a smaller portion 50 to Thomas Partridge, who could be related to Elizabeth Anderson (on following page). The other people giving evidence may have been leasing rather than owning land.

William lost his licence for six months, and when it was renewed in September 1858, it was with a strict caution about future behaviour. He continued to run the inn for some years, until the railway effect reduced the passing trade after 1867. That same year the residents of West Bargo asked for a post office at the town, and this was approved, with William Anderson as postmaster, and the office in his home – presumably the old inn. He resigned the position in 1871 to take up the licence for the George Inn in Picton but returned to running the post office in 1872, not leaving the George until 1873. The post office closed again late in 1872, re-opened in 1875 with William in charge until 1881 when John Wilkinson became the postmaster. Wilkinson was then renting the Anderson premises, and it is possible that the Andersons had moved to Picton.

Unfortunately there do not seem to be any descriptions of the *Gold Digger's Arms* (though not all the court cases involving Anderson have been checked as yet). Mr. Edward Brodie compiled a history of Bargo in the 1960s/70s, along with his own recollections of the area from the early 1900s onwards. He noted that Lupton's Inn was "built of unsquared pieces of sandstone, cemented together with clay, the walls were kept white-washed inside and out. The roof was made of bark...". Brodie also mentions a bark hut being used, illegally, as an inn in 1827, and two other inns, one run by George Horne and the other by William Anderson. He remembered the *Gold Digger's Arms* building when he was a child, being then in ruins "as the shingles had decayed and let the rain in. A number of cut stones were used in part of the building, but these were taken and used in other buildings about the town. Some of the smaller stones and other rubbish were used to fill the very deep well" said to be 150 feet deep; the top was still visible when Mr. Brodie was writing his history. As Anderson's building was used later as a boarding house and the post office, it must have been a reasonable size and condition.

Elizabeth Anderson died in 1864, perhaps not surprisingly of intemperance. William then married Catherine Murrey (nee Crawford) the same year, but she died in 1866; he soon married Jane Lloyd. William died in 1885, Jane in 1887, and all four were buried in St. Mark's Church of England graveyard. He left 1044 acres of land at Bargo, valued at £2,088, and three allotments in Picton valued at £300; he had previously left one of the Picton lots, plus house in a trust for his wife Jane. On her death two years later she still had some land at Bargo, the house in Picton, some rental income and £200 from William's estate, all valued at £1,395/9/1.

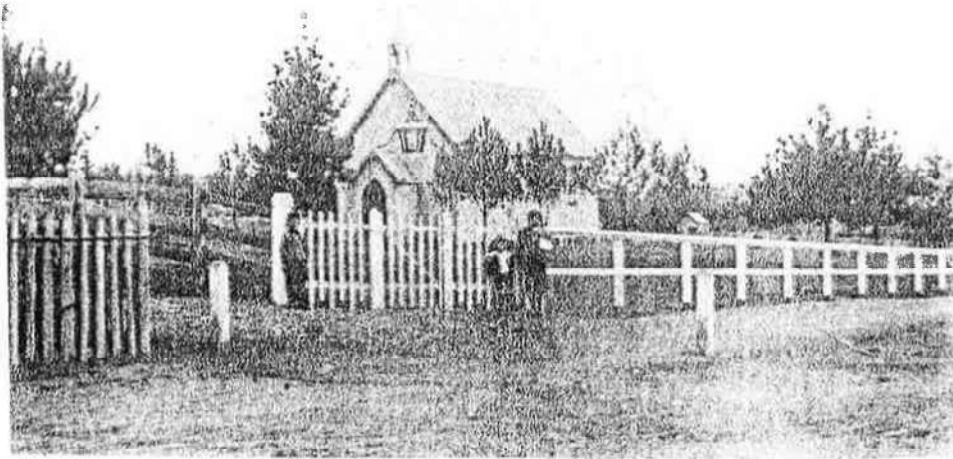


Part of the Bargo Parish Map on the left, with a recent map of the town on the right. The names mentioned in the William Anderson article are shown in the lower (southern) part of the Parish Map. From the Hicks' Hall article, the family seem to have bought the Freidman Portion 94, top right, as Ted Brodie remembers them being opposite the Arina Public School. The first Anglican church was (is) on the corner of Bargo and Hawthorne Roads shown on the town map.

The Anglican Church, Bargo

The Bargo Mission Hall was opened on 24th May 1899 with a public meeting and afternoon tea. About 90 people attended, with speeches from Mr. Kench, and Rev. J. Steele amongst others. The *Picto Post & Advocate* noted the various fundraising efforts to provide seating, and later an organ, and it must have been a terrible blow when in March 1914 it was deliberately set on fire, and totally destroyed.

Perhaps fortuitously, the small St. Paul's Mission Church in Upper Picton had closed the previous year. St. Mark's Church in lower Picton was the main Church of England, but land had been set aside for another church in Upper Picton in 1855, on the corner of Argyle and Cowper Streets, but nothing was built until 1886. By 1913 the Rev. Hargraves was finding it difficult to provide services at the two Picton churches and also at Wilton, and the St. Paul's congregation was very small. However, the compromise of a weekday service was not popular and neither was the decision to move it to Bargo, especially as the Upper Picton residents had paid for the organ. But moved it was.



St. Pauls, Upper Picton, c. 1905. Photo courtesy of John Price, in Liz Vincent's book *The Forgotten Village of Picton – Introducing Upper Picton (Redbank)*.

The *Picton Post* of January 6, 1915 had a par from "Progressive": "I see Bargo is taking a step in the right direction erecting a church on the land given by Mr. William Dymond of *Park Farm*. Great credit should be given to the Rev. E. Hargrave and Mr. A.L. Woolcott of Bargo for valuable assistance in the matter." On February 3 an advertisement appeared: "**Bargo Church** Will be opened by the Archbishop of Sydney on Wednesday 10th February at 2.45 p.m. Tea meeting 4.30p.m. – Adults 1s; children 6d; family ticket 2s6d." There does not seem to have been any follow-up report on the event. While the old Mission Hall had been at the north end of the town, near the cemetery, St. Paul's was set Bargo Road, a much more central position. Developers were becoming interested in the area, with the decision in 1914 to build the new line through Bargo, and the later construction of the Avon, Cordeaux and Nepean Dams in the 1920s and 1930s.

The little weatherboard church suffered considerable damage in a storm in 1925, and again in 1950, so the decision was made to replace it. The new St. Paul's was built

just south of the post office, and opened in 1954; the old building was remodeled for use as a private home and is still in use.

Some Bargo news items from the *Picton Post*

1914 May 27: Empire Day Celebrations – Bargo West

Empire Day was celebrated at the Bargo West Public School by a patriotic concert in the morning followed by a picnic. The school children rendered several very pleasing and suitable songs and recitations, which reflected great credit on their teacher. There were about 40 persons present at the picnic, the ground for the occasion being kindly lent by Mr. Lyons. A very enjoyable day was spent by all, and the evening was also enjoyably spent in dancing at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lyons. Dancing was kept up till about midnight.

1949 September 1: Bargo Briefs

The recent death of Mr. Robert Milton, at his home, Bassett Street, Hurstville, recalls the boom days of cycling in the district a few years ago.

The late Mr. Milton who formerly resided at Marshall Avenue, Bargo, for many years, was recognized as one of the best cyclists in the district. He rode in Bargo and Picton Club events and will be remembered by other champions of by-gone days, many of whom reside in the district, viz.: Mick Simmons, Owen and Pat New, Gordon Hanger and Ted Dredge of Picton, and B.G. Henderson, F.R. Greentree and John Simmons, of Bargo.

Shortly before his death, Robert Milton returned a cup to Bargo Amateur Cycle Club which had been in his safe keeping since the old club ceased to function. The cup has been renovated and named the Bargo Cycle Club Cup, and will be competed for in next Saturday's events, conducted by Bargo Club.

The paper did report on 8th September: **Cycle Club Cup to Chadwick - Exciting Afternoon's Racing, by "Three Speed"**. (The first event was for the new Cup, the 20 mile senior event, with 11 competitors):

At the turn at Tahmoor K. McInnes and H. Smith both in the saddle after a long spell, held a big lead on G. Butler, who was quickly bridging the gap. He was followed by F. Farmer, A. Morrice and "Pop" Brennan in that order. Next to turn was J. Mulligan, riding with two guests, Messrs. Green and Leonard of Mudgee. Last to take the turn were Chadwick and Copeman.

The atmosphere was heavy and suited the tenseness of the race, although the humidity was unpleasant for the riders. Riding through Bargo, Smith, McInnes and Butler led narrowly from Morrice, Farmer and Brennan. The third bunch led by Mulligan, was gaining ground. Chadwick and Copeman were tailing the field still. At Yanderra the field bunched with only Chadwick and Copeman on their own.

The pace was on. Mulligan carried Green, Leonard, Farmer, Morrice and Brennan away. Smith punctured at this stage, changed mounts with McInnes who withdrew. Butler and Farmer were now trailing the bunch. Soon after rounding the turn at Yerrinbool Chadwick, riding furiously, bridged the gap to the big bunch. The race finished with a long, exciting sprint in which Green ran away to first with Chadwick second and fastest time 51 mins. 37 secs. Third place went to Leonard.

The Hub of Bargo by Clare Bell.

The story of the hall that became the social centre of Bargo began mid 19th century.

The Great Southern Railway arrived at Picton in 1863. By 1867 the rail line reached Mittagong, passing west of the present line, encouraging the growth of several the small villages such as Thirlmere, Couridjah, Buxton, Balmoral, Hill Top and other sidings and halts. In 1919 the (now double) railway line was deviated through Tahmoor, Bargo, and Yerrinbool then to Mittagong and further south, much to the chagrin of small farmers and families living along the original line. As the new line was built from Picton, sleepers, iron and other building materials were brought in on road tracks on the southern side of the approaching line. The Great South Road became known locally as Old Main Road. The rail line effectively cut the small village of Bargo in half.

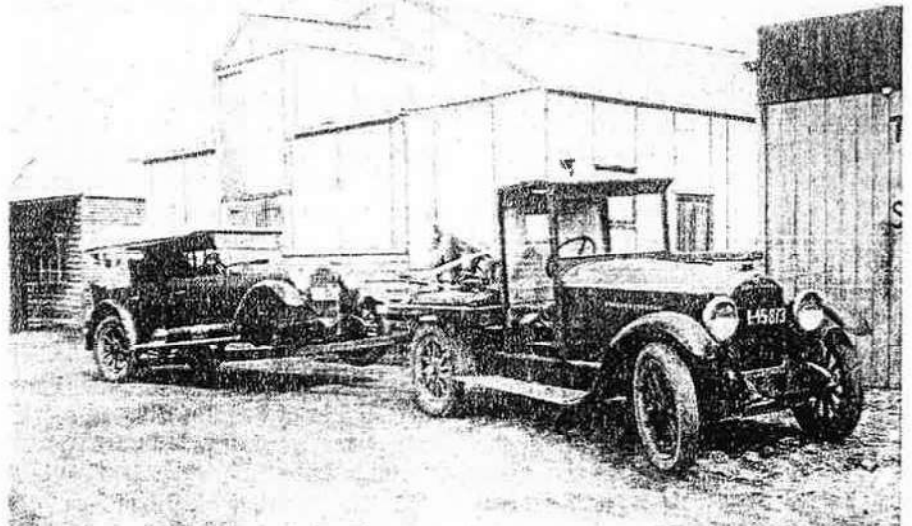
Alma (Alf) Pyne Hicks, of Hick's Hall was the man credited with electrifying the town of Orange. He also provided power to several home in Bargo and the public Tennis Courts, long before power became available commercially.

Mr. Hicks ran a garage and service station on the Great South Road at Bargo. Motor vehicles were not common in those years; however Mr. Hicks was a man of many talents. Motor bikes and push bikes broke down; also cart wheels, wagon wheels and other horse drawn and farming implements. All had to be kept in order.

Bicycles were becoming more popular with the invention of the Dunlop tyre and tube as against the old style hard solid rubber wheel. The Goulburn to Sydney bicycle race began in 1902 and is still very much alive to this day. Many machines broke down with busted spokes, seats and buckled wheels, mainly owing to the atrocious state of the track that was the Great South Road. Mr. Hicks was kept busy with rush repair jobs.

Mr. Hicks foresaw the loss of clients owing to the rail line and the Hume Highway bisecting the small town of Bargo. The Old Main Road became less used. By 1922 he moved across the railway line to build a fibro and corrugated iron hall facing the new road. It had a small kitchen and a stage for future functions. The tongue-and-groove hardwood floor proved to be an excellent dance floor.

Mr. & Mrs. Hicks, and the Hall when used to show films, from an article by their grandson Neville Williams, in *ELECTRONICS Australia*, February 1991 p. 40-45.



He also built a service station with a dwelling behind. He installed four petrol bowsters: 'Super Plume Ethyl', 'Castrol', 'Ampol' and 'Golden Fleece.' It was an Independent Service Station. There was a battery charging facility in addition to mechanical repairs. Mrs. Hicks kept the garage supplied with 'dill' for batteries: she collected rainwater in clean glass and crockery bowls and bottled it. Distilled water was essential to keep car batteries of those years in good order.

The Great Southern Road was a collection of tracks and roads, totally unsuited to motors; however in 1928 it was renamed the Hume Highway in honour of the well-known explorer Hamilton Hume. The road was financed under the Federal Aid Roads Act of 1927, when the NSW Government agreed to contribute 15 shillings for every 20 shillings that the Commonwealth provided.

Mr. Hicks leased his hall, known as Hick's Hall, to visiting clergy for religious services. The hall also became a venue for Baby Shows, a popular way to show off bonny babies. Balls were popular. The annual Catholic Ball charged 30 shillings (£1/10/-) a single ticket and £3 for a family. The BNA (Bush Nursing Association) annual ball charged the same price. The first Debutants Ball was held in 1957. From the *Picton Post*, December 4th 1957:

GOVERNOR RECEIVES DEBUTANTES AT BARGO BALL

FUNCTION CARRIES GREAT DIGNITY

"Bargo Memorial Hall last Friday night was literally transformed into a place of beauty befitting the presence of the Queen's representative, His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General E.W. Woodward, and Mrs. Woodward, who attended the Presentation Ball by special invitation.

Twelve debutantes were presented to the Governor at the function, which was organised by Bargo Progress Association and carried all the dignity and decorum of a Vice Royal visit to be a memorable occasion in the history of Bargo".

A Deb Ball and a Wattle Blossom Ball were held in 1962, also a Deb Ball and another Wattle Blossom Ball in 1970.

There were local cricket and tennis presentations. Roller-skating was another activity that took place in the hall. It was a place to hold school concerts, cabarets and fetes. The Bargo Club for Youth ran various activities in the hall including table tennis competitions and carpet bowls.

Wedding receptions, twenty-first birthdays – all used the hall. The CWA (Country Women's Association) and other charitable organizations catered generously for all these functions with hot scones, sandwiches and ever-popular cream sponges.

The Returned Servicemen's League met every Sunday afternoon after World War II until they built their own hall in Noongah Street. During this time the hall became known as the Memorial Hall.

Silent movies were shown in Hick's Hall in the early years accompanied by a pianist who had a repertoire of music to suit every mood of the picture: fast and loud, pensive, romantic, dramatic and so on. Occasionally, the musician would be so engrossed in the action that the music would fade away, only to pick up rapidly when that particular sequence ended. Moving Pictures or

“talkies” came to Australia during the Great Depression years. Mr. Hicks showed them every Saturday afternoon.

Wild west moves and cartoons kept children happy. A child’s ticket was sixpence. Many children scavenged soft drink bottles to sell to the bottle-yard for a penny each to enable them to have their one day out a week. If they were lucky enough to get an extra penny they could buy four liquorice sticks. Bargo kids were well behaved on Fridays. They daren’t risk being banned from the pictures the next day. A small shop inside the hall sold sweets and chocolates. Minties, Jaffas and Conversation Lollies were popular – the latter were hard flat sweets in pastel shades and various shapes, hearts being popular. They were embossed with messages like ‘I love you’ ‘When can we meet?’ ‘You are pretty’ ‘Kiss me’ and more, to suit any occasion. These messages were often the forerunners of school yard romances. One lady with a big family would buy a pound of sliced Devon which was cheaper than sweets. Her children swapped a slice of Devon for a lolly.

If the projector broke down for a short time, boys rolled Jaffas along the aisles while shouting ‘put a penny in it Mr. Hicks.’ The culprits were not allowed to attend the movies again until they apologised. Pictures suitable for adults like *Gone with the Wind* and *For Whom the Bell Tolls* showed on Saturday nights. They were all preceded by ‘God Save the King’ where everyone stood respectfully.

The films were sent out from Sydney by train. After the cylinders were collected from the railway station on a trolley, often by a young relative of the Hicks family, the projectionist had to spend time examining the contents to make sure the last showman had not damaged them. It was embarrassing for Mr. Hicks for such a thing to happen. The cylinders arrived on Saturday and departed on the first train on Sunday morning to be sent on to the next town.

There were at least three guest houses in the district: *Narringa* in Pheasants Nest, *Margarys* on Arina Road near Bargo, and *Wattle Farm* further out on Arina Road. The latter had the first and only private swimming pool in the district for a long time. No doubt many of these visitors patronized Hicks Hall for recreational purposes.

The big change occurred in approximately 1948 when Mr. L.O. Bailey, a rather eccentric philanthropist from Sydney, leased the hall to become a clothing factory. Delicate lingerie and children’s clothes for his shop the ‘Chic Salon’ in Pitt Street, Sydney, were made in Bargo. Mrs. Brew was the overseer. She hired local ladies, which was a boon for the community. The hall was used as a clothing factory until approximately 1951.

Mr. Bailey purchased an Anthony Hordern property, *Hopewood*, in the Southern Highlands to house children orphaned by war. He was a great believer in the vegetarian way of life and insisted on everyone concerned following his strict regime. If staff at *Hopewood* had time off, they were replaced by some of Mr. Bailey’s employees from the clothing factory. They caught the train from Bargo to Bowral where a taxi took them to *Hopewood*.

The hall changed hands several times, the last in 2008 to Bill Stamatis who purchased it for a commercial enterprise. It had then been used for over 20 years as a Lifeline shop, so in its own way the hall again became the Hub of Bargo. Lifeline closed in 2010, and late in 2011 the former Hicks Hall/Memorial Hall was demolished. The site grows weeds and thistles. It is surrounded by security fencing.



The Lifeline shop celebrating 20 years in 2003, and just before its closure in 2010 with local resident Bev Francis

Many older folk remember the happy social activities mentioned above, when Bargo was a much smaller place and most people gathered at the Hall from time to time.

This completes Clare's history of Hick's Hall. The Society has some further information on the family, in its archives:

From Ted Brodie's *The History of Bargo*, he was told by Lockley Hicks, one of Mr. Hicks' sons, that the family came to Bargo on the 2nd March 1914, taking up land previously owned by Mr. Freidman near the Arina Road school, on the Glengarrie Road side (see Parish map, p. 4). This is supported by an item in the 1952 *Picton Post* noting the Diamond Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, even though they had by then retired to Guildford. Mrs. Emily Hicks died in 1953, aged 85, and Alf Hicks in 1957, also 85; he was born in Cadia, and became a plumber before establishing the first motor garage in Orange in 1910. No reason is given for the move to Bargo, but it is obvious that both were very involved in local affairs. Ted Brodie said that Mr. Hicks had a "1903 Oldsmobile car, the first car of any kind in Bargo. ... [He] was president of the Race Club and President of Bargo Progress Association for a long time and his electric generator provided lights for a number of business houses nearby. He was also instrumental in getting a water supply from the railway overhead tank for a number of residents and the hotel." The 1952 article noted that Mr. Hicks was very involved in starting the Bush Nursing Association in Bargo, while the obituary says that he was President for 7 years. The latter also says "The Bargo Memorial Hall was originally the "Assembly Hall" built by the late Mr. Hicks who lived to see the hall taken over by the Wollondilly Shire Council and his own son Reg appointed to the first Management Committee." It was Reg who took over the garage in 1944, until it closed in 1973.

The four children were Myra, Mrs. Williams, Reg, Locksley of Waragamba and Irene, Mrs. Staunton of Karuah. At the time of Emily Hicks' death, there were ten grandchildren and four great-grandchildren in the family; no mention is made of the extended family in 1957.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Cemetery Transcripts

Bargo Cemetery Memorials (2010) A4, 121p, illustrated, s/c; photographs of all headstones
\$25.00 + \$5 p&p

Burial records of St. Mark's Anglican Church, Picton (2001) A4, 23p, s/c.; lists 849 people known to have been buried in the church graveyard, with locations, date of death, age and remarks.
\$12.00 + \$5 p&p

Redbank Uniting Church (formerly Wesleyan Chapel)– A Pictorial view (2004) A4, 132p, s/c; cemetery transcriptions with photographs.
\$20.00 + \$5 p&p

Marriage Transcripts

St. Mark's Anglican Church - Vol.1, 1839-1897. A4, 57p, s/c; full transcriptions of all marriages conducted by ministers throughout the parish (which covered much of southern Wollondilly Shire at times. Includes map of parish showing old place names/locations, indices for parties, parents and witnesses for each register.
\$15.00 + \$5 p&p

St. Mark's Anglican Church - Vol.2, 1898-1929. A4, 62p, s/c. Includes a register for marriages conducted at Yerranderie from 1911 to 1923, plus list of rectors of the parish from 1826 to 1963.
\$15.00 + \$5 p&p

St. Mark's Anglican Church – Vol.3, 1924-1963. A4, 99p, s/c. Includes a register for St. Alban's at Douglas Park from 1924 to 1957 and master index for all marriages showing groom and bride with date of marriage for the 3 volumes.
\$20.00 + \$10 p&p

Set of three volumes
\$50.00 + \$15 p&p

Along the Menangle Road – A concise history of the Land Grants on Menangle Road between Menangle Bridge and Picton Road by Ken Williams 2nd ed. 2009. A4, 44p, illustrated, index, s/c. Contains a record of the landowners of the various grants from time of grant until the land was transferred from the Old System to the Real Property Act (Torrens Title). Family histories, lists of employees and tenant farmers. Owners include Walter Davidson; John, William & James Macarthur; J.B.L. De Arrietta, Samuel Terry & descendants; Arthur Douglass & Dr. Henry Grattan Douglass; William & Thomas Cowper, Lachlan Macalister & descendants; Phillip Cavenagh, Hillas & Pearce families.
\$15.00 + \$5 p&p

Chronicles of the Early Cowpastures and Stonequarry – 1820 to 1850, Vol. 1 (2010). A4, 74p,s/c, illustrated, index, s/c. 12 chapters o people and subject: J.B.L. 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 p&p

1824 Cawdor Bench of Magistrates Population, Land and Stock Book. A biographical register of the inhabitants residing in the Cowpastures by Ken Williams (2011). A4, 176p, sources, index, s/c. The earliest known muster of the district now a major part of Wollondilly Shire (includes absentee landlords). Biographies of the 530 persons recorded, with introductory explanations and appendices. Individual biographies vary from several lines to a page or more. Less than a quarter remained in the area, the rest moved to: Bathurst district (24), Botany (4), Brisbane Waters (Gosford) (3), Campbelltown (19), Cooke (4), Goulburn district (24), Liverpool (18), Maitland district (11), Parramatta (16), Penrith (5), Port Stephens (3), Richmond/Windsor (15), Singleton district (12), Southern Highlands (8), St.Vincent (Nowra) (10), Sydney (64). Some 98 were not identified in the 1828 Muster.
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