

PATRICK MALONE – MARY CAREY

Patrick Malone
Irish Convict - Dublin



Sweet Molly Malone

Mary Carey
Irish Immigrant



Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin

Patrick Malone spent over 5 months in the gaol before transfer to the prison hulk 'Essex' for 6 months.



PATRICK MALONE – MARY CAREY

PRODUCTS OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT PREVAILED IN IRELAND DURING THE EARLY 19th CENTURY

In order to appreciate and understand some aspects of the life of both **PATRICK MALONE** and **MARY CAREY** and their subsequent arrival in the Colony of New South Wales, we need to attempt to examine some of the complex social and economic conditions that existed in both Ireland and England during the 1800's.

For vast numbers of people, the economic and social conditions of the day were extremely harsh. The Industrial Revolution was well under way. Machinery was taking the place of men and women in the factories causing severe unemployment.

The English fabric manufacturing industry had also taken a severe downturn because of the shortage of American cotton and also because of a decline in the quality of local wool.

German manufactured goods were much cheaper than the English product and the demand for finer Spanish Wool resulted in a disastrous deterioration in the local wool industry.

By the 1830's, a 30 year depression in both England and Ireland had deepened, taking the countries into a state of chaos. To an already strained workforce was added an influx of over half a million war veterans from the Napoleonic Wars.

In both England and Ireland there was extreme difficulty in finding work.

Unemployed country people moved to industrial towns seeking work.

These unskilled and semi-skilled people, if able to find employment, worked long hours for very low wages. In most districts wages and relief was barely sufficient to sustain life.

A labourer could expect to earn 3 pound per year, while a tradesman may earn three pounds ten shillings per year.

In some villages, the workers lined up in the market place of a Monday morning while the prospective employer looked them over, similar to a slave market.

In Ireland, the Irish peasants were often faced with extremely high land rentals and taxes.

Crop failures were quite common.

Unable to pay such high rentals and taxes, the peasant was forced off his land, losing his stock and other possessions. Often was the case where the peasant had to surrender the cow whose milk fed his children. The children in turn were left to starve.

Depression, unemployment and hunger, the lot of vast numbers of people in both the cities and rural areas led inevitably to crimes, which in turn, were met by excessive and brutal punishment. In order that many individuals and families could survive, there was little alternative but crime. Children were taught to pick pockets and steal.

Parents acted as receivers. Mothers procured for daughters, while whole families frequently engaged in careers of crime.

The government tried to prevent crime by passing harsh laws. Even in the 1770's there were 160 crimes for which you could be hanged. This however did not stop the lawlessness.

Goals were crowded to the point of overflowing. Worn out boats, called "Hulks", were used as floating prisons. Before the American War of Independence, up to 1000 convicts per year were sold as slave labour to American farmers.

In August 1786, Lord Sydney, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced a government to set up a penal settlement in New South Wales. This plan became the outlet and means of easing pressure on British penal establishments and the hangman's rope.

During the 1830-1840 decade, there was an astronomical rise in the level of transportation to NSW. Half of the 122,262 men and 14,960 women sent to Australia during the 60 years of transportation came in the 1830-1840 period.

Patrick Malone and Mary Carey both arrived in the Colony of NSW during this decade:

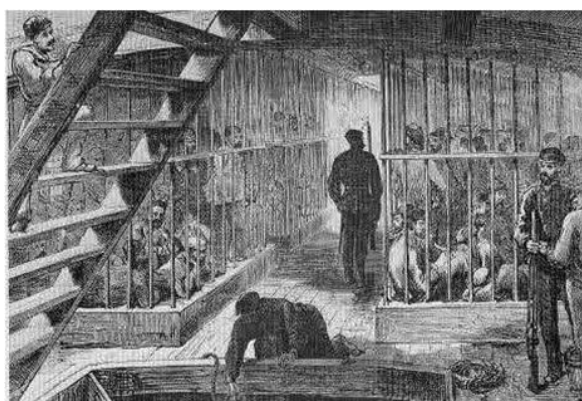
- Patrick Malone as a convict settler
- Mary Carey as a free settler



Patrick Malone and Mary Carey

PRODUCTS OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT PREVAILED IN IRELAND DURING THE EARLY 19th CENTURY

The ship sailed from Dublin on 15th March, 1835 and after a 5 month voyage, berthed at Port Jackson, Sydney on 31st August, 1835.



The following document is part of Page 119 of the Registry of Prisoners Committed to Kilmainham Goal, in Dublin for the year 1834.

REGISTRY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED

TO KILMAINHAM GOAL, FOR THE YEAR, 1834

No.	NAMES.	AGE.	No. of Times Convicted.	CRIMES as stated in the Commital.	When Committed.	By whom Committed.
203	Isaiah Melley	17		Stealing a wearing apparel	18 th Apr ^l 1834	Edw ^d Brown Esq
204	George Grogan	36		Receiving of St. Paise	14 th Apr ^l 1834	Mathewson Drury Esq
205	James B. Bradshaw			Receiving of a quantity of Bank Notes	17 th Apr ^l 1834	John T. Esq
206	Patrick Kelly			Stealing of Money	21 st Apr ^l 1834	Geo. Lindstrand Esq
207	Wm ^l Ryces	45		Swindler	21 st Apr ^l 1834	Geo. Lindstrand Esq
208	Markus Broadford			Stealing of a quantity of Bank Notes	22 nd Apr ^l 1834	John T. Esq
209	Patrick McNamee	19		Stealing a silver spoon	23 rd Apr ^l 1834	Edw ^d Brown Esq
210	Wm ^l Corrigan	25		Stealing a silver Spoon	23 rd Apr ^l 1834	Edw ^d Brown Esq
211	Joseph Cary	21		Apprentice from Boat	23 rd Apr ^l 1834	Geo. Lindstrand Esq
212	John McNamee	39		Swindler	23 rd Apr ^l 1834	Geo. Lindstrand Esq
213	Wm ^l Hayes	19		Stealing of a Spoon	24 th Apr ^l 1834	Edw ^d Brown Esq
214	Sam ^l Doyle	26		Swindler	24 th Apr ^l 1834	Edw ^d Brown Esq
215	Patrick Malone	28		Stealing a large quantity of Bank Notes	24 th Apr ^l 1834	Edw ^d Brown Esq
216	John McNamee	22		ditto	24 th Apr ^l 1834	ditto

If Tried, when, and before whom.	Verdict and Sentence, or other Order.	When Discharged.	By whom Discharged.
19 th May 1834 before J. Blacker	Not guilty	19 th May 1834	Counsellor Blacker
20 th May 1834 Drury	2 Cal. Months Impr. & a fine 10s	16 th May 1834	Blacker & the other office
		29 th May 1834	Proctor and Clerk
18 th June 1834 Brown Esq	Not guilty	18 th June 1834	Given over to the City of West
		23 rd April 1834	Geo. Lindstrand Esq
		1 st July 1834	Mathewson Drury Esq
19 th May 1834 before J. Blacker	3 Months Impr. & a fine 10s	16 th May 1834	Blacker & the other office
18 th June 1834 Brown Esq	on your Capt ^y to have release	14 th June 1834	Expatriation & a fine 10s
		3 rd June 1834	sent to the Court by order of the Mayor
		7 th June 1834	sent to the Court
	Re Hall	9 th May 1834	before J. Blacker
		28 th Apr ^l 1834	before J. Blacker
18 th June 1834 Brown Esq	seven years Impr. & a fine 10s	1 st Oct ^r 1834	sent to the Court
18 th June 1834 do	seven years Impr. & a fine 10s	14 th June 1834	sent to the Court

Details relating to Patrick Malone appear on this document as follows:

Name: Patrick Malone
Age: 28 (*this age differs to the convict indent 21 years*)
Crime: Stealing a large quantity of Wheat
When Committed: 24 April 1834
To Whom Committed: William Sweetman Esq
If Tried, when, before whom: 16 June 1834 Baron Foster
Verdict and Sentence: Seven years Transportation
When Discharged: 1 October 1834
By Whom Discharged: Sent on board the "Essex"



Patrick Malone had an interesting accomplice in his crime of "Stealing a large quantity of Wheat."

Her name was 22 year old **Jane Williams**.

Jane was charged with the same crime and also received a sentence of 7 years transportation to New South Wales.

215 Patrick Malone	28	Stealing a large quantity of Wheat 24. 4. 1834	William Sweetman Esq	Seven years Transportation	16 June 1834	Baron Foster	1 Oct 1834	Sent on board the Essex
216 Jane Williams	22	ditto	ditto	Seven years Transportation	16 June 1834	Baron Foster	1 Oct 1834	Sent on board the Essex

Kilmainham Gaol

Patrick Malone was to spend over 5 months in Kilmainham Gaol before being transferred to the Convict Hulk "Essex".

Kilmainham Gaol (Jail) is one of the largest unoccupied gaols in Europe. It was involved in some of the most heroic and tragic events in Ireland's history and its emergence as a modern nation from 1780s to the 1920s.

When it was built in 1796, Kilmainham Gaol was referred to as the 'New Gaol' to distinguish it from the old gaol it was designed to replace.

Over the 128 years it served as a prison, its cells held many of the most famous people involved in the campaign for Irish independence. The British imprisoned and executed the leaders of the 1916 Easter Rising here including Padraig Pearse, Joseph Plunkett and Thomas Clarke.



Children were sometimes arrested for petty theft and held in the prison, the youngest said to be a seven year-old boy. Many of the adult prisoners were eventually deported to Australia after their stay.

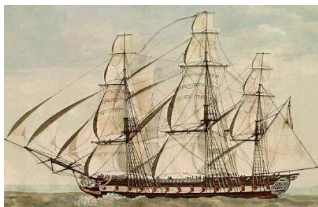
Men, women and children were imprisoned together, up to 5 in each cell, often with only a single candle for light and heat. Most of their time was spent in the cold and the dark as each candle had to last the prisoner for two weeks.

At Kilmainham women were held in particularly poor conditions considering it was an age that prided itself on a protective attitude for the 'weaker sex'. As early as his 1809 report the Inspector had observed that male prisoners were supplied with iron bedsteads while females 'lay on straw on the flags in the cells and common halls.' Fifty years later there was little improvement. The women's section, located in the west wing, remained overcrowded.

Kilmainham Gaol was closed as a prison in 1924, by the government of the new Irish Free State. Following lengthy renovation, Kilmainham Gaol now hosts a museum on the history of Irish nationalism and offers guided tours of the building. An art gallery on the top floor exhibits paintings, sculptures and jewellery of prisoners incarcerated in prisons all over contemporary Ireland.

The Convict Hulk - Essex

After being imprisoned in Kilmainham Prison, Patrick Malone was transferred to the Convict Hulk “Essex” and there he remained for 6 months awaiting transportation.



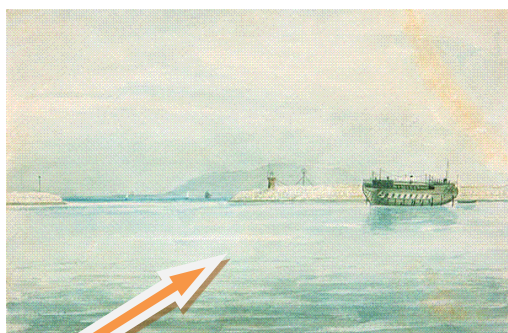
The ship “Essex” had a most interesting history, being built in 1799 in Massachusetts for the then young American Navy.

After fighting against the British it was captured off Chile in 1814 and towed to Plymouth in England where it lay until 1824 until being moved to Dun Laoghaire near Dublin where its masts were removed.

It was converted into a convict hulk, a temporary prison where convicted felons could be accommodated before they were transported overseas to New South Wales.

Prisoners held on hulks around England usually worked on shore based building projects but this was not the case in Ireland. Although it was suggested to the Harbour Commissioners at the time the harbour was being built that the Essex prisoners might be used in the works, this never took place.

Between 250 and 300 prisoners were held on the Essex, most of them like Patrick Malone, being convicted and awaiting transportation to New South Wales.



*Convict Hulk “Essex” in
Kingstown Harbour,
Dublin*

*(Note: the masts and sails were
taken from the old sailing ship)*



Patrick Malone, the Dublin farm servant was just 21 years of age wrenched away from his homeland and any relatives or friends he may have had.

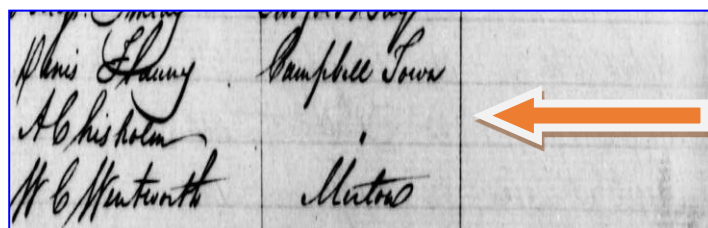
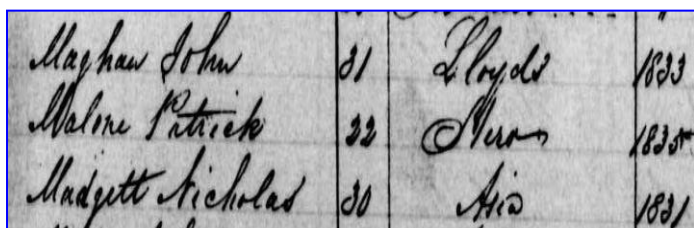
On his arrival, Patrick was described as being 5ft. 7 3/4in. in height (1m 72cm).

Like many Irishmen, he had a ruddy and freckled complexion, with brown hair and grey eyes. Other features included a hairy mole on the left jaw, a scar over the right eyebrow, two scars on the back of the forefinger of the left and a scar at the back of the left side of the head.

The crucial document enabling an identification of Patrick Malone was the 1837 Convict Muster. Information had passed through the Malone family indicating that the original Patrick Malone had worked for the Chisholm family of Goulburn.

The Convict Muster taken late in 1837 indicated that Patrick Malone from the convict ship 'HERO' was an assigned convict under the care of A. Chisholm of Campbell Town (later Campbelltown). A. Chisholm appears to be Alexander Chisholm, the then 16 year old son of James Chisholm Snr.

Convicts' Names	Age	Ship	Year	Where Tried	Master	District	Remarks	Page
15824	Mally Austin	48	Norfolk (3)	1832	Pendergrass William	Maneroo		74
15825	Mally Patrick	27	Earl Grey	1836	Gardiner J	Parramatta		122
15826	Mally Patrick	27	Earl Grey	1837	Gardner John	Parramatta		48
15827	Mally Thomas	29	Earl Grey	1836	Rust George	East Bargo		122
15828	Mally Thomas	29	Earl Grey	1837	Bust George	East Bargo		48
15829	Malone Ann	27	Elizabeth (5)	1836	Jones W	Sydney		45
15830	Malone Bartholomew	28	Dunvegan Castle	1832	Pye James	Parramatta		103
15831	Malone Bernard	24	Captain Cook	1832		Patricks Plains	T of L	118
15832	Malone Charles	19	Prince George	1837	Blaxland William	Merton		41
15833	Malone Cornelius	40	Royal Admiral	1835	West John Senior	Bathurst		72
15834	Malone Denis	24	Lady Harewood	1830	Government	Port Macquarie		89
15835	Malone Edward	21	Henry Porcher	1834	Government	Sydney		91
15836	Malone Francis	41	Andromeda	1831	Ogilvie William	Merton		86
15837	Malone John	24	Dunvegan Castle	1832	Campbell Ronald	Maneroo		99
15838	Malone John	29	Sophia	1828	Briggs H	Patricks Plains		99
15839	Malone John	40	Isabella (3)	1823		Sydney	T of L	98
15840	Malone John	41	Isabella	1821	House of Correction	Sydney		103
15841	Malone Luke	17	St Vincent	1837	Lockyer William	Cassilis		49
15842	Malone Michael	40	Earl Grey	1836	Dight J	Richmond		122
15843	Malone Michael	40	Earl Grey	1837	Government	Sydney		48
15844	Malone Patrick	20		1834	Lethbridge R C	Penrith		87
15845	Malone Patrick	22	Hero	1835	Chisholm A	Campbelltown		106
15846	Malone Patrick	38				Parramatta	T of L	92
15847	Malone Robert	28	Roslyn Castle	1829	Palmer G J	Yass		120
15848	Maloney Andrew	18	Surry	1836	Government	Sydney		111
15849	Maloney Daniel	26	Edward	1831	House of Correction	Sydney		105
15850	Maloney Daniel	60	Eliza	1832	Forbes George	Merton		104
15851	Maloney James	42	Eliza	1827		Goulburn	T of L	120
15852	Maloney Laurence	32	Hive	1835	Preston J T	Cook		97
15853	Maloney Mary	19	Elizabeth (5)	1836	Shepherd Mrs	Sydney		43
15854	Maloney Michael	40	Hive	1835	Brooks The Misses	Goulburn		85
15855	Maloney Patrick	24	Hive	1836	Bowman George	Patricks Plains		100
15856	Maloney Patrick	46	James Laing	1831		Paterson	T of L	63
15857	Maloney Thomas	32	Backwell	1835	Briggs H	Patricks Plains		99
15858	Maloney William	24	Lord Lyndoch	1833	Doyle Andrew	Merton		63
15859	Malony David	23	Waterloo	1836	Government	Sydney		51
15860	Malony David	55	Mangles	1824	Wright W	Yass		90
15861	Malony Denis	33	Brampton	1822		Windsor	T of L	104
15862	Malony James	46	Backwell	1835	Turnance John	Windsor		68
15863	Malony John	23	Lady Harewood	1831	Jamison John Sir	Penrith		91



James Chisholm Snr arrived in the Colony of New South Wales in 1791 as a humble corporal in the New South Wales Corps.

He resigned his commission in 1820 to become a settler.

After receiving an initial land grant of 50 acres in the heart of Sydney where he built the 'Thistle Inn', James Chisholm built a country home called 'Calder House' at Redfern.

However, as the township of Sydney expanded, James Chisholm moved further west to Campbelltown where he established the property "**Gledswood**". (The allocation of convicts often saw "other family members", such as James Chisholm's son, **Alexander** listed, possibly as a way of acquiring an extra allocation of convict labour assigned to a particular parcels of land that have been acquired under the early colony 'land grant' system.)

Visit To “Gledswood” near Campbelltown, November 2018

Gledswood Homestead & Winery **900 Camden Valley Way, Catherine Field**

- **Historic Homestead and Winery**
- **Wedding Reception Centre and other functions**
- **Family Fun Days**

Patrick Malone (convict) spent his early years at “Gledswood”, assigned to the **Chisholm Family** before moving to the property “**Kippilaw**” at Goulburn, again owned by the Chisholm Family.



*Restored “Gledswood”
Homestead
(photo taken November 2018)*

*John Malone -
Restored Convict
Quarters –
Gledswood*

*Patrick Malone most
likely spent his nights
locked away in these
convict quarters.*



History of “Gledswood” Campbelltown

Count Gabriel Marie Louisa Huon de Kerilleau

Count Gabriel Huon was born in Brittany (*France's most north-western peninsula region*) on the 17 April 1769 and escaped from France to England in a smuggler's boat during the French Revolution.

He joined the New South Wales Corps as a Private Soldier under the name of Gabriel Lewis and arrived in the Colony on the ship "Surprise" in October 1794.

He was discharged in 1807 and, became tutor to John Macarthur's sons.

After his discharge from the New South Wales Corp, **John Macarthur** engaged Gabriel, because of his knowledge of (fluency in) French, as a tutor for his younger sons William and James. He was held in high esteem by most of the early Governor's and visited Government House regularly.

Gabriel married Louisa De Sage on the 7th February 1800 at St. Johns Church, Parramatta. They had 4 children, the eldest Paul was an early Settler in the Campbelltown and Airs District

In 1809 the Count and his wife move to a grant of 150 acres on the George's River, the grant given by Governor Bligh. He planted maize, vegetables and fruit trees, which were wiped out in 1809.

On the 1st January 1810, Governor Macquarie granted him the 400 acres (162ha), along with 5 convicts to man the property, which became "**Buckingham**". He called it Buckingham after the Marquis of Buckingham, who had some part in arranging his discharge from the NSW Corps.

Gabriel struggled with the property over the time he owned "Buckingham". He grazed cattle and raised crops on the property.

In the summer of 1811 it was hot and dry with limited water. The vegetables planted were scorched and the maize crop destroyed.

The property was sold in 1816 to James Chisholm and renamed "**Gledswood**".

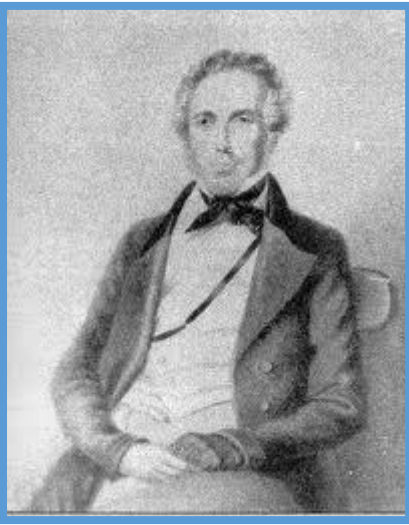
In 1825 Gabriel obtained 3000 acres near Bungonia (*near the future site of Goulburn*). His son, Paul Huon, became a pioneer in the Wodonga district.

On a Sunday in December 1828 he left the property and started to walk to his son's property at Campbelltown. He was seen and spoken to on a couple of occasions and put on the right road. He became lost in the gullies of the Shoalhaven River and **never seen again**.



James Chisholm Snr

James Chisholm was born in 1772 at Calder, Scotland. He joined the 29th Regiment and later transferred to the New South Wales Corp. in 1791.



He arrived on the ship "Britannia" in 1791 and after obtaining the rank of Sergeant he left the NSW Corp in 1810.

While still a Soldier he was issued with a licence for an Inn in 1809.

He erected a building in George Street between Martin Place and Hunter Street. He also acquired a further 5 leases in the same area.

James obtained a grant from Governor Bligh at Redefine and built a two-storey House which he named "Calder House" this was later sold to the Government for the erection of the Eveleigh Railway Workshops.

James was a wealthy Spirit Merchant in George Street, Sydney when he bought the property, *which was later named "Gledswood"*, in 1816 for the sum of 278 pounds.

James Chisholm had been involved in the rum trade in the early days of the colony. He was friendly with John Macarthur, who farmed nearby at Camden Park. They shared an interest in the wine industry, which flourished in the district.

James Chisholm (Snr) built the homestead at ***Gledswood*** as a wedding present for his son James (Jas) who planted the first grape vines on the property which produced fine wine.

The house, a large stuccoed rubble stone house, was built in the style of an Indian bungalow with an attached kitchen wing and a nearby barn. The property remained in the Chisholm family for the next 90 years.

James Chisholm (Snr) was one of the founders of the Bank of New South Wales and he became the Banks Landlord from 1817 to 1837. James Chisholm (Snr) died in Sydney on 31 March 1837 aged 65 years.

Chisholm's son James Chisholm (2) planted a vineyard in 1830. Vinedressers Frederick and Anna Worner of Wittenberg (Germany) were imported to work the vineyard in 1847.

Chisholm once wrote 'There is much about the vine that renders it an attractive pursuit.'

The convict built cellar under the main homestead was capable of holding 20,000 bottles.

Gledswood remained in the hands of the Chisholm Family until 1940.

Extract from "Catherine Fields by Ray Herbert

"Gledswood" Today

Gledswood Homestead and Winery, circa 1810, is an historic property set on 113 acres. The convict built sandstone homestead is surrounded by sweeping lawns and gardens.

Visitors can explore the historic homestead, convict quarters and cellar door operating from the Coach House, or dine in the Drover's Café. Come to one of Gledswood's special events and experience sheep shearing, whip cracking, boomerang throwing, drover's camp and much more.

Gledswood Homestead and Winery is also open for group tours and special events.

Gledswood Cabernet Merlot 2018: – when my wife and I visited "Gledswood" in late 2018, we met the current manager and had quite a chat to him.

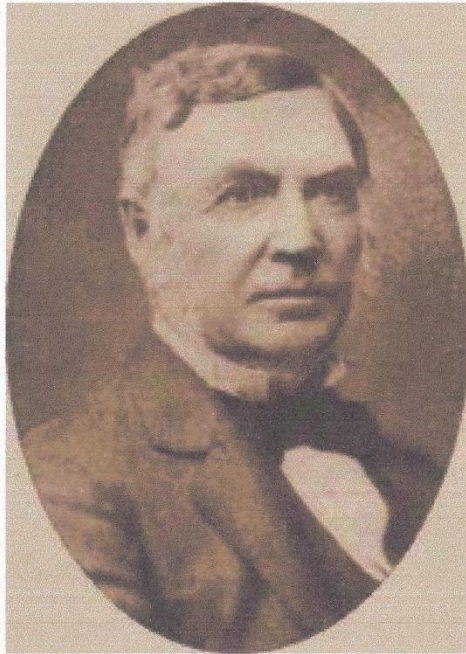
I explained my convict connection to Gledswood and I gave the manager a booklet copy of the story of Patrick Malone and Mary Carey.

When leaving, the manager called me over to the vineyard cellar and presented me with the bottle of Gledswood Merlot – quite an emotional gift!

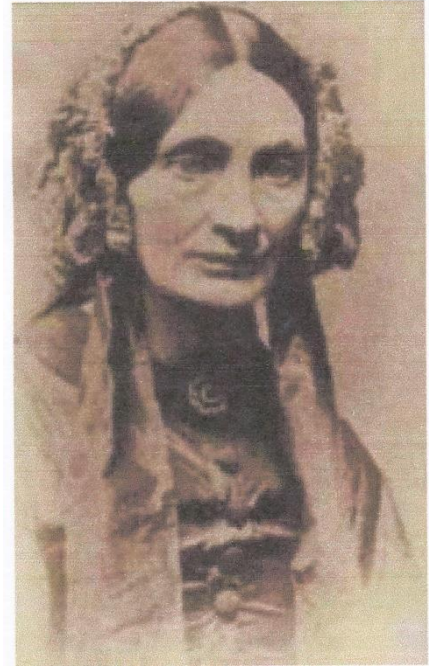


James Chisholm Jnr and Elizabeth (nee Kinghorne) – “Kippilaw”, Goulburn

By the end of the 1830s, James Chisholm Jnr, the son, had moved his family to live on the Goulburn property, which was called *Kippilaw*, after a property in the Melrose area of Scotland where James' wife Elizabeth [nee Kinghorne] had lived. When they married in 1829, Elizabeth, in line with the practice at the time for free settlers, received a grant of land from the then governor of the colony, Lachlan Macquarie. This was an acreage in the Goulburn district, adjacent to her father's holding and formed the 'home acreage' of the *Kippilaw* property, with additions from the Chisholms.



James Chisholm 2nd



Elizabeth Chisholm (nee Kinghorne)

With the Gledswood property near Sydney and the Goulburn holding the family was often on the road for some days with their family that eventually numbered nine sons, travelling by horse and buggy, or by the Cobb and Co. stagecoach, which became a by-word in the transport of goods and people in the colony.

James and his wife were travelling by coach on the Liverpool Road when they were held up by a notorious bushranger, Jack Donahue. In the usual way, Donahue demanded and seized all valuables from the occupants of the coach. However, on learning that one of the occupants was Mr. James Chisholm, he returned their valuables.

James Chisholm became a Member of the Legislative Assembly and an active promoter of agriculture in the Goulburn area, as well as a trustee of the new Anglican Cathedral to be built in Goulburn.

James Chisholm was regarded highly for his treatment of convict labourers. He had publicly denounced the flogging of minor offenders and the laying of trumped-up charges against more useful convicts in order to prolong their time of servitude. Fortunate indeed had been the bond men and women assigned to “Kippilaw”, for James Chisholm and his wife had helped many a poor soul to a new start in life. No bushranger ever molested his property or those belonging to it. Sometimes they had been held up on the road but when recognized had been allowed to keep their money and valuables and go on their way.

A story is told that he once gave his gloves to a convict at the Kippilaw property to protect his hands on a very cold day.

Patrick Malone, who arrived in the Colony of NSW per the convict ship “Hero” in August 1835, is likely to have spent his very early years in the Colony of NSW, working on the Chisholm property “Gledswood” at Campbelltown, before transferring from Campbelltown to work on one of James Chisholm’s Jnr’s Goulburn properties, probably also in the late 1830’s.



“Kippilaw” – home of the Chisholm Family



St James Chapel on “Kippilaw”

Chisholm, James (1806–1888) - Obituary
from Australian Town and Country Journal

Another old settler died on Sunday last, at the age of 82 years. James Chisholm was a native of New South Wales, and at a very early age settled in the Goulburn district, which he never left, and to which he was fondly attached. He gradually acquired large landed property, and in 1851 was elected to the old Legislative Council as member for the King and Georgiana districts. Consequently he took his share in the passing of the Constitution Act; but it was not until 1864 that

he was nominated as a member of the Upper House. Mr. Chisholm took a great interest in all public affairs relating to his country, and always gave an intelligent vote, though he never took a prominent part in politics. He was a man of that liberal school of which the late Dr. Lang was the chief representative. In his own district Mr. Chisholm was a power. He was president of the Goulburn Agricultural, Pastoral, and Agricultural Society and we all know what that means in a country district. He was an enthusiast in pastoral pursuits, and prided himself upon the quality of the stock upon his stations—such as the Kippilaw and the Bland. Mr. Chisholm was a liberal member of the Anglican Church, and shortly before his death donated £1000 to the building of St. Saviour's Cathedral, Goulburn. He left a wife and seven sons. The remains of the deceased were interred in the family vault at Kippilaw; and the funeral service was read by the Rev. Canon D'Arcy Irvine. As a mark of respect to his memory, the Legislative Council adjourned its sitting on Wednesday afternoon.

In 1841 Patrick Malone was to be given his Ticket of Leave by the Campbelltown Bench Magistrate, as stated on the document, allowing him to remain in the District of Goulburn.

TICKET OF LEAVE.	
No.	41/113 9 th Jan 1841
Prisoner's No	35/1037
Name	Patrick Malone
Ship	None
Master	Douson
Year	1835
Native Place	
Trade or Calling	
Offence	
Place of Trial	Dublin
Date of Trial	16 th June 1834
Sentence	7 years
Year of Birth	
Height	
Complexion	
Hair	
Eyes	
General Remarks	
Allowed to remain in the District of Goulburn	
On recommendation of the Campbelltown Bench,	
Dated Sept 1840	

Ticket of leave (Australian convicts)

A ticket of leave was a document of parole issued to convicts, transported from the United Kingdom who had served a period of probation, and had shown by their good behaviour that they could be allowed certain freedoms. Once granted a ticket of leave, a convict was permitted to seek employment within a specified district but could not leave the district without the permission of the government or the district's resident magistrate. Each change of employer or district was recorded on the ticket.

Ticket-of-leave men were permitted to marry or to bring their families from Britain, and to acquire property, but they were not permitted to carry firearms or board a ship.

A convict who observed the conditions of his ticket-of-leave until the completion of one half of his sentence was entitled to a conditional pardon, which removed all restrictions except the right to leave the colony.

In March 1842, this Ticket of Leave for Patrick, was followed up by his Certificate of Freedom.

CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM.	
No. 42/343	Date, 7 March 1842
Prisoner's No 25/1687	Name Patrick Malone
Ship Haro	Master Dawson
Year 1835	Native Place Dublin
Trade or Calling.. Labour & Butcher	Offence Stealing grain
Place of Trial Dublin	Date of Trial..... 16 June 1834
Sentence 7 years	Year of Birth 1814
Height 5 feet 7 3/4 inches	Complexion Ruddy
Hair... .. Brown	Eyes Grey
General Remarks... Heavy mole left jaw, Scar over the right eye & cheek. Two scars back of forefinger of left hand. Scar back of left side of neck.	
Held a Ticket of Freedom No 42/113 dated 9 January 1841 now surrendered.	

Dead in the Goulburn Hospital 30 July 1864
44-8053-21 Dec
Anticipation torn up 21

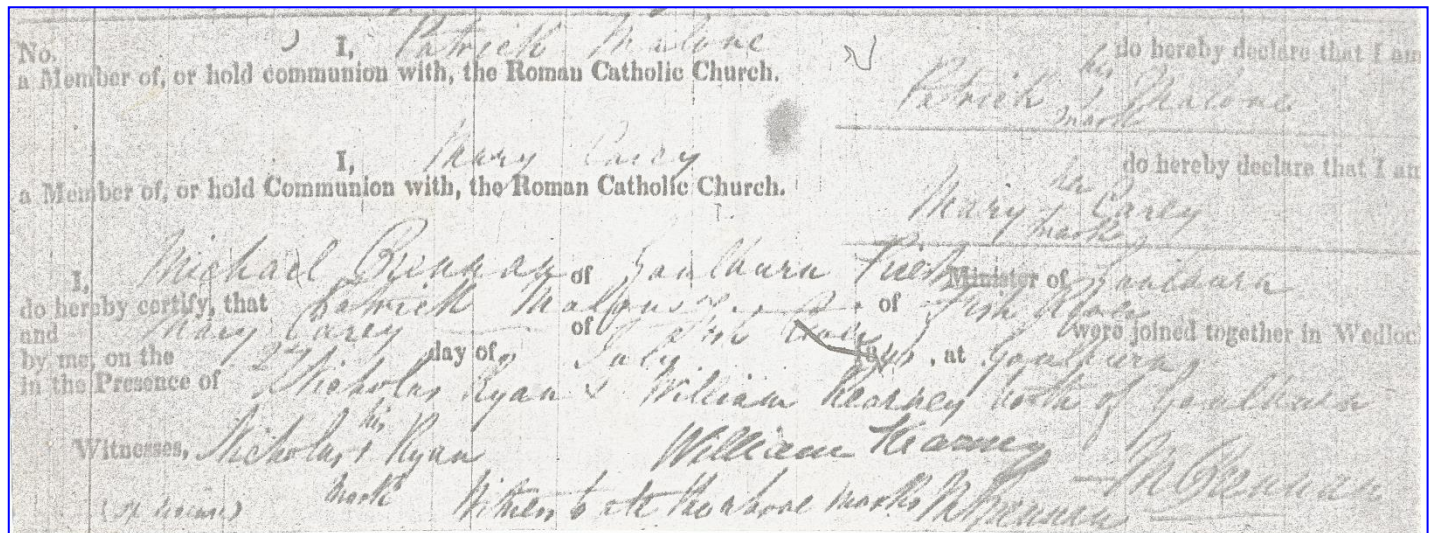
Certificate of Freedom

A certificate of freedom was a document given to a convict in one of the Australian penal colony at the end of the convict's sentence. This stated that the convict was now a free person and could seek out employment or leave the colony. It was introduced in 1810 and issued to convicts on completion of their sentences.

PATRICK MALONE — MARY CAREY

(Mary Carey's story is documented in a separate article)

Records of St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic Church at Goulburn indicate that Patrick Malone took as his bride, Mary Carey at a ceremony conducted on 27th July, 1846. Father Michael Brennan was the officiating priest and witnesses included Nicholas Ryan and William Kearney.



Application 82 X 548 SM
NEW SOUTH WALES
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973
MARRIAGES

Number: 595 Vol: 94

I, Patrick Malone, do hereby declare that I am a Member of, or hold Communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

I, Mary Carey, do hereby declare that I am a Member of, or hold Communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

I, Michael Brennan, of Goulburn, Priest Minister of Goulburn do hereby certify that Patrick Malone of Fish River and Mary Carey of Fish River were joined together in wedlock by me, on the 27th day of July, 1846, at Goulburn in the presence of William Kearney and Nicholas Ryan, both of Goulburn.

Witnesses { William Kearney
Nicholas Ryan, his X mark

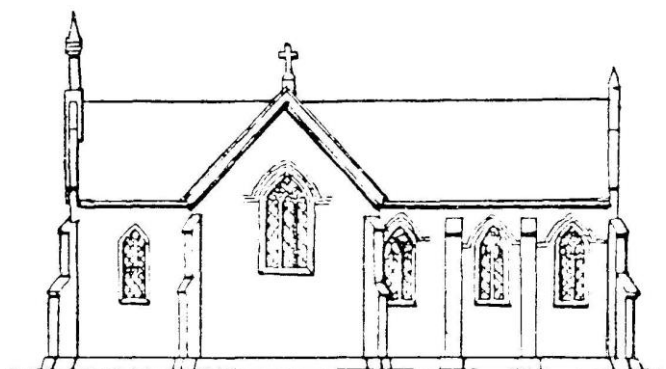
Parties { Patrick Malone, his X mark
Mary Carey, her X mark

Witness to all marks: Michael Brennan, Minister

I, Trevor William Haines, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register of Marriages kept by me of Roman Catholic

Issued at Sydney, on 27th September, 1983. Principal Registrar

**THE OLD ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL'S
CATHOLIC CHURCH GOULBURN**
Where Patrick Malone married Mary Carey
on 27th July, 1846.



On the same day, their two children Patrick Thomas and Mary Catherine Malone were baptised by Father Michael Brennan.

Patrick Thomas had been born at Goulburn 3 years earlier on 21st March, 1843 while Mary Catherine had been born 1 year previously at Fish River on 8th June, 1845.

in the County of					in the Year 1846	
When Baptised.	When Born.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
			Christian.	Surname.		
27 July No. 879	21 March 1843	Patrick Thomas	Patrick	Malone	Goulburn	Michael Brennan
27 July No. 880	8 June 1845	Mary	Patrick	Malone	Fish River	Michael Brennan

Application 82M548 LC
NEW SOUTH WALES
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

BAPTISMS

Number	8682 Vol: 63
CHILD	
Christian name	Patrick Thomas
When born	2nd March, 1843
Date of ceremony	27th July, 1846
Where ceremony performed	Parish of Goulburn County of Argyle, N.S.W.
Where registered	-
PARENTS	
Father	Patrick Malone
Mother	Mary Carey
Abode	Goulburn
Quality or profession	Settler
Sponsors	-
By whom the ceremony was performed	Michael Brennan

I, Trevor William Haines,
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register of
Baptisms kept by me
Roman Catholic

Issued at Sydney,
on 28th September, 1983.

Principal Registrar

Application 82M548 LC
NEW SOUTH WALES
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

BAPTISMS

Number	868 Vol: 63
CHILD	
Christian name	Mary
When born	8th June, 1845
Date of ceremony	27th July, 1846
Where ceremony performed	Parish of Goulburn County of Argyle, N.S.W.
Where registered	-
PARENTS	
Father	Patrick Malone
Mother	Mary Carey
Abode	Fish River
Quality or profession	Settler
Sponsors	-
By whom the ceremony was performed	Michael Brennan

I, Trevor William Haines,
hereby certify that the above is a true copy of particulars recorded in a register of
Baptisms kept by me
Roman Catholic

Issued at Sydney,
on 28th September, 1983.

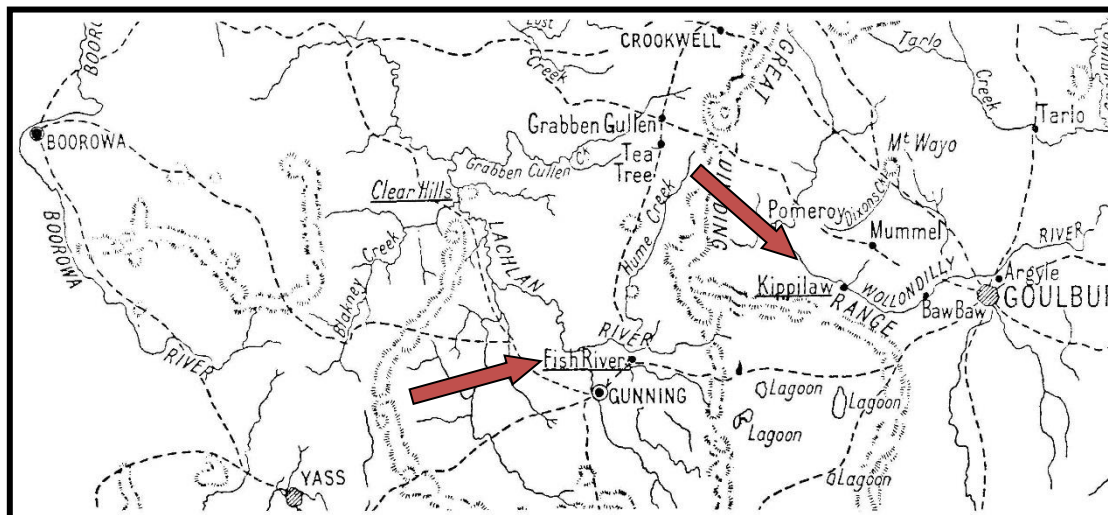
Principal Registrar

Baptismal Certificates for Patrick Thomas and Mary Catherine Malone

When Patrick and Mary Malone's first son, Patrick Thomas Malone was born in 1843, his abode was listed as Goulburn. In all probability, Patrick Malone was living at "Kippilaw".

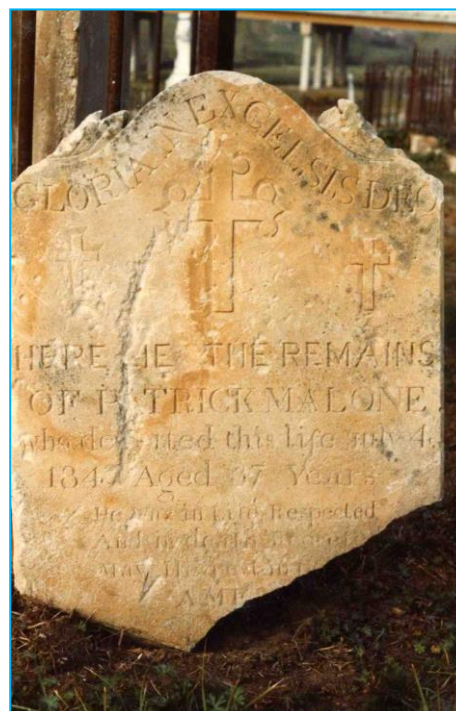
In 1845, when a daughter Mary Catherine Malone arrived, Patrick and Mary Malone listed his abode as Fish River.

Fish River is an area name and it is known that the Chisholm's held title to property in that vicinity. Thus it appears that between 1843 and 1845, Patrick Malone had moved from one Chisholm property to another.



Map of the Goulburn area showing Kippilaw and Fish River

In piecing together the remaining life of Patrick Malone, we have to rely solely on an old weathered and partly broken sandstone headstone which was found propped up against the metal surrounds of another monument at the lower (Eastern) end of the old Goulburn General Cemetery in Mortis St, Goulburn



Until recently there was insufficient evidence to prove conclusively that this headstone was in fact our Patrick Malone.

The age, 37 years, does not match, although the last numeral 7 is not clear. According to earlier records, Patrick Malone should have been 32 years in July, 1847. The numbers 32 and 37 are not dissimilar, so the possibility of a monumental mason error cannot be overlooked. On the positive side, the fact that Patrick Malone's wife re-married in 1849 indicates that death for him would have had to take place between 1846 (when he was married) and 1849. This headstone date falls within this period and is the strongest piece of evidence to suggest that the remains of our convict Irish ancestor lie somewhere nearby.

The Malone's therefore have an important and valuable part of their history preserved in this displaced and weathered headstone in the Old Goulburn Cemetery. No death certificate is available for Patrick Malone as death certificates were not introduced until 1856.

The recent discovery of various documentation, including the:

- ✓ "NSW Convict Death Register 1826-1879"
- ✓ "Ticket-of-Leave"
- ✓ "Certificate of Freedom"

for Patrick Malone now tends to prove quite conclusively (*despite some discrepancies*) that the headstone at Goulburn is that of our convict ancestor.

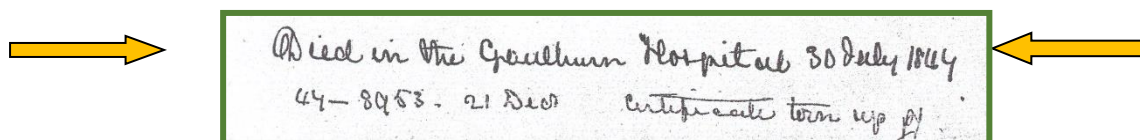
"NSW Convict Death Register 1826-1879"

Name	Ship	Age	Date of Death	District	Remarks
McCall Bridget	Diamond	1838	3 July	H. Goulburn	
Mitchell John	Fortune	1815	13 July	H. Goulburn	
McDonagh Robert	Shipping	1840	18 Aug	H. Goulburn	
McDonnell Thos.	W. Heron	1838	15 Sept	H. Goulburn	
Morley Francis	Recovery	1836	25 Nov	H. Goulburn	
McL...					
McGroughe John	Eden, 1840		30 Dec 1840	H. Goulburn	Gen. Hosp. Goulburn
Mills Thomas	Recovery 1819		8 Jan 1819	Imm. to Port Macquarie	
Malone Patrick	Hero, 1835		3 July 1847	Goulburn	Goulburn Hos.

"Died in the Goulburn Hospital - Burial date 3 July 1847."

The headstone lists the date of death as 4 July 1847

The "Certificate of Freedom" (additional notation) gives the date as the 30 July 1847, but this is most likely an "end of the month" clerical notation.



The interesting note on Patrick Malone's "Certificate of Freedom" is the notation **"certificate torn up"**, but this may have simply taken place purely relating to his death.

In his short life span, Patrick Malone obviously suffered many hardships.
We as his descendants should be proud of his contribution to our pioneering history.

Timeline Summary


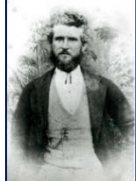

Patrick MALONE


Mary CAREY

Joseph JONES

The relationship between the above three people was quite complex and in Family History Research terms, open to interpretation and speculation.

The timeline below lists the known information pertaining to each person upon arrival in Australia.

<u>Timeline</u>	<u>PATRICK MALONE</u>	<u>MARY CAREY</u>	<u>JOSEPH JONES</u>
1835	Patrick Malone, a native of Dublin, Ireland, arrives in the colony of NSW, per the convict ship "Hero" , aged 21 yrs. Patrick was assigned to the Chisholm Family of "Gledswood" Campbelltown and later "Kippilaw" Goulburn		
1837		Mary Carey, aged c19 yrs, from, Ireland, arrives in the Colony of NSW as a free female immigrant on the ship " James Pattinson ".	Joseph Jones, a native of Shropshire, England, aged 22 years, arrived in the Colony of NSW per the convict ship "John (4)" – 14 year sentence for highway robbery . Joseph is assigned to James Kinghorne at Goulburn (Brother-in Law and next door neighbour to James Chisholm Jnr).
1839		Joseph Jones per ship "John 4", aged 24, seeks permission to marry Mary Carey per ship "James Pattinson", aged 21 yrs – allowed	
1839		Mary Carey gives birth to a son John [later John Jones] . { Jones family hearsay indicate that John's father was a member of the Chisholm family }	
1841	Patrick Malone gains his Ticket-of-Leave		
1842	Patrick Malone gains his Certificate of Freedom		
1843	Patrick Malone and Mary Carey had their first child , Patrick Thomas Malone born 21 March 1843 at Goulburn		Joseph Jones gains his Ticket-of-Leave and allowed to remain in the Goulburn District

1845	Patrick Malone and Mary Carey had their second child , Mary Catherine Malone born 8 June 1845 at Fish River near Goulburn		
1846	Patrick Malone and Mary Carey married at St Peters & St Pauls Catholic Church at Goulburn	On the wedding day, Mary and Patrick also baptised their two children Patrick Thomas and Mary Catherine Malone	
1847	Patrick Malone died at Goulburn aged just 33 years.		
1949		Mary Carey (Malone) finally married Joseph Jones. Her son John converted to Catholic and baptised as John Jones .	Joseph Jones, after gaining permission back in 1939, finally married Mary Malone (nee Carey)
1864			1864 - Joseph Jones, a carrier from Goulburn, dies at Burrangong Station near Young
1867		1867 - Mary Jones (formerly Malone - nee Carey) dies at "Garroorigang" Goulburn	



John and Pam Malone visited Dublin in 2015

Family of MARY CAREY

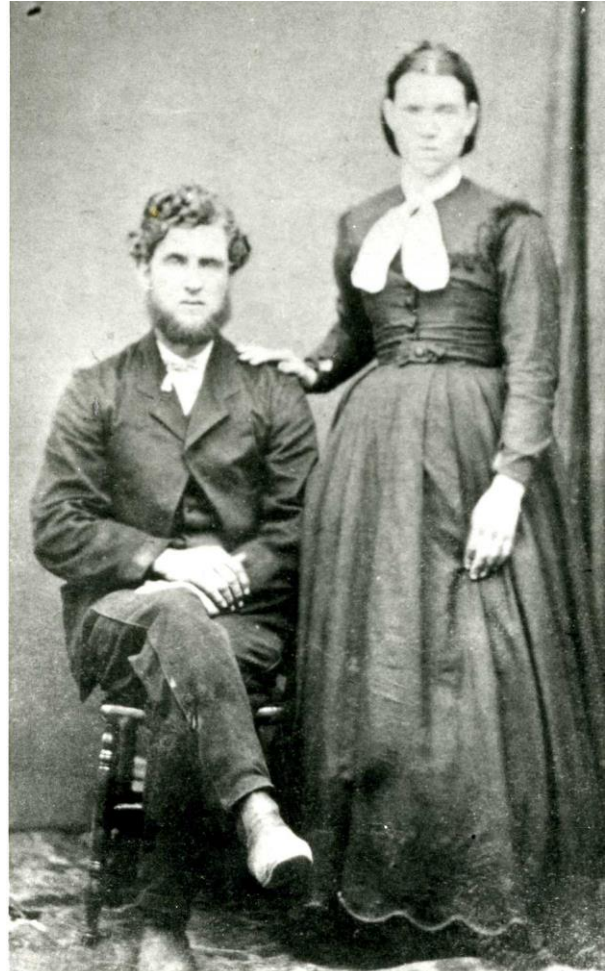
In 1839, Mary Carey gave birth to a son John (later christened **John Jones**)

- ✓ *Family hearsay strongly suggests that the **father of John Jones** was a member of the Chisholm family – most likely James Chisholm (2) [1806-1888]*



John Jones

(1839-1894)

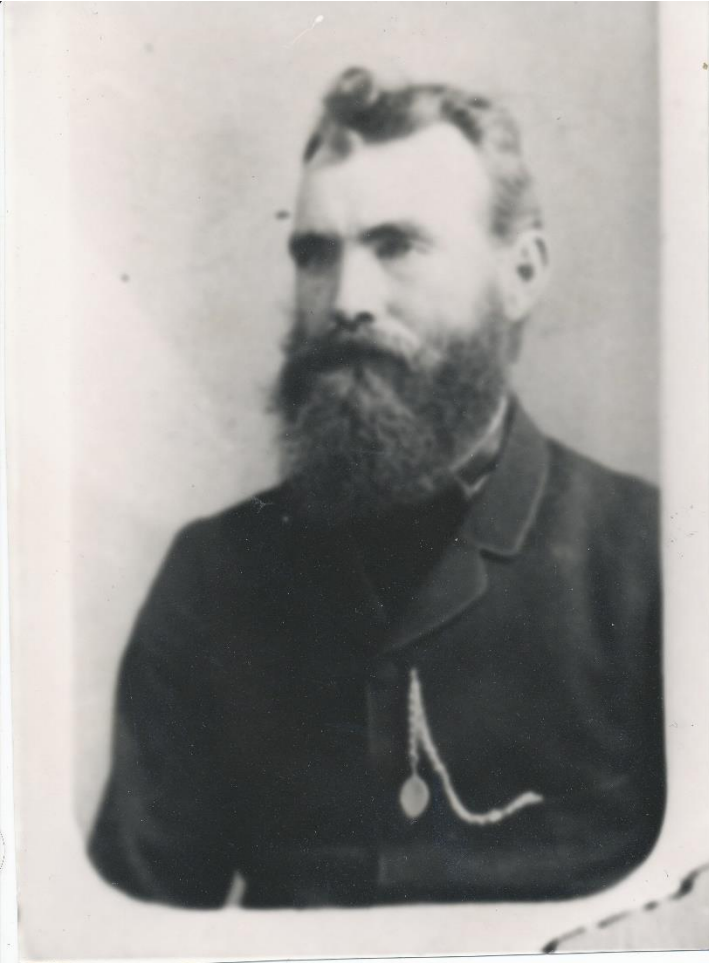


John Jones and wife Mary Ann

(nee McNamara) (1845-1936)

- **John and Mary Ann Jones** had a large family of **14 children**
- 3 children died in early infancy and 1 child at 9 years of age

Family of PATRICK MALONE and MARY CAREY



Patrick Thomas Malone
(1843-1928)



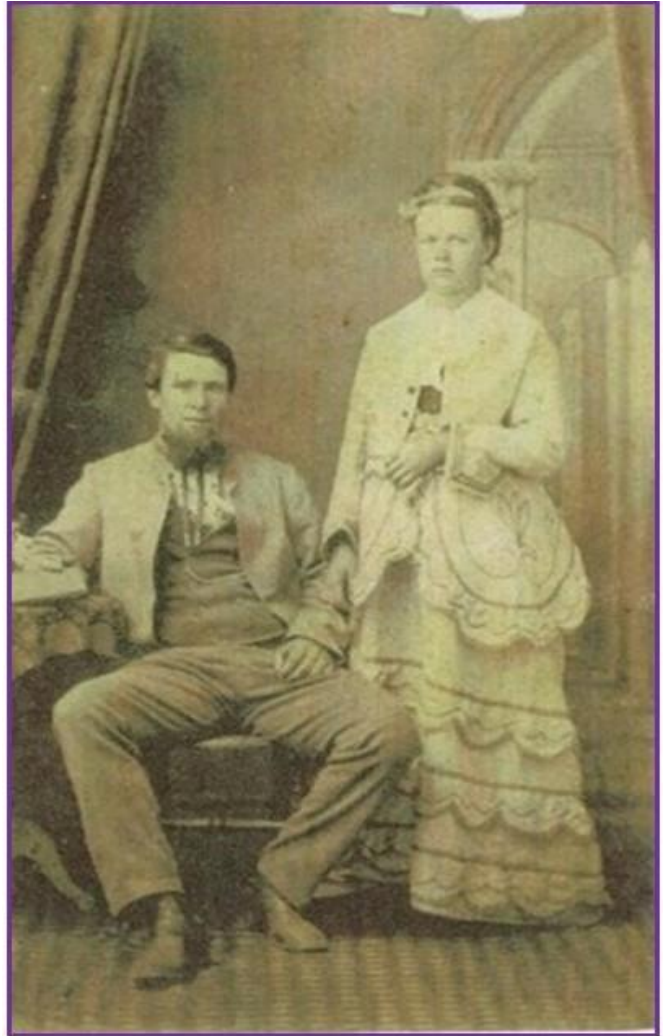
Patrick Thomas Malone and wife Sarah
(nee Morgan) (1856-1932)

- **Patrick Thomas and Sarah Malone** had a large family of 10 children (2 dying in early infancy)
- One son, **Walter Malone** died in France during World War 1

Family of PATRICK MALONE and MARY CAREY

Photo from Anne Wymark (a family historian connected to the McNamara family).

The photo is believed to be Mary Catherine Malone and husband Martin McNamara



Possible photo of:
Martin McNamara and Mary Catherine (nee Malone)

Mary Catherine Malone
(1845-1884)

Mary Catherine Malone and husband
Martin McNamara (1848-1884)

- Mary Catherine Malone and Martin McNamara had a family of **6 children**, the last presumed stillborn as Mary Catherine died in childbirth
- Husband Martin McNamara died just 6 weeks later in a horse accident leaving 5 orphan children
- One son **John Patrick McNamara** died in France during World War 1
- The interesting, but sad, story of the orphan children is told in a **separate story**.