

Mary Carey

Mary Malone

Mary Jones

Mary and her sister Ann, "Left Cahir for Australia and were never heard from"

MARY CAREY * MALONE * JONES (c1819 - 1867)

The origin of our ancestor **Mary Carey** had, for many years, remained somewhat a mystery.

Persistent family history research, over a period of 45 years, along with the rapid advancements and availability of:

- Computerised Family History Research
- DNA Technology

has given me confidence in *finally confirming the parentage and early background of our ancestor Mary Carey.*

*The Life Story of Mary Carey is **COMPLEX**, as documentation is scarce and there are many 'twists and turns' in her Life Story!*

Background: The research pathway has been extremely '*bumpy*' mainly because of the lack of documentation relating to Mary Carey.

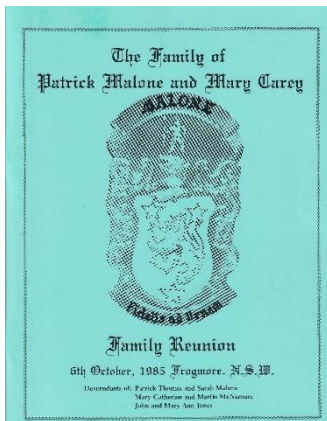


Figure 1: Malone Family Reunion Publication 1985

First Error:

*It was originally thought that Mary Carey arrived from Ireland on the convict ship "**MARGARET**" on the 30th May, 1837, however evidence was not completely convincing as there was a two-year age gap discrepancy when death certificate and convict shipping indents were compared.*

*In a book prepared for the Malone Reunion at Frogmore in 1985, the arrival of Mary Carey in the Colony of NSW was **incorrectly** documented as arriving per the ship "Margaret".*

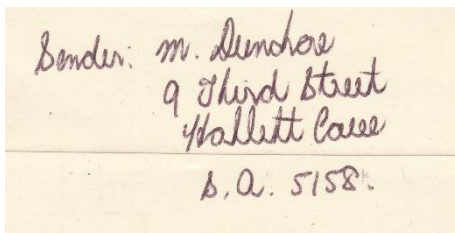


Figure 2: Sender Address Label - Mrs Marcia Dunshoe

*A letter from Mrs Marcia Dunshoe, 9 Third St, Hallett Cove, South Australia in 1990, caused a rethink when she claimed that her ancestor was in fact the Mary Carey from the convict ship "**MARGARET**".*

*Mary Carey from the convict ship "**MARGARET**" came from County Clare, Ireland.*


The dates with her information were more exact than with my information, so finding our Mary Carey was going to require further research.

The Life Story of Mary Carey is **COMPLEX** as documentation is scarce and there are many 'twists and turns' in her Life Story!
* Continued *

A brief summary of the life of Mary Carey is provided in **timeline format**:

➤ **Mary Carey born in Ireland c1819** (as per death certificate - died aged 48 years in 1867)

Death Certificate MARY JONES [formerly MALONE] (nee CAREY)

 DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.										CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.		
No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation	Sex and age	Cause of death Duration of last illness; medical attendant; when he last saw deceased	Name and occupation of father Name and maiden surname of mother	Informant	Particulars of registration	When and where buried: name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australasian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage
5138	1867 26 th August Roozorigang near Roulburn	Mary Jones	Female 48 years	(1) Jaundice (2) Three months (3) A. W. Haigh (4) 25 th August 1867	(1) John Carey (2) Farmer (3) —	Petrach & Maloney Sons Clear Hills	1867 24 th August Roulburn	Rev. H. M. Jones Church of Rome C. Fitzpatrick & Maloney	Ireland 30 years	(1) Roulburn (2) — (3) Joseph Jones	Two Boys One Girl living	

I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1983.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR.

Figure 3: Death Certificate - Mary Jones formerly Malone (nee Carey)

➤ **Mary Carey arrived in Australia from Ireland c1837 (as per death certificate – 30 years in the Colony of NSW)**

Background information relating to Mary Carey extracted from her death certificate was limited to:

- *Born in Ireland – 30 years in the Colony of New South Wales*
- *Father – John Cary (Carey), a farmer*
- *Mother – not listed*

➤ **Mary Carey gave birth to a son John Carey (later named and baptised as *John Jones*)**
 – born 28 April 1839 (as per baptismal certificate sourced 23 September 2004)
 – baptised 12 May 1839 (as per baptismal certificate sourced 23 September 2004)

Mary Carey gave birth to an illegitimate son, his name listed as **John Carey** (NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages Ref: 441/1839 V 1839441 133)

In 2004, I applied for a baptismal certificate for a **John Carey** as below, which was purely **speculative** as I was unsure if the document actually related to *our particular family history*:

- ❖ Name: John
- ❖ Born: 29 April 1839
- ❖ Date of Ceremony: 12 May 1839
- ❖ Ceremony in: County of Cumberland
- ❖ Father: John Carey (*this is the same name as Mary Carey's father*)
- ❖ Mother: Mary Turbil (*this name Mary Turbil was transcribed from an original document that I haven't sighted – possibly a transcription error may have been made as all efforts to find a Mary Turbil over the years have so far failed*)
- ❖ Abode: Sydney
- ❖ Sponsors: James Lee and Mary Lee
- ❖ Ceremony by C Lovat RCC – Roman Catholic
 (Father **Charles Lovat** pioneer priest Sydney, Goulburn and Yass)

New South Wales	
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995	
BAPTISMS	
Number	441 Vol: 133
CHILD	
Christian name	John
When born	29 April 1839
Date of ceremony	12 May 1839
Where ceremony performed	In the County of Cumberland
Where registered	Not Stated
PARENTS	
Father	John CAREY
Mother	Mary TURBIL
Abode	Sydney
Quality or profession	Not Stated
Sponsors	James Lee Mary Lee
By whom the ceremony was performed	C. Lovat, R.C.C. Roman Catholic

Before accepting copies, sight unaltered original. The original has a coloured background.

REGISTRY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
 SYDNEY 23 Sep 2004

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of particulars recorded in a Register in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Greg Curry
 Registrar

Figure 4: Baptismal Certificate of John Carey (later John Jones)

JOHN CAREY [later JOHN JONES]

The baptism of John Carey took place in the County of Cumberland.

Cumberland County:

Most of the *Sydney metropolitan area* is located within the County of Cumberland.

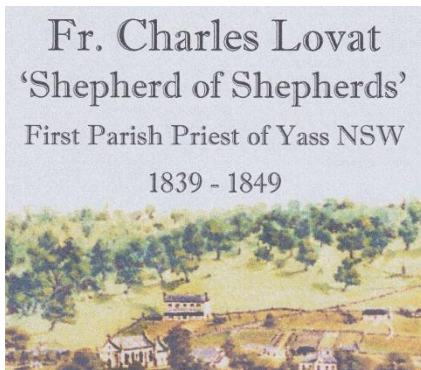
The County of Cumberland stretches from *Broken Bay* to the north, the *Hawkesbury River* to the north-west, the *Nepean River* to the west, the *Cataract River* to the south-west and the northern suburbs of *Wollongong* to the south.

It includes the area of the *Cumberland Plain*.

Various records indicate that John Carey (later Jones) was born at Campbelltown in the heart of the County of Cumberland.

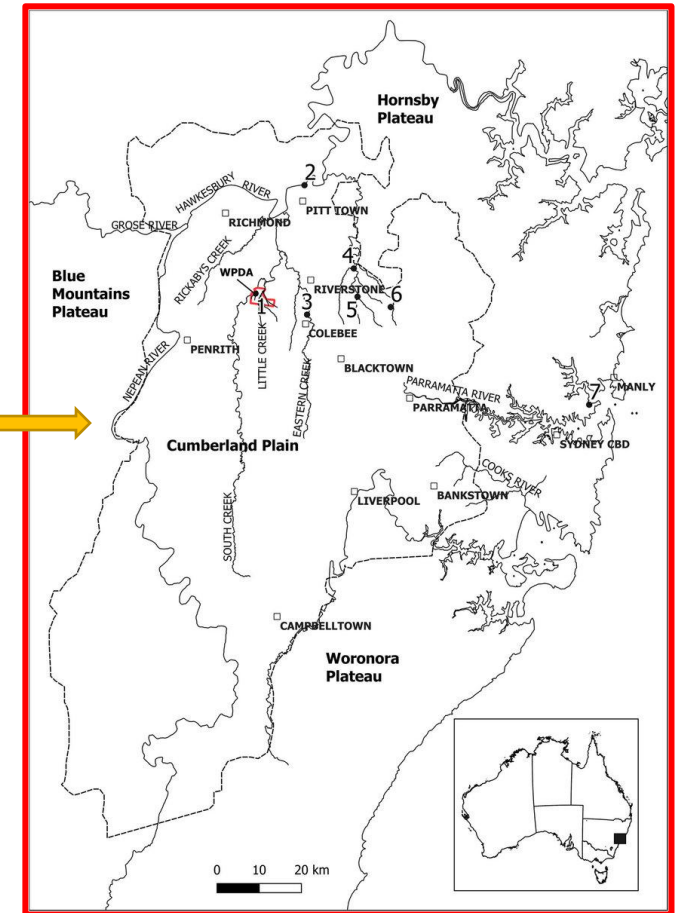
It was near **Campbelltown** on the property “**Gledswood**” that the Chisholm family resided. Patrick Malone (**convict** and later husband of Mary Carey) was **assigned** to the **Chisholm family** at “**Gledswood**”, hence the most likely connection.

The Chisholm family expanded their land holdings to “**Kippilaw**” at **Goulburn** and it was at Goulburn that Mary Carey was to give birth to her second child Patrick Thomas Malone. The baptism of John Carey (later Jones) was conducted on 12 May 1839 by Catholic Priest **Charles Lovat**. The following extract backs up the fact that Father Lovat was still in the Sydney area when the baptism took place!



In the book “Fr Charles Lovat – Shepherd of Shepherds”

it is stated as follows: *‘In the late spring of 1839 Fr Charles Lovat rode south from Sydney (on horseback) to take over his new parish, which, for the first three months, was to include the districts of both Yass and Goulburn - He arrived in Goulburn on 7 November 1839 having travelled 125 miles from Sydney and taking one day to rest there, set out for Yass, which he visited only briefly about half a dozen times in the first three months.’*



2010 - BREAKTHROUGH

There was no progress made on the origin of Mary Carey for **6 years** until June 2010.

Accessing family history information via the internet has made a huge leap forward and a breakthrough came via the website "Ancestry.com" with the following document extract from:

New South Wales, Australia, Registers of Convicts Applications to Marry 1826-1851

*In the early years of the Australian Colony, convicts did not have the same rights as free citizens, and it was mandatory for them to apply for **permission to marry**.*

This application was equally required whether two convicts were marrying, or a convict was marrying a free citizen.

Once an application was received, a marriage bann - an announcement to the parish church of the convict's intentions to marry - was read out, including details such as the applicant's name and age, and also their length of sentence.

A bann allowed parish members to object to the marriage, which was often the case, resulting in a declined application.

➤ **13 May 1839** (the day following the baptism of her child **John Carey** (later **John Jones**))

➤ **Mary Carey** was granted permission to marry convict **Joseph Jones**

Convict Application to Marry – **Joseph Jones and Mary Carey 13 May 1839**

The document below, dated 13 May 1839, relates to the granting of permission for the marriage of:

- ✓ 24 year old **Joseph Jones** (a convict per the ship '**John [4]**')
 - ✓ 21 year old **Mary Carey** (an immigrant who 'came free' per the ship '**James Pattison**')

Date	Names	Age	Ship	Sent. On	Clergyman & Residence	Date of Transmission	Supt of Convicts Report	
13 May 1839	Joseph Jones Mary Carey	24 21	John 4 James Pattison	14 came	Andrews Church Sydney	May 27	Stated bachelor Spinster	Allowed

Figure 5: Convict Application to Marry – Joseph Jones and Mary Carey

With the aid of a magnifying glass the information contained states:

Date	Names	Age	Ship	Sent.	Condition	Clergyman & Residence	Date of Transmission	Supt of Convicts Report	
13 May 1839	Joseph Jones <u>Mary Carey</u>	24 21	John 4 James Pattison	14 came	Bond free	Andrews Church Sydney	27 May	Stated bachelor Stated spinster	allowed

Ships 'JAMES PATTISON' and 'JOHN [4]'

This document is particularly important as it provides a ship name, the “**James Pattison**” and it indicates that Mary Carey was not a convict, as originally thought, but indeed **came free** to New South Wales.

Female migration to Australia commenced under the Emigration Commission of 1831-1832. The Commissioners assisted hundreds of women to migrate. When the Emigration Commission was disbanded, the London Emigration Committee was formed. Between 1833 and 1837, the Committee despatched fourteen ships to the Australian colonies. Of the 4000 people who travelled in these ships, approximately 2700 were single women.

According to Mary Carey’s death certificate extract, information contained (*if taken literally*), indicated that Mary Carey had spent **30yrs** in Australia bringing her arrival date **c1837** and she would have been approximately 18 years of age upon arrival.

There are several arrivals of the ship “**James Pattison**” pre-May 1839, some journeys relating to the passage of **male convicts** and some journeys relating to the passage of assisted immigrant **free settlers**.

Accordingly, research began for information relating to:

- ✓ **Mary Carey** per the ship “**James Pattison**”
- ✓ **Joseph Jones** per convict ship “**John 4**”

Ship "James Pattison"

The most likely contenders relating to Mary Carey's arrival are listed below:

Ship	Departure Port	Date of Departure	Arrival Port	Date of Arrival
<i>James Pattison</i>	Cork	31 Oct 1835	Sydney	7 Feb 1836
<i>James Pattison</i>	Plymouth	28 Aug 1838	Sydney	9 Dec 1838

The **latter** arrival (on 9 December 1838 – as per the “*Return of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales on Government Bounty during the year 1838*” signed by Governor George Gipps, states the following:

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Arrival Date</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Amount of Bounty</u>
<i>James Pattison</i>	9 December 1838	60	71	59	190	£2748

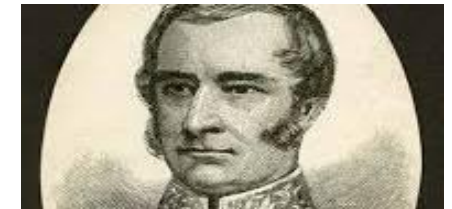


Figure 6: Governor George Gipps

Ships 'JAMES PATTISON' and 'JOHN [4]' (continued)

The following newspaper clips announce the ship arrival (note: the notation of 'about 300 emigrants' per the *James Pattison* in the 'Sydney Herald' is certainly overstated!):

"Monitor and Commercial Advertiser" – Wednesday 12 December 1838

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Yesterday the ship *James Pattison*, 573 ton, Captain Cromarty, with Emigrants, having left Plymouth 28th August.—Cabin Passengers, the Rev. E. Turner and lady, the Rev. James Edmonston, Messrs. C. R. Haly, W. O. G. Haly, J. B. West, (Surgeon Superintendent.) W. D. West, J. West, Miss West, Haslin, Leeds, Windeyer and 8 children, (brother of Mr. Windeyer of Sydney,) Orton, G. Thornhill, and Miss Vinning. Intermediate passengers, Messrs. Keys, Capper, Grenfell; Fitzharding, wife and two children, Glasson, wife and two children, and Bryden.

"Sydney Herald" – Wednesday 12 Dec 1838

SHIP NEWS.

The *James Pattison*, Captain Cromarty, arrived yesterday from England, with about 300 emigrants of the usual description, in good health; there were 6 births on the passage, and 11 deaths amongst the children. Captain Cromarty has been from this port only 10 months, during which he was detained in England more than 3 months. The *James Pattison* was becalmed on the line, and was under the necessity of coming round Van Diemen's Land, and but for this detention would have made the voyage in 90 days. Captain Cromarty fell in with the *Portland*, with 350 emigrants from Greenock, bound to Sydney, in 6° north, on the 24th of September. It is supposed, as the *Portland* is a good sailer, that she has put in at the Cape of Good Hope. Also fell in with an American vessel off the coast of Van Diemen's Land last Sunday week, and again on Thursday last off Jarvis Head, apparently bound to these Colonies. The following vessels had arrived in England prior to the sailing of the *James Pattison*. From Sydney—*Duchess of Kent*, *Vectis*, *Achilles*, and *Jessie*—the latter at Liverpool. From Van Diemen's Land—*Platina* and *Atwick*. The following ships had sailed for Sydney—*City of Edinburgh*, *Portsea*, *Medusa*, *Eweretta*, *Francis Speight*, and *Elphinstone*. For Launceston—*Union* and *Louisa*. New ships laid on. For Sydney—*Regulus*, *Palestine*, *Duchess of Kent*, *Ann & Mary*, *Hashemy*, *Chasler*, *Asprey*, *Morayshire*, and *Orient*—the latter with emigrants. For South Australia—*Bardaster*, *Whitby*, and *Platina*. The *Neptune*, from Sydney and New Zealand, had arrived safely at Valparaiso.

The earlier ship's arrival states as follows:

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Arrival Date</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Amount of Bounty</u>
<i>James Pattison</i>	7 February 1836		324		324	

<i>"Sydney Herald" - Monday 8 February 1836</i>	<i>"Sydney Gazette & NSW Advertiser" – Tuesday 16 February 1836</i>
<p>SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.</p> <p>ARRIVALS.</p> <p>From Newcastle, on Thursday last, the steam-packets <i>Sophia Jane</i> and <i>Tamar</i>.</p> <p>From the Whale Fishery, same day, having sailed from Port Jackson the 11th of January, 1834, the barque <i>Carnarvon</i>, Captain Aldred, with 800 barrels of oil.</p> <p>From New York and the Whale Fishery, on Friday last, having sailed from the former place the 12th of June, 1835, the ship <i>Vermont</i>, Captain Topham, with sperm and black oil and whalebone.</p> <p>From Cork, yesterday, having sailed from thence the 31st of October, the ship <i>James Pattison</i>, Captain Cromarty, with 324 female emigrants. Passengers, Dr. Osborne, R. N., Mrs. Osborne, Miss Osborne, Misses Jane and Mary Osborne, and Masters William, John, and Alexander Osborne.</p>	<p>SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.</p> <p>MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1836.</p> <p>IMPORTS.</p> <p><i>Reports from the 6th to the 13th Instant, inclusive.</i></p> <p>February 8.—BARDASTER (ship), 435 tons, M'Donald, master, from London via Hobart Town Thomas Gore and Co. agents; 10 bundles kangaroo skins, 20 tons hay, 30 boxes tin plates, John Lamb and Co.</p> <p>February 8.—JAMES PATTISON (ship), 513 tons, Cromarty, master, from Cork, W. Walker and Co. agents; 50 barrels pork, 200 barrels flour, 71 tons salt, 460 deals, W. Walker and Co; 3,720 bars, 100 bundles 95 sheets iron, 1 case stationary, 1 case books, J. B. Montefiore and Co; 6 casks biscuits, Captain Cromarty; 1 cask whiskey, 3 casks brushes, 1 mat broom handles, 2 mats rope mat, 1 cask curled hair, C. F. Warner.</p>

The 'Government Gazette' dated 10 February 1836, advises regarding requests to engage the new female emigrants:

Example entry taken from the 10 February 1836 issue:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th February, 1836

FEMALE EMIGRANTS

- It is intended that the Female Emigrants arrived by the ship *James Pattison* shall be landed on Thursday, the 11th instant, and lodged in the Premises provided for them.
- Persons desirous of engaging them are requested to make application to the Committee at Government House.
- Individuals not known to the Committee will be required to produce testimonials of character.

By His Excellency's Command
Alexander McLeay

Passenger Lists - 'JAMES PATTISON'

- ❖ However, passenger lists relating to this ship 'James Pattison' are *quite scanty* and at this stage exact evidence has **not** been uncovered to accurately match the arrival of our Mary Carey.

The book listed below provides **an index of emigrants** per the ship "James Pattison".



Single & Free: female migration to Australia, 1833-1837

Updated Edition April 2011

by Elizabeth Rushen

Single & Free is about the scheme administered by the London Emigration Committee to assist free women to migrate to Australia from Great Britain and Ireland. In the 1830s, approximately 3,000 women took advantage of this scheme, representing an enormous influx to the population of the two eastern colonies of Australia.

The book analyses the women's motivations and life-experiences, challenging contemporary criticisms that they were the 'sweepings of the gutters'. Many women migrated in family groups or were joining family and friends in the colonies. They came from a wide cross-section of nineteenth-century society.

They were bold and enterprising, and made ideal workers and wives in the new colonies.

Single & Free provides life histories of many of the women who took part in this scheme and provides an index of all the women and their ship of arrival.

Among people of interest include:

(Many documents are very hard to decipher and inaccuracies in transcription often arise :)

Is one of the listings below possibly our Mary Carey?

Carens	Mary	James Pattison	Sydney
Casey (age 17yrs)	Mary	James Pattison	Sydney
Casey (age 23 yrs)	Mary	James Pattison	Sydney

The Shipping Passenger list for the ship "James Pattison" arriving on 11 December 1838 is intact but does **'not'** show a Mary Carey amongst the **single women** on board.

31. "James Pattison" Continued							"James Pattison" Continued 31.				
No.	Name of Ship	Date of Arrival	Name	Age	Native Place	Trade	Religion	Reads or Writes	By whom Imported	Amount of Bounty	Pasports
<u>Single Women</u>											
	Abel Mary	18	Cook	Housemaid	R. Catholic	Read	W. S. Marshall	18			
	Bold Margaret	22	Lincoln	Housemaid	Protestant	Read & Write	J.	18			
	Butcher Mary Ann	17	St. Kent	Gen. Servant	J.	J.	J.	18			
	Carey Hester	16	Sussex	Housemaid	J.		J.	18			
	Chivers Elizabeth	27	Downport	Gen. Servant	J.	Reads & Writes	J.	18			
	Datta Margaret	17	Lincoln	Housemaid	R. Catholic		J.	18			
	Evenden Lucy	16	Hants	Housemaid	Protestant	Reads	J.	18			
	Glasson Mary	24	Cornwall	Gen. Servant	Methodist	Reads & Writes	J.	18			
forward £144											

32. "James Pattison" Continued							"James Pattison" Continued 32.				
No.	Name of Ship	Date of Arrival	Name	Age	Native Place	Trade	Religion	Reads or Writes	By whom Imported	Amount of Bounty	Pasports
	James Pattison		Shume Jane	18	Newcastle	Shew Boat w/	Protestant	Reads & Writes	But. Forward	144	
			Thompson Mary	23	Downport	Housemaid	Protestant	J.	W. S. Marshall	18	
			Thompson Cath.	19	Cork	Housemaid	R. Catholic	Read	J.	18	
			Town Mary	18	Dublin	Miller	J.	Reads & Writes	J.	18	
			Murphy Helen	17	Cork	Housemaid	J.	Reads	J.	18	
			Morgan Ellen	16	J.	Housemaid	J.	J.	J.	18	
			Morgan Ann	39	Somersetshire	Mathewson	Episcopalian	Reads & Writes	J.	18	
			Pearce Charlotte	22	Co. Wicklow	J.	J.	J.	J.	18	
			Pearce Ellen	19	J.	J.	J.	J.	J.	18	
			Reidy Mary	20	Cork	Housemaid	R. Catholic	Reads	J.	18	
			Simmons Isabella	17	Glasgow	Gen. Servant	Protestant	Reads & Writes	J.	18	
			Smith Sarah	26	St. Kent	J.	J.	J.	J.	18	
			Short Mary Ann	18	Cork	Housemaid	J.	J.	J.	18	
			Simmons Mary	18	Glasgow	Housemaid	J.	J.	J.	18	
			Waller Hannah	19	Cork	Housemaid	R. Catholic	Reads	J.	18	
			Woodford Hannah	18	Somersetshire	Shop & Tailor	Independent	Reads & Writes	J.	18	
£1432											

SHIP NEWS.

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Newspaper item listing the arrival of Pattison" in 1838

"James

SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

IMPORTS.

Reports from the 6th to the 13th Instant, inclusive.

February 8.—BARDASTER (ship), 435 tons, M' Donald, master, from London via Hobart Town. Thomas Gore and Co. agents; 10 bundles kangaroo skins, 20 tons hay, 30 boxes tin plates, John Lamb and Co.

February 8.—JAMES PATTISON (ship), 513 tons, Cromarty, master, from Cork, W. Walker and Co. agents; 50 barrels pork, 200 barrels flour, 71 tons salt, 460 deals, W. Walker and Co; 3,720 bars, 100 bundles 95 sheets iron, 1 case stationary, 1 case books, J. B. Montefiore and Co; 6 casks biscuits, Captain Cromarty; 1 cask whiskey, 3 casks brushes, 1 mat broom handles, 2 mats rope mats, 1 cask curled hair, C. F. Warner.

A further 'James Pattison' arrived on 25th October 1837 but was a convict ship carrying **male** passengers only, so can be discounted.

❖ *As more and more material appears on the internet, the mystery of the arrival of our Mary Carey may be uncovered and solved.*

JOSEPH JONES - Convict per ship "John (4)"

As per the Convict Application to Marry below, Convict Joseph Jones (per the ship **"John 4"**), applied to marry Mary Carey.

Date	Name	Age	Ship	Sent	Condition	Clergyman & Residence	Date of Transmission	Supt of Convicts Report	
13 May 1839	Joseph Jones	24	John 4	14	Bond (convict)	Andrews Church Sydney	27 May	Stated Bachelor	allowed
	Mary Carey	21	James Pattison	came	free			Stated spinster	

With the aid of a magnifying glass the information contained states:

Date	Names	Age	Ship	Sent.	Condition	Clergyman & Residence	Date of Transmission	Supt of Convicts Report	
13 May 1839	Joseph Jones	24	John 4	14	Bond (convict)	Andrews Church Sydney	27 May	Stated bachelor	allowed
	Mary Carey	21	James Pattison	came	free			Stated spinster	

Joseph Jones (a convict) had arrived in Australia just two years previously per the ship "John (4)".

Ship "John (4)" (the number 4 indicates that the ship was making its 4th trip to the Colony of NSW)

The ship was under the command of:

- Ship's Captain Adam Dixon
- Surgeon Superintendent Charles Inches.

The ship *John* was built in London in 1811. This was the only voyage of this vessel transporting prisoners to Australia, the other voyages transporting free immigrants.

The embarkation of the Guard consisting of Ensign Christie of the 80th regiment, 30 rank & file of the 80th regiment, six women and five children on the *John* took place on 17th September 1836 at Deptford.

On 30 September 1836, the ship departed from the Port of Sheerness, a Royal Navy Dockyard on the River Medway in Kent, England. On board were 260 male convicts.

The *John* arrived in Port Jackson on 7 February 1837, a voyage of 130 days and more rain and moist weather than the surgeon had ever encountered before on any previous voyage.

Five convicts had perished on the voyage leaving 255 male convicts, including Joseph Jones, to settle into their new life in the Colony.

Surgeon Superintendent of the ship John (4), Charles Inches kept a Medical Journal on the voyage out, however it was later lost in the shipwreck of the Medora and the journal he submitted in London was a **summary**.....

Journal of Surgeon Superintendent Charles Inches

The prisoners generally looked in good condition at first especially those received at Sheerness from Chatham the others from Woolwich less so. It was soon found that of the 50 received from the Justitia a considerable proportion were unhealthy. The weather at the time of embarkation was exceedingly bad and severely trying to all.

Rains were almost incessant for nearly a months and gales of wind frequent. The decks above were subsequently always wet and below impracticable to be kept dry or well ventilated.

We left Sheerness on the 30th September and anchored in the downs same night. Here we were detained till the 6th October by heavy gales and contrary winds. For the next week we experienced a succession of gales and rainy weather which compelled us to sail for Falmouth where we anchored on the 13th. The morning after arrival here a prisoner James Sinclair (age 22) died.

At Falmouth we were detained a week by mutiny of the crew who refused to proceed to sea in the ship. Twenty-one of the crew were implicated and 11 were landed and committed to the town prison for one month. Their names were Robert Gowlett, 45; Robert Colman, 25; Thomas Rosevear, 23; Peter Poor, 25; John Job, 37; Thomas Freeman, 22; Joseph Winlay, 33; George Jamieson 35; James Jones, 25; John Robins 28 and William Ralph 17.

The weather having improved our stay in this port was very beneficial to the Guard and prisoners allowing them to recover from sea sickness. By this time and shortly after several cases of intermittent fever presented all of which prisoners had come from the Justitia.

On the Friday 21st October we put to sea and after a few days a case of scurvy presented in a boy who had previously laboured under this disease while in the Hulk and been much in hospital for it. Though he improved so much as to get quit of all external symptoms and to be twice discharged from the sick list he ultimately sank under it (Peter McQuade age 15).

A third fatal case of phthisis presented after being on board a fortnight. This man had been nearly twelve months in the hulk hospital for this complaint. Though he improved considerable on board the heat of the tropics was too much, and he sank rapidly. (Samuel Halford age 22).

A fourth fatal case occasioned in a prisoner George Beamish age 44. Symptoms indicative of impending apoplexy presented, and he sank exhausted while crossing the Equator.

The fifth and last fatal case was that of Louis Gomsell a West Indian who during the voyage was always in very delicate health suffering from frequent colds coughs and debility. Chronic Bronchitis carried him off in the end just a few days from Sydney.

JOSEPH JONES - Convict per ship "John (4) - continued

The convict indent is listed below and summarised underneath:

(25) NEW SOUTH WALES, 1837.													(26)												
LIST of 260 MALE CONVICTS by the Ship JOHN (4), ADAM DIXON, Master,													CHARLES INCHES, Surgeon Superintendent, Arrived from ENGLAND, 7th February, 1837.												
Ranking No. of Convict.	Convict No.	Name.	Age.	Education. R. Reads. W. Writes.	Religion.	Single, Married or Widower.	Children. Male. Female.	Native Place.	Trade or Calling.	Offence.	Tried.		Ranking No. of Convict.	Convict No.	Name.	Age.	Education. R. Reads. W. Writes.	Religion.	Single, Married or Widower.	Children. Male. Female.	Native Place.	Trade or Calling.	Offence.	Tried.	
											Where.	When.												Where.	When.
2414	41	Jones, Samuel	21	R & W	Protestant	Single		Shropshire	Tip Sawyer	House breaking	Deoria Assizes	23 July 1836	2415	42	Jones, Samuel	21	R & W	Protestant	Single		Shropshire	Tip Sawyer	House breaking	Deoria Assizes	23 July 1836
2415	20	Jones, William	21	R & W	Protestant	Single		Leicester	Brickmaker	Salop property	Warwick Assizes	22 March 1837	2416	21	Jones, William	21	R & W	Protestant	Single		Leicester	Brickmaker	Salop property	Warwick Assizes	22 March 1837
2416	15	Jones, Benjamin	21	R	Protestant	Single		Birmingham	Cock harness plate	Street robbery	Warwick Assizes	22 March 1837	2417	16	Jones, Benjamin	21	R	Protestant	Single		Birmingham	Cock harness plate	Street robbery	Warwick Assizes	22 March 1837
2417	10	Jones, Joseph	21	R	Protestant	Single		Shropshire	Labourer	Highway robbery	Salop Assizes	18 March 1836	2418	11	Jones, Joseph	21	R	Protestant	Single		Shropshire	Labourer	Highway robbery	Salop Assizes	18 March 1836

Name	Age	Education	Religion	Single/Married	Native Place	Trade	Offence	Tried (where)	Tried (when)	Sentence	Height
Jones Joseph	22 yrs	Reads	Protestant	Single	Shropshire	Labourer	Highway Robbery	Salop Assizes	18 March 1836	14 years	5 ft 8 1/2 in

Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Particular Marks and Scars
Dark Ruddy	Brown	Grey	Two scars right side of chin, burnt scar on upper and mermaid, seven dots, heart and two darts JJAMCBDS inside lower right arm, nine dots back of right hand, ring middle and third finger of same, tree AJJAM, nine dots, diamond, jug, glass and wolf lower left arm, mark of a burn outside right leg

Joseph Jones had his case of "robbery" sent to trial at the Salop Assizes on 18 March 1836.

Salop is an old name for the County of Shropshire, historically used as an abbreviated form for post or telegrams.

Shropshire alternatively **Salop**, is a county in the West Midlands of England, bordering Wales to the west, Cheshire to the north, Staffordshire to the east, and Worcestershire and Herefordshire to the south.

The **courts of assize**, or **assizes** were periodic courts held around England and Wales until 1972. The assizes exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction, though most of their work was on the criminal side. The assizes heard the most serious cases, which were committed to it by the quarter sessions (local county courts held four times per year), while the more minor offences were dealt with summarily by justices of the peace in petty sessions (also known as magistrates' courts).

County of <i>Salop</i> Register of all Persons charged with INDICTABLE OFFENCES					at the Assizes and Sessions held within the County during the Year 1836.				
Names of Offenders.	Age	At what Sessions Tried or Discharged without Trial.	Offences of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted—and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.		SENTENCES.				Execution or Commuted Punishment.
					Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Whipping, Fine, &c.	
Richard Adderley	19	County Assizes 18 th March	Robbery on the highway						No Prosecution
Joseph Jones	21	Do	Robbery		Death.				Transportation for 14 years
Ann Mealey	18	Do	Do		Death.				Transportation for 7 years
Charles Freeman	20	Do	Do		Death.				Imprisonment for 2 years

Salop Assizes – Register of Indictable Offences – Joseph Jones

As a result of the trial, Joseph Jones, aged 21 years, was sentenced to "death", this punishment commuted to transportation with a **14-year sentence**.

After the arrival of Joseph Jones per the ship “John” in 1837 we know the following:

❖ At the end of 1837, the **Convict Muster** lists Joseph Smith as living at Goulburn.

Convicts' Names	Age	Ship	Year	Where Tried	Master	District	Remarks	Page
14069 Jones John	27	Susan	1836		Government	Sydney		201
14070 Jones John	28	Lady Kennaway	1836		Byrne James	Campbelltown		199
14071 Jones John	28	Phoenix	1828		Cox James	Sydney		212
14072 Jones John	28	Sarah	1829		Government	Sutton Forest		204
14073 Jones John	29	Georgiana	1837		Palmer G T	Yass		196
14074 Jones John	29	Marquis of Huntley	1826			Hunters Hill	T of L	217
14075 Jones John	30	Adrian	1830			Paterson	T of L	197
14076 Jones John	30	Clyde	1832		Mitchell H	Maitland		204
14077 Jones John	30	Florentia	1827			Maitland	T of L	204
14078 Jones John	30	John (1)	1827		Alderson William	Windsor		206
14079 Jones John	30	Marquis of Hastings	1828		Lawson W	Bathurst		215
14080 Jones John	30	Norfolk	1827		Macfarlane J	Goulburn		210
14081 Jones John	30	Royal Sovereign	1834		Mcleay George	Camden		213
14082 Jones John	32	Albion	1828		Ruth Edward	Sydney		218
14083 Jones John	34	Nithsdale	1829		Nicholson J	Sydney		207
14084 Jones John	35	Albion	1828		Mineral Surveyors Dept	Sydney		201
14085 Jones John	36	John (1)	1827			Penrith	T of L	204
14086 Jones John	38	Guildford	1824			Maitland	T of L	214
14087 Jones John	39	British Sovereign	1835		Cox W	Penrith		201
14088 Jones John	40	Bussorah Merchant	1828			Merton	T of L	208
14089 Jones John	41	Asia	1833		Government	Camden		213
14090 Jones John	41	Bengal Merchant	1836		Brown J C	Bathurst		196
14091 Jones John	41	Grenada	1819			Bathurst	T of L	198
14092 Jones John	44	Lady Harewood	1831		Cape Richard	Brisbane Water		213
14093 Jones John	45	Georgiana	1831		Atkinson John	Berrima		210
14094 Jones John	46	Countess of Harcourt	1828		Merwin Emanuel	Parramatta		202
14095 Jones John	50	Asia	1833		Lamach John	Patricks Plains		222
14096 Jones Joseph	20	Asia (11)	1837		Glennie James	Dulwick		196
14097 Jones Joseph	20	Florentia	1829		Campbell R	Maneroo		202
14098 Jones Joseph	20	James Pattison	1837		Crampton Richard	Sydney		200
14099 Jones Joseph	21	Strathfieldsay	1836		Davidson G F	Paterson		201
14100 Jones Joseph	22	John (4)	1837		Kinghorn James	Goulburn		199
14101 Jones Joseph	40	Aurora	1833		Geary W H	Port Macquarie		215
14102 Jones Lewis	19	Mary Ann	1836		Smith Robert	Windsor		204
14103 Jones Lewis	19	Recovery	1836		Hyde Park Barracks	Sydney		205
14104 Jones Lewis	46	Lord Melville	1829		Webb R S	Sydney		212
14105 Jones Margaret	21	Mary	1835		Dunn William	Paterson		221
14106 Jones Margaret	24	Buffalo	1833		McDougal John	Maitland		197
14107 Jones Mary Ann	18	George Hibbert	1834		Bowman William	Berrima		210
14108 Jones Mary Ann	22	Pyramus	1832		Jones Charles	Parramatta		218
14109 Jones Mary Ann	26	Mary Ann	1822			Patricks Plains	T of L	198
14110 Jones Mary Ann	30	Buffalo	1833		Gaol	Newcastle		216

➤ As per the 1837 Convict Muster, Joseph Jones was assigned as a convict labourer to **James Kinghorne** of **Goulburn**.

➤ James Kinghorne was the **brother of Elizabeth Chisholm** (nee Kinghorne) with whom our convict ancestor **Patrick Malone** was assigned.

A Passing Acquaintance [an extract from “**INDUSTRY & PERSEVERANCE**” - A History of David Brown (1750 – 1836) and Family - Author: John Griffiths, relates the story of the first meeting of **James Chisholm** and **Alexander Kinghorne**]

One day James Chisholm, while standing in front of his George Street residence, got into a conversation with a gentleman of about the same age as himself, who happened to be passing by. That person was Alexander Kinghorne, who had not long arrived in the colony. Kinghorne in later writings is said to have described

his initial impression of James Chisholm as an elderly gentleman.

‘On the strength of their common nationality, each was at once favourably impressed by the other; and after a little conversation on the street, Mr. Kinghorne was invited by the other to partake of his hospitality.’ When he returned home however, Kinghorne ‘was much concerned at having been the guest of quite an unknown person, and feared he might have compromised his character by accepting hospitality from a convict.’ ‘Having made inquiries, Kinghorne was much relieved to find his newly acquired friend had never undergone a conviction and was in every way a respectable individual.’

‘This acquaintance so accidentally begun, eventually led to **James Chisholm junior marrying Kinghorne’s daughter, Elizabeth**.

Alexander Kinghorne, a surveyor, had put ashore at Sydney Cove in October 1824 on the ship ‘Portland’ with his family, having sailed from Leith, Scotland.

Aboard the same ship were soldiers of the 48th Regiment. On arrival, as a result of an official request from the colonial office, Governor Brisbane appointed Kinghorne as Superintendent of Convicts at Emu Plains - An office that may have made him another useful connection for the Chisholm’s. Kinghorne subsequently acquired Drummond’s 100-acre farm at Liverpool, and became a magistrate there.

JOSEPH JONES - Ticket of Leave

Joseph Jones was to acquire his Ticket of Leave on 17 June 1843 and was allowed to remain in the **Goulburn District**.

*Per Mr. Gov. Minute on a Petition by Jones
13 No 43/611*

TICKET-OF-LEAVE.	
No. <i>43/611</i>	<i>17th June</i> 1843
Prisoner's No.	<i>52/382</i>
Name.	<i>Joseph Jones</i>
Ship.	<i>John (4)</i>
Master.	<i>Dixon</i>
Year.	<i>1837</i>
Native Place.	
Trade or Calling.	
Offence.	
Place of Trial.	<i>Salop Assizes</i>
Date of Trial.	<i>18th March 1836</i>
Sentence.	<i>14 years</i>
Year of Birth.	
Height.	
Complexion.	
Hair.	<i>Pth March</i>
Eyes.	<i>43/256</i>
General Remarks.	
Allowed to remain in the District of	<i>Goulburn</i>
On recommendation of	Bench.
Dated	
3000	

- Ticket-of-Leave No: 43/1611
- Name: Joseph Jones
- Ship: John (4)
- Ship's Master: Dixon
- Year of Arrival: 1837
- Place of Trial: Salop Assizes
- Date of Trial: 18 March 1836
- Sentence: 14 years
- Allowed to remain in the District of: Goulburn

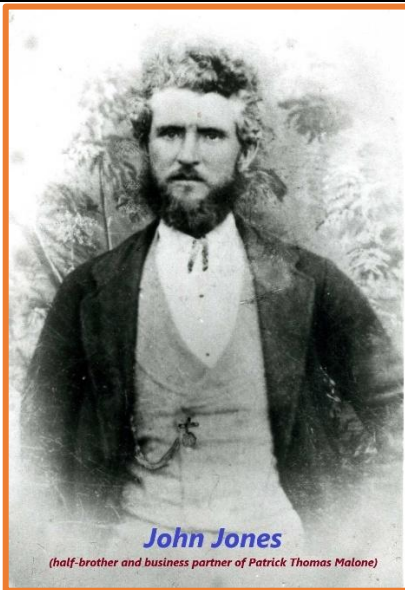
Mary Carey – Timeline ‘Continued’

➤ Although permission to marry was given between Mary Carey [ship ‘James Pattison’] and Joseph Jones [ship ‘John (4)’], subsequent events appear to indicate that an actual marriage did **not** take place – well **not immediately!**

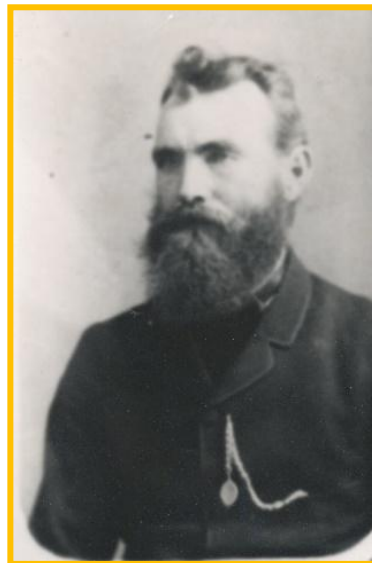
❖ The name **Joseph Jones** is of vital importance as will be revealed as the Mary Carey story unfolds!

- 21 Mar 1843 – Mary Carey gave birth to a son **Patrick Thomas Malone** at Goulburn
- 6 June 1845 – Mary Carey gave birth to a daughter **Mary Catherine Malone** at ‘Fish River’ (Gunning district)
- 27 July 1846 **Mary Carey married Patrick Malone** (convict per ship ‘Hero’ 1835) at St Peter & St Paul Church, Goulburn
- 27 July 1846 – children **Patrick Thomas Malone** and **Mary Catherine Malone** were both baptised (same day as marriage) at St Peter & St Paul Church, Goulburn

John Jones



Patrick Thomas Malone



Mary Catherine Malone
(later McNamara)



MARY CAREY and PATRICK MALONE

Marriage and Baptism of their 2 children Patrick Thomas and Mary Catherine Malone

Mary Carey's marriage to Patrick Malone took place at St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic Church at Goulburn on **27th July, 1846**.

Father Michael Brennan officiated at the ceremony. Father Brennan built the first Catholic Church and School in Goulburn.



Father Brennan

Sp. (Brennan) *Wife of the above* *Michael Brennan*

No. *1* 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* Minister of *Goulburn*
do hereby certify, that *Patrick Malone* and *Mary Carey*
by me, on the *27th* day of *July*, 1846, at *Goulburn*
were joined together in Wedlock
in the Presence of *Nicholas Ryan* & *William Kearney* both of *Goulburn*
Witnesses, *Nicholas Ryan* *William Kearney*
(Sp. (Brennan)) *Wife of the above* *Michael Brennan*

Also christened that day were Mary Carey and Patrick Malone's two children:

- ✓ Patrick Thomas Malone (3 years of age)
- ✓ Mary Catherine Malone. (1 year of age)

in the County of					in the Year 1846		
When Baptized.	When Born.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality or Profession.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
			Christian.	Surname.			
27 July No. 879	2 March 1843	Patrick Thomas	Patrick	Malone	Barbara	Housewife	Michael Brennan
27 July No. 880	8 Dec 1845	Mary	Patrick	Malone	Mary	Housewife	Michael Brennan

- 3 July 1847 – Patrick Malone (Convict) died at Goulburn Hospital) at the age of c35 years, leaving his wife Mary (nee Carey) and three young children.

Death of PATRICK MALONE

The marriage of Mary Carey and Patrick Malone was only to last a short time, because in less than a year, **Patrick Malone** had passed away.

The document below indicates Patrick Malone died in Goulburn Hospital and was **buried on 3 July 1847**.

Patrick's **death**, obviously meant for Mary, a period of intense hardship, being left alone with 3 young children to care for and rear.

Name	Ship	Date of Burial	Discharge	Remarks
McCall Bridget	Diamond	1838. 3 July	H. Green bay	
Mitchell John	Fortune	1815. 15 July	H. Port Mac	
McDonagh Robert	Shipping	1840. 15 Aug	H. Green bay	
McDonnell Pat.	W. Lardie	1838. 15 Sept	"	
Morley Francis	Recovery	1836. 25 Nov	"	
McG.				
McGarry & Co.	Eden. 1840	31 Dec. 1840	H. Port Mac	
Stills Thomas	Recovery	1847. 1 Jan	H. Port Mac	
Malone Patrick	Here, 1835	3 July. 1847	Goulburn Hosp.	

Patrick Malone's headstone remains resting against the fence of another burial plot in the old Mortis Street Cemetery at Goulburn



Marriage of MARY CAREY and JOSEPH JONES

➤ 21 July 1849 – Mary Malone (nee Carey) was to again marry at St Saviour's Church of England, Goulburn. Her husband was Joseph Jones (a former convict per shop 'John [4] who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales in 1832)

Just over 2 years later, after the death of Patrick Malone, **Mary Malone** (nee Carey) took **Joseph Jones** as her husband.

(It is presumed that this Joseph Jones is the same Joseph Jones with whom the Marriage Banns were pronounced 10 years earlier in 1839)

They were married at St. Saviours Church of England Church in the County of Argyle (Goulburn) on **21st July, 1849**. The ceremony conducted by Chaplain Sowerby, was performed in the presence of witnesses John and Margaret Knowles.

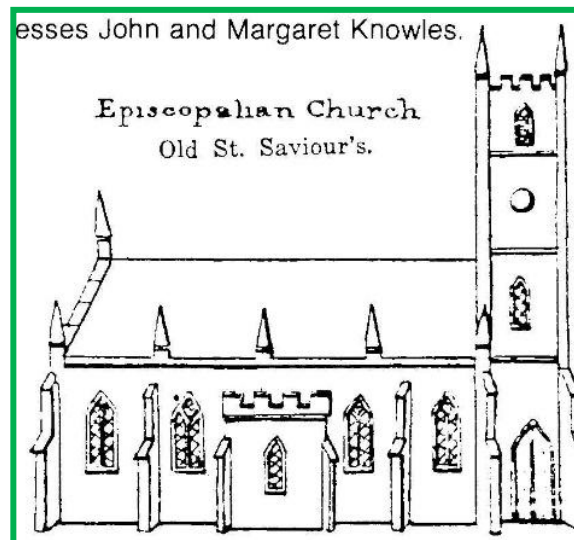


Figure 7: Old St Saviours Church, Goulburn

PR342

Application 82 M 548 PM NEW SOUTH WALES
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973

MARRIAGES

Solemnized in the Parish of St. Saviour, in the County of Argyle, New South Wales

Number 242 Vol: 34C

Joseph Jones of this Parish Bachelor and
Mary Malone of this Parish Spinster
were married in this Church by Banns
with consent of - this 21st
day of July in the year 1849
By me William Sowerby, Chaplain.

This marriage was solemnized between us { Joseph Jones
Mary Malone

In the presence of { John Knowles his X mark of Goulburn
Margaret Knowles her X mark of Goulburn.

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

ML Issued at Sydney,
on 23rd September, 1983. Principal Registrar

Figure 8: Marriage Certificate of Mary Malone (nee Carey) & Joseph Jones

JOSEPH JONES (1815 -1864)

HUSBAND OF MARY MALONE (nee CAREY) later JONES

Joseph Jones and Mary's marriage did not produce any children, but together they raised Mary's three young children:

- **John Jones** (10 years of age in 1849)
- **Patrick Thomas Malone** (6 years of age in 1849)
- **Mary Catherine Malone** (4 years of age in 1849)

➤ **16 August 1849 – Mary Carey's son John Carey was baptised at St Peter's and St Paul's Church at Goulburn as a Catholic and took on the surname of his new stepfather and became John Jones**

5 th August No.	23 rd June	Catherine	John	James	James	James
		Catherine	Catherine	Deborah	James	Ellen
1 st August No.	18 th June	Bridget	James	Fulton	Thomas	James
		Margaret	Margaret	Deborah	Thomas	Ellen
12 th August No.	21 st July	Elizabeth	James	James	James	James
		James	James	James	James	James
Conversion		John Jones		16 August 1849		
19 th August No.	23 rd May	James	Thomas	James	James	James
		James	James	James	James	James

Figure 9: Conversion to Catholic and re-naming John Carey to John Jones



Figure 10: John Jones (formerly Carey) - converted to Catholic

Father of JOHN CAREY [later JOHN JONES]

The father of John (later Jones) remains a matter of **speculation**:

- ✓ In 1839 the “**banns of marriage**” were approved between Joseph Jones and Mary Carey
- ✓ It appears highly unlikely that Joseph Jones and Mary Carey actually married – just a few years later Mary Carey was to marry Patrick Malone!!
- ✓ There is strong support, and family hearsay amongst members of the Jones family that a member of the Chisholm family was the father
- ✓ Over recent years, after examining many DNA test results, there appears to be **little evidence** linking members of the Chisholm family to the DNA of descendants of John Jones.

JOSEPH JONES (1815 -1864)

HUSBAND OF MARY MALONE (nee CAREY) later JONES

- 20 October 1864 – Joseph Jones (2nd husband of Mary Carey/Malone), a carrier from Goulburn died at ‘Burrangong Station’ near Young [Lambing Flat Goldfield]. *He died from “vascular disease of the heart and asthma”.*

Many years ago, while some time ago searching through early **Court House records at Young** for my wife’s ancestors, the **death certificate of Joseph Jones** was “by chance” unearthed.

From information transcribed on that day the following facts were gleaned:

According to his death certificate, Joseph Jones was a **carrier**.

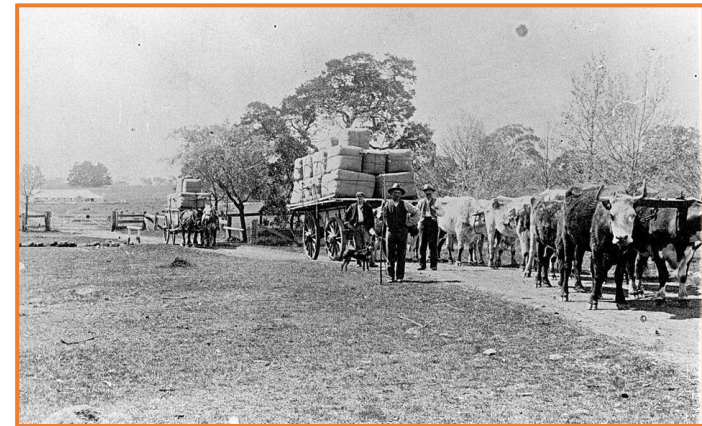


Figure 11: A typical carrier in the era of Joseph Jones

His death at “**Burrangong Station**” near Young indicated he may have been involved in the cartage of goods from Goulburn to the **Lambing Flat Goldfields** at Young.



*James White was among the first European settlers in the district and established **Burrangong Station** in 1826 with a squatting claim of 100 square miles (260 km²).*

Gold was found in the district in 1860. Until that time the area was called Lambing Flat, a reference to the grazing of sheep that was the main industry until mining.

The town was gazetted in 1861. The goldfields produced 470,000 ounces of gold sent by escort from the fields. Up to 20,000 miners worked the fields including about 2,000 Chinese miners.

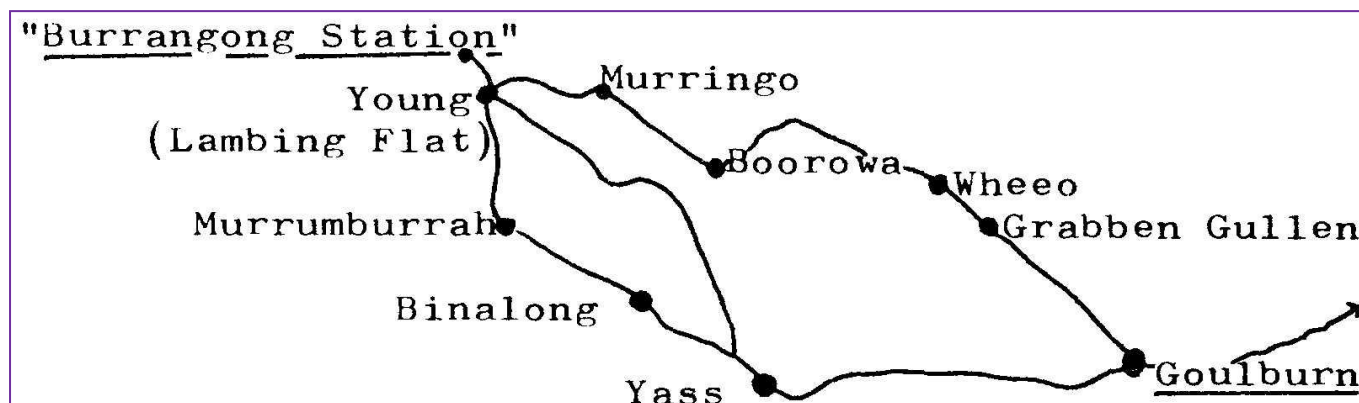
The discovery of gold at Lambing Flat in 1860 brought to the area an enormous influx of miners.

Goods to satisfy the needs of the miners were sought, and Goulburn was the nearest **major commercial centre** equipped to cope with this demand.

Figure 12: James White (Burrangong Station)

The roads along which Joseph Jones most likely travelled were no more than narrow tracks through the bush, wide enough only for horsemen, drays and tilt carts, where open creeks had to be forded and when swollen by rain, became impassable.

A number of tracks led from Goulburn to Lambing Flat:



In bad weather the drays bogged and often double banks of bullock teams had to be used to pull them out. Unloading of drays was often necessary before they could be moved.

Joseph Jones was to pass away on what appears to be one of his carrying trips to Young.

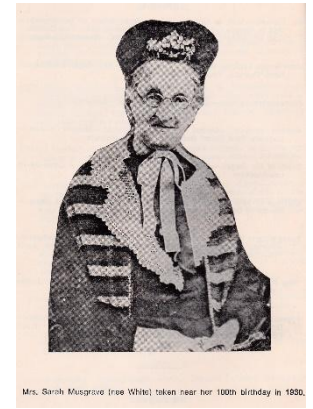
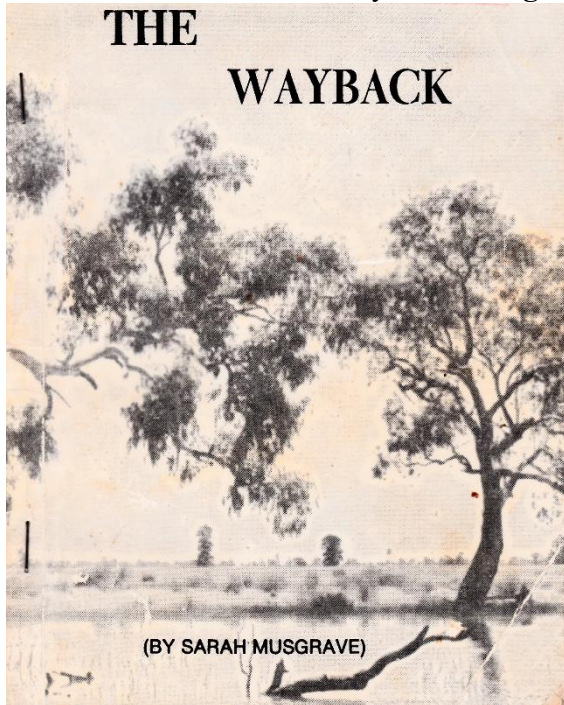
He died at the **“Burrangong Hotel”**, a licensed inn on “Burrangong Station” near Young.

The cause of death was listed as, **“Vascular disease of the heart and asthma”**.

Difficulties had been experienced by Joseph for the previous 9 days before he died. Dr. Charles Temple attended Joseph on the 19th October, but he died the following day on the **20th October, 1864**, aged a very young **48 years**.

He was buried at the station cemetery on **“Burrangong Station”**, located 16 km down along Burrangong Creek from Young. *{The Lambing Flat name was changed to Young in 1861}*

The funeral was conducted by **Sarah Regan** and witnesses included Margaret Gilmore and Henry D Owen.



Sarah Regan (nee White), and later Musgrave, was the first white child born in the Young area.

She was born on the 4th May, 1830 and lived to the great age of 107 years.

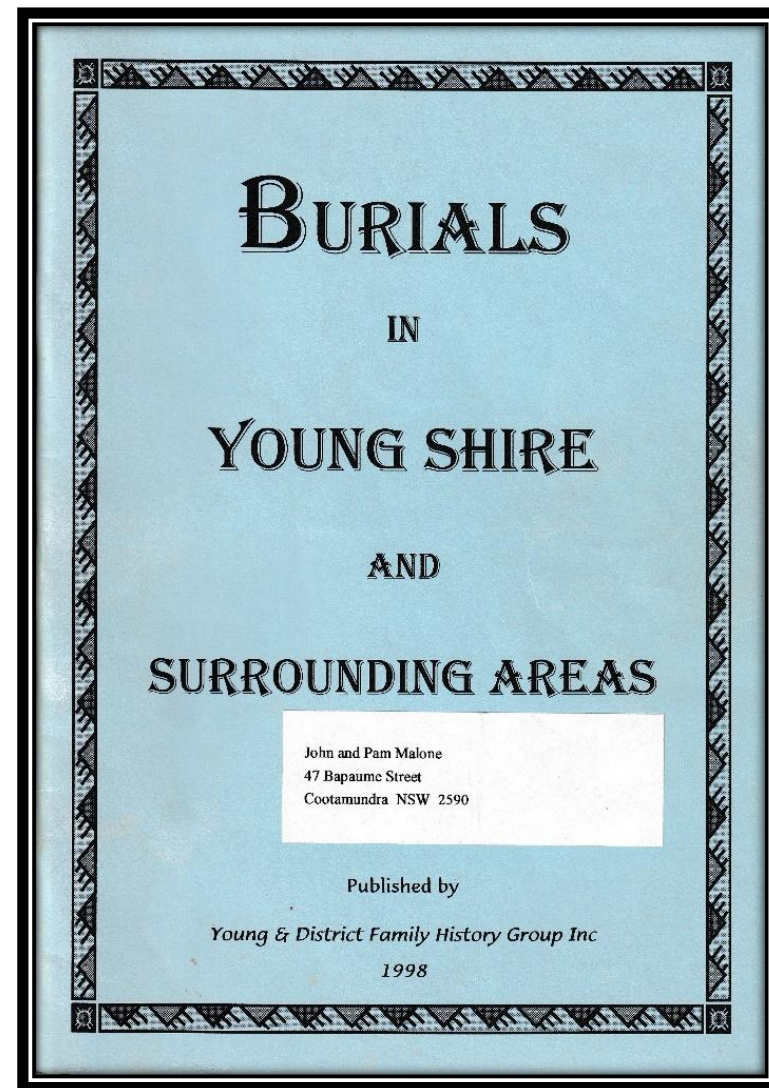
The story of her pioneering days was recorded in the book **“The Wayback”**, which was written in 1926 and later revised and added to in 1930 on Sarah Musgrave’s 100th birthday.

Personal details relating to Joseph Jones on his death certificate were supplied to the Court House at Young by **Patrick T. Malone**, Joseph Jones’s stepson of Goulburn.

The burial of Joseph Jones on ‘Burrangong Station’ is noted in the book: **“Burials of the Young Shire and Surrounding Areas”**.

ISOLATED UNMARKED GRAVES IN YOUNG SHIRE

1630 JONES Joseph, died 20 October 1864 aged 48 years (5). Buried
Burrangong Station.



➤ **26 August 1867 - Mary Jones (previously Malone-nee Carey) passed away on 26th August 1867 at Garroorigang, Goulburn.**

When first visited “Garroorigang” was an historic home in Goulburn (occupied by Mr Stuart Hume when first researched). It was built as a hotel in 1857 and then became a private school from 1868- 1883.



Figure 13: Historic Garroorigang Homestead

As carriers generally operated out from hotels, it is possible that Mary Jones and her husband Joseph Jones may have resided at “Garroorigang”, Mary possibly as a domestic servant and her husband Josep as a carrier.

According to Mr Hume, however, the name Garroorigang is also a locality name, aboriginal for ‘Black ducks’ or ‘Black swans’. The Garroorigang locality covered an area approx. 18 km long by 10 km wide. Most of the land in the early days was owned by the well-known Faithfull family, , except for a small catholic community on the flats called “Spring Valley” which was occupied by families including the Byrnes, Sykes and another Patrick Malone who was married to Bane.

The “Garroorigang” Internet Website includes the following article:

A TEAMSTERS INN - FROM 1857 TO 1868



Mr. Charles Thomas



Mrs. Thomas



Original Garroorigang showing outbuildings

“Garroorigang was built by Charles Thomas and began life as **The Mulwaree Inn**.

Constructed from locally made bricks with beautiful cedar joinery throughout it consisted of 12 rooms and elegant brick stables set in a rear courtyard. The 1850s English hand pump, installed over the brick-lined well outside the stables, supplied water to the horses and the Inn. Situated to take advantage of passing traffic to the Araluen goldfields near Braidwood, the Inn witnessed unwelcome visits by Ben Hall and his gang of bushrangers in addition to those of its more regular patrons from Goulburn's first racecourse, located on the adjacent farmlands.



Convict era handcuffs and pistol



Original wallpaper with scenes of horses and racehorses



Bottles and tankards from the old inn

Travelling bullock teams wending their way south and west would also outspan in the paddock beside the pub. Life as a pub lasted just eleven years.

Apart from the large cellar under what was once the bar, a few old bottles, the well pump and a rare surviving section of the original 1857 bar room wallpaper, evidence of Garroorigang's past as an Inn has faded over the years."

DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.														
No.	Date and place of death	Name and occupation of deceased	Sex and age	Cause of death (Disease, medical attended, when he last saw deceased)	Name and occupation of father	Name and maiden name of mother	Informant	Particulars of registration	When and where buried, name of undertaker	Name and religion of Minister and names of witnesses of burial	Where born and how long in the Australian Colonies or States	Place of marriage, age, and to whom	Children of marriage	
5738	1867 26th August	Mary Jones	Female	48 years	(1) Jaundice (2) Typhoid fever	(1) John Carey (2) Thomas Carey	(1) Mary Jones (2) Mary Jones	Patrick Thomas Malone	27th August 1867 Goulburn Church of England	Rev. W. A. Jones	Ireland	Goulburn	27th August 1867	2 children

I, TREVOR WILLIAM HAINES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

ISSUED AT SYDNEY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1983.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR.

The death certificate of Mary Jones indicated that she died of **jaundice** from which she had been suffering for 3 months.

She had been in Australia for **30 years** and the age at death stated was **48 years**.

Mary Jones was buried at Goulburn on 27th August 1867.

A search of the old Goulburn cemeteries has not unearthed her headstone, so it appears unlikely that one was placed over her grave.

The death certificate informant, Patrick Thomas Malone (son) was living at 'Clear Hills'.

There is a 'Clear Hills Lane' running off the Boorowa to Cowra Road near the locality of Godfrey's Creek and not too far from the village of Frogmore.

Figure 14: Mary Jones [formerly Malone / nee Carey] - Death Certificate

Mary Carey – the Forty Year Breakthrough

What was the origin of Mary Carey? Who were her parents?

A separate story relating to the parents and siblings of Mary Carey appears on my family history website: jmarengo.com

Through DNA research, it appears that Mary Carey was born in Cahir, Tipperary, Ireland

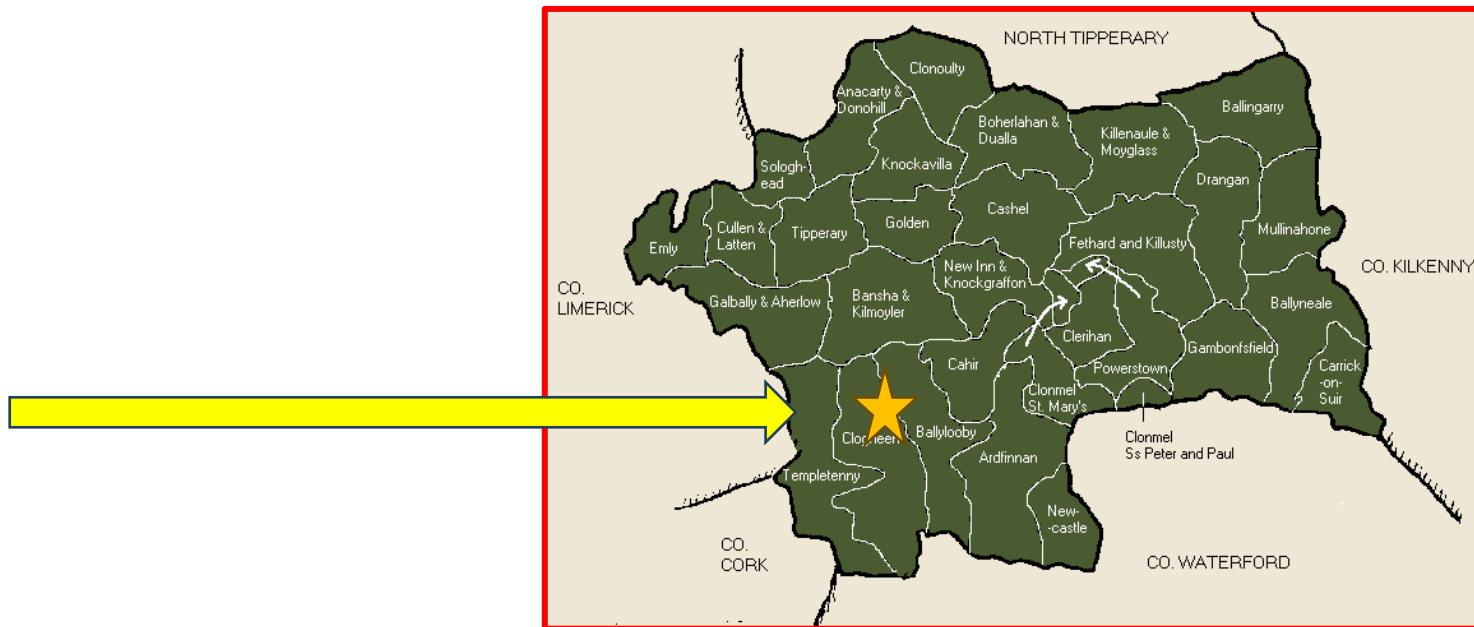


Figure 15: Parishes of Tipperary

DNA match relatives in the USA uncovered the following statement in their family documentation:

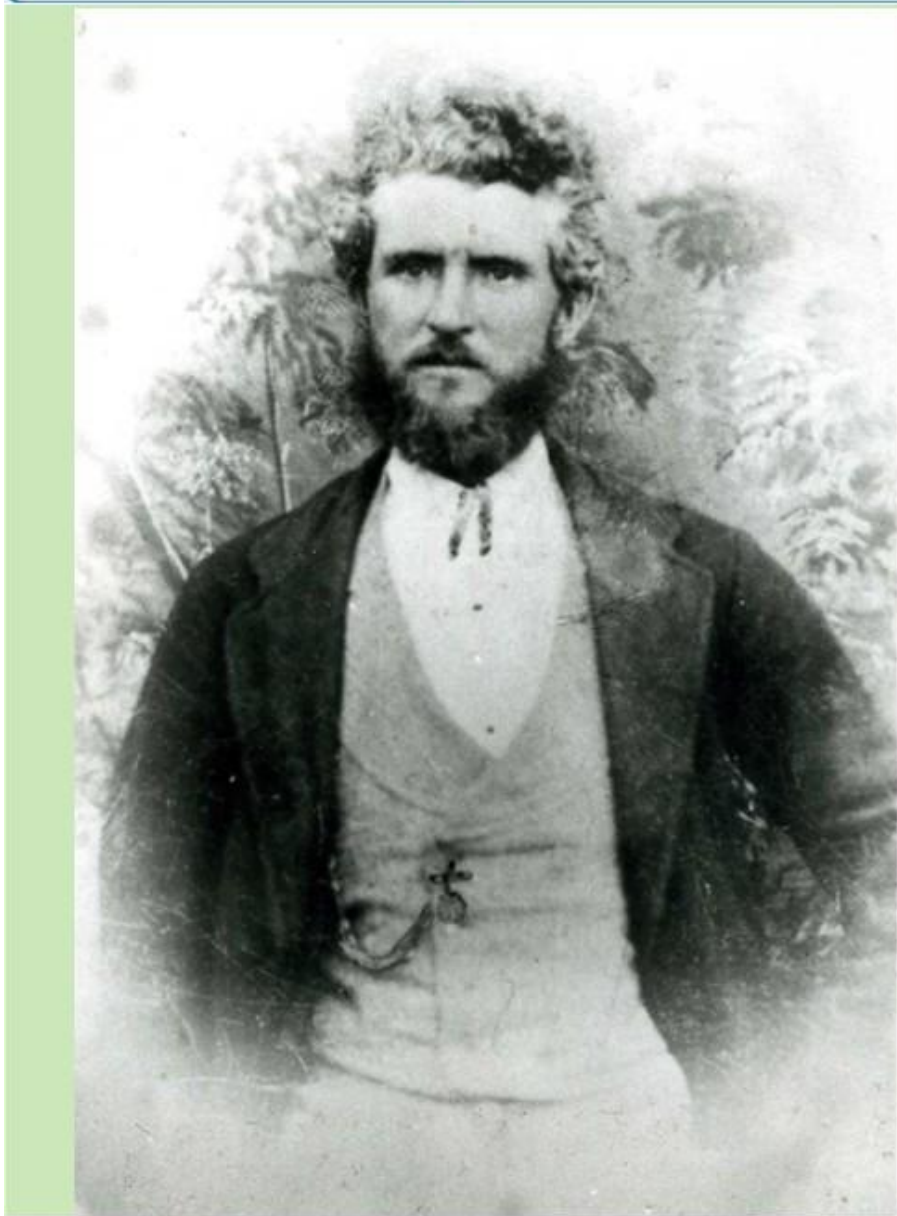
The only information I had about Mary and her sister Ann was that they "Left Cahir for Australia and were never heard from".

This document remains: “A work in progress”

If you have any additions, photographs or suggestions, please contact me on the email listed below!

John Malone - honeybugle66@gmail.com

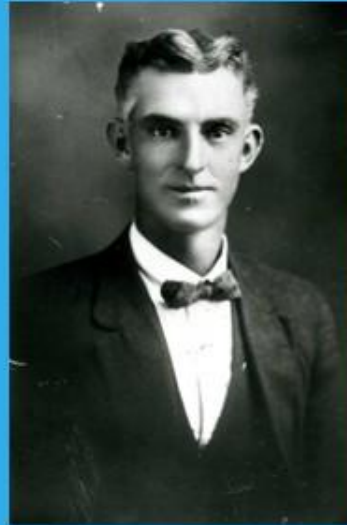
John Jones & Mary Ann McNamara



Family of: John Jones & Mary Ann McNamara



Annie (m Alexander Dickson)



Allan Stanley (m Lucy Haywood)

John Jones Jnr – 1st born – died
aged 27 yrs

Mary Ann – 3rd born – died 3
months

Minnie Alice – 9th born – died 15
months

George Martin – 11th born – died
15 months

William Paul – 12th born – died
aged 9 yrs



Elizabeth, Sarah & Walter



Margaret



Elizabeth



Florence



Sarah

Family of: John Jones & Mary Ann McNamara



Frogmore Cemetery



Margaret Agnes (m Henry Funnell)



Elizabeth (m M Bourke/J Byrne)



Mary Jane (m Henry Steele)



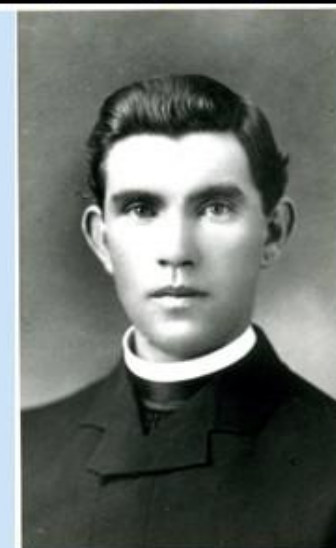
Florence (m Matthew Jasprizza)



Sarah Alice (m John Hewitt)



James Patrick (m Alice Gee)



Walter Joseph (Christian Brother)

Patrick Thomas Malone & Sarah Morgan



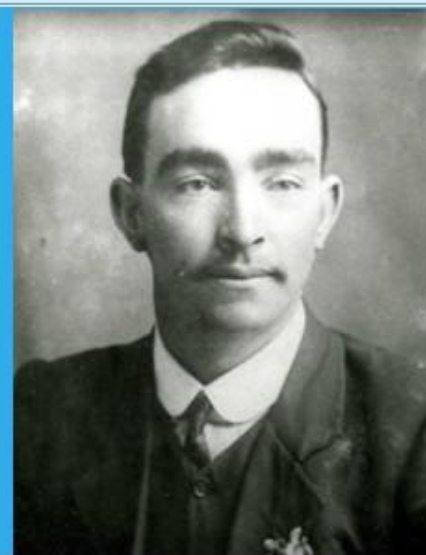
Family of: Patrick Thomas Malone & Sarah Morgan



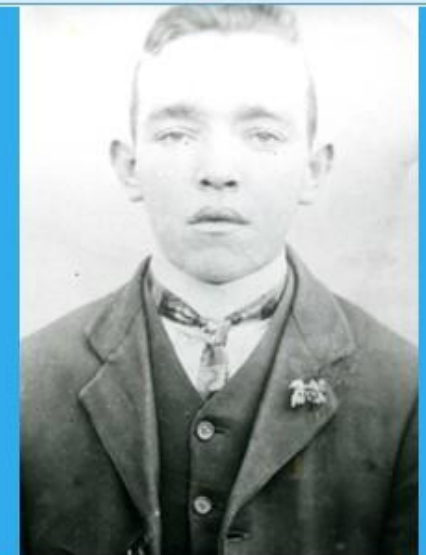
Ethel Mary (m John Thomas Good)



Walter Jenkin (died France WW1)



Frank William (m Alice Gee)



Herbert Lester (m Alice Prosser)



Patrick Thomas 'Tom' (m Edith Gee)

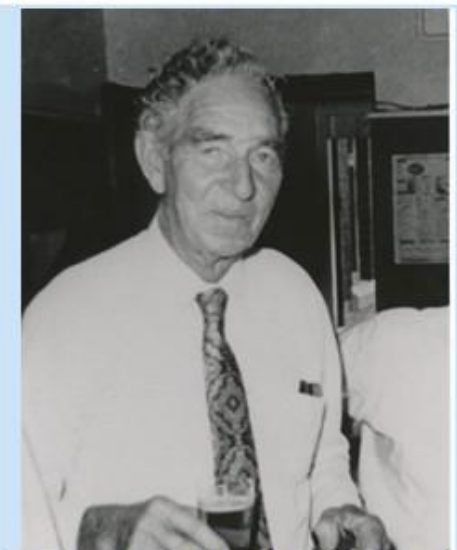


Kathleen May (m 'Ben' Roberts)

Alice – 1st born – died young

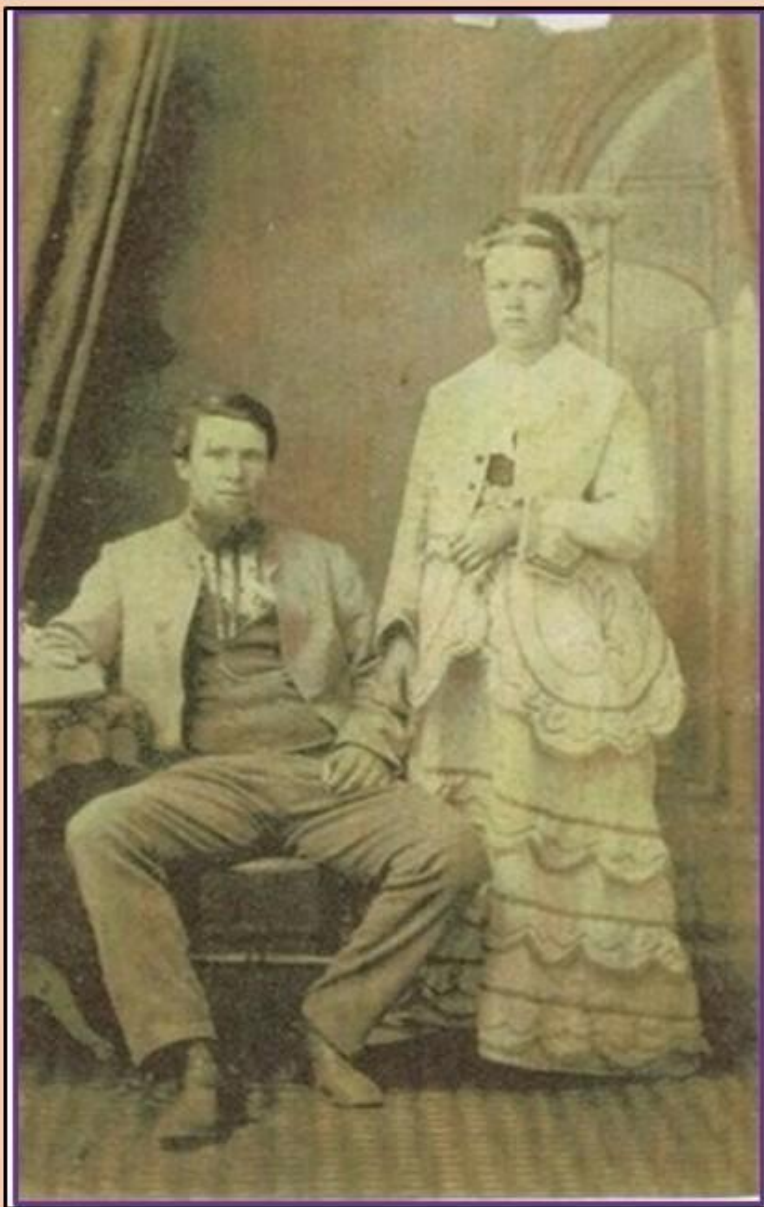
Allen – 4th born – died young

David John – 9th born – bachelor



Harry Evelyn (m Elsie Barton)

Mary Catherine Malone & Martin McNamara



**Mary Catherine McNamara (nee Malone)
died after childbirth aged 38 years.**

**Mary Catherine McNamara (nee Malone) – Death Certificate
(Sister of Patrick Thomas Malone)**

DEATH REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.				CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.			
No.	Date and place of birth	Name and occupation	Age	Sex and Cause of death	Signature of Medical Officer	Signature of Registrar	Signature of Coroner
60409	1888 Mary Catherine McNamara	38 years	Female	Childbirth	John Brettell Holliday	John Brettell Holliday	John Brettell Holliday
I, JOHN BRETTLE HOLLIDAY, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.							
ISSUED AT SYDNEY 12 TH MARCH, 1902.							
J. B. Holliday PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR							

**Martin McNamara died 7 weeks later in a
fall from a horse aged 35 years**

'5 children were left as orphans'

Family of: Mary Catherine Malone & Martin McNamara



**Parents:
Martin McNamara & Mary Catherine Malone**



**Charles John McNamara (m Emily Towner &
partner Lilly Coleman)**

NSW MARRIAGE REGISTRATION TRANSCRIPTION

REF NO 19031820

GROOM	-ROBERT MASON
STATUS	-BACHELOR
PLACE OF BIRTH	-BURROWA NSW
OCCUPATION	-LABOURER
AGE	-31
USUAL RESIDENCE	-WELLESLEY STREET SUMMER HILL NSW
FATHER	-WILLIAM MASON
OCCUPATION	-STATION HAND
MOTHER	-ISABELLA SMALL
BRIDE	-MARY MCNAMARA
STATUS	-SPINSTER
PLACE OF BIRTH	-BURROWA NSW
OCCUPATION	-DOMESTIC
AGE	-26
USUAL RESIDENCE	-WELLESLEY STREET SUMMER HILL NSW
FATHER	-MARTIN MCNAMARA
OCCUPATION	-STATION HAND
MOTHER	-MARY MALONE
DATE OF MARRIAGE	-2/2/1903
PLACE OF MARRIAGE	-ST THOMAS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LEWISHAM
RELIGION	-ROMAN CATHOLIC
WITNESSES	-P MCNAMARA, SARAH TUCKWELL
MINISTER	-JOHN J EGAN

Mary Josephine McNamara (m Robert Mason)



Margaret Mary McNamara (m Herbert Hyland)

NSW MARRIAGE REGISTRATION TRANSCRIPTION		REF NO 19070790
GROOM	MARTIN MCNAMARA	
STATUS	BACHELOR	
PLACE OF BIRTH	BURROWA NSW	
OCCUPATION	MINER	
AGE	27	
USUAL RESIDENCE	BODANGORA NSW	
FATHER	MARTIN MCNAMARA (DECEASED)	
OCCUPATION	LABOURER	
MOTHER	MARY MALONE (DECEASED)	
BRIDE	VIOLET ETHEL MARTIN	
STATUS	SPINSTER	
PLACE OF BIRTH	ORANGE NSW	
OCCUPATION	LIVING WITH PARENTS	
AGE	17	
USUAL RESIDENCE	BODANGORA NSW	
FATHER	JAMES MARTIN	
OCCUPATION	MINER	
MOTHER	BROOGET HARNETT (DECEASED)	
DATE OF MARRIAGE	2/2/1907	
PLACE OF MARRIAGE	ST PATRICKS CHURCH WELLINGTON NSW	
RELIGION	ROMAN CATHOLIC	
WITNESSES	CHARLES MCNAMARA, MABEL MCNAMARA	
MINISTER	JOHN ALOYSIUS CLUNE	

THE CONSENT OF JAMES MARTIN, BEING THE FATHER OF THE BRIDE, WAS GIVEN BY WRITING TO THE MARRIAGE OF VIOLET ETHEL MARTIN WITH MARTIN MCNAMARA, THE SAID VIOLET ETHEL MARTIN BEING UNDER THE AGE OF 21 YEARS.

THIS MARRIAGE NO 279307 WAS DISSOLVED BY DECREE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NSW ON THE 24/1/24. REGISTERED NO 1923. RG DEPT NO 39204. PETITIONER, WIFE: 1/24/1924

Martin McNamara Jnr (m Violet Martin)



McNAMARA, Pte. John Patrick, 2997. 5th
Pioneers. 4th Dec., 1916. Age 36. Son of
Martin and Mary McNamara. Born at Burrowa,
New South Wales.

John Patrick McNamara (died France, W War 1)