

Appendices

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Appendix A—Baker’s Flat Landowners

The area known as Baker’s Flat is a portion of the land designated as Section 7598, situated in the Hundred of Kapunda. The Hundred of Belvidere abuts the Hundred of Kapunda, and includes the remainder of Section 7598; at various times, part of this land also appears to have been considered as Baker’s Flat.

Several local government areas covered the Kapunda area in the nineteenth century. A glossary by Robbins and Robbins (1987) shows that the municipality of Kapunda was established on 13 July 1865. The District Council (DC) of Kapunda was established on 5 July 1866 and the DC Belvidere on 13 December 1866. The adjoining DC Light began on 28 March 1867 and was absorbed into DC Kapunda on 1 December 1892.

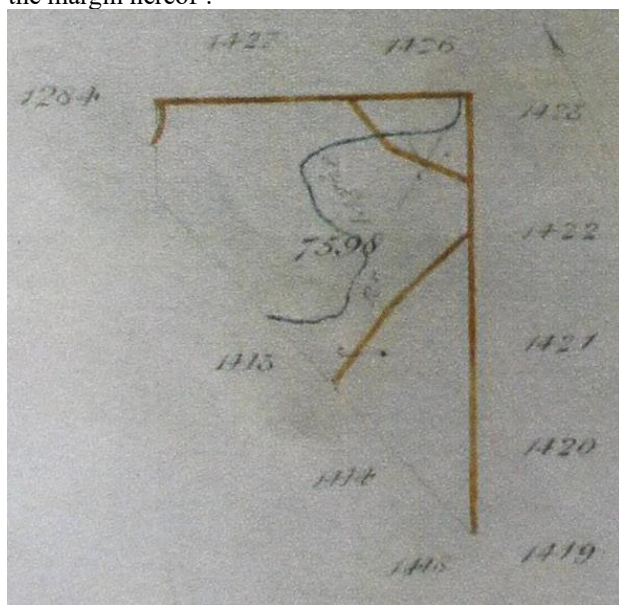
Legal land owners of section 7598

Table 1 details the known legal owners of Baker’s Flat and key events associated with ownership of the land. The data are sourced from records of the South Australian Land Titles Office, the *Forster et al. v. Fisher* (1892) court records, papers associated with the Ngaiawang Folk Province held in the archives of the South Australian Museum, the *Kapunda Herald*, a family history by Bob Fawcett, and personal communications with independent researchers Simon O’Reilly, Greg Drew and Ron Featherston.

Table 1 Legal owners of Section 7598 (Baker’s Flat) and key events associated with the land ownership.

Year	Date	Event	Owners
1841	19 Oct	500 acres, section 7598 selected by Charles Harvey Bagot as part of the Chapman Special Survey in March 1841, surveyed in September–October 1841.	Montague Chapman
1842	Apr	Section 7598 exchanged for 500 acres at Dry Creek, and made available for purchase by the public.	None
1845	24 Oct	490 acres granted, section 7598.	James Poole (162 acres), William Howard (69 acres), Mary Baker (100 acres) and her son John Baker (159 acres). Ownership as tenants in common
1846	28 Feb	126 acres transferred for £26.	John Baker to Arthur Hardy, leaving Baker with 33 acres
1848	6 Jun	162 acres sold at auction. Land described as ‘162 acres being the undivided share of and in a section of land numbered 7598 containing in all 490 acres County of Light adjoining the Kapunda and Royal Mines and more generally known as Mr Bakers Five hundred acres Mineral block’.	Following James Poole’s death, 162 acres purchased at auction by John Bentham Neales as sole agent on the joint account of Montague Fetherstonhaugh and Anthony Forster

Year	Date	Event	Owners
1848	9 Dec	81 acres sold by Fetherstonhaugh. Land described as 'Bakers Mineral Block'.	Montague Fetherstonhaugh (his total share) to Anthony Forster for £200
1849	30 Jul	100 acres transferred.	Mary Baker to John Baker (100 acres), giving him a total of 133 acres
1850	6 Aug	66 acres transferred.	John Baker to William Henry Clark
1850	11 Sept	67 acres transferred.	John Baker (33 acres plus 34 acres from his mother) to William Henry Clark for £1500
1855	15 Aug	Notice in <i>South Australian Register</i> (https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/49301067) of forthcoming sale of 173½ acres at Kapunda, part of the 'celebrated 500 acre block known as Baker's or South Kapunda'. To be sold in three lots of 66, 76 and 40½ acres respectively on 16 August.	
1855	19 Dec	106½ acres transferred. This acreage matches two of the lots advertised for sale earlier in the year—66 and 40½ acres.	William Henry Clark to Henry Ayres, James Holmes?
1856	14 May	133 acres mortgaged.	William Clarke, James Longman?
1857	1 Jun	Mortgage transferred.	James Longman? to William Clarke
1858	9 Dec	133 acres transferred.	William Elder, John Taylor
1864	9 May	Mining licence granted.	Anthony Forster, Arthur Hardy, John Taylor, John Hart, John Bentham Neales, Edward James, Thomas Daniels, Charles Daniels
1864	1 Nov	Part of land leased to Conolan brothers. Certificate of title states '126 undivided acres of land on that section of land situated in the Hundreds of Belvidere and Kapunda County of Light numbered 7598 containing 490 acres or thereabouts and bounded as appears in the plan in the margin hereof'.	John Baker and Arthur Hardy lease land to the Conolan brothers, who are from Ballyvaughan, County Clare and arrived on <i>Constance</i> in 1850



Year	Date	Event	Owners
1867	21 Aug	Lease to the Conolan brothers extended. Six leases totalling 140 acres, section 7598, in the Hundred of Belvidere from the legal landowners to the Conolan brothers—John Conolan the elder, Murtagh Conolan, Michael Conolan and Patrick Conolan—as tenants for 21 years.	Anthony Forster, Allan McFarlane, Francis Joseph Fisher and others
1870	30 Jun	Per council assessment books.	Arthur Hardy and others
1873	30 Jun	Per council assessment books.	G.W. Waterhouse, W. Milne and others
1875	30 Jun	Per council assessment books.	Hawkes, Fisher, Hill and others
1875	18 Oct		William Bentham Neales is listed as the registered proprietor of 20½ acres. He is later listed briefly in 1892 as one of the plaintiffs in the <i>Forster et al. v Fisher</i> case before transferring his interest in the land to Francis Joseph Fisher.
1877	30 Jun	Per council assessment books.	Hawkes, Fisher and others
1879	30 Jun	Per council assessment books.	Hawkes, Spence and others
1886	30 Jun	Per council assessment books.	Hardy, Hawkes, Spence and others
1887	30 Jun	Per council assessment books.	Hawkes, Spence and others
1888	20 Aug	Lease to the Conolan brothers expires. The brothers do not deliver possession to the lessors (the legal landowners). Instead, they retain possession of the land.	Hawkes, Spence and others
1888	-	Per council assessment books.	William Milne, Hawkes, Spence and others
1891	26 Mar	Following the death of James White, various land holdings are sold, including a one-third interest in 119 acres on Baker's Flat to Mr D. James for £10. Reported in the <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 27 March 1891, p.3.	
1892	12 Oct	Supreme Court of South Australia, writ no. 47 of 1892, <i>Forster et al. v. Fisher</i> . This detailed the plaintiffs that owned shares of 490 acres of section 7598, in preparation for sale, stating that considerable amounts were due for land tax and rates in respect of various shares of the said lands, and that the present trespassers had no right or titles to any part of section 7598. Anthony Forster was the registered proprietor of the largest portion – 135¾ acres. It was stated that all the plaintiffs and the defendant 'desire a sale of the property'. Statement that 'When the Kapunda mine was being worked several of the miners dug out small caves on rising ground on the above mentioned section 7598 and lived in them. The occupiers paid a small rent for each. None of the original tenants are now on the land. The Plaintiffs are informed that trespassers occupy some of the caves but are unable to state the names of such persons.'	Plaintiffs: Anthony Forster (135¾ acres), Allan McFarlane (20¼), Robert Barr Smith (33¼), Thomas Elder (33¼), John Brodie Spence and George Young (126), Charles Hawkes Todd Hart (27 ³ / ₈), Charles James Henthorn Merton Todd and Emily Lavinia Hart, widow of John Hart (27 ³ / ₈), Samuel Davenport and William Milne (33¼), John Charles Marshall Taylor (33¼) Defendant: Francis Joseph Fisher (20¼)
1893	11 Jan	Affidavit of the Clerk of the District Council (DC) of Kapunda, Thomas Jeffs. Between the years ending 30 June 1870 and 30 June 1890, the owners of section 7598 paid the rates due. For the year ending 30 June 1888, the DC Kapunda assessed 'divers person then in occupation of the said land' of section 7598 for rates purposes. They are	Anthony Forster, Allan McFarlane, Robert Barr Smith, Thomas Elder, John Brodie Spence, George Young, Charles Hawkes Todd Hart, Charles James

Year	Date	Event	Owners
		recorded as paying rates until the year ending 30 June 1892, but were never assessed as owners. They are recorded as 'Driscoll and others'.	Henthorn Merton Todd, Emily Lavinia Hart, Samuel Davenport, William Milne, John Charles Marshall Taylor, Francis Joseph Fisher
1893	14 Jan	Affidavit of the Clerk of the DC of Belvidere, Martin Shea. He provides information about the owners and occupiers assessed for rates purposes for the part of section 7598 that is in DC Belvidere. For the year ending 30 June 1871, and between the years ending 30 June 1873 and 30 June 1893, the owners of section 7598 paid the rates due. The Conolan brothers, farmers, were assessed as occupiers of 140 acres for rates purposes. Andrew Goorty was assessed as occupier for land other than the Conolans' 140 acres.	Ditto
1893	2 Feb	Judgement by the Supreme Court that the real estate in the claim should be sold by auction at a reserve of £2 per acre.	Ditto
1893	18 May	<p>Affidavit by James Chapman Lovely, a licensed surveyor, who had recently surveyed section 7598 in preparation for the auction. He states:</p> <p>'I received instructions from the plaintiffs' solicitor Mr Arthur Hardy to endeavour to arrange with the various trespassers occupying parts of the said section for the sale to them of their respective holdings at almost nominal prices and on easy terms of credit for payment to suit their convenience and to offer to guarantee to each a clear Real Property Act Title for their respective occupations.</p> <p>On arriving at Kapunda Railway Station I engaged a cab to carry my tent and instruments to the land. Before starting the driver enquired whether I was going to make a survey of the part of section 7598 known as Irish Town, because if I was he would not take me to the land, and said that when a former surveyor went there the occupiers had thrown the surveyor's tent and equipage into the River Light. I insisted on his taking my baggage as he had engaged to do and on arrival whilst I was selecting the spot to place the tent the driver hastily put everything down and drove rapidly away.</p> <p>About half a dozen of the occupiers stood or lay down on the ground around me whilst the tent was being pitched.</p> <p>Shortly afterwards I saw one of the occupiers, a woman, and offered to let her have her holding for a moderate sum but she declined on the ground that she and her husband were leaving the neighbourhood but she cautioned me against letting my business be known as she said if the people found out what was being done they would handle me very roughly and would throw my tent and instruments into the river as they had served a previous survey party, using similar expression to that of the cab driver at Kapunda Station.</p> <p>Whilst surveying the exact position of the river and taking angles to the various flags I had put up along the river, several of the occupiers hung around me, and during the five days I was occupied in making the survey I was never without one or more of the men watching what I was doing.</p>	Ditto

Year	Date	Event	Owners
		<p>I found the feeling of the inhabitants so strong that had I disclosed my mission the survey could never have been made’.</p> <p>He attached a letter from the printer who was to produce and post up the notice of sale, who indicated it was unlikely he could post them up at the ‘Flat’ without a ‘posse of police to protect our bill-sticker’.</p>	
1893	20 May	Order and direction by Supreme Court of South Australia for proceedings to be taken as necessary to dispossess the trespassers on section 7598.	Ditto
1893	26 May	The land goes up for public auction at the Adelaide Town Hall at the reserve price of £2 per acre. There are no bids.	Ditto
1893	18 Jul	Affidavit by William Hoare Benham, Kapunda solicitor about his offer in July to Austin Quin for him to buy the land on reasonable terms. His response: ‘He could not buy the land that he had no money that he would remain where he was and if any one came to turn him out they would be put into the big water hole in the River Light’.	Ditto
1893	18 Jul	Affidavit by William Hoare Benham, Kapunda solicitor about his offer in July to John Quigley for him to buy the land on reasonable terms. His response: ‘... he replied that he would not purchase the land – he said he would have nothing to do with it and enquired why I interfered in the matter and I endeavoured to explain to him that the owners desired to save trouble and expense if possible and were willing to give him a title to the freehold if he would purchase – he refused to listen to any suggestion’.	Ditto
1893	18 Jul	Affidavit by William Hoare Benham, Kapunda solicitor, about his offer in June to Ann Bolton and her son John Bolton for her to buy the land she occupied on reasonable terms rather than face eviction. Her response: ‘She cursed and swore at me and told me to go to Hell and said if any more of you come here again I will throw scalding water over you’.	Ditto
1893	18 Jul	Affidavit by William Hoare Benham, Kapunda solicitor about his offer in July to James O’Loughlin for him to buy the land on reasonable terms. His response: ‘I have been living on the place for years and I think I have as good a right to it as anyone else and I intend to remain here’.	Ditto
1893	18 Jul	Affidavit by William Hoare Benham, Kapunda solicitor about his offer in June to Michael O’Brien for him to buy the land he occupied on reasonable terms rather than face eviction. His response: ‘he replied it is no use my buying the land because if I did the others would go against me’. And also, ‘Michael O’Brien said there was no title to the said land and even if there was no one on the said section 7598 would buy because any person who did so would not be allowed by the other occupants of the said section to live there and he the said Michael O’Brien further said no one would have anything to do with it and that he the said Michael O’Brien intended to stop in the place held’. Benham informed O’Brien that ‘the title was perfect and that he would be ejected when he replied “No one could get him out of it”’.	Ditto
1893	21 Jul	Summons for Thomas Jordan of section 7598 near Kapunda to attend Supreme Court of South Australia on 11 August 1893 to show cause why he should not give up to Forster et al. possession of the portion of land for which he is assessed by Kapunda DC as occupier under Assessment No. 201.	Ditto

Year	Date	Event	Owners
1893	21 Jul	<p>Affidavit by William Hoare Benham, Kapunda solicitor stating that he knows Thomas Jordan, who occupies a hut and about 1½ acres of land part of section 7598, and is assessed as occupier of that hut and land for rates to Kapunda DC (Assessment No. 201). Thomas Jeffs the Kapunda DC Clerk states that Thomas Jordan was not assessed for any portion of section 7598 prior to 20 June 1888.</p> <p>Benham spoke to Thomas Jordan on 1 June 1893 and informed him that the claimants were about to take proceedings to eject the trespassers on the section 7598 but that they would be willing to sell on reasonable terms. Benham informed Jordan that he wanted to confer with five or six of the trespassers occupying parts of section 7598. Jordan replied that the occupiers had already held two meetings to consider their position and been advised that they could not be dispossessed, and that nothing would induce him to make any arrangement to purchase. Further, unless they could run their cattle on the whole of the section they could not live there, and until they were forced to leave they had all determined to remain.</p>	Ditto
1893	16 Aug	Affidavit of Non-attendance in the Supreme Court of South Australia x 6 for Michael O'Brien, Austin Quin, John Quigley, James O'Loughlin, Ann Bolton, indicating that P. McM. Glynn was the solicitor acting for them.	Ditto
1893	16 Aug	Orders by Supreme Court of South Australia for Ann Bolton, John Quigley, James O'Loughlin, Michael O'Brien, Thomas Jordan, Austin Quin to give up to Forster and others possession of the piece of land they occupied.	Ditto
1893	11 Sept	<p>Affidavit by James Chapman Lovely stating that the land on section 7598 had been offered for sale by his firm by public auction at the Adelaide Town Hall on 26 May 1893 at a reserve price of £2 per acre, and there was no bid.</p> <p>The attached map in State Records, which is the original of the 1893 survey, is outlined in red along Government Road, south to the crossing, west and south through the Light, south east to Government Road, and north to the T-junction with the northern Government Road i.e. Baker's Flat with the houses is not considered as option for sale.</p>	Ditto
1893	11 Sept	Order by Supreme Court of South Australia that the plaintiffs and defendants be at liberty to sell to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at the price of £2 per acre the land coloured pink in the plan comprising about 320 acres.	Ditto
1893	28 Sept	<p>Letter to P McGlynn, Adelaide solicitor from Arthur Hardy referring to their conversation that afternoon and his verbal offer on behalf of Goorty 'that he would buy the hut and about 20 acres of land part of section 7598 of which he is in possession for 20 pounds', which is 'the land between Crawford's Creek on the north east and the south western boundary of the section having the river on the northerly side and the Government Road on the southern side about 20 acres with the hut situated thereon'.</p> <p>Series of court papers re the necessity of Andrew Goorty putting all the details in writing.</p>	Ditto

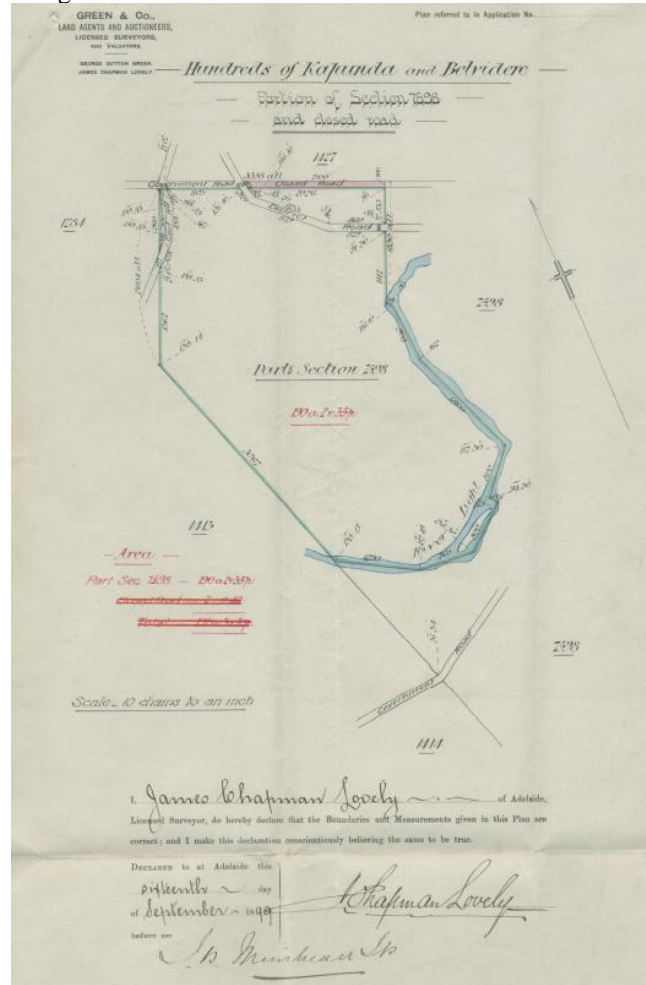
1894	30 Nov	<p>Local court case in Adelaide to settle a payment dispute with the surveyors. Refers to the recent sale of Conolan's Block, the ~140 acre section south of the River Light, to Mary Lilian Fawcett.</p> <p>Bob Fawcett (2001:31) refers to this land being bought in Lilian's name to add to other land bought by Arthur Fawcett (her husband) and states:</p> <p>While fencing of the property was not an issue for Arthur as it was a few years later for his father and others with land on or near Baker's Flat ... trespassing poultry and stock were – as shown by a notice in the Kapunda Herald on August 3. 1893: 'After this date, all pigs, goats, dogs, poultry, etc, trespassing ... [on Arthur's land] ... will be destroyed; all horses and cattle impounded, and persons prosecuted.' Clearly, others in the area with inadequate stockfeed and funds to purchase feed, were desperate to keep their animals alive.</p>	Ditto, and Mary Lilian Fawcett (143 acres south of the river)
1897	24 Feb	<p>Affidavit from Arthur Hardy, Solicitor, in relation to payment dispute with other solicitors in the case, confirms purchase of land Mary Lillian Fawcett in June 1894, and states that the 'various squatters holdings' surveyed by J.C. Lovely numbered about 30 [these would be the people paying rates]. Also states that J.C. Lovely 'had completed the survey of the boundaries of the Section but had not made the survey of the Trespassers' lots sufficient for Certified Plans for Certificates of Title from the Lands Titles Office and explained intimidation shown towards him'.</p>	Ditto, and Mary Lilian Fawcett (143 acres south of the river)
1897	15 Sept	<p>Affidavit of William Hoare Benham, Solicitor, Kapunda, in relation to payment dispute with other solicitors in the case. Attached is a copy of a letter dated 27 May 1893 which outlines the strategy to be used by the legal landowners.</p> <p>'According to the suggestions of the Chief Justice we shall at once issue summons in Chambers against about half a dozen of the Trespassers, and strike while the iron is hot.</p> <p>It is proposed to proceed first against Goorty, Driscoll, the two occupiers on Lot 5, the one occupier on Lot 4, the one occupier on Lot 3 so as to clear Lots 2, 3 and 4 for purchasers, and against one or two of the occupiers on Lot 6, so as to show the others that it is determined to settle the matter.</p> <p>As to those on Lot 6, we had better take the two persons you mentioned as having seen them paying in money at the Bank – please let me know the names of those two and the respective numbers of their rate assessments.</p> <p>As to the two on Lot 5 please send the same information as to names and assessments and if you see the men you can tell them that they can buy their occupations with a few acres for a paddock or garden on reasonable terms (excepting minerals and mining rights) and if necessary can have credit for part of their purchase money.</p> <p>The same arrangement can be made with the two occupiers on Lot 6 referred to in paragraph 7 [immediately above]. ...</p> <p>Just before the sale a man giving the name of Daly called on the Auctioneers and said he was going to protest at the Auction against the Sale of Lot 3 but he did not do so. Does Daly occupy Goorty's house on Lot 3. If he does and you will send us his Christian name we will issue a Summons against him as well as against Goorty so as to clear those lots for purchasers.'</p>	Ditto, and Mary Lilian Fawcett (143 acres south of the river)

1899

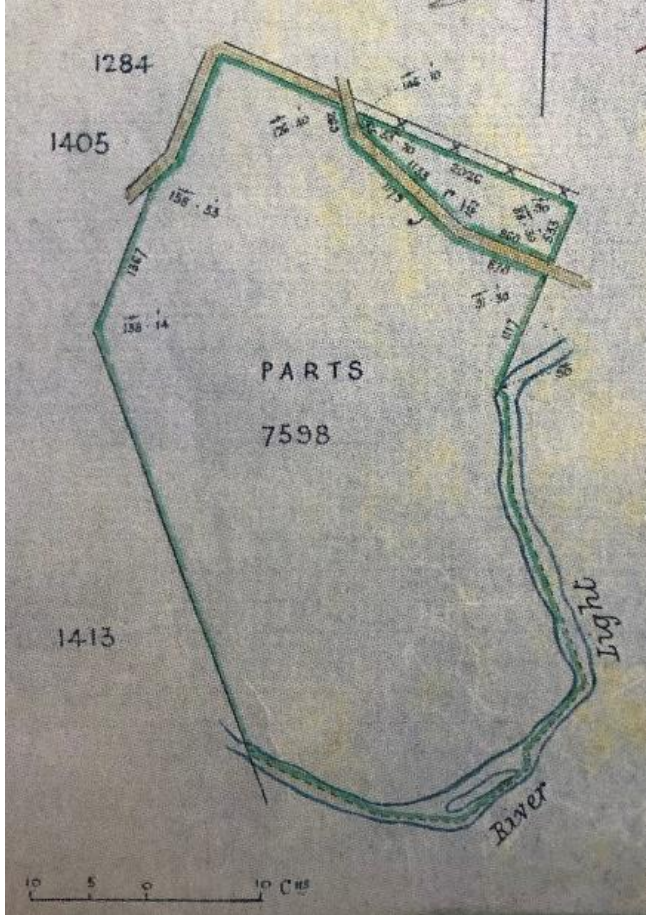
4 Sept

Order by the Supreme Court of South Australia that an area of section 7598 of about 192 acres can be sold to George Gardner Colebatch (trustee) for £500, subject to the condition that the purchaser stands in the same position as the sellers with regards to the trespassers, and 'no objection or requisition shall be made by the purchaser in respect to trespassers on such land'. It appears, from the correspondence, that there were hopes of profitable copper being found on the land.

Ditto, and Mary Lilian Fawcett (143 acres south of the river)



Colebatch paid a deposit, but it is unclear whether the sale actually went through. It seems unlikely as the following year, the Kapunda Horseshoe Copper Mining Syndicate bought the same section. Perhaps Colebatch was a trustee for this syndicate?

1900	14 Jul	<p>Portion of section 7598, about 187 acres, outlined in green:</p> 	<p>Kapunda Horseshoe Copper Mining Syndicate Mary Lilian Fawcett (143 acres south of the river)</p>
1902	18 Mar	<p>Four lots sold. Lots 1 and 2, part section 7598 in Hundred of Belvidere, 86½ and 46¾ acres. Lots 3 and 4, part section 7598, Hundred of Kapunda, 9¼ acres and Hundred of Belvidere, 10½ acres. Lot 5, mineral rights, part section 7598, Hundred of Kapunda, 39 acres, passed in. With the titles was an eviction order for the removal of trespassers if necessary.</p> <p>Bob Fawcett (2001:32) states: The land was bought by Robert Fawcett in 1902, and comprised two allotments (132 acres or 53 ha in total) that were located south of the River Light, across from the former ‘Baker’s Flat’ settlement were separated by and by a road that led to a crossing over the River. Robert died in 1908, and in 1909 the western allotment (Lot 1; 86 ac) was transferred to Arthur’s wife Lilian, and formed part of the ‘Kinrara’ property. The other allotment (Lot 2; 46 ac) was transferred to Alf Fawcett’s wife Lily, and was sold in 1940. These allotments were part of Section 7598 that comprises land that gently slopes down from the Kapunda copper mines to just beyond the River Light, and that had been granted to John Baker and Mary Baker (a widow), with two others, in 1845. This land became known as ‘Baker’s Flat’.</p>	<p>Lots 1 and 2 sold to Robert Fawcett, Kapunda [Lot 2 is the 143 acres south of the river previously owned by his son] Lots 3 and 4 to John Brodie Spence (sale of lot 4 rescinded on 17 July 1902) [Spence is one of the existing legal landowners]</p>
1902	5 Sept	<p>Order of the Supreme Court, in a continuation of the <i>Forster et al v. Fisher</i> case (now <i>McFarlane v. Fisher</i> because of deaths of several of the plaintiffs) for the plaintiff Robert Fawcett against the defendants Daniel Driscoll, Thomas O’Brien, Michael O’Brien the younger, Martin O’Callahan and Andrew Griffy.</p>	<p>Kapunda Horseshoe Copper Mining Syndicate Robert Fawcett (lots 1 and 2) John Brodie Spence (lot 3)</p>

1913	26 Jun	Portion of section 7598, about 187 acres transferred.	From Kapunda Horseshoe Copper Mining Syndicate to David James
1921	1 Jun	Portion of section 7598, about 187 acres leased.	From David James to Patrick Howard Driscoll on a three year term
1927	27 Sept	Portion of section 7598, about 187 acres transferred.	Following David James' death, land bought by Leslie Noake Tilbrook and William Charles Martin
1928	23 May	Portion of section 7598, about 187 acres transferred.	From Leslie Noake Tilbrook and William Charles Martin to Emily Louise Taylor. A Land Titles search shows that the land was transferred to Emily Louise Taylor on 23 May 1928, and immediately transferred to Patrick Howard Driscoll
1928	23 May	Portion of section 7598, about 187 acres. A statement by George Hazel recorded on 3 March 1975 records: 'After the O'Callahans left, the whole block was bought by Paddy Driscoll, whose father or grandfather had been one of the original settlers, then when Paddy died it was bought by Dick Hampel, and is now owned by his sons.'	Patrick Howard Driscoll, farmer
1953	24 Apr	Portion of section 7598	Hampel family (current owners), farmers

Rate payers for section 7598, DC Kapunda

Thomas Jeffs, Clerk of DC Kapunda, provided an affidavit on 17 January 1893, outlining who was assessed as owner or occupier of section 7598 within the boundaries of DC Kapunda. Table 2 presents a summary of the owner and occupier names as provided by Jeffs. Table 3 details the names of all the individuals paying rates along with the size of land they were farming and the type of dwelling thereon. After 30 June 1890, nobody was assessed as owner of the land. Regarding the occupiers, a group began paying rates in 1888 and continued to at least the time that the *Forster et al. v. Fisher* case began in 1892. This is believed to have been a deliberate action to establish a right to the land.

Table 2 Persons assessed as owners or occupiers of section 7598, DC Kapunda.

Payment of rates, section 7598, District Council of Kapunda		
Year	Persons assessed as owners	Persons assessed as occupiers
1870–1887	Arthur Hardy and others	-
1888–1890	William Milne	Driscoll and others
1891	No owner's name	Driscoll and others
1892	No owner's name	Driscoll and others

Table 3 Names, acreage and property of occupiers of section 7598, DC Kapunda.

Persons assessed as occupiers, section 7598, District Council of Kapunda			
Assessment #	Name	Area	Property
181	Ann Bolton	4 acres	Ruins and land
182	Ann Bolton	5½ acres	
183	Honora Clancey		Hut 2 rooms
184	Vacant		Ruin
185	John Woods		2 roomed hut
186	Thomas Donnellan		3 roomed hut
187	Mrs Daly	1 acre	3 roomed hut
188	John Meaney		3 roomed hut
189	Pat Griffey	2 acres	3 roomed hut
190	Michael Donnellan	¼ acre	2 roomed hut
191	Michael Sexton	¼ acre	2 roomed hut
192	Pat O'Halloran		2 roomed hut
193	Dennis McInerney	¼ acre	2 roomed hut
194	John Flannigan		2 roomed hut
195	Austin Quin	1½ acres	2 roomed hut
196	Thomas Lennane	1½ acres	2 roomed hut
197	Thomas Jordan	1½ acres	2 roomed hut
198	Honora Driscoll		3 roomed hut
199	Catherine Sexton		2 roomed hut
200	Donald Driscoll		2 roomed hut
201	Norah Davern	1 acre	3 roomed hut
202	Symon Ryan	¼ acre	3 roomed hut
203	James O'Loughlin	½ acre	3 roomed hut
204	Mrs Lahiff		2 roomed hut
205	Pat McNamara	½ acre	3 roomed hut
206	Fitzpatrick		3 roomed hut
207	John Quigley	½ acre	3 roomed hut
208	Anthony O'Halloran		2 roomed hut
209	Mary Considine		3 roomed hut
210	Michael O'Brien	1 acre	2 roomed hut
211	Ann Daveran		2 roomed hut
212	D. Driscoll and others	340 acres	Huts and pasture

Rate payers for section 7598, DC Belvidere

The affidavits of Martin Shea, Clerk of DC Belvidere, 14 January 1893, and Francis Joseph Fisher, 23 January 1893, detail who was assessed as owner or occupier of section 7598 within the boundaries of DC Belvidere. Table 4 shows 140 acres occupied by the Conolan brothers, who took out leases on the land in 1864 and 1867, and continued to occupy it after that time (Table 1). Andrew Goorty occupied other areas of that land, estimated at 20 acres (Table 1).

Table 4 Persons assessed as owners or occupiers of section 7598, DC Belvidere.

Payment of rates, section 7598, District Council of Belvidere		
Year	Persons assessed as owners of parts of section 7598	Persons assessed as occupiers of 140 acres of said section 7598
1868	No owner's name	Timothy McInerney, Mary Toohey
1869	No owner's name	John Conolan
1870	No owner's name	John Conolan

Payment of rates, section 7598, District Council of Belvidere		
1871	Arthur Harvey (sic) [Hardy]	John Conolan
1872	No owner's name	John Conolan
1873	G.W. Waterhouse, W. Milne and Co.	John Conolan
1874	G.W. Waterhouse, W. Milne and Co.	John Conolan
1875	Hawkes, Fisher, Hill and others	John Conolan
1876	Hawkes, Fisher, Hill and others	John Conolan
1877	Hawkes, Fisher and others	John Conolan [<i>John, elder of the four Conolan brothers, died in 1877</i>]
1878	Hawkes, Fisher and others	Murtagh, Michael and Patrick Conolan
1879	Hawkes, Spence and Co.	Murtagh, Michael and Patrick Conolan
1880	Hawkes, Spence and Co.	Murtagh, Michael and Patrick Conolan
1881	Hawkes, Spence and Co.	Murtagh, Michael and Patrick Conolan
1882	Hawkes, Spence and Co.	Murtagh, Michael and Patrick Conolan
1883	Hawkes, Spence and Co.	Murtagh, Michael and Patrick Conolan
1884	Hawkes, Spence and Co.	Patrick Conolan
1885	Hawkes, Spence and Co.	Patrick Conolan
1886	Hardy, Hawkes, Spence and others	Patrick Conolan
1887	Hawkes, Spence and others	Patrick Conolan
1888	Hawkes, Spence and others	Michael Conolan
1889	Hawkes, Spence and others	Michael Conolan
1890	Hawkes, Spence, Milne and others	Michael Conolan
1891	Hawkes, Spence, Milne and others	Michael Conolan
1892	Hawkes, Spence and others	Conolan brothers (Murtagh and Michael)
1893	Hawkes, Spence, Davenport and others	Conolan brothers (Murtagh and Michael)
Year	Persons assessed as owners of parts of section 7598 other than the 140 acres assessed to Conolans	Persons assessed as occupiers of parts of section 7598 other than the 140 acres assessed to Conolans
1889	Hawkes, Spence, Milne and others	Andrew Goorty
1890	Hawkes, Spence, Milne and others	Andrew Goorty
1891	Hawkes, Spence, Milne and others	Andrew Goorty
1892	Hawkes, Spence and others	Andrew Goorty
1893	Hawkes, Spence, Davenport and others	Andrew Goorty

Appendix B—Fieldwork Crew Members

Geophysical survey team

Position	Name
Geophysical Archaeologist	Kelsey Lowe
Supervising Archaeologist	Lynley Wallis
Archaeology PhD Students	Susan Arthure (also Primary Investigator) Jordan Ralph
Land owner	Dale Hampel
Volunteer from local community	Simon O'Reilley

BFK 2016 field season

Position	Name
Dig Director	Susan Arthure (also Primary Investigator)
Topic Coordinator, ARCH8802 Field School, Week 1	Heather Burke (also Arthure's Primary Supervisor)
Trench Supervisors	Cherrie De Leiuen (Trench A, D) Bob Stone (Trench B, C, E)
Survey Team	Rob Koch Chantal Wight
Archaeology Tech Officers	John Naumann Chantal Wight
ARCH8802 Field School, Student Crew, Week 1	Aylza Donald Rebecca Doughty Ian Edmondson Joe Griffith Mirsada Gudelj Daniel Hartwell Miles Kemp Gary Luchi Sindy Luu Natasha Marshall Emily McBride Darren Watton
Volunteer Student Crew, Week 2	Hedar (Irem) Blbs Leigh Bonser Joe Griffith Jacob Gwiazdzinski Meg Haas Rachel Hagan Christina Herd Sherrie Hollamby Rick Hunt Janine McEgan Stephen Muller Jordan Ralph Jana Rogasch Mae Stace Trevor Tisdall Nadine Varga Clinton Walters Chelsea Wiseman
Volunteer Student Crew, Week 3	Aylza Donald Leigh Bonser Kathleen Gorey Megan Green Meg Haas Rachel Hagan Rick Hunt Sue McKone Keelia McKone John Stirling Anthea Vella Virginia Ward Holly Winter
Land owner	Dale Hampel
Volunteers from local community	Simon O'Reilley Fr Mark Sexton Peter Swann
Artists-in-residence	Jorji Gardener Viv Szekeres

BFK 2017 field season

Position	Name
Dig Director	Susan Arthure (also Primary Investigator)
Trench Supervisors	Cherrie De Leiuen (northern end Trench F) Meg Haas (southern end Trench F) Susan Arthure (Trench G, H)
Survey Team	Rob Koch Belinda Duke Vanessa Keast-Pizzino Jarrad Kowlessar
Volunteer Student Crew, Week 1	Aylza Donald Samantha Kloss Robert Gunn Caitlin Kramer Rachel Hagan Molly Stanley Daniel Hartwell Anthea Vella Darragh Kearns Jenna Walsh Hugh Kearns
Volunteer Student Crew, Week 2	Lucas Campbell Georgia Rennie Brandon Creighton Emile Saeki Mitchell Grundy Mija Saeki Jacob Gwiazdzinski Paul Saeki Rachel Hagan Molly Stanley Darragh Kearns Roxanne Campbell Sarah Keast Maddy Van Ewyk Vanessa Keast- Pizzino Anthea Vella Samantha Kloss Mae White
Land owner	Dale Hampel
Volunteers from local community	Simon O'Reilley Fr Mark Sexton Peter Swann
Artist-in-residence	Jorji Gardener

Appendix D—Baker’s Flat Artefact Cataloguing Guidelines

These guidelines provide detailed instructions about how to catalogue the Baker’s Flat artefacts. Fields and definitions are based on: Cataloguing Guidelines for BFK Metal Artefacts, 2014; Flinders University Archaeology Department Redbanks Artefact Database Fields, August 2012; Heritage Victoria Archaeological Artefact Management Guidelines, version 2, February 2004; Getty Research Institute Art & Architecture Thesaurus Online, 2000.

File management

Version control

A new version of the catalogue should be saved each time that substantive changes are made e.g. new artefacts added, amendments made to existing data. Use the following filename structure: **BFK ArtefactType YYYY-MM-DD** e.g. BFK Metal 2017-03-14. Move previous versions to an archive folder. Keep the previous five versions, others can be deleted.

Site name and code

The site name is **Baker’s Flat Kapunda**. The site code consists of three letters **BFK** (Baker’s Flat Kapunda).

Style decisions for entering data

If the field is a text field, begin with an initial capital letter. Keep entries as concise as possible. Use standard punctuation; however, there is no full stop at the end of most fields with the exception of Description, References, and Notes. Follow data entry guidelines below for instructions specific to each field.

Site ID, spatial data and dimensions

Artefact ID number

Unique running number that identifies each artefact. Artefact numbers must have at least four digits, e.g. 0001. When citing an artefact number, each number is prefaced by the three-letter prefix of the site's name, e.g. BFK0001.

For metal	Artefact numbers start at 0001
For ceramics	Artefact numbers start at 5001 Trench A: 5001 Trench B: 5300 Trench C: 5600 Trench D: 5500 Trench E: 5700 Trench F: 6000 Trench G: 5905 Dance Floor: 5900
For glass	Artefact numbers start at 7001
For bone	Artefact numbers start at 10001
For buttons	Artefact numbers start at 11001

When cataloguing an artefact that you know is definitely part of another artefact, usually because it conjoins, give it a running sub-number e.g. 6377.1, 6377.1, 6377.3, etc. This can only be done when those artefacts are from the same trench, square and context.

Checked

There are only two options for this field – Y (Yes) or N (No) – to indicate if the artefact has been checked by the researcher (Susan Arthure).

Images?

An asterisk (*) is used to indicate that a photograph needs to be taken of the artefact.

Images – jpg

Unique four-digit number for each artefact image, generated automatically by the camera, e.g. 9455. Artefacts usually have at least two images (front and back) but may have more. Enter the full number for each image taken, in order, delimited by a comma and space, e.g. IMG_9455, IMG_9456, IMG_9457. Do not use ranges (e.g. IMG_9455–9457) as this will limit accurate searching of the catalogue.

Site ID

Site and season where the artefact was found. Use either **BFK 2016** or **BFK 2017**.

Trench ID

Trench where the artefact was found. This can be found on the artefact bag, where it was recorded in the field. Use either **A, B, C, D, E, F, G** or **Dance floor**.

Square ID

Square where the artefact was found. This can be found on the artefact bag, where it was recorded in the field e.g. X15:Y19; X16:Y19; A4; B2; Surface; N/A.

Use 'N/A' only when no square has been recorded on the artefact bag e.g. sometimes at context 001 when no squares were used.

Context

Context where the artefact was found. This can be found on the artefact bag, where it was recorded in the field e.g. 001, 002, 003, 004, N/A.

Use 'N/A' only when no context has been recorded on the artefact bag e.g. where an artefact was picked up from the dance floor.

Date found

Date that the artefact was found. Use the following format: dd/mm/yyyy e.g. 16/04/2016.

Cataloguer ID

The initials of the person entering artefact data.

AW	Adrienne Wright	LG	Lauren Gribble
AK	Angeline King	MP	Melissa Peters
AV	Anthea Vella	MVE	Maddy Van Ewyk
BD	Belinda Duke	POR	Patrick O'Reilley
CL	Calvin Logan	PVK	Pip Vandekamp
CM	Cameron McVicar	RH	Rachel Hagan
CW	Chantal Wight	SOR	Simon O'Reilley
DF	Donna Francis	SH	Simon Hoad
DH	Daniel Hartwell	SA	Susan Arthure

Artefact category

Category in which the artefact best belongs. Use one of **Ceramic, Glass, Metal, Bone, Button, Other**.

This is the primary sort for the artefact, i.e. based on material not function. So, a glass shard is catalogued as glass first, and then described according to the fields for glass. If an artefact is composed of more than one material, e.g. metal hammer head with partial wooden handle, catalogue according to its primary material, e.g. metal. If this is absolutely impossible (but try hard to think it through), catalogue under Other.

Diagnostic?

There are only two options for this field – Y (Yes) or N (No). If in doubt about whether an artefact is diagnostic (you think it might be), choose Yes. Diagnostic includes:

- For bottles: All bases, closures and mouths, any fragment with a maker's mark, or any fragment with a technologically identifiable element (i.e. more than one mould seam, stretchmarks, etc.)
- For ceramics: Identifiable transfer prints or other identifiable decorative types (even if only on body sherds), rims, bases, manufacturer's marks
- For metal: Rims that might indicate it is a tin can; corrugations that might mean corrugated iron

Modification/re-use

There are only two options for this field – Y (Yes) or N (No) – to indicate if the artefact has been altered or modified in any way.

Artefacts can be modified in many ways e.g. the original form can be altered to make something else like when a tin can is flattened to be re-used as roofing; something can be added to or taken away from the original artefact such as when a coin is deliberately scratched to delete the monarch's face or pierced to be used as a pendant. Give details of types of modification, alterations and/or re-use in the Description field. Err on the side of caution. If in doubt about whether a modification is deliberate or accidental (you think it might be), choose Yes and make a note in the Description field.

Grouped undiagnostic fragments?

There are only two options for this field – Y (Yes) or N (No) – to indicate if this artefact record contains more than one undiagnostic sherd grouped together i.e. if more than one fragment or piece has been included under the same artefact number. If Y, record the number of items in the next field.

Number of items

Number of fragments or pieces associated with this artefact number, i.e. if more than one fragment or piece has been included under the same artefact number, the number will be greater than one. The default number is 1.

Motifs/trademarks

Any motifs, trademarks, identification marks on the artefact. Record the motif/trademark/id mark that is inscribed/stamped on the artefact. Add further details in the Description field.

Description

Brief description of the artefact, so that someone else can visualise what it is or what it looks like.

Artefact length in mm

Length in mm is recorded for all artefacts – the maximum dimension is recorded to two decimal points. Enter only the number in the spreadsheet, e.g. 29.37 not 29.37 mm. If ‘the artefact’ consists of a group of non-diagnostic shards/pieces, measure the biggest piece only.

When measuring, record the length of the artefact in its current form, and at the longest points. If the artefact is bent out of shape, and the original length is meaningful, e.g. length of fork or spoon, then the estimated original length in mm is recorded in the Description field.

Artefact width in mm

Width in mm is recorded for all artefacts – maximum dimension is recorded to two decimal places. Enter only the number in the spreadsheet, e.g. 11.23 not 11.23 mm. If ‘the artefact’ consists of a group of non-diagnostic shards/pieces, measure the biggest piece only.

Artefact thickness in mm

Thickness in mm is recorded for all artefacts – maximum dimension is recorded to two decimal places. Enter only the number in the spreadsheet, e.g. 5.34 not 5.34 mm. If ‘the artefact’ consists of a group of non-diagnostic shards/pieces, measure the biggest piece only.

Artefact weight in gm

Weight in grams (to 0.1 g) is recorded for all artefacts. Enter only the number in the spreadsheet, e.g. 10.8 not 10.8 g. If ‘the artefact’ consists of a group of non-diagnostic shards/pieces, weigh the entire group.

Completeness

Estimate how much of the original artefact is present. Use your best judgement to make a decision on completeness of the artefact, bearing in mind the likely complete original object.

95-100%	Complete
75-94%	Large fragment
50-74%	Medium fragment
25-49%	Small fragment
1-24%	Tiny fragment

Category—Ceramic

Broad ware type

Broad definition of ware type. Refer to the Archaeology Lab's one-page guide to deciding on ware type. Then use one of **Earthenware**, **Porcelain** or **Stoneware**.

Specific ware type

Specific definition of ware type.

Earthenware, coarse – terracotta/redware
Earthenware, coarse – yellowware
Earthenware, refined – buff-bodied
Earthenware, refined – ironstone/white granite
Earthenware, refined – red
Earthenware, refined – whiteware
Porcelain – hard paste
Porcelain – soft paste, incl bone china
Stoneware

Element

Portion of the formerly entire object to which the artefact belongs. If you select Other, explain why in the Notes field.

Base only	Lid
Body only	Pipe bowl
Rim only	Pipe stem
Body and base	Spout
Body and rim	Other
Handle	

Functional type

Overall functional group to which the original whole object belongs. The option selected here will then relate to its specific Form field.

Dairy	Tableware
Drinking (other than teaware)	Teaware
Food/drink storage	Tobacco pipe
Household, general	Toy
Kitchenware	Unknown
Personal hygiene	

Form

Overall form of the original whole object, related to the functional type.

Dairy, Milk pan
Dairy, Other (specify)
Drinking (not teaware), Chocolate pot
Drinking (not teaware), Coffee cup
Drinking (not teaware), Coffee pot
Drinking (not teaware), Mug
Drinking (not teaware), Other (specify)
Food/drink storage, Crock
Food/drink storage, Ginger beer/stoneware bottle
Food/drink storage, Ginger jar
Food/drink storage, Soy sauce pot
Food/drink storage, Other (specify)
Household, general, Bed decoration
Household, general, Candlestick or holder
Household, general, Door knob
Household, general, Finger plate
Household, general, Flower pot
Household, general, Furniture knob e.g. chest of drawers
Household, general, Ink bottle
Household, general, Ornament
Household, general, Other (specify)
Kitchenware, Drainer/colander
Kitchenware, Meat platter
Kitchenware, Milk jug
Kitchenware, Mixing bowl
Kitchenware, Sauce boat
Kitchenware, Serving jug
Kitchenware, Tureen
Kitchenware, Other (specify)
Personal hygiene, Chamber pot
Personal hygiene, Ewer
Personal hygiene, Razor box
Personal hygiene, Wash basin
Personal hygiene, Other (specify)
Tableware, Bowl
Tableware, Egg cup
Tableware, Fruit dish
Tableware, Plate
Tableware, Plate – bread & butter
Tableware, Plate – dinner
Tableware, Plate – nappie
Tableware, Plate – tea/dessert
Tableware, Plate – soup
Tableware, Plate – twiffler
Tableware, Platter
Tableware, Salt cellar/condiment set
Tableware, Other (specify)

Teaware, Curate plate
Teaware, Milk jug/creamer
Teaware, Saucer
Teaware, Slops bowl
Teaware, Sugar bowl
Teaware, Tea cup
Teaware, Teapot
Teaware, Other (specify)
Tobacco pipe
Toy, Marble
Toy, Tea set
Unknown [Use only when you have ABSOLUTELY NO IDEA what this object was originally]

Base diameter

Measurement in mm of the original vessel’s foot ring, i.e. the resting surface of the vessel.

Rim diameter

Measurement in mm of the original vessel’s rim.

Arc length

Use the base/rim diameter chart to measure the precise percentage of the original item represented by the fragment. Might help in final calculation of MNI/MVC.

Paste colour

Colour of the paste, based on Munsell soil colour chart, e.g. Buff, Grey, Red, Tan, White.

Glaze type

Type of glaze used on the artefact, e.g. Bristol glaze, Lead glaze, Salt glaze, Tin glaze, Unglazed.

Undeglaze or overglaze?

Record whether the artefact is underglaze (U), overglaze (O) or not applicable (N/A).

Decorative method

Type of decorative effect or physical modification – there may be more than one type of decorative method used on the artefact. Options include:

Backstamp
Banded – enamelled
Banded – painted
Black glaze
Brown glaze
Coloured slip
Flow blue transfer print
Gilt
Hand-painted
Industrial slip
Lustre
Moulded; Edge-moulded
Moulded; Relief-moulded
Rockingham-type
Sponged – cut-sponged
Sprigged (<i>Note: this is an applied sprig, not the Sprig transfer print pattern</i>)
Transfer print
Undecorated

Decorative colour

Use the Munsell Bead Color Book to determine any decorative colour(s) used on the artefact. This is most useful for transfer prints, and more than one colour can be recorded. Record the full colour including the numbers, using the following format: Bright Navy [7.5PB 2/10].

Category—Metal

Metal type

The type of metal that the artefact is made from. Try hard to fit the metal into a category, and only use ‘Unidentifiable’ when it really is.

Copper alloy	Nickel silver
Gold alloy	Non-ferrous metal
Iron alloy	Tin alloy
Lead alloy	Zinc alloy
Nickel alloy	Unidentifiable

Manufacturing technique

How the artefact was originally made, where determinable. Try hard to fit the metal into a category, and only use ‘Unidentifiable’ when it really is.

Cast	Stamped
Corrugated	Turned
Forged/wrought	Welded
Handmade	Wire, barbed
Moulded	Wire, round
Sheet	Unidentifiable

Function

Overall functional group to which the original whole object belongs. Catalogue by artefact’s original primary function. For example, if the artefact was originally part of a tin can, but it has been flattened and used for roofing, catalogue it as a Container for storing food/oil, tick the Modification/Re-use box and write a note about its re-use/modification in the Description field.

Bed component
Clothing fastener: button
Clothing fastener: hook/eye
Clothing fastener: stud/press stud
Clothing fastener: pin
Coin
Construction component: roofing/fencing
Construction fastener: building nail/screw/bolt/tack
Construction fastener: wire
Construction fastener: upholstery/furniture tack/rivet
Construction fastener: bracket
Container
Container: for storing food/oil
Container: for storing water

Container: for serving or consuming food
Container: for cooking or preparing food
Cooking utensils (e.g. weight, meat skewer)
Cutlery/flatware
Hardware: door knob, hinge, lock, plate
Hardware: furniture knob, hinge, lock, plate
Hardware: window handle, hinge
Jewellery
Lamp component
Roofing component
Saddle or harness component
Sewing paraphernalia: needle/bodkin
Sewing paraphernalia: thimble
Stove component
Timepiece component
Tool e.g. saw, hammer
Toy
Other
Unidentifiable (damaged or rusted)

Category—Glass

Colour

Use the colour wheel on the last page to determine the best colour match.

Colourless	Olive green
Aqua (tint)	Emerald green (non-olive)
Aqua	Cobalt blue
Amethyst (solarised)	Cherry
Honey (solarised)	Sapphire (pale or medium)
Dark green/black	Pink/rose
Brown/amber	Opaque – milk (white)

Element

Portion of the formerly entire object to which the artefact belongs.

Complete	Shoulder with neck
Body with finish	Body only
Finish/seal only	Body with base
Handle	Body with shoulder
Neck with finish/seal	Base only
Neck only	Stopper
Shoulder only	Window

Functional type

Overall functional group to which the original whole object belongs. The option selected here will then relate to its specific Form field, as detailed below. If you select Other, explain why in the Notes field.

Bottle	Tumbler (incl shot glass)
Container	Stemware (wine or other)
Jar	Lamp glass
Ointment/lotion	Window glass
Phial	Other
Tableware (e.g. bowl, plate)	Unidentifiable

Form

Overall form of the original whole object, related to the functional type. If you select Other, explain why in the Notes field.

Alcohol	Ink bottle
Beer	
Gin/schnapps (square case bottle)	Ointment/lotion
Spirits (general)	
Whiskey	Tableware – bowl
Wine/champagne	Tableware – plate
Non-alcoholic (cordial, soft drink, aerated water)	Stemware (wine or other)
Ginger beer	Tumbler (incl shot glass)
Castor oil	Lamp glass
Cosmetics	Window glass
Medicine	Other
Perfume	Unidentifiable
Poison	
Beef extract	
Fish paste	
Salt/pepper	
Pickles	
Salad oil/vinegar	
Sauce	
Condiments – general	

Manufacturing process

Type of manufacturing process that this object underwent. If you select Other, explain why in the Notes field.

Cast	Moulded – dip mould
Crown glass method	Moulded – machine made
Cut glass	Moulded – mouth blown
Cylinder glass method	Moulded – Owens mould
Machine made	Moulded – Ricketts mould
Hand blown	Moulded – turn or paste mould (no seams visible)
Moulded	Moulded – 3 pc
Moulded – 2 pc full length	Moulded – 4 pc
Moulded – 2 pc full length continuous	Pressed glass
Moulded – 2 pc shoulder	Unknown
Moulded – 2 pc vertical, separate base	Other

Information for bases and base fragments

Base diameter

Measurement in mm of the original vessel's base, the resting surface of the vessel.

Base thickness

Measurement in mm of the thickness of the original vessel's base.

Kickup depth

Measurement in mm of the kickup depth if one is present.

Pontil mark?

There are only two options for this field – Y (Yes) or N (No) – to indicate if base has a pontil mark.

Information for closure and finish fragments

Bore diameter

Measurement in mm of the original vessel's internal bore.

Finish type

Applied finish	Rolled collar
Blob top	Single collar ring seal
Burst-off	Single collar
Club sauce seal	Straight finish folded-in lip
Crown seal	Tooled finish
Double collar	Wide prescription lip
External screw thread	One-part
Flanged	Two-part
Flared lip	Three-part
Ground rim/lip	Unfinished
Internal screw thread	Unknown
Patent lip	N/A
Prescription lip	

Closure

Codds and variants	Straight cap
Cork	Swing
Gledhill	Wooden peg and rubber
Ground glass stopper	Unknown
Lamonts	N/A
Screw cap/lid	

Applied finish?

There are only two options for this field – Y (Yes) or N (No) – to indicate if base has an applied finish.

Stretch marks on neck?

There are only two options for this field – Y (Yes) or N (No) – to indicate if the neck has stretch marks.

Sub-category—Buttons

Element

Portion/element that is present.

Button	Eyelet
Button base	Grommet
Button blank	Hook
Cloth-covered button	Snap fastener
Collar stud	Trouser button
Cuff link	Uniform button
Decorative button	

Functional type

How the button was likely to have been used.

Bachelor	Shoe
Clothing (general)	Trouser
Decorative	Underclothing
Hook and eye	Uniform
Shirt	Other

Material type

Material that the button is made of. Combine the options below if button is a composite of two or more materials.

Bone	Lead alloy
Brass	Shell
Ceramic (Prosser)	Tin alloy
Copper alloy	Wood
Glass	Zinc alloy
Iron alloy	

Ligne size

Record button ligne size using a ligne size chart.

Attachment method

How the button would have attached to the clothing. If it is unable to be determined, e.g. because of wear or damage, enter 'Unidentifiable'.

Cross bar	Shanked
Hook and eye	Snap fastener
Punched	Stud
Sew through	Unidentifiable

Manufacture method

Cast	Moulded and fired
Cut/Carved	Press moulded
Die pressed	Stamped
Drawn	Stamped and crimped
Handmade	Wood turned
Machine-made	Unidentifiable

Construction

One piece
Two piece
Composite (more than two pieces)

Shank type

Alpha	Omega
Birdcage	Pad
Box shank	Pin
Cloth shank	Rosette
Cone	Sanders
Cut end/wedge	Self-shanked
Drilled eye	N/A
Loop	Unidentifiable

Sew through type

Standard e.g. trouser button	Linen (blank)
Thread/Dorset thread	N/A
Linen (eyeletted)	

Number of eyes

If the button has eyes, record the number here, e.g. 2, 4. If not, enter 'N/A'.

Sub-category—Nails and fasteners

Size class (based on length)

Tack (≤ 10 mm length)
Nail (> 10 mm and up to 99mm)
Spike (≥ 100 mm length and ≥ 10 mm width)

Manufacture method

Cut (square cross section)
Wire (round cross section)
Wrought (hand forged)

Form

Bolt	Rivet
Brad	Screw
Clout	Standard nail
Ewbanks	Unidentifiable (damaged or rusted)
Horseshoe	

Head shape

Clasp	L-shaped
Facetted	Rhomboid
Flat	Rose/rosette
Jolt	Unidentifiable (damaged or rusted)

Shaft shape

4 sides taper
2 sides taper
No taper

Shaft cross section

Rectangular
Round
Square
Other (specify under Description)
Unidentifiable (damaged or rusted)

Grouping things

Conjoined ID

ID number that groups conjoining sherds. Particularly useful for artefacts that are part of the one object but were found in different contexts and hence are stored in different bags.

Minimum Vessel Counts (MVC) ID

An ID number that groups sherds that are potentially part of the same object. To be used for calculating MVCs/MNIs.

Date range

A date or date range for when the artefact is thought to have been made.

Earliest date

The earliest date that the artefact could date from. If there is an actual known year for the artefact, e.g. a coin or registered buckle, enter that year in both date fields. If more detailed information is known about the date, e.g. a registration date that has the day or month, add that information in the Notes field.

Latest date

The latest date that the artefact could date from. If there is an actual known year for the artefact, e.g. a coin or registered buckle, enter that year in both date fields. If more detailed information is known about the date, e.g. a registration date that has the day or month, add that information in the Notes field.

References

Bibliographic references to any books, articles or websites used to find out more about this artefact. Add each reference using standard Flinders Archaeology referencing style. See Australian Archaeological Association website for most up-to-date style rules—

< https://australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/AA_stylesheet-Version-10-7-May-2021.pdf >.

Notes

General notes about the artefact that cannot be accommodated elsewhere. Include details of any background research that helps to identify the artefact or clarify its form and function, its

manufacturer, place of manufacture, date of manufacture or other information, including pattern name. Any other relevant information can also be included here.

Full bibliographic references to this material go in the References field. Cite all sources in full, including full details of books, articles, websites.

Images

Take at least two photographs of each artefact, with other details and views to be taken if required. As each photograph is taken, record the image number against the artefact number. When the photographs are downloaded, check each image number against the number in the catalogue, to ensure a correct match. After downloading, crop and straighten the images if necessary. Retain the original images.

Post-cataloguing treatment

Once each artefact is catalogued, store it in an artefact bag, with the following identifying marks on the bag: Artefact number, Date found, Trench ID, Square ID, Context number, Material (e.g. Ceramic, Metal), brief identifying description (e.g. nail, button).

Data cleansing

The Filter option in Excel is a quick and simple way to work with a subset of data, particularly when a controlled vocabulary is used. Using this option, check each field in the catalogue for consistency of terms, relevance, typographical errors and anomalies.

Miscellaneous extras

Heritage Victoria Material Keywords List

This list is an amended version of the Heritage Victoria one, with additional examples included to assist with the cataloguing of the Baker's Flat artefacts.

Metal	Definition	Examples
Aluminium	Pure metallic element having symbol Al and atomic number 13; a hard, strong, silver white metal	Use for pure metal only
Aluminium alloy	Alloy in which aluminium is the principal element	Soft drink can
Brass	Alloy of copper and zinc, usually with copper as the major alloying element and zinc up to 40% by weight	Door handle, button, kerosene lamp component
Britannia metal	A type of pewter that usually contains copper. Its colour is silvery white with a bluish tinge, or with a yellowish tinge if the copper content is high	Tea service items; cutlery (EPBN)
Bronze	Copper alloy that has as the principal alloying element a metal other than nickel or zinc. Non-ferrous	Bell, saxophone, cymbals
Copper	Pure metallic element having the symbol Cu and atomic number 29; a reddish metal that is very malleable and ductile. The pure metal is brown in colour, very durable and flexible, does not bend or crack or break	Use for pure metal only
Copper alloy	Alloy in which copper is the principal element. Not magnetic, can have a blueish, greenish or reddish hue	Ship fastening, sheet metal, button
Gold	Pure metallic element having symbol Au and atomic number 79; soft, heavy, chemically inactive, yellow metal	Use for pure metal only
Gold alloy	Alloy in which gold is the principal element	Wedding ring
Iron	Pure metallic element having symbol Fe and atomic number 26; a lustrous, silvery, soft metal that rusts when exposed to moist air	Use for pure metal only
Iron alloy	Alloy in which iron is the principal element; includes galvanised iron	Fastenings (nail, screw, hinge), button
Lead	Pure metallic element having symbol Pb and atomic number 82; soft, ductile, dull grey metal	Use for pure metal only
Lead alloy	Alloy in which lead is the principal element. Heavy. Often has a white soft layer of corrosion on the surface	Pipe, sheet metal. Also, any object of 'old pewter'
Muntz metal	Brass containing 60% copper and 40% zinc, commonly produced in sheets	Sheathing
Nickel	Pure metallic element having symbol Ni and atomic number 28; a silvery white metal with a yellowish cast, resistant to corrosion and to most acids except nitric	Use for pure metal only
Nickel alloy	Any alloy containing nickel as the base metal, or as the chief alloying element	Penknife, clockwork component
Nickel silver	Alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, the nickel serving to enhance colour. Uses include operations that require ductility in the cold state, such as stamping, spinning, deep drawing, and for articles to be plated. Used extensively as a base metal on silver-plated flatware. Not magnetic. Resistant to corrosion	Cutlery - EPNS (electro plated nickel silver); EPGS (electro plated German silver)
Non-ferrous metal	Metal that does not have iron as its major ingredient	
Pewter	Alloy of tin and various proportions and combinations of lead and antimony, and sometimes also copper	

Metal	Definition	Examples
Silver	Use for the pure metallic element having symbol Ag and atomic number 47; a malleable, ductile, white metal with characteristic sheen, considered a precious metal	Use for pure metal only
Silver alloy	Alloy in which silver is the principal element	Jewellery, cutlery, tea service items
Solder	Any of various types of alloy, commonly of lead and tin, used in soldering; the primary requirement is that it have a lower melting point than the metal surfaces to be joined	
Tin	Use for the pure metallic element having symbol Sn and atomic number 50; a soft, pliable, silvery white metal	Use for pure metal only
Tin alloy	Alloy in which tin is the principal element	Sheet metal, food can, button
Zinc	Use for the pure metallic element having symbol Zn and atomic number 30; a bluish white crystalline metal	Use for pure metal only
Zinc alloy	Alloy in which zinc is the principal element	

Brass and bronze

Tips on distinguishing brass from bronze	
Brass	Bronze
Copper alloy – an alloy of copper (more than 50%) and zinc (5-20%)	Copper alloy – an alloy of copper (typically 60%) and tin (typically 40%), sometimes with other elements such as phosphorus, manganese, aluminium or silicon
Yellow colour, similar to gold when new. Bright sheen. Greyish greenish. Weathers to a verdigris patina. As it deteriorates, it creates an oxide of grey white powder (zinc oxide)	Yellow colour, less bright and less sheen than brass. Brownish. Weathers to a verdigris patina but does not oxidise
Resistant to tarnishing	Resistant to corrosion, resists water very well
Often used as decoration. Used for screws and wires, locks, doorknobs, gears	Most popular metal for top quality bells, cymbals and saxophones. Used widely for metal sculpture, ship and boat parts
	Expands slightly before setting → fills in the finest details of a mould
Cheaper	More expensive
Weaker, less resistant to abrasion. Susceptible to corrosion cracks	Stronger and harder

Heritage Victoria Function Keywords List

This list is an amended version of the Heritage Victoria one, with additional examples included to assist with cataloguing the Baker’s Flat artefacts. Two new keywords have been added in the Societal/Religious category – *Decorations* and *Registration tag*.

Function	Definition	Examples
Architecture		
Architectural, miscellaneous	None	
Building materials	None	Brick, mortar, plaster
Electrical systems	None	Electrical wire, electric light fitting
Fastenings	None	Nail, screw
Fences	None	Chain, wire, post
Floor components	None	Linoleum, tile
Hardware	Large and small items that are required to attach, anchor, hold, or join materials and components of structures, furniture, and other objects. Also, items used in the finishing of buildings and objects, such as hinges and knobs	Lock, hinge, door knob
Mortar	A pasty building material, composed of sand and lime, or cement mixed with water, which gradually hardens when exposed to air	
Plaster	Refers to a soft, plastic material that can be spread or daubed on a wall, ceiling, or other surface, where it afterwards hardens. In the context of art and architecture, it generally refers specifically to a mixture of water, lime, and sand, often combined with other materials, such as animal hair, to give the resulting material strength, texture, and if the surface is to be painted, porosity	
Plumbing and stormwater system components	None	Drain pipe, water storage vessel
Roofs and roof components	None	Tile, roofing nail
System components	None	Unidentified items which appear to be part of plumbing, heating, electrical, communication, lighting and other systems
Window components	None	Window glass, hinges
Domestic		
Bells	Percussion vessels consisting of a hollow object, usually of metal but in some cultures of hard clay, wood, or glass, which when struck emits a sound by the vibration of most of its mass; they are held in position at their vertex, the point farthest from their rim, and their zone of maximum vibration is towards the rim	Cow bells, servants’ bells, ship’s bell
Beverage	Liquid for drinking	Wine, ginger beer, soft drink

Bottles	Vessels having a neck and mouth considerably narrower than the body, used for packaging and containing liquid and dry preparations	
Containers	Open, often shallow, containers, sometimes having a cover. Made of pottery, glass, metal, wood or the like and used for various purposes, especially for holding or serving food	Plates, bowls, cups, egg cups, bottles, iron pots
Containers for serving and consuming food	None	Platter, bowl, drinking glass
Containers for storing or transporting food	None	Bottle (glass, ceramic), jar
Containers for cooking food	None	Baking dish, saucepan
Cooking and heating devices	None	Wood stove parts
Cutlery	Culinary utensils that have a cutting edge, especially various forms of knives used for cutting, carving, dividing, or serving food. Sometimes used to embrace all types of flat culinary utensils; however, prefer 'flatware' when referring to forks, spoons, and similar culinary tools without a cutting edge	Knives
Cutting tools	None	Penknives, axes, adzes, saws
Domestic, miscellaneous	None	
Fibre	Material formed from natural or synthetic filament or staple, characterized by flexibility, fineness, and a high ratio of length to width, from which thread, cordage or textiles can be made	Rope
Flatware	Culinary utensils that are basically flat, such as forks and spoons, and have no cutting edge, as distinguished from 'hollow ware,' such as drinking vessels and bowls. Sometimes used to embrace all types of flat culinary utensils with or without a cutting edge; however, prefer 'cutlery' when referring to culinary utensils with a cutting edge, especially various forms of knives used for food	Spoons, forks
Food	Use for any material that can be digested or absorbed by the body of a human or other animal and used as a source of energy or some essential nutrient, to build and replace tissue, or to relieve hunger	Bone, shell
Fuel	Material used to produce heat or power by burning	Coal
Furnishings	Artefacts originally created to facilitate human activity and to provide for physical needs of people in or around a building generally by offering comfort, convenience, or protection	Table, knobs, caster
Lighting device components	None	Lustres, gas piping
Medical	None	
Ornaments	Use for decorative forms that are an integral part of a building or object but are not essential to its structure. Use also for decorative objects attached to or worn by humans and animals. For objects signifying an honour bestowed upon an individual, usually worn on the person, use 'decorations'. Regarding techniques of embellishment in general, use 'decoration (process)'	
Textile materials	Collocates descriptors for the general category of materials produced by weaving, felting, knotting,	

	twining, or otherwise processing natural or synthetic fibres so that they cohere into a form or unit; traditionally excludes fibreboard, paper, papier-mâché, and papyrus, which, though also fibre products, are considered as separate types of material	
Timepiece components	None	
Utensils	Refers to tools, implements, vessels, or articles of furniture that are relatively small and are useful or necessary in a kitchen, dairy, or elsewhere in a household. It also refers to such items designed for use by an artisan, mechanic, or farmer, or used in the services of a church, temple, or other place of worship	Weighing scale weight, meat skewer
Personal		
Costume	Artefacts worn or carried for warmth, protection, embellishment or symbolic purposes	Bead, button, shoe, jewellery, textile
Equipment for personal use: grooming, hygiene and health care	None	Hair comb, syringe, tooth brush, hair brush, eye glasses
Containers for personal grooming and hygiene	None	Cosmetic jar, tooth powder, container, perfume bottles, shaving mugs
Containers for healthcare	None	Chamber pots, pill boxes, bleeding bowls
Personal, miscellaneous		
Recreation		
Pipes (smoking equipment).	Devices usually consisting of a tube with a bowl at one end and a mouthpiece at the other; used for smoking tobacco, opium, and other substances.	
Play (recreation)	Recreation involving at least some bodily exercise or hands-on activity, especially in children and immature animals as part of their process of learning adult behaviour and exploring their environment.	Doll, tea set items, marbles, ball
Recreational artefacts for competitive activities	None	Gaming pieces, dominos
Recreational artefacts for non-competitive activities	None	Jar of watercolour pigment, clay pipe, musical instruments
Recreation, miscellaneous		
Societal/Religious		
Money	Anything in general circulation which by common agreement serves as a medium of exchange as payment for goods and services and for the settlement of debts, acts as a measure of value within and between communities, and passes without question or endorsement.	Coin, token
Registration tag	Government (local, state or federal) issued tag, designed to prove that registration has taken place	Dog registration tags
Religious objects	Use broadly for objects associated with or used in public or private religious worship in any culture	Rosary beads, religious medals
Decorations	Use for objects associated with commemoration, either general or specific to a named person	Commemorative medals, jubilee medallions, war service medals

Tools/Equipment		
Adhesive	A substance, in the form of a liquid, paste, powder, or dry film; used for sticking or adhering one surface to another	
Agricultural equipment	None	Items associated with farming not gardening
Animal work equipment	None	Horseshoe
Coating	Use generally for any substance spread over a surface, usually for protection or decoration	Paint, varnish
Drafting, drawing and writing equipment	None	Ink bottle
Educational functions	None	Writing slate
Fishing and trapping tools and equipment	None	Fishing weight
Horticultural tools and equipment	None	Items associated with gardening not farming
Paint	Any dispersion of a pigment in water, oil, or organic solvent	DO NOT use for ceramic glaze or overglaze
Tools and equipment, miscellaneous	None	
Sewing tools and equipment	None	Needle, thimble
Tools	Use for objects, especially those hand-held, for performing or facilitating mechanical operations	
Weapons and ammunition	none	Pistol, bullet, bullet cartridge
Miscellaneous (unknown)		
Objects that cannot be identified in any of the above categories should be tagged as Miscellaneous (unknown)		



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Appendix E—Folklore Data from National Folklore Collection, Ireland

Introduction

The National Folklore Collection (NFC) at University College Dublin (UCD) holds books and manuscripts, audio and film recordings, photographs, drawings and paintings, all focusing exclusively on Irish life, folk history and culture. Two of its major archives are potentially relevant in understanding the archaeological work on Baker’s Flat: the Main Manuscript Collection and the Schools’ Collection.

The Main Manuscript Collection is a record of folklore from across the island of Ireland, in both Irish and English. It is recognised as one of the largest folklore collections in Western Europe, comprising approximately 700,000 pages of material in 2,400 bound volumes (NFC 2019). This is a rich, detailed and evocative collection that captured the activities and beliefs of Irish citizens, many of whom could recall cultural patterns and practices from the mid- to late-nineteenth century (NFC 2019). Most of the material was gathered by full-time collectors employed by the Irish Folklore Commission (1935–1971) who were familiar with their local district, its dialect and lore. Much of the material from the full-time collectors consists of transcripts of field recordings in both Irish and English. The Collection also contains material recorded by part-time and voluntary collectors in response to questionnaires on various topics. Overall, there are 14 key subject areas: settlement and dwelling; livelihood and household support; communication and trade; the community; human life; nature; folk medicine; times and feasts; principles and rules of popular belief and practice; mythological tradition; historical tradition; religious tradition; oral literature; sports and pastimes (NFC 2019). Collecting activity is ongoing and continues today. The Collection is indexed using a card catalogue dating back to 1935, and to a minute level of detail, based on the headings in Seán Ó Súilleabháin’s *A Handbook of Irish Folklore* (2014 [1942]). The data in this appendix was sourced from the Main Manuscript Collection using Ó Súilleabháin’s subject headings and the UCD card catalogue.

The Schools’ Collection was gathered between 1937 and 1939. More than 50,000 children from 5,000 primary schools across the 26 counties of the then Irish Free State collected folklore material from their parents, grandparents and other older community members.

Topics included local history and monuments, folktales and legends, riddles and proverbs, songs, customs and beliefs, games and pastimes, traditional work practices and crafts (NFC 2019). The Schools’ Collection has been digitised and can be searched at

<https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes>.

Whilst the Schools Collection was digitised and made available online between 2012 and 2016, at that time none of the Main Manuscript Collection had been digitised and it could only be accessed physically at UCD. The content in the Main Manuscript Collection had been collected and recorded by adults and has a complexity that is necessarily absent in the Schools’ Collection. To this end, the focus for this research was on records held in the Main Manuscript Collection

Geographic region of Inagh, Inchiquin, Co. Clare

The data in this section provides a snapshot of folklore collected from people in the parish of Inagh, part of the barony of Inchiquin in west Clare. The major town is Corofin. In the nineteenth century, this area was home to the Blood family, one of whom became the first doctor in Kapunda, and Charles Harvey Bagot and his family, who migrated to South Australia in 1840 along with 224 Irish emigrants. Bagot was one of the key players in Kapunda’s copper mine and district. Many of the Irish at Kapunda came from Co. Clare, potentially from this area.

The following manuscripts were checked and any relevant information recorded: 675, 752, 760, 879, 901, 951, 1451, 1453, 1454, 1456, 1523, 1524, 1664, 888, 896, 947, 955, 956, 1068, 1077, 1081, 1083. Note that for Inchiquin, it was the Inagh national school teacher James P. Garrihy who collected most of the information. This was not recorded against each entry and the ‘Collector’ field has therefore been left blank. The source was likewise not recorded and the ‘Collected from’ field has also been left blank.

Ms. no.	675
Page nos	264–274
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
Name and address of collector/scribe	
Date collected	1939
Collected from	
Subject	Feile Naomh Mártain (Feast of St Martin)

Contents	<p>St Martin is honoured in every house in the parish on 11 November. People abstain from any work involving wheel turning, and in fact do little work on that day. Otherwise a calamity will happen to their cattle or especially horse during the ensuing year. A cock is killed in his honour on the evening of 10 November. The killing is done by the man of the house out in the stable and under the horse's head. Some of the blood is thrown on the horse and some is sprinkled all around the stable. The idea is to protect the house against accidents. Some of the blood is also sprinkled on the doorstep and on the four corners of the kitchen and sometime outside on the four corners of the house.</p> <p>The name Martin is very common in this parish and neighbouring parishes. Goes particularly with Barry, Leyden, Ryan, O'Loughlin, Flanagan, Darcy, Hegarty, Longe, O'Brien, McMahon, Looney, Callinan, Hehir, Keating, Moloney, Grealay, O'Connor, Brennan.</p>
Keywords	Folk traditions; Feast days; Feast of St Martin; Horse's head

Ms. no.	888
Page nos	228–231
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
Name and address of collector/scribe	
Date collected	1942
Collected from	
Subject	Domhnach Chrom Dubh (Garland Sunday)
Contents	<p><i>Note that in the letter to collectors from the Irish Folklore Commission, dated 14 July 1942, S. O'Duilearga, the Honorary Director, notes that 'The Irish Folklore Commission appreciates your kind co-operation very highly especially in the difficult times at present prevailing. We thank you very sincerely for what you have done to make our work a success'.</i></p> <p>Garland Sunday, also known as Garlic Sunday, is celebrated on the last Sunday of July. People from miles around go to Lahinch for the day. Some go on bicycles, motor cars, horses, while many hundreds walk there. Excursion trains run from Limerick, Ennis, Kilrush and all intermediate stations send their quota. They spend the day walking up and down the promenade, while some visit the nearby sandhills and enjoy the cool Atlantic breeze and have a sun bath, others bathe and others still play golf. The young men visit the public houses and towards evening they become very noisy and start fights which very often lead to big faction fights.</p>
Keywords	Folk traditions; Feast days; Garland Sunday

Ms. no.	947
Page nos	285–288
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
Name and address of collector/scribe	
Date collected	1943
Collected from	
Subject	Naoimh Pátrúin (Patron Saint)
Contents	<p>St Ita is the traditional patron saint of the district. She has a holy well in Knocknakilla. The custom is for people to visit the well on three occasions two Sundays and a Thursday or two Thursdays and a Sunday. They leave some gifts at the well after each visit such as rosary beads, crucifixes, medals and other objects.</p>

	There are no special prayers associated with this well, and people who have eye diseases are healed.
Keywords	Folk traditions; Feast days; Holy wells; Patron saints; Cures

Ms. no.	956
Page nos	267–272
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
Name and address of collector/scribe	
Date collected	1943
Collected from	
Subject	An Fhéile Eoin (Midsummer - The Feast of St John), 23–24 June
Contents	<p>St John's Eve also known as St John's Night and Bonfire Night. A bonfire was lit, and the people of a townland joined together to celebrate. Material for the bonfire was collected usually by the children, and consisted of turf, bog deal, furze bushes, sticks and old hay. No bones were used in the fire. The people sang, prayed, danced, played games and told stories. The old and young joined together and the old people told stories of the Fenians and fairy tales.</p> <p>Bonfires were to be seen on every hilltop on St John's Eve. From sunset the people of a townland or district joined up together and they carried turf, bog deal, paraffin oil and furze bushes to the summit of a convenient hill. There they made a huge fire which was lighted by one or two of those present with a match or some burning cinders. No special ceremony or words were used. There was seldom any prayers said. People sang, danced, played games and played different instruments. In this district there is no tradition of cattle being driven through or between two fires. The bonfires and the ceremonies on a fine night lasted until dawn of day. It was left there to burn away itself.</p> <p>At this stage in 1943, the practice of lighting bonfires was still being carried on locally.</p> <p><i>SA: Although the celebration of St John's Night was widespread, certain customs associated with it were very locally based. See below.</i></p> <p>In Co. Kerry, Barony of Gleann na Ruachchraighe, Parish of Tusith o Siopoa (Clonce Tuosist), the following was recorded: At Glenmore in this parish, Peter Connell a native of Ardgroom Co Cork, told that he was building a new house for John O'Shea there in June 1938, and that he saw Michael Sheehan of Glenmore make a fire of withered furze in a field, and that he drove the cows through the smouldering fire, and that as they were passing through he scattered ashes and red cinders on their backs with a shovel. A woman called Margaret Sheehan who was at home in Glenmore for St John's Night this year said that her brother came and searched the fences around the house for a bone to throw into the fire. She said that in Glenmore the fire is usually made in the field where the cows are mocked for the night.</p> <p>Back in Clare, in the Barony of Moyarta, and the parish of Cill Mac Dubhain, Pdraig Mac Mathghamha, a farmer, said that on St John's Eve people lit straw and chased the cows with it so that they would have calves, that is if St John's Eve came in on a Rogation Day. People of various townlands joined in their respective companies to visit the bonfire when it had been made. The fire was made of sticks, furze, bushes, turf and bogdeal. The tradition continued at the time this was recorded.</p> <p>A reference (pp.263–264) from the barony of Tulach (uachtar), parish of Leaca an Eadain, to cows being sometimes driven into the field where the fire is and lighted furze bushes thrown after them so that they will be lucky during the year; and that the custom is known locally as the bone-fire.</p>
Keywords	Folk traditions; Feast days; Feast of St John;

Ms. no.	951
Page nos	244–248
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
Name and address of collector/scribe	
Date collected	1943
Collected from	
Subject	Oidhche Shamhna (Halloween)
Contents	<p>Known as November's Night, Púca Night, Snap Apple Night. Púca Night because the fairies were supposed to be going from place to place. Snap Apple Night because people played games with apples on that night.</p> <p>One of the games: Young people placed three plates on a table, one containing water, the other earth and the other a ring and then one of them was blindfolded and if he dipped his finger in the plate containing the earth he would die first and if in the plate containing the ring he would marry first and the plate with the water he go across the water to a foreign land.</p>
Keywords	Folk traditions; Halloween

Ms. no.	1077
Page nos	162
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
Name and address of collector/scribe	
Date collected	1946
Collected from	
Subject	Adhbhar Fallaí Tighthe (Building Materials)
Contents	<p>Walls were built of sods from a field or bog, cut by means of a spade, roughly a foot long, one and a half foot broad, and two inches thick. Posts or beams of timber were sometimes put into the sod walls to strengthen them. Houses were also built of dry stone and then they were roughly plastered inside with lime and sand or ashes and lime. If lime and sand mortar was used in building stone houses it was applied the same as cement is now [1946]. The lime was burnt in kilns at home so lime kilns were found in all farms.</p> <p><i>How the walls were built:</i> A deep hole was made near the foundation of the house to be built and rushes were cut in small pieces and mixed in this hole with mud or clay and it was built like the cement houses now. On top were placed a line of stones so that the rafters would not sink in the mud.</p>
Keywords	Building materials; Walls; Foundations

Ms. no.	1454
Page nos	32
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
Name and address of collector/scribe	
Date collected	1956
Collected from	
Subject	Teas agus Solus sa Tigh (Fuel and Light)

Contents	Local fuels were turf, sticks, bog deal, cabbage stumps, bog oak. People also collected dried cowdung and horse droppings for use as fuel. Used rushlights and moulded candles.
Keywords	Fuel; Cow dung; Turf; Candles

Ms. no.	1523
Page nos	215
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
Name and address of collector/scribe	
Date collected	1958
Collected from	
Subject	Cúrsaí Oibre agus Comhar (Social Aspects of Work)
Contents	People assembled in numbers for making ricks of hay, threshing corn, digging potatoes, cutting turf and footing turf. It was called a meitheal. Women did all of these things named and also put the manure into the gardens by baskets on their backs. There were certain tasks considered beneath the dignity of the average farmer in the district, which were weeding crops, milking cows, cleaning cabins, picking stones and picking potatoes. With regards to men and housework, the men cooked and washed clothes, whitewashed the house and painted it. The women took care of the fowl and got the money from the sale of the same. The farmer and his work people did not eat at the same table, the workmen had to eat their meals in an outhouse and sometimes in the open air.
Keywords	Meitheal; Communal work

Emigrants' tin trunks

Ms. no.	485
Page nos	218-219
County	Galway
Barony	
Parish	Ballymoe
Name and address of collector/scribe	Kathleen Hurley, Corlack House, Ballymoe, Co. Galway
Date collected	24/03/1938
Collected from	Taken down from KK, born in the year 1860
Subject	Emigrants' little tin trunks
Contents	<i>[Talking, it appears, mainly about emigration to America, and referring to the O'Connor Estate at Ballymoe during the Famine]</i> At that time emigrants always carried in their little tin trunks – holy water, an oatmeal cake, a fat hen (cooked), a glass of whiskey in a small bottle in case of sea sickness – and they never, never, on any occasion, forgot to bring a bunch of shamrocks and a sod of turf cut from their parents' turf bank.
Keywords	Belongings; Emigration; Tin trunks

Fireplaces and chimneys

Ms. no.	1834
Page nos	214-219
County	Roscommon
Townland	Carrowmurragh
Barony	Athlone
Parish	Kiltoom (usually called Ballybay)
Name and address of collector/scribe	James G. Delaney, Cluain Pharaic, Hodson Bay, Athlone, Co. Roscommon
Date collected	Recorded on tape 7/9/70, transcribed 25/4/74
Collected from	John Kenny, aged 76, farmer, Carramurragh (Newtown)
Subject	The rod chimney
Contents	<p><i>Describes a rod chimney being constructed in four sections:</i></p> <p>And I understood the way they med those sections, they put them down in the garden, an' just put the wicker across them, the same as they med the baskets. An' then, when they got them, four of them together, they sewed them at the corners with sally rods, stitch them up to the top. An' then, when they got to the top o' the house, what we calls the rigin' [i.e. the ridge pole: JD], they put on the sthack [stack: JD] there an' they built the sthack on top of those, bits o' boards under the white bricks ... On to the standards that went up, the four sides [of the rod casing: JD]. They'd put the boards onto those ... The standards, now 'd be about/well I suppose they'd be four inches in circumference. ...</p> <p>Well, they made the chimbley [chimney: JD], now, on the same principle, now, as they made the baskets. They worked this wicker work and continued on to the top. JD: Well, how was it fixed up then to the wall?</p> <p>JK: Fixed to the wall? There was no wall. It was left on the wall, below. There was no wall to support it up to the top whatsoever. What keep it firm above at the top, they brought what they call the ridge pole an' they had a rafter aitch [each: JD] side of it to hold it there. An' they had the ridge pole comin' into it. A real trap, if a fire started. An' then all the ribs an' everything goin' into it to keep it firm; the ribs out o' the house. When we were takin' it down we had to saw those ribs to get it down. 'Twas a real death trap, there.</p> <p>JD: But the chimney must have been put up then before the roof was put on?</p> <p>JK: Oh, it was. Oh, yes. They were all put up [i.e. all the rod chimneys: JD] before the roof was put on. Every one o' them. ...</p> <p>JK: The chimbley was built between two sets o' rafters an' those rafters kept part o' the stack firm as they went up. Well, when they went to the top o' the rafters then, ... they went about six courses o' bricks higher in order to keep the top, where the smoke 'd come out, away from the thatch when it would go on. That was the sthack.</p> <p><i>Plastering the rod chimney:</i></p> <p>JD: Well, when they had the chimney up an' all, they put in – they plastered it, with what?</p> <p>JK: With cow manure. That was the first plaster. An' then, they put pure lime, no sand, pure lime, outside, slack lime.</p> <p>JD: Whitewash, like.</p> <p>JK: 'Twould be rock lime before it was slackened an' they whitewashed it with real thick whitewash. 'Twasn't plastered, now, 'twas whitewashed, coat for coat. There'd be about three coats put on it, of good thick sthuff. ... An' a powerful drawin' chimbley. ... Wonderful.</p>
Keywords	Chimneys; Cow manure; Lime

Ms. no.	314
Page nos	399–400
County	Galway
Barony	Baile na bInge?
Parish	Baile ‘n Dhuin
Name and address of collector/scribe	Brian Mac Lochlainn
Date collected	14/11/36
Collected from	Liam Seoirghe?, aged 60 years, Cúl na Ceárdtan
Subject	Doors of heather, no windows, no chimneys
Contents	<p>Beart sraoigh a bhíoch insa doras acú fadó. [Ní bhíodh aon cúla orthú.] Agus bhíodh maide trasnaí sa doras uinnsin leis a mbeart sraoigh a coinnéal. Ní bhíodh similéara a bhith orthú, ach podhall beag i mharr a tighe, le go mbíodh cead ag a deatach a ghoil amach ann. Ní ro aon fuinneóg orthú ach oiread. Ní ro aon solus acú ach a mhéid a thiocthach isteach thríd an doras. ...</p> <p><i>Translation by SA:</i> They would use heather as doors long ago. [There were no back entrances.] And a beam was placed across the doorway to keep the heather in place. There were no chimneys at all, except for a small hole at the tip of the house, which allowed the smoke to escape. There were no windows either. There was no light except what would come through the doorway.</p>
Keywords	Doors; Chimneys; Windows; Heather

Ms. no.	437
Page nos	232–233, 234–235, 235, 236
County	Wexford
Barony	Cluain Thuain?
Parish	Baile úí Cuillinn?, Muilleann an Phúca, Loch Garman, (Wexford)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán de Buitléir
Date collected	8/11/1937
Collected from	Riobáird Banbille?, aged 60 years, farmer, Baile úí Cuillinn?
Subject	Building houses
Contents	<p>pp.232–233 In all the old mud walled cabins long ago, there were two fireplaces wan [sic] in the kitchen and another in the parlour. The chimney was always built with a curve in it. This was to bring the smoke up it with more force. If a chimney was built straight there would be no draught at all in it and the kitchen would always be smoky.</p> <p>pp.234–235 When he would have the house completed inside and out, then he would have to build ditches and walls outside and maybe a small outhouse or two for a cow and an ass or a goat. All the walls for these houses would be built of mud and they would be roofed with rushes or straw.</p> <p>p. 235 There is a great difference in the way in which houses were built in them times and the way in which they are built nowadays. A house can be built now in a few weeks with cement, but there is wan [sic] thing certain, there was no houses half as warm or as dry as the ould mud walled cabins. The water would not soak through them as it does through the cement, and the thatched roofs kept the houses warm in the winter and cool in the summer.</p> <p>p.236 There was a young couple wanted to get married down in the parish of Glynn and they had no house so the young man set to and built a dwelling house and a stable and cowhouse and all in six months himself and he was only nineteen years of age at the time. That house is there still although it is wan [sic] hundred and twenty years ago [SA: <i>which would make it constructed in 1817</i>] since it was built and there are people still living in it.</p>
Keywords	Fireplace; Chimneys; Ditches; Outhouses; Mud walls; Roofs

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	203
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Jack Hickey, aged 84 years, Moneen West, Kilbaha
Subject	Sugan chimneys
Contents	Did you ever hear tell of chimneys bein' made of plain sugan. In some houses they used to have them and first they used to lay a long beam (plank) from one side wall to the other. Then they would weave a sugan from about six mearadoigs (roll of sugan) and they would crown it on top of the gable end. The soot used'nt be long in forming a binder around the sugan and though people now would think it dangerous, you never had a blow down and it was a great drawer, and any wind except the Easterly didn't affect the fire.
Keywords	Chimneys

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	233
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Harry Blake, aged 75 years, Kilbaha
Subject	Fireplaces
Contents	There is a difference between teintean and hearth. The two are very close together but there is a difference. The 'teintean' is the ground floor standing right up against the fire, but the hearth or the 'iartha' is the wall right behind the fire flag. The 'clud na tealaigh' was the ash-hole covered with a flag, and the ashes used to be removed from this about three times a week and thrown out to mix with the cow-dung or farmyard manure as they say now. The fire was always at the level of the floor, except in houses where there was a spring underneath the kitchen and they used to have to raise the fire flag about six inches. I myself saw a house over in Ross Bay where they had to do this as with every leap tide the spring that was underneath the kitchen used to seep through.
Keywords	Hearths

Data from other sources within the NFC

Contents	<i>Near Monasterevin, Co. Kildare</i> '... I stepped into a cabin, and found a woman, and a boy about ten, sitting on some straw, made into a kind of seats, at a miserable fire in a corner, with no other outlet for the smoke than the door, and a hole made in the roof of the hut above the fire by a stick having been bored through the thatch.' (Hall 1813:57)
Source / citation	Hall, J., Rev. 1813 <i>Tour through Ireland, particularly the interior and least known parts: containing an accurate view of the parties, politics, and improvements, in the different provinces; with reflections and observations on the Union of Britain and Ireland; the practicability and advantages of a telegraphic communication between the two countries, and other matters of importance</i> . Vol. 1. London: R.P. Moore.
Keywords	Hearths; Smoke-holes

Contents	<i>Describing the situation in Tipperary, but seeming to refer generally to the south-west and west of Ireland</i> ‘Sometimes they have a hole in the roof to let out the smoke, and sometimes none. For to have a chimney would be a luxury too great for the generality. The consequence is a house full of smoke, at least in the upper region, where it floats in thick clouds, the lower part being pretty clear of it. To avoid the acrimony of which you are obliged to sit down, and the poor man of the house immediately offers you a low stool, that you may be, what he calls, out of the smoke. And this is probably the only stool in the house; for the children nestle round the fire almost naked, with their toes in the ashes. Even the women, though not so naked, sit upon their hams in the same way. But in spite of their general adhesion to the ground, the old people are, for the most part, bleary-eyed, with pale and sooty faces.’ (Luckombe 1783:154)
Source / citation	Luckombe, P. 1783 <i>A tour through Ireland; wherein the present state of that kingdom is considered; and the most noted cities, towns, seats, buildings, loughs, etc. described.</i> London: T. Lowndes and Son.
Keywords	Chimneys; Smoke-holes

Contents	Formerly there was scarcely a cottage that had a chimney, and, where the landlord has built them, he has frequently found a flag or sod on the top of the chimney to keep in the smoke, which, they say, keeps them warm; this I have frequently seen myself, and as the lower part of the cottage has for three or four feet from the ground but little smoke, they seem not to feel it, when they sit down; but in this a great change for the better is taking place every day, and none but the most wretched are now without a chimney.’ (Dutton 1808:143)
Source / citation	Dutton, H. 1808 <i>Statistical survey of the county of Clare: with observations on the means of improvement; drawn up for the consideration, and by direction of the Dublin Society.</i> Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell.
Keywords	Chimneys

Floors, foundations and building styles

Ms. no.	462 [possibly manuscript 46?]
Page nos	212
County	Cork
Barony	
Parish	Inis Céin
Name and address of collector/scribe	Diarmuid Ó Cruadhlaioich
Date collected	December 1937
Collected from	Michael Crowley, aged 87 years, farmer, Carrigroe
Subject	Hearthstones and floors
Contents	‘Twas all clay floors, an’ a big flag in front o’ the fire. They called it the ‘hearth stone’. There was a ‘hearth stone’ in every house an’ although concrete floors are putting in nowadays, the ‘hearth-stone’ is left there an’ the concrete put around it.
Keywords	Hearthstones; Clay floors

Ms. no.	545
Page nos	526-530
County	Wexford
Barony	Bheannstraiathe [<i>Bantry</i>]

Parish	An Ghleannsa?
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán de Buitléir, Baile uí Chuilin?, Muileann a Púca, Loch gCarman
Date collected	08/10/1938
Collected from	Seán uí Fhearail, aged 68, Selábhindhe? [<i>Shelmaliere barony?</i>], The Deeps Dtyle? [<i>Tikillin parish?</i>]
Subject	Houses long ago
Contents	<p>There were some very queer methods adopted in building houses long ago also in putting down floors. Yellow clay floors were all the go long ago and plenty of them are to be seen yet. This yellow clay is generally got in a boggy marshy place. This is got about two feet down in the earth and is as a rule real dry. It is brought home in a car and placed in a very dry spot in the middle of the yard. Then all the large stones are taken out of it and any dirt that is in it. It is broken up then as fine as powder and then a large hole is made in the centre of it and water is placed in it and the whole heap water and all is well mixed through till it is fairly soft. It is turned over and over six or seven times and then a bundle of straw is put on top of it and well trodden into it. The very best way of mixing it is to get a boy in his bare feet and walk up down through it. When a man has a lot of it to mix he will spread it all out and place the straw all over it and then get a horse and get up on him and ride him through it here and there and everywhere. He will bring it in then and place it on the floor to the depth of about a foot and make it smooth all over the top. It will be a long time about setting. It would take it about a fortnight all out for it to dry. It is not necessary to put straw through it when the farmer is only putting down a floor but it is said that it is better to do it. But in the putting up of a wall it is very essential. The straw will keep it together and will not let it fall around.</p> <p>Clay floors and clay walls are going out of fashion now but every house was built of clay in the olden days, and a person going along the roads will see the ruins of old clay houses almost every half mile. They were by far the best houses as they were the driest and no water or damp would ever get in through them, and of course it was the only kind of a house that poor people could afford in the hard times.</p> <p>There was another way of making floors, and it would appear a rather noxious? way to some people. A man would go out into a field and collect all the pure fresh cow dung that he could get hold of and bring it in and then he would place this in a place where no dirt could get into it and then when it would get perfectly dry he would chop it up into little bits and and [sic] make it as fine as possible. Then he would get a few bucket fulls of pure white lime and mix all together and wet it and it will make the finest floor that anyone? ever saw. Several people have such a floor in their parlours around this locality. The roofs of these houses were very slip shod also in the olden days. A man would go to the wood and bring home with him a few long poles and these would be the rafters. He would not go to any great trouble with them. For they can still be seen in some of the old houses and they are crooked and black with smoke and the barks still on them. All these houses were put up in a kind of a hurry by the owners and they weren't so careful about them.</p>
Keywords	Floors; Cow dung; Roofs; Clay floors; Clay walls; Rafters

Ms. no.	117
Page nos	21
County	Mayo
Barony	Gallen
Parish	Cill Iasrach
Name and address of collector/scribe	S.P. Ó Pioláin, Cill Casrach, Béal Átha na Muire, Maigheó
Date collected	07/08/1935
Collected from	Mrs Mary Peyton, aged about 55 years, Bean Feilmearca, Cill Casrach, Cluain Finn Uisce Heard from her grandmother, who lived in CloonFinish, Swinford, Mayo

Subject	A cure for convulsions – reference to floors
Contents	<i>In a section about a cure for convulsions, there's a reference to floors:</i> At that time there was no such thing as a cement floor but a floor made of sand and lime.
Keywords	Floors; Lime floors

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	200
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Jack Hickey, aged 84 years, Moneen, Kilbaha
Subject	Foundations of old houses
Contents	My grandfather lived to be 103 and I often heard him say that they used to have no foundations for the old mud houses, but they used to start at ground level by laying a layer of mud and stones for about a foot high and then on top of that they used to lay a layer of dry green rushes about four inches high. Atop of that again they used to lay another layer of mud, but of course they would only lay one wall of mud – a foot high per day as they used to have to give it time to set.
Keywords	Foundations; Walls; Floors; Mud floors

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	209
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Jack Hickey, aged 84 years, Moneen, Kilbaha
Subject	Floors
Contents	Every house all around had nothing but mud floors until very lately and then some started laying big 'leacs' of flags in the kitchens and in the bedrooms. Now in many a house you can see a concrete floor, but you can be sure that thirty years ago, they were all mud floors and 'twas how the [sic] plastered over the bare dried mud with cemend [sic] and sand from the shore beyond in Kilbaha.
Keywords	Floors; Mud floors

Ms. no.	545
Page nos	526–530
County	Wexford
Barony	
Parish	Foulkesmill
Name and address of collector/scribe	Caoimhín Ó Danachair
Date collected	
Collected from	J. Dore, Co. Limerick
Subject	Laying a mud floor
Contents	When laying a mud floor, the earth was dug away to a depth of 12 inches, and the space was filled with clay and packed hard.

	The hearth flag was up to 8 feet x 5 feet, and it had to be laid before the walls were built. Pride was taken in a large flag.
Keywords	Floors; Mud floors

Data from other sources within the NFC

Contents	‘The cabins seldom have any floor but the earth, or rarely so much as a loft, some have windows, others none. They say it is of late years that chimneys are used, yet the house is [p.140] never free from smoke.’ (Murray 1912:139–140) [The quote refers to an area near Limerick. This edition is an edited version of John Stevens’ journal, written in the late 17 th century.]
Source / citation	Murray, R.H., Rev. (ed.) 1912 <i>The journal of John Stevens: containing a brief account of the war in Ireland 1689–1691</i> . Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Keywords	Floors; Chimneys

Contents	‘The better kind of farmers and graziers have generally comfortable dwelling-houses, and convenient offices; but, if some little cleanliness is observed at the front of the house, no person can go into the yard at night with impunity. The poorer sort are usually badly lodged; their houses are mostly of stone, without any kind of cement, and of course let in the wind and rain. From the universal practice in Ireland of having a step down into the cabin, at least a foot below the level of the ground on the outside, they are almost always damp; the culpable carelessness or laziness of gentlemen or their agents, who permit this on their estates, is astonishing; if even wet clay, well tempered, was mixed among the stones, it would not only make them much warmer, but would [143] help to keep the stones in their places; for, as every labourer is usually his own mason, they are often not very expert.’ (Dutton 1808:142–143)
Source / citation	Dutton, H. 1808 <i>Statistical survey of the county of Clare: with observations on the means of improvement; drawn up for the consideration, and by direction of the Dublin Society</i> . Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell.
Keywords	Floors; Dirt; Damp

Contents	‘The cottages of the labouring classes are almost universally built of stone without any cement; some few in the mountains and bogs are constructed very badly with sods; the couples are about two feet asunder, and support what are called ribberies or stretchers; across these the small branches of trees are laid, and on these thin tough sods, which support the thatch, and into which the straw, after being wound up in handfuls, is thrust by an iron instrument like a dibble. Frequently, heath, fern, rushes, sedge, and sometimes potatoe-stalks, are used instead of straw; the potatoe-stalks last only [p.174] one winter, and are a wretched covering. They have generally a step down into them, which causes them to be always damp, and, as the dunghill is usually near the door, it adds to the damp filthy state of the cabins. On this damp floor, the straw or hay, on which they sleep is generally spread, and often the pig and dog partake of the same bed; as they are fond of having the smoke about them, it adds to the filthy appearance of their habitations; yet out of these huts issue the sinewy arms, that chiefly man the British fleet and armies.’ (Dutton 1808:173–174)
Source / citation	Dutton, H. 1808 <i>Statistical survey of the county of Clare: with observations on the means of improvement; drawn up for the consideration, and by direction of the Dublin Society</i> . Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell.
Keywords	Floors; Straw; Building materials; Thatch; Dirt; Damp

Contents	<p>‘Cottages are always thatched, either with straw, sedge, rushes, heath, or too often potatoe-stalks; sedge is preferred to straw, and six-pence per square perch is paid for it standing. Whilst the tenant is the builder of his house, little improvement can be expected, and, as the landlord never repairs, and the tenant usually gets his house and [144] offices in a complete state of dilapidation, he merely patches it up for the present.’ (Dutton 1808:143–144)</p> <p>‘Where straw is plenty, thatching is generally very neatly performed, and some taste shewn in the finishing of the twisted ridge, greatly superior to the Leinster method of covering it with mud or even mortar, as the first rots the straw, and becomes a bed of weeds or a nursery for houseleek, and the last generally cracks and peels off. There is always an eve-course of either hammered or some flat kind of stone, above which the thatch is, in general, evenly and neatly cut. The dunghill is placed uniformly as near the door as possible; even in towns the dunghill is permitted by lazy magistrates to accumulate almost to the top of the house, even in Ennis; it is ridiculous to say, that they cannot prevent it; some of these gentlemen should recollect their oath, and that it is not for their own advantage, or for the purpose of road-jobbing they receive their commission.’ (Dutton 1808:144)</p>
Source / citation	Dutton, H. 1808 <i>Statistical survey of the county of Clare: with observations on the means of improvement; drawn up for the consideration, and by direction of the Dublin Society</i> . Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell.
Keywords	Building materials; Thatch

Contents	<p><i>On the hovels of evicted people in Belmullet, Co. Mayo:</i></p> <p>‘... I had not proceeded far when my attention was directed to a collection of hovels such as I should think is not to be found elsewhere in Ireland. These were the abodes built by some of the persons evicted from Fallmore. They are composed of large pieces of granite found on the beach and rudely placed together. The roofs are very nearly flat, and each hovel is so low that an ordinary man cannot stand upright in it, and so small, that it [220] can hardly contain three or four persons at the same time. In attempting to enter one of these extraordinary dwellings my head came in unpleasant contact with a stone over the doorway, a circumstance which compelled me to retreat from such a scene of misery. These people each cultivate half an acre or so of poor sandy soil, from which they have obtained a sufficient quantity of potatoes to last them for another month or so; but when these are exhausted, I do not know how they are to exist, for they do not appear to have any stock, and I am sure they have no money.’ (Coulter 1862:219–220)</p>
Source / citation	Coulter, H. 1862 <i>The west of Ireland: its existing condition, and prospects</i> . Dublin: Hodges and Smith.
Keywords	Hovels; Potatoes

Contents	<p>‘... considerably more than half of the population of Connaught reside in mud cabins of the worst description, with only one room, and that there are 67,000 labourers with little or no employment, exhibit strongly its general poverty.’ (Tuke 1848:5)</p>
Source / citation	Tuke, J.H. 1848 <i>A visit to Connaught in the autumn of 1847; a letter addressed to the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, Dublin</i> . London: Charles Gilpin.
Keywords	Mud cabins

Folk traditions

Ms. no.	132
Page nos	145
County	Laois
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Miss H.M. Roe, County Librarian
Date collected	2/7/1935
Collected from	
Subject	St Martin's Eve
Contents	In most parts of the country something is killed and the blood allowed to flow over the floor (in one case the hearth) on the eve of the Feast of St Martin. The sacrifice is usually a cock. Sometimes an old hen is substituted. I think the bird is afterwards roasted and eaten. [Clonad, Ballyfin, Abbeyleix, Timahoe, Kilbricken, and near Ballybrophy]
Keywords	Folk traditions; St Martin's Eve

Ms. no.	54
Page nos	52-54
County	Cork
Barony	Condons and Clongibbons
Parish	Kilworth
Name and address of collector/scribe	Tomás Ó Ciardha of Kilworth, Co. Cork, employed as Irish teacher in Duncormick, Co. Wexford
Date collected	1934
Collected from	Thomas Riordan, "The Caist", aged 78 years, Baker's Bridge, Araglen, Kilworth, Co. Cork and he heard it 30 or 40 years ago from his mother and the old people, aged 75 years who lived in Araglen
Subject	Bridget O'Leary
Contents	<p>Bridget O'Leary (Cleary?) lived about five or six miles from Mitchelstown and she was in bed for years. She was wasted away so much there was only her shadow in it – that the people thought she was a fairy.</p> <p>So they took her out of her bed wan night. Her husband was there, her mother and her father was there.</p> <p>They all gathered around the house wan Saturday night, and they brough an old aged woman with them. They swore her not to breathe a word to any one, and of course she swore all round her.</p> <p>They took Bridget O'Leary out of her bed then, and dipped her all over with paraffin oil, and put her into a blazing fire, and roasted her to a cinder.</p> <p>They put her into a bag then and brought her out the mountains called Sliabh na mBan, and put her in under a ditch and buried her there.</p> <p>Then as soon as the old woman got up in the morning, she ran to the next barrack and told the whole lot, up side down, to the police.</p> <p>If the people knew that she gave the game away she'd get the same 'quotation' as Bridget O'Leary.</p> <p>Mostly all the people got jail over it. Some got six months, others twelve, and some two years.</p> <p>There was a doctor too supposed to be implicated in it. The 'Fairy Doctor', they called him; and the police searched high up and low down for him but could never get him. And if they caught him I suppose he'd get his 'ditto' too.</p> <p>This fairy doctor was giving Bridget O'Leary herbs and bottles to cure her but he couldn't so they all thought then that she was gone with the fairies.</p> <p>But the Fairy Doctor was not with the crowd the night they burned her.</p> <p>It was the funniest case that was ever heard in a court. The judge didn't know in the devil what to make of it. There was a song about it then. This is a bit of it:</p>

	<p>2. The Fairy Doctor he came down From the top of Sliabh na mBan And says to Bridget Leary This night you will be done.</p> <p>3. There is no doubt but you're a witch As I can plainly see And you'll be roasted in the fire To take your life away. 1st verse. My name is Bridget Leary My age is twenty-six They said I was a fairy And they buried me in a ditch.</p>
Keywords	Fairies; Fairy doctor

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	204
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Jack Hickey, aged 84 years, Moneen, Kilbaha
Subject	Emblems on doors
Contents	On the back of a lot of doors they used to fix an ass shoe and very few had horse shoes, as few people could afford to own a horse in them days. The ass shoe would only be fixed with two nails – never three – as that was supposed to nail misfortune or the threat of misfortune from the fairy blacksmith. Often, when a woman would be expecting a child, they used to cover the ass shoe with a bit of heather or dry furze as they used to say this prevented the smallest of the fairies from getting in through the nails made by holding the shoe to the door, and that time the fairies used to steal newly borns and leave old hags or 'clogs' (disfigured child of which clogs is a local meaning)
Keywords	Folk traditions; Doors; Markings

Foundation sacrifices

Ms. no.	43
Page nos	101-102
County	Cork
Barony	
Parish	Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh
Name and address of collector/scribe	Padraig Ó Suibhne
Date collected	2/3/1931
Collected from	R. Breathnach, aged 62 years, Tuírín Dubh
Subject	Horse's head beneath hearth
Contents	Bhím nós eile a bhí aca nuair a bhídís ag déanamh tighthe annseo fadó; do cuirtí ceann capaill fé lic an teinteáin agus do dhéanfaí poll speisialta 'na choir fén lic i geás ná beadh aon chlúdach anuas air, go mbeadh follamh mar thimcheall air, ná aon mheadchaint anuas air. Agus is doígh liom gurbé an brigh bhí leis i geás go mbeadh mac-alla sa tíg.

	<p>Do bhí fear ‘na chomhnuí san Eachros taobh thuaidh de Bhéal átha ‘n ghaorthaidh roinnt bhlianta ó shoin ann agus do bhí sé ana-mhí-ádhmharach i dtaobh capall. Do cailleadh mórán aca air agus fé mar a caillthí ceann, i gcomhnuí, do thairrgidleadh sé síos sa mhóinfhéar é fén dtig, fé bhun a’ tige agus in gearr go raibh mórán aca curtha ann aige, agus duabhairt a bhean leis [go searbhasach] lá gur chuir sé ceann aca. “Is gearr go mbeidh macalla sa mhóinfhéar agat.”</p> <p><i>Translation by DL:</i></p> <p>There used be another custom when making houses here a long time ago; to put a horse’s head under the hearth flagstone and to make a special hole under the flagstone so that it wouldn’t be all covered, there would be emptiness around it, or no(?) talk on it. And I think it was the spirit in it that made an echo in the house. There was a man living in Eachros on the north side of Beal atha ‘n ghaorthaidh some years ago and he was very unlucky with horses. He lost many of them and when he lost one, in memory of it, he put it down under the boggy grass underneath his house, at the end of his house, and it wasn’t long until there were a lot buried there and his wife said (sharply) one day he was burying one ‘you’ll soon have an echo in the boggy grass’.</p>
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Horse’s head

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	202
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Jack Hickey, aged 84 years, Moneen, Kilbaha
Subject	A horse’s head beneath the floor
Contents	When people would build a house long ago, some of them used to put old coins, half a burned candle and a horse’s head underneath the mud floor. The horse’s head was put there so that when the time for winnowing or thrashing would come around, everyone within a horse’s roar would know that the people of the house were threshing and some would be bound to come along to lend a hand.
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Horse’s head; Coins; Candles

Ms. no.	405
Page nos	366–367
County	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inse Grónáin
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean O’Flannagain, Bailitheoir Lánaimsire
Date collected	1937
Collected from	Mrs Miskill a woman living in Co. Clare, Barony of Inchiquin, Parish of Inse Grónáin
Subject	The skull and the empty pot
Contents	The skull and the empty pot. I seen a house building, and ‘tis what they put under the floor was an empty pot. ‘Twas the why that they put it in it was to give the room an empty sound or an echo. They used to put horses’ skulls under the floor too and ‘twas supposed that the horses’ skulls was the best. I seen them used. (J.R.)
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Horse’s head; Empty pots

Ms. no.	600
Page nos	107–110
County	Loch Garman [Wexford]
Barony	Shalmater
Parish	Cidun Nua
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean De Butléir?
Date collected	1939
Collected from	
Subject	Horse skull as foundation deposit
Contents	<p>When the most of these old castles were been built the very first thing that was put down in the ground were three or four horses head under it. These help to make the sound d’ye see. In all the old castles that were so plentiful in this country years and years ago there were always three or four of these horses heads placed under the floor of it. There was a reason for it to d’ye see from when all the old clans would want to call together an army for instance they would go to the top of wan of the big hills and they would all shout out at the top of their voices. Maybe there would be twenty of them in it and they would make a fine noise. Well the echo of that would be picked up somewhere at wan of the castles and the people there would know and of course they would be a little higher up than the ordinary class of people and they would tell all the people to get ready as they would know that help was needed. Maybe the first shout that would be given would be heard in two or three castles and it wouldn’t be long until a huge crowd would be gathered to know what was the matter. When the shout would be given the people living in the castle maybe wouldn’t hear it at all, and a man working in the fields might hear it if he were a hundred yards away from it.</p> <p>I know where there is a chapel and wan time it was being repaired and the people were taking down the old floor and putting up a new wan and they found six or seven old skulls of horses under it. This was to make the sound d’ye see so that the priest would be heard when he’d be preaching. Now they don’t use the skulls at all they have some other way of producing the sound, and it was a strange thing that when the skulls were removed a lot of people for miles around knew it on the minute for if they were hammering or doing work splitting up sticks there would always be the echo of that sound coming from that chapel, and the moment that this sound was gone they all began to wonder what was after happening at all. It is a strange thing too about sound. Let you watch a man cutting down a tree with an axe about a hundred yards away from you and you will notice that the axe has been risen and it is nearly at the tree again before you will hear the sound of it.</p>
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Horse’s head

Ms. no.	600
Page nos	326
County	Loch Garman [Wexford]
Barony	Bantry
Parish	Old Ross
Name and address of collector/scribe	Tomas O Cuardha
Date collected	1939
Collected from	Patrick O’Donnell of Old Ross
Subject	Horse skulls and coins as foundation deposit
Contents	<p>And I often hear tell of people when they would be building a house, they would bury the head of a horse under the hearth stone in order to put an echo in the place. Pat Cullen down here in Ballynaboola, he is a mason. He was telling me wan time that he was building a house over near Clongean and he was putting down the floor in the kitchen. There was a big flag just at the hearth and the man</p>

	that was going to live in the house he came along and he put two Half Crowns under this flag. He did that so that there would always be money in the house. ‘Begob’, says Pat, ‘sure, as soon as he was gone, the flag came up out of that damn quick; and I just put two halfpence there instead, and kept me five bob’. But that was an old custom they had long ago.
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Horse’s head; Coins

Ms. no.	S506
Page nos	370–371
County	Limerick
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Pupils of Cromadh School (boys national school) under the direction of Daithi O Ceanntabhail, Co Limerick, Barony of Cois Maighe, Parish of Cromadh
Date collected	1934
Collected from	
Subject	Human foundation deposit
Contents	Within the past week (on July 26 th ’34), while Mr John Houlihan of Dunkip, Meanus, Bruff was making preparations in his haybarn for drawing in hay, his son Jimmy found a slight opening in the floor. The lad with a boy’s curiosity enlarged the opening and to his horror revealed a skull. On digging, a skeleton was laid bare, but only the skull with perfect teeth, was completely intact. The body had been carefully buried as it had been placed in a well-made grave, and the digging revealed that there was nothing hurried about the interment. There were, however, not even the faintest traces of a coffin or a cerement. Near the head was found a portion of a clay pipe and also another object which is preserved by Mr Houlihan and which I hope to see before these notes are completed. As is usual in cases of skeleton finds, the disturbed bones were reinterred in the nearest burial ground—Manister Abbey. (On Mr Houlihan’s farm is an extensive fort more or less of a mound, from which, I am told by Paddy Dempsey of Glenogra Bruff (licensed publican) there are or were eight passages leading. He quoted Archdeacon Begley his PP as corroborating that belief and supporting it.) I may add that the local doctor’s opinion was that the skeleton might be two hundred years old. It originally lay beneath 2½ feet of surface, of <u>I think</u> a clayey nature but some of this surface had been previously removed to level the floor of the haybarn and in consequence the bones seemed nearer to the surface than they actually had been
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Human foundation deposit

Ms. no.	1039
Page nos	745–747
County	Cavan
Barony	Clankee
Parish	Killann
Name and address of collector/scribe	P.J. Gaynor of Bailieboro, Co Cavan
Date collected	1944
Collected from	Thomas Rogers a blacksmith’s son in Bailieboro
Subject	Horse skull as foundation deposit
Contents	Smithcraft. Horse’s head buried beside anvil. There was a blacksmith one time, and he wasn’t satisfied with the sound or ring that came from the anvil. He went and got the head of a dead horse and brought it to the forge, and he dug a hole in the floor beside the anvil and buried the horse’s head in it. He put the head in a metal box when he was burying it. He maintained that there was a far better ring in the anvil after doing that. Long ago when the people were threshing oats with

	flails in a barn, they would bury a horse's head in in a new floor that they'd be putting in the barn. They maintained that it gave an echo or ring to the sounds made by the flails, and that this was of great help to any two men threshing together in the barn—they hit in turn with their flails just like a blacksmith (with his hammer) and the sledger. (Writer's note: Over fifty years ago when dances were held in rural kitchens, a horse's head was buried in the kitchen floor when a new floor was being constructed. The old people said that this improved the dancing – that it gave a 'ring' to the sounds made by the dancers' feet.
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Horse's head

Ms. no.	407
Page nos	266–267
County	Tipperary
Barony	Killnamanagh
Parish	Cappawhite?
Name and address of collector/scribe	Peadar Mac Domhnaill
Date collected	1937
Collected from	Miss Alice Ryan, postmistress
Subject	Medal as foundation deposit, also selecting a site for a house
Contents	When I was young they'd send for a little man when they'd be about to build a house. His name was Mickey Neill and they used to say he was going with them. They'd send for him and he'd know if there was a pass where they were going to build – a pass for the dead or for the good people. Then they'd put down the pegs and leave them for so many nights. If they weren't removed by the end of that time they'd know that they could build away. I never saw anything put in the foundations of a dwelling-house or of a cow-house except a little medal blessed by the priest. Larry Doyle would always call for the holy water when he'd be at the foundations. The priest's house in Aughracrew was built on a graveyard and they say the curate used to bleed out of the ears but sure it wasn't his fault that the house was built on a graveyard.
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Medals; Holy water; Fairy roads; House site selection

Ms. no.	389
Page nos	255
County	Galway
Barony	Cill Tapthan
Parish	Na Beithighe
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean O Flannagáin, Bailitheoir Lánaimsire [full time collector]
Date collected	1937
Collected from	Molli Ni Flannagain
Subject	Coins as foundation deposits
Contents	When building a house then they used hide Cross-money among the mortar and stones. Cross-money, or money with the sign of the Cross on it, was considered to be lucky
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Coins

Ms. no.	782
Page nos	256
County	Kerry
Barony	Corkaguiny
Parish	Lack and Aunascaul

Name and address of collector/scribe	P.J. O'Sullivan
Date collected	1941
Collected from	
Subject	Coins as foundation deposits
Contents	When building a cowhouse a two shilling piece (one with the Cross) is placed under the foundation. This is supposed to bring good luck to the cows.
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Coins

Ms. no.	496
Page nos	245–246
County	Wexford
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean De Buitleir, Wexford
Date collected	1938
Collected from	Thomas Butler, Lambstown, Killkinnan, Co Wexford
Subject	Animal skulls as foundation deposits
Contents	<p>Long ago heads of animals used be buried in the churches. They would be placed under the altar. The reason of this was to help the preacher to be heard all over the church. In some churches up to twenty of these heads were buried together. Jim Delaney, Travelling man.</p> <p>Heads of horses and other animals were often and often buried in churches and mansions and even in the dwelling houses in the long ago. There was a reason for this. These heads helped the preacher, and he wouldn't have to speak very loud at all in order to be heard. It stands to reason that when a person enters a church or a big building of any kind and if he only coughs the sound goes over the whole place. Many and many a time when people were demolishing the old castles the old skulls were found.</p> <p>There is a dwelling house in Lambstown and it is a thatched one and when that house was built about one hundred and fifty years ago a horse's head was placed under it, and if a person was walking by that house in the night time, the sounds of his footsteps would be heard all over the house. That is the reason also that an echo of a person's voice is heard sometimes in certain places. There is a horse's head buried in that spot.</p> <p>When a horse would die his head would be cut off and kept and whenever a person would be building the first thing to go down would be the head.</p>
Keywords	Foundation sacrifices; Horse's head; Animal head

Note that on pages 247 and 248 of Ms 496 there is a distribution map of foundation sacrifices. None noted in north Leinster or Ulster. But otherwise distributed around the coast, particularly Clare, Limerick and Kerry.

Fuel

Ms. no.	404
Page nos	579
County	Galway
Barony	Cill Tárthain
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Ó Flannagáin
Date collected	27/09/1937
Collected from	Séamus Ní Ceallí, aged 47 years, living in Cillín, who heard it 20 years ago
Subject	Cow dung as fuel
Contents	<i>Story about a man going to Galway one night and coming across a house with a strange old couple minding a coffin; has reference to cow dung as fuel:</i> ... when he was as far back as Kilcolgan he saw the lights on the side o' the road and he was thinkin' that he never saw a house on the same spot before. He went in to kindle the pipe, and there was a little old hag sittin' in one corner and an old man sitting in the other corner, and the two o' them smokin' two pipes. There was a fire down and 'twas a one that was made o' cow-dungs—dry cow-dungs—for the turf is scarce in that part o' the country. ...
Keywords	Fuel; Cow dung

Ms. no.	266
Page nos	449–450
County	Kerry
Barony	Corkaguiny
Parish	Aunascaul
Name and address of collector/scribe	P.J. O'Sullivan, Derry Gorman, Aunascaul
Date collected	1941
Collected from	Michael O'Sullivan, aged 77 years, farmer, Derry Gorman, Castlegregory
Subject	Cow dung as fuel, turf cutting
Contents	During bad wet summers when people could not save their turf they had to use black oak, and bog deal, and weathered furze bushes, and sally. There is plenty of bog oak in some of the bogs in this locality and during years of bad fire a great number of people used dig up a lot of it and make fire wood of it. In the old times when people did not cut the amount of turf as they do in later years. Their supply of turf was run out in the month of March. In order to have something to burn in the fire they used dry cow dung, and they used travel all the fields and collect all the dry cow manure they could find. This was said to make good fire, but there was an ugly smell from it.
Keywords	Fuel; Cow dung

Ms. no.	1833
Page nos	225
County	Galway
Barony	Ára
Parish	Aran Islands
Name and address of collector/scribe	Ciarán Bairéad
Date collected	02/06/1972
Collected from	Máirtín Ó Domhnaill, aged 69 years, Inis Iar
Subject	Cow dung as fuel
Contents	Ábhar Tine: Buailtreacha agus Scrógaí

	<p>Buailtreach, a rúd é fhéin, chruinnítí ‘na chárnáin é agus ‘nítí fóide dhó lena gcosa. Dheantaí na fóide nuair a bheadh sé suaile. Thóghtí ansin é agus chaití isteach ins a’ gclai é le triomú agus ghreamót sé gon chlai – seod anois clai a mbeadh poill ann – agus d’fhágtáí an é go dtriomót.</p> <p>Thaidhealtaí é ansin, thóigthi ansin é i gcléibh no go dtugtaí go dtí cúinne an chlai é agus dheantí cruach dhá sa gcúinne. Bheat sé sábháilte ansin agus bheítí ‘á thabhairt ag a’ teach le cliabh agus mála treasna os a chionn, ar do dhroim. Scrógaí, d’fhácfá ar a’ tala é agus é iompó’ le do lámha nuair a chruaót sé. Ghróigtí é sin freisin, trí cinn a chuir ‘na seasa in aghaidh a chéile. Ach ní bhíodh sé sin cho maith leis a’ mbualtrach a fuintí lena lámha.</p> <p><i>Translation by DL:</i> Fuel for the fire: Cow dung and scrag Cow pats, the very thing, it was gathered into a heap and sods were made of it with your feet. The sods were made when it was dry. They were then collected and thrown into a ditch to dry and it would be crumbly without the ditch—a jewel now would be a ditch with a hole in it—and it would be left there to dry. It was then visited and taken up into a basket frame and put into the corner of the ditch, a heap was made in the corner. It would be safe there and could be taken to the house in a basket with a bag across it on your back. Scrag, made on the ground with your hand when they had hardened. It too was heaped, three of them put standing together. But they were not as good the cow dung you made with your hands.</p>
Keywords	Fuel; Cow dung

Ms. no.	1833
Page nos	248–249
County	Galway
Barony	Ára
Parish	St Patrick’s, Aran Islands
Name and address of collector/scribe	Ciarán Bairéad
Date collected	20/05/1974
Collected from	Josey Costello, aged 73 years, workman, 3 Liam Mellowes Terrace, Galway and who was born on Inis Mór, Aran
Subject	Cow dung as fuel
Contents	<p>Bualtracha agus Scrógaí</p> <p>Dheanaidís cárnán bualtrach beithíoch, cac beithíoch a bheadh ar a’ tala’.</p> <p>Bhogaidís amach é agus d’fháiscidís ‘na chéile é nós a bheifeá a’ deana cáca, lena lámha. Agus nuair a bheadh sé bogthaí go leor, dheanaidís fóidi dhe aus chaitidís isteach sa gclai é. Bheadh sé roint bog a’ t-am sin.</p> <p>Agus faoi cheann seachtain no coicís – ‘á mbeadh seachtain theirm ann, bheat sé triomaí I seachtaini, aguse mara mbeadh bheat sé triomaí i gcoicís.</p> <p>Thiubhraidís abhaile i málaí ansin é ar a ndroim, mara mbeadh asal acu. ‘A mbeadh, chuiridís na malaí ar dhroim an asail. Bheat sé na fhóidí (p.249) teirm faoin am seo, agus dheanaidís cruach dhó le taobh a’ tí, ag binn a’ tí ó dheas gon teach. Á mbeadh aon shanty ad le é chaithe isteach ann, chaithfea isteach ann é.</p> <p>Ní ghoillfeadh a’ bhaisteach air’ ámbeat sé cruai ceart. Ach ‘á bhfaigheat sé niomarch báistí, ghoillfeat sé air. Is ,p a’ teas atá sa mbualtrach ná sa moin ach ní mhairfidh sí cho fada. Á mbeadh droch-mhoin ad, a bheadh deacair a fhadú, no nach mbeadh mórán teas inti, dhófadh a’ bualtrach a’ droch-mhoin, mar tá an teas sa mbualtrach.</p> <p><i>Translation by DL:</i> Cow dung and scrag It was made from the heaped dung of animals, animal poo that was on the ground. It was smoothed out and brought together as a cake, would be made with hands.</p>

	<p>And when it was smoothed enough sods were made out of it and it was thrown in the ditch. It would be quite soft at that stage.</p> <p>And often a week or a fortnight—if there was a dry week, it would be dry in a week and if not in a fortnight.</p> <p>It was taken home then on the back in bags if they didn't have a donkey. If they had, the bags would be put on the donkey. The sods would be dry by then and they would be made into a stack at the side of the house at the bottom on the right of the house. If they had a shanty they would throw it in there.</p> <p>The rain wouldn't affect it if it had been dried right. But if there was too much rain it would affect it. And the heat from the cow dung (sods) and the turf wouldn't last long(?). If the turf was bad it would be hard to keep it long or there wouldn't be much heat in it, the cow dung would burn the bad turf because there's heat in the cow dung.</p>
Keywords	Fuel; Cow dung

Ms. no.	54
Page nos	278–279
County	Wexford
Barony	
Parish	Bargy
Name and address of collector/scribe	Tomás Ó Ciardha of Kilworth, Co. Cork, employed as Irish teacher in Duncormick, Co. Wexford
Date collected	30/03/1935
Collected from	Pat Williams, Kileaven, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford
Subject	Fuel – turf, furze
Contents	All turf they used burn. There usen't be much coal because money was too scarce. A lot of turf used be cut down in the bogs at Ballinley. But there was no turf cut there now with forty years or more. There used be a lot of furze growing on the ditches too and the people used burn a lot of it.
Keywords	Fuel; Furze; Turf

Ms. no.	1432
Page nos	168
County	Down
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Michael J. Murphy, full time collector, Clontifleece, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co. Down
Date collected	February 1956
Collected from	Joe Cooper, farmer, Aughavilla, Warrenpoint
Subject	Mud turf
Contents	... turf was made in holes (mud turf) one time years and years back in Derrylecka Lake. All the farms running down to the lake in stripes were small, about seven or eight acres, and every farmer had a right to make this turf. In the summer time the water could be drained off the lake, there were sluices and all on it – for driving a mill (water power for mill supplied from this lake). Well, it wouldn't be needed in the summer and they could drain the lake dry if they wanted.
Keywords	Fuel; Mud turf

Data from other sources within the NFC

Contents	<p>‘One of the greatest drawbacks to the Islands is the difficulty and labour entailed in obtaining a sufficiency of fuel. When turf cannot come from Connemara or coals from Galway, dried cowdung has to be used. The need for gathering this necessarily deprives the land of its manurial value, but of still more importance, of course, is the need for heat in the homes. In most cases the winter consumes the little store of turf, and the want of some substitute makes itself felt as soon as the spring sets in.</p> <p>During the drying process considerable labour is required to save it. It has to undergo some preparation before the animal matter is sufficiently oxidized to permit its employment in any [69] house. For this reason, when the cold blast of winter sweeps across the islands, the women go long distances, sometimes ascending considerable heights, in search of it. It is moulded into sods, and exposed to the combined influence of sun and air in the niches of the walls. Thence it is carried in baskets and stacked, and by this time has lost all its malodorous qualities. The heat for warming, and often for cooking, is thus obtained. After all, in a place so isolated, such a fuel is by no means to be despised in lieu of coal when there is difficulty in reaching the island from the mainland.’ (Hedderman 1917:68–69)</p>
Source / citation	Hedderman, B.N. 1917 <i>Glimpses of my life in Aran: some experiences of a district nurse in these remote islands, off the west coast of Ireland</i> . Bristol: John Wright and Sons.
Keywords	Fuel; Cow dung

Contents	<p>‘The last few days I have almost lived on the round walls, for by some miscalculations, our turf has [41] come to an end, and the fires are kept up with dried cow-dung—a common fuel on the island—the smoke from which filters through into my room and lies in blue layers above my table and bed.’ (Synge 1988 [1911]:40–41)</p>
Source / citation	Synge, J.M. 1988 [1911] <i>The Aran Islands</i> . Belfast and St Paul, Minnesota: The Blackstaff Press.
Keywords	Fuel; Cow dung

Land division and tenure

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	180
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Harry Blake, aged 75 years, Kilbaha
Subject	Land division and tenure
Contents	<p>Every farmer—if you could call them that a hundred years ago had but fourteen acres, and on that they kept two cows, a horse, and they tilled two to two-and-a-half acres of wheat or barley. I often heard it said that the Cusacks had eighteen acres, and that was on account of their being ‘landlords men’. But no one had more than the 14 acres. All the fields were shaped in a square and for fences they used two kinds. The farmers on the western side, that would be those in Feard, Cloghansavaun, Tullig and Moneen had scraw [SA: <i>scraw is a sod of grassy turf from the bog or a field</i>] and sod fences and them on the eastern end had only ‘dry-wall’ fences. These dry wall fences were made like the fences you see beyond in</p>

	Galway, stones piled neatly on top of each other, and there was no need for drains or ditches at either side of these dry walls as the rain never bulged them. The scraw and stone fences were made of a line of scraws—topped with a line of stones and mud to keep them firm. But sheep were always knocking this type. If a man kept cattle he always tried to have ‘dry wall’ fences, as the cows could shelter from wind and rain at the side of the dry-wall.
Keywords	Land division; Fences

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	181
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Harry Blake, aged 75 years, Kilbaha
Subject	Crops in common
Contents	The only place where that was done was behind on the mountain, and I often heard Nora Kean’s mother below to say that one year when the ould lady was a girl, and sure that’d be a hundred a thirty years ago if it’s a day, that eighteen whole acres of barley was planted on the mountain, and it was owned by twelve men. They each dug a narrow drain between their own portions, and the planting ran from one side of the cliff, right to the other side. I never heard of farmers or families planting elsewhere like that, as everyone always tilled their own in their own plot of ground.
Keywords	Communalism; Crops

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	185
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Ellen O’Gorman, aged 83 years, Moneen, Kilbaha
Subject	Fields and fences
Contents	There were two kinds of fences built long ago, the dry-wall fence made only of stones or ‘clocs’ and the scraw and cloc one. In places where there was a poor scraw [<i>SA: scraw is a sod of grassy turf from the bog or a field</i>] on account of the land being bad, they built the dry-wall fence, and this was known as a fence, while the scraw and cloc fence came to be known as a ditch. A hedge was a different thing altogether, as that was made from plants or roots of briarthorn or white thorn. Dry-wall fences were great for sheltering cattle and rain never [did] them any harm. Rain used to lodge and make a bolog (bulge) in the scraw and stone fences and cattle or sheep could then get through the openings.
Keywords	Land division; Fences

Lighting

Ms. no.	485
Page nos	221–222
County	Galway
Barony	
Parish	Ballymoe
Name and address of collector/scribe	Kathleen Hurley, Corlack House, Ballymoe, Co. Galway
Date collected	24/03/1938
Collected from	Taken down from KK, born in the year 1860
Subject	The first paraffine-oil lamp
Contents	<p>I remember the first paraffine-oil lamp. My grandfather bought a tin lamp with globe at Mrs Hynes, Ballymoe, where he also bought a bottle of paraffine oil. The neighbours were curious and came to our house to see the lamp burn. This was the first time we saw a globe on a lamp or saw paraffine oil burn. ‘Well,’ she [<i>the narrator</i>] continued with a smile, ‘We filled the lamp with the paraffine oil, lit the wick with a wisp of straw and put the globe on the lamp. The neighbours sat on blocks around the fire. – A flame went up the chimney of the globe which was soon black with smoke. The neighbours were afraid to go near it. The women screamed. We smelled the paraffine oil burn – a dull flame shot upwards – the globe burst. One young man took courage and flung across the kitchen a wet bag over the lamp – the light went out.</p> <p>My mother next day flung out the lamp and paraffine oil. We were afraid to light the lamp again, fearing the house would take fire and be burned over our heads.</p>
Keywords	Lighting; Oil lamps

Ms. no.	485
Page nos	222-223
County	Galway
Barony	
Parish	Ballymoe
Name and address of collector/scribe	Kathleen Hurley, Corlack House, Ballymoe, Co. Galway
Date collected	24/03/1938
Collected from	Taken down from KK, born in the year 1860
Subject	The ink-bottle lamp
Contents	<p>Pat Skevington, one of our neighbours who saw the lamp burn that night – in fact, it was Pat who flung the wet bag over the lamp. Well, Pat was a smart man, and he thought over things in his own mind. He got an ink bottle, filled it with paraffine oil, pierced a round hole in a cork into which he inserted the barrel of a writing pen, using a narrow stripe of corduroy for wick. In a week’s time we were invited to Pat’s house to see his ink-bottle lamp burn – no globe was used on the ink-bottle lamp.</p> <p>This was how the ink-bottle lamp first came into use – for over 30 years it was made use of in this, and the adjoining parishes.</p>
Keywords	Lighting; Oil lamps

Living arrangements

Ms. no.	1392
Page nos	233
County	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilballyowen (Kilbaha)

Name and address of collector/scribe	Sean MacGrath, 35 Moore Street, Kilrush, Co. Clare
Date collected	June 1955
Collected from	Harry Blake, aged 75 years, Kilbaha
Subject	Livestock in the kitchen
Contents	Of course 'twas common to see hens always in the kitchens but I remember to see many a cow in different kitchens being brought into have her calf near the heat of the fire. Sows used to have their litters also in the kitchens long ago, especially in the bad weather. Straw used to be piled below in the corner directly opposite the hearth maybe near the dresser and someone slept on two chairs in the hob to stay up with the cow when the calf was near to coming.
Keywords	Kitchen; Hens; Cows; Sows and pigs; Sleeping

Tea

Ms. no.	54
Page nos	139
County	Wexford
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Tomás Ó Ciardha of Kilworth, Co. Cork, employed as Irish teacher in Duncormick, Co. Wexford
Date collected	February 1935
Collected from	Richard Walsh, Woodgraique, Duncormick, Co. Wexford
Subject	Tea
Contents	South Wexford There was an old man who lived in Tullacanna about seventy or eighty years ago. His name was Sam Pierce. Every evening when his children used be out playing on the street – For Tullacanna was a nice little village then. There are only a couple of houses in it now. The old man would come out to the door and shout at the children so that everyone would hear him: ‘Come in let youz to your bread, butter and tea!’ and sure there used be no tea hardly in them times. Anyway this evening he came out and shouted and some one of the children answered him saying ‘I won’t have any “yellow-meal stirabout” tonight father’.
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	107
Page nos	442
County	Wexford
Barony	Bargy
Parish	Bannow
Name and address of collector/scribe	Tomás Ó Ciardha of Kilworth, Co. Cork, employed as Irish teacher in Duncormick, Co. Wexford
Date collected	17/6/1935
Collected from	James Maher, aged 82 years, farmer, Knocklyne, Tullicanna, Duncormick, Co. Wexford, who heard this story from his mother and the old people about 50 or 60 years ago who lived in Duncormick
Subject	Miss Beatty of Boredale
Contents	An ould man named Paddy used bring the post of Miss Beatty of Boredale. This day she gave him a cup of tea. She filled it out and put sugar and milk before him and told him to sweeten it to his liking. He drank it down without putting any sugar in it, and put a very wry face on himself.

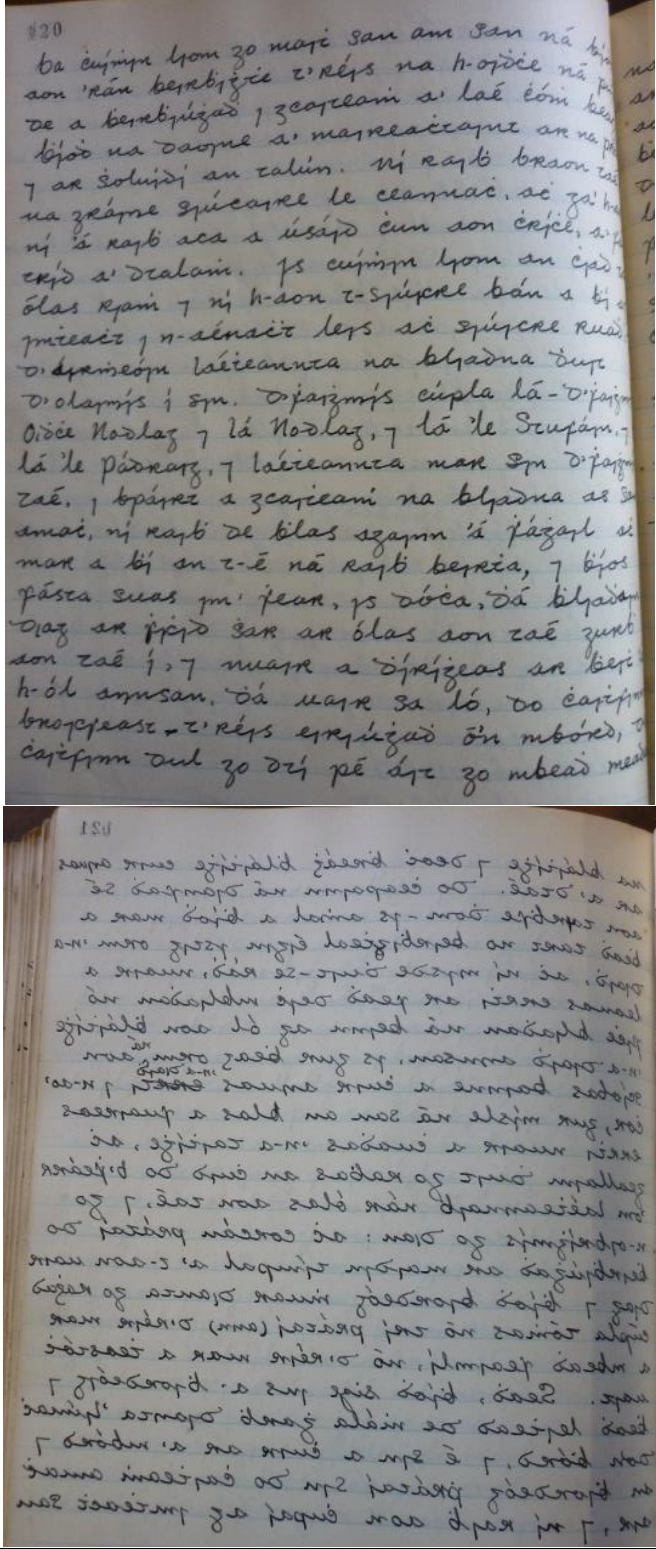
	Next day she brought him down the tea again. She put plenty sugar in it herself, and told him 'twas 'green tea'. He drank it and smacked his lips. 'Ó grádh mo chroidhe, Miss, this 'green tea'; but to the devil with that 'sweeten to your liking'.
Keywords	Tea; Sweeten to your liking

Ms. no.	1390
Page nos	171–172
County	Donegal, Rathlin Island
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Michael J. Murphy, full time collector, Clontifleece, Warrenpoint, Newry, Co. Down
Date collected	June–July 1955
Collected from	Mary Anne McFaull, Kinravagh, Upper End, Rathlin Island [Michael Murphy spent the two months of June and July 1955 on Rathlin, recording stories whilst based at the post office]
Subject	First tea
Contents	<p>First Tea</p> <p>No traditions so far re the first tea on the Island and how prepared: No data re account of women who poured off the water and set the leaves on plates.</p> <p>I was told by Mary Anne McFaull, (a native of the Lower End) of Kinravagh, Upper End:</p> <p>'I heard an aunt of mine tell a piece about it: and eesha-gawnil (phonetic) that's what they called it. It was a quilting, and when there'd be a quilting they would all gather and do their share. The quilting was in a house of the McKinleys in The Castle Quarter (near East Lighthouse) I heard her saying there was thirty-three young couples at that quilting. I couldn't tell exactly when my aunt died, but she was ninety-two when she died (narrator a woman in her late sixties) and I mind her well. This time anyway, the eesha-gawnil (a quilting? Didn't check properly with narrator) was in that house, it's a ruin now, and when they were done, the woman says: "I'll give yous a treat". And she went up the room and she says: "Have yous all goblets?" She seen most of them had. "Yous ones that hasn't ones will have to wait your turn." And she filled them out tea and she says: "Yous will have to put sugar on it and a drop of milk and then drink it up". I heard my aunt saying that that was the first time she ever tasted or heard tell of tea on the Island.'</p>
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	782
Page nos	359
County	Kerry
Barony	Corraquinty
Parish	Lispole
Name and address of collector/scribe	P.J. O'Sullivan, Derrygorman, Aunascaul
Date collected	1941
Collected from	Michael Kennedy, farmer
Subject	Cure for a burn
Contents	Get some strong cold tea and rub it to the burnt part and it will cure the burn.
Keywords	Tea; Cures

Ms. no.	11
Page nos	265
County	Kerry
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Brother P.T. Uí Riain, Scoil na mBráthar, An Daingean, Ciarraighe
Date collected	June 1933
Collected from	Bean Uí Costeallaigh, Cill Beathach
Subject	Leigheasra [Cures]
Contents	Súil Dearg Té dubh du chuimilt do, té gan bainne gan siúcre <i>Translation by SA:</i> Red Eyes Rub black tea on them, without milk or sugar
Keywords	Tea; Cures

Ms. no.	147
Page nos	120–121
County	Kerry
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Tadhg Ó Murchadha, An Coirreán, Cill Áirne
Date collected	1935
Collected from	
Subject	
Contents	<i>SA: Handwritten in Gaelic script, and difficult to transcribe/interpret absolutely, but the gist of it is:</i> I remember the first tea I drank and there was no white sugar. We used get it on special days – Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, St Stephen’s Day, St Patrick’s Day and days like that. <i>Translation by DL:</i> I remember at that time there was no baked bread after the night There wasn’t a bit of tea nor a grain of sugar to be bought but everything you had to use that was in the ground ... and there was no sugar to go with it but red sugar. Days during the years we drank that. We’d get a few days, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Stephen’s Day, Patrick’s Day and days like that. There was no taste in it because it was tea that was not boiled. I was a grown man, 32, before I knew what the taste of tea was and then when I was drinking it I drank two times in the day, when I had breakfast, when I got up from the table I had to go to whatever place...

	
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	1834
Page nos	169
County	Roscommon
Barony	Athlone
Parish	Kiltoom

Name and address of collector/scribe	James G. Delaney, Cluain Pharaic, Hodson Bay, Athlone, Co. Roscommon
Date collected	Recorded in 1970, transcribed in 1974
Collected from	John Kenny, aged 76 years, farmer, Carrowmurragh (postal address Newtown), Kiltoom John Kenny's mother was from Glasgow and he was her first child, She died on his birth and after a month or so, he was brought to Newtown, Kiltoom [townland Carrowmurragh] where he was reared by his grandparents, his father's parents. His grandfather left him the farm. So he was reared from infancy at his present address.
Subject	Tea at Christmas, Travelling tea man
Contents	Page 169: Del: Did ye ever hear that tea was a very rare thing? Ken: Tea was a very rare thing in those days from one Christmas to the other. I remember when I was a little lad we'd have no tea from on Christmas to the other. Ye'd get plenty o' milk an' oaten sthirabout [i.e. porridge: JD] an' oaten bread. An' ye'd want to have teeth like a greyhound to cut it. 'Twould be that hard. But 'twas healthy. Del: Oh! The best! Ken: The best! Del: An' was that in your time, even, John? Ken: That was in my time, now, when I was a boy, goin' to school. Twelve years old.
Keywords	Tea; Christmas

Ms. no.	1834
Page nos	174–177
County	Roscommon
Barony	Athlone
Parish	Kiltoom
Name and address of collector/scribe	James G. Delaney, Cluain Pharaic, Hodson Bay, Athlone, Co. Roscommon
Date collected	Recorded in 1970, transcribed in 1974
Collected from	John Kenny, aged 76 years, farmer, Carrowmurragh (postal address Newtown), Kiltoom John Kenny's mother was from Glasgow and he was her first child, She died on his birth and after a month or so, he was brought to Newtown, Kiltoom [townland Carrowmurragh] where he was reared by his grandparents, his father's parents. His grandfather left him the farm. So he was reared from infancy at his present address.
Subject	Tea at Christmas, Travelling tea man
Contents	The Tea Men Del: Tell me about the tay man, John. Ken: Well, in my townland, now, the townland of Carramurragh [usually spells it Carrowmurragh: JD] – there's a post name for it, Newtown. In that village, beside where I live, there was a man named John Moran. He was a travellin' tea-man. An' he come there an' he rented a house from a man named Jim Rourke. He had a house there, an idle house, an' he rinded [i.e. rented: JD] it from him. An' he brought his wife there an' two children. An' he used to travel for tea [i.e. selling tea: JD] an' he used to mix it, in the kitchen at night. I used to ramble in to see 'im an' he'd give me a half pound o' the tea out of a chest [of tea: JD] before he'd mix it. An' he'd say to me: 'Now John, be careful about that tea. An eggspoonful to make a teapotful.' But, if he mixed it, it's take about three spoonfuls to make a teapotful of tea. An' he'd say then, for a joke: 'There's a trick in every man's trade only mine!' [laughter]

	<p>Del: Well, how did he travel about, John?</p> <p>Ken: He carried the tea in a suitcase on the carrier o' the bicycle. An' used to do well.</p> <p>Del: An' where would he travel to?</p> <p>Ken: He'd travel, now, all Cam [Parish – now the Curacy of Kiltoom: JD], the Parish o' Cam, an' Kiltoom. But he wouldn't do it the one day. He'd be out the second day. An' in the two days he'd cover the two parishes.</p> <p>Del: I see. An' what price was tea at the time?</p> <p>Ken: Ah, I'd be around fifteen, I suppose, fifteen. An' I'd forget what the tea'd be [in price: JD] nor I wouldn't be able to tell ye now what it was. But I know it was a lot cheaper than it is now.</p> <p>Del: Did the—Had these tea-men, had they a bad reputation?</p> <p>Ken: Very bad! There was an old sayin' I heard me grandfather sayin'. There was a great old sayin' about if they saw 'im comin'. They had a sayin'. "Be the holy sayman, here's the tayman, Open the dure and let out the two dogs!" [laughter]</p> <p>Del: Why? Why did they not like to see 'im coming'?</p> <p>Ken: Well, they didn't like to see 'im comin', for I'll tell ye one reason, payment or no payment he'd throw the tea on the table t' thim. An' they'd have to pay then, when the traveller'd be comin' around.</p> <p>Del: I see. An' would he not collect the money?</p> <p>Ken: No! He wouldn't. He'd peg the tea in on the table t' them an' put down their name an' address for it. So they didn't want 'im comin' near the place at all.</p> <p>...</p> <p>NB There is a break here while I told Kenny of how much the tea men were hated and despised in Wexford, as I often heard my mother and others talking about them. They were as little thought of as tinkers and 'tayman' was a derogatory term. JD</p> <p>Another Tea Man (page 177)</p> <p>Ken: An' he used to drive an aul' back-to-back car with a drawer in the bottom of it. An' he'd have his tea in that.</p> <p>Del: Who is this?</p> <p>Ken: This is the travellin' tea man, now, when they come here with the horse. (Del: At first?) At first. Before this Moran man come, they used to come here with an aul' tea car, a back-to-back car, and a drawer in the bottom of it an' they'd have it packed with tea. An' they'd peg it in to ye whether ye liked it or not.</p> <p>Del: How many of them'd be in it?</p> <p>Ken: There's be only the one, for each locality. An' he'd take up lodgin's, then, in some house around the village and he'd leave a half-pound o' tea—I knew that—to pay for his night's lodgin's. (Del: Is that so?) Yes. That was the payment. So he was a mean man. There's no doubt about it.</p> <p>Del: But sure people weren't used to tea that time, were they?</p> <p>Ken: Oh! Not at all! They didn't want it at all. (Del: No.) Not at all. Sure they hated the sight of 'im comin', they couldn't afford to be buyin' it. (Del: No. I suppose not) No. An' they hated the sight of 'im comin' round the place. He was worse than leprosy, to see 'im comin'!</p> <p>NB My impression is from what I heard about the tea men, that, when tea got cheap around the turn of the century and became as cheap as four or three shillings a pound, these 'taymen' began to pervade the countryside and torment the people. Kenny, I think, is not being fair to the tea man who gave a half pound of tea for his night's lodgings. Two shillings or one and sixpence was a big sum of money that time, when the labourer was getting a shilling a day, and the inhabitants of Kenny's village were about on a par with the labourer of the time. They certainly could not afford to be drinking tea and a half pound of tea was good payment for a night's lodging. JD</p>
Keywords	Tea; Tea men

Ms. no.	54
Page nos	275
County	Wexford
Barony	
Parish	South Wexford (Bargy)
Name and address of collector/scribe	Tomás Ó Ciardha of Kilworth, Co. Cork, employed as Irish teacher in Duncormick, Co. Wexford
Date collected	30/3/1935
Collected from	Pat Williams, Kileaven, Ballymitty, Wexford
Subject	Rarity of tea
Contents	There was a man telling me that worked down at Danes Castle (Carrick-on-Bannon) that they would never see a sup of tea or white bread only at Xmas. At Xmas the master would go to town and bring some tea and bread. They used all stay up that night to have the tay.
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	1835
Page nos	50
County	Donegal
Barony	Cill Mhic Neanán
Parish	Cloicheanfhaola
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Ó hEochaidh, Gort a Choirce, Tír Chonaill
Date collected	Éanair 1975
Collected from	Joe Mac Eachmharcaigh, aged 69 years, farmer, who lives in Doire Chonaire and was born in Faoi Chroc, Gaoth Dobhair
Subject	No tea to be had
Contents	<p>... agus ba ghrách leo iad a bheith a damhsa, a bheith a ceol agus lá mór a bheith acu Lá Samhna, ach ní rabh aon tae na aon dhath le fáil tá mise a deánamh ins an am sin a chur a bith ach go gcaitheach siad an lá ag gabhail leo ar an dtóigh sin.</p> <p><i>Translation by DL:</i> ... and they loved dancing and music and having a big day on Halloween, but there was no tea nor any colour to be had ... they had to get on with the day in that way.</p>
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	1835
Page nos	50
County	Donegal
Barony	Cill Mhic Neanán
Parish	Cloicheanfhaola
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Ó hEochaidh, Gort a Choirce, Tír Chonaill
Date collected	Éanair 1975
Collected from	Joe Mac Eachmharcaigh, aged 69 years, farmer, who lives in Doire Chonaire and was born in Faoi Chroc, Gaoth Dobhair
Subject	Tea
Contents	<p>... agus nuair a bhéadh an paidrín sin déantaí aige ansin agus ansin má bhí tae ar bith acu chuirthí síos cupa, agus mur rabh tae ar bith astoigh sa teach ná tae ar bith le fáil, chuirthí síos cupa mór bainne agus cé bith caidé an méid teaglaigh a bhí nis a teach chumntaochthaí na spáineannaí an bhainne isteach a gcupán ...</p> <p><i>Translation by SA and DL:</i></p>

	... and when the Rosary was done then if there was tea to be had they would make a cup, and if there was no tea at all in the house or tea at all to be got, they got a big cup of milk, and no matter how many were in the household they got milk in a cup ...
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	1835
Page nos	255
County	Donegal
Barony	Cill Mhic Neanán
Parish	Cloicheanfhaola
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Ó hEochaidh, Gort a Choirce, Tír Chonaill
Date collected	
Collected from	
Subject	Tea
Contents	Bhíodh tae ag na daoine Lá Fhéile Pádraig. <i>Translation by SA:</i> The people had tea on St Patrick's Day.
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	33
Page nos	301
County	Kerry
Barony	Tuath Siosta
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Ó Súilleabháin, Doire an Locha, Tuath Ó Siosta, Neidín, Kerry
Date collected	Christmas 1934
Collected from	M. Ó Súilleabháin, aged 78 years, Doire an Locha
Subject	Coming of tea to Tuath Ó Siosta
Contents	Teacht an té go Tuath Ó Siosta I gcló Béal X Well, as cuimhiu liom fadó nuair a bhíos beag ná bíodh aon tae an – aon tig ach Uíche Nollag, agus sé cuma go ndintí an uair sion í cuirtí an corcán ba mhó bhí aca síos agus cuirtí stúmpa maid' an' agus caithí an té ar dtúis air, agus nuair a bheadh an té tairricthe caithí dó nó trí nó ceathair nó cúig do phúntair siúicre an'. Ba chuma cunas a bheadh a' té ach go mbeadh saí milis. Bheadh báisín 'ges ga h-éinne annsan á h-ól chun go mbeidís cortha dhí. Do bhíodh cuid dos na seandaoine a' dearbhú ná h-ólhaidís aon bhraon eile té go dtuafadh Uíche Nollag airís mar ná titeadh aon léas collata an uíche sion ortha. Ní rair taithí aca ar a dté. <i>Translation by DL:</i> Coming of tea to Tuath Ó Siosta Well I remember when I was small there wasn't tea to be had except for Christmas Day and what they did then was to take the biggest pot and put it down (on the fire) with a stumpy stick and they threw in the tea at first and when the tea was drawn they threw in three or four lumps of sugar in. It didn't matter how the tea was except that it be sweet. Everyone had a little basin then to drink until they were sated. Some of the old folk declared that they wouldn't drink another drop until Christmas Day came again because they didn't get a wink of sleep that night. They weren't used to tea.
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	38
Page nos	13
County	Clare
Barony	Luach
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Mac Mathghamhna, Luach, Dubhlinn, Co. Clare do scríobh a bhfuil anseo
Date collected	1935
Collected from	No details about who the story was collected from, but they may be Sean's own recollections
Subject	Information about tea when it first came
Contents	<p>I dtaobh tae</p> <p>Ins an sean reacht ní raibh aon trácht air an cupán cúmhra tae air an mbaile seo na imeasg daoine bochta in aon ball d'Éireann. Go deimhin ní raibh fios acu cad a bhí ann. Tá trácht annso go dtí la an lae inniubh air an gcaoi a chuir bean a gcoir e nuar a thainig sé air dtuis. Fuair sí beagán tae le hagaidh duthract a dheana air sagart a bhí aig rad Aifrinn aig á tigh. Chuir sí uisge air, chuir a taraint i gcorcán, agus nuar a bhí sé tarrainte aici, caith sí an tae amach an dorus, agus choinnig na billeoga le bricfeast an tsagairt.</p> <p><i>Translation by DL:</i> About tea</p> <p>In the old days there was no talk about the fragrant tea in this town among the poor people in any part of Ireland. Certainly they had no idea what it was. There is an account that remains to this day about a woman and the way she came upon it at first. She got a little bit in honour of the priest who said Mass in her house. She put water on it, put it to draw in a pot, and when it was drawn, she threw it out the door and kept the leaves for the priest's breakfast.</p>
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	38
Page nos	14–15
County	Clare
Barony	Luach
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Mac Mathghamhna, Luach, Dubhlinn, Co. Clare do scríobh a bhfuil anseo
Date collected	1935
Collected from	No details about who the story was collected from, but they may be Sean's own recollections
Subject	Information about tea when it was first encountered
Contents	<p>Ba mhúr le rádh leis an sean dream an tae nuar a thainig sé air dtús dstúis. Creideadar ga mba luibh beannuighthe e a leigheasfeach cead galar go h-áirite tinnis cinn. Ach is fíor annach annamh a bhíoch sé aig aoinne ach daoine saídhbhíre no mna aosta. Seo sgéilín on sean aimsir. Bhí sé i teach lá des na laethanta agus rud ba fíor annar le linn an taea sin bhí tae air an mbéile ag muintir an tigh. Níos gádh aon tafant air an iasgaire cun cupán de a chaitheamh. Bhí an cupán tae amuigh dho nuar a dairig sé duine éceiul aig leas amuigh den dorus ag gearra anuas duine muintire do a cómhnuig i mbaile eile timpeall trí míle uaig. Amach leis, aig tógaint páirt a charaid agus anois chas (cas) air an dtae. Tamall maith na dhiadh sin bhí sé lá amuigh aig díol eisg air fúd na tuatha. Bhí sé fógairt a chuid eisg do daoine air gach taobh den bhothar, daoine a cheannact, daoine gan ceannacht. Tháinig sé go dtí garidh a charaid. D'iarr air ceannacht. Dhúiltig an caraid. D'eirig fearg mór air an iasgaire agus thóg a ghuth có h-árd agus gur airig na cómharsain e aig rádh. 'Sin é a dheanfá liom tar éis mo chupán breágh tae a cailleadhaint leat'.</p>

	<p><i>Translation by DL:</i></p> <p>The old crowd had a lot to say about tea when it came first. It was thought to be a blessed herb that could cure any sickness, especially a headache. But it's true it was only available to the rich people or old women. Here is a little story from the old times. It was in a house one of those days as part of a meal for the household. But there was no need for the fisherman to throw a cup of it. He had the cup of tea outside with him when he saw somebody coming out the door and attacking? one of his countrymen from a town three miles away. Out with him, and took his friend's part and threw the tea on him. A good while after that he was selling fish around the country.</p> <p>He was advertising his fish to people on both side of the road, some bought, some didn't buy. He went over to his friend. He wouldn't buy. The fisherman got very angry and in a loud voice was heard to say 'That's what you'd do for me after I lost my nice cup of tea on your account'.</p>
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	1838
Page nos	160
County	Cavan
Barony /town	Blacklion
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Michael J. Murphy, full time collector
Date collected	September 1974
Collected from	Michael Rooney of Blacklion and John Clancy (aged 20 years) of Meenkeeragh, Glenfarne, Co. Leitrim
Subject	Tea drinking
Contents	<p>Phil Maria and tea drinking</p> <p>And he was a great man if you went into it, he was an aged man, and you'd get a mug of tea from him, and he'd always put the slice of butter in to it: it was fierce hard to take! Big eyes on top of your tea ...!</p>
Keywords	Tea; Butter

Ms. no.	1838
Page nos	15
County	Cavan
Barony /town	Blacklion
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Michael J. Murphy, full time collector
Date collected	September 1974
Collected from	Philip Dolan, aged 74 years, Blacklion, Co. Cavan
Subject	About a man known as Con Kang (Con Dolan) who was blind and had a shop
Contents	<p>MJM: And how would he run the shop? Measuring out sugar, say and tea.</p> <p>PD: He could; he had—he got them wee scales with the weights on them and he could thumb and weigh tea and sugar as exact as could be, and tobacco and everything; he could even cut a half-quarter of tobacco in two halves even for two ounces; he had marvellous faculties about him that no man with his eyesight would have.</p>
Keywords	Tea; Tobacco; Blind man

Ms. no.	1838
Page nos	95–96

County	Cavan
Barony /town	Blacklion
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Michael J. Murphy, full time collector
Date collected	September 1974
Collected from	Michael Rooney of Blacklion, Co. Cavan
Subject	A Mission at Killinagh
Contents	<p>So I walked up as far as the sacristy, and there was a man the name of Pat Corran from Barran and he was hard a-hearing and he had a fierce lofty voice. And he heard his Confession anyway and the missionary came out to the door.</p> <p>‘What is your name?’ says Pat.</p> <p>‘I’m Devine.’</p> <p>‘Would you be anything to the Devines used to come round with the tea long ago?’</p> <p>‘I am indeed; I’m one of them Devines.’</p> <p>‘The Lord spare you, but they were the decent people. They had a horse and van and they used to leave pounds of tea on the table; there was no word about money until they come back the next time. They were the decent people, and I’m awful glad to see you. God spare you.’</p> <p>‘Good bye now. Good bye now.’</p>
Keywords	Tea; Tea men

Ms. no.	434
Page nos	230
County	Clare
Barony	Bunratty
Parish	Inse Crómáin
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Ó Flannagain, Na Curthíní Beaga?, An Tobar, Co. na Gaillimhe
Date collected	9/12//1931
Collected from	Pádhraic Uí h-Airt, aged 77 years, who lives in An Dúise?, and was born in nGort a’ Cármáin, Gort, and who heard this about 60 years ago from his mother when she was aged about 50 years and who lived in Gort a’ Cármáin, An Gort, Co. na Gaillimhe.
Subject	Price of bread, sugar and tea long ago
Contents	<p>Siopa Máiréad ‘ic Cluain</p> <p>Bhí siopa beag ag Máiréad in Inse Buidhe, garaidh? do Ghort a Cármáin. Díol siad na rudaí a bíse á mhéad aice ann: Grindus? 2d an ceann; Rollaí tabac 3d an rólla; Leath-phúnt siúcra 1½d an leath-phúnt; Únsa té 2d an t-únsa; Coinnle ½d an ceann</p> <p><i>Translation by SA:</i></p> <p>Máiréad’s shop</p> <p>Máiréad had a small shop in Inse Buidhe, near Gort a’ Cármáin. Things were sold at these prices: Grindus? 2d each; Tobacco rolls 3d a roll; Half-pound of sugar 1½d a half-pound; Ounce of tea 2d an ounce; Candles ½d each</p>
Keywords	Tea; Bread; Sugar

Ms. no.	40
Page nos	190–191
County	Clare
Barony	Luach
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Seán Mac Mathghamhna, Luach, Dubhlinn, Co. Clare

Date collected	1933
Collected from	No details about who the story was collected from, but they may be Sean's own recollections
Subject	When tea first came to us
Contents	<p>Nuair a thainig an tae chúghainn air dtúis (When tea first came to us)</p> <p><i>Translation by DL:</i> During those three days food couldn't be heated. Carried from house to house, walking. No one left to do the fasting from Thursday to Sunday for the Passion. Seán Mac Mathghamhna</p> <p>From the old times: when tea came to us first It's right hard for this generation to understand that there are people of an older generation still alive who were brought up well when there wasn't a pint of tea to be used this side of the country nor I suppose in any other side for that matter. A grain or so at Christmas and none more until the next Christmas even among strong farmers and the plant was too small that was shipped to us from the Eastern World to be used (for sharing ?). The poor people did not know the taste of the hearty drink that is so widespread today but they knew the taste of wine. Indeed, they didn't know how to make tea if they even dried tea. Many on this side have an account of that woman a while ago who threw out the liquid and kept the leaves. That's how the story was as I heard it lately. There was a woman and the priest came into her house to say Mass. With great respect for the blessed priest she gave an ounce or two of tea for the priest's breakfast. She put what she had of the dried tea down in the skillet and put water on it and put it on the fire. She left it there until the tea was well drawn and the priest ready. She then took it and removed the water [<i>the word used means 'juice'; we don't seem to have a word in English for the water left over from boiling vegetables—DL</i>] as she would remove the water from boiled potatoes. She brings it together and makes it up with butter and sugar and other nice stuff like that and sets down the mixture in front of the priest. When he saw what had been done, he asked 'What's this for me?' She said 'Oh it's a little bit of tea, darling Father'. 'If it's tea you've destroyed it. You don't know that the goodness is in what you threw out, and there's no goodness in the husk'. From memory I put down the above story. S.M. [Seán Mac Mathghamhna]</p>

Ms. no.	132
Page nos	103
County	Cork
Barony	
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Liam Ó Floinn, Cúl an Fhaidh, Cill Úird, Co. Corcaighe
Date collected	31/3/1935
Collected from	Patrick Cashel, aged 88 years, of Doon Araglen, Co. Tipperary
Subject	Shortage of tea, The Famine
Contents	<p>I was born the year of the famine, that was black '47. I was too young to remember anything about them years, but I often heard my father and mother, God rest their souls, telling about the terrible sights. There was one family living over there where Ballyheaphy School is now, there was five or six in the family, and the father and mother, the whole lot of them died that year. The neighbours rolled them up in bags and took them down to Morcollap, and buried them without any coffin or anything, but just the bags.</p> <p>I know several people who never knew what tea was, for breakfast they'd have turnips and porridge and Indian meal, put them down in a pot and boil away. There was no kettles then, people didn't know how to cook tea.</p> <p>We went over to Lismore when were were young wopairer?, we got hungry coming back and went in to a field of turnips and ate enough of them.</p> <p>The races are going back, people are different now. When I was a young wopaire?, I never wore a shoe or stocking, only what we used to call tritheens?. Little bits of stockings. I could fill a load of furze and stand up on it with my bare feet and never feel a bit of it. I saw Shaun Dearg, he lived over then in Knockbán and door he used to have was a faggot of furze, one small window then, sure 'twas only a hole in the wall.</p>
Keywords	Tea; Famine; Dwellings; Stockings; Doors; Windows

Ms. no.	1380
Page nos	25–27
County	Limerick
Barony	Kilfinane District
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Peter Ó Connell, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick
Date collected	1953
Collected from	This manuscript appears to be Peter Ó Connell's own recollections. None of the stories are attributed to anybody else.
Subject	Tea men
Contents	<p>When tea came in at first and began to be drunk as a beverage, 'tea men' made their appearance and travelled around selling tea. The 'tea man' personally had one of these high backed cars or 'traps' where a backed seat went across from side to side and at the back was a locked compartment where the tea, already weighted in ½ lbs and lbs, was kept. I remember to have seen these 'tea travellers' myself. I've heard of some who carried the tea in a pack at their backs and who depended on 'shank's mare' for tranéort. The 'tea men' sometimes gave goods 'on credit' and in the case of Dave Carey [known as a great story teller locally] a nice little account was run up, Dave not being what one would call a 'prompt pay'. One 'fine day' Dave looked out early and there coming from the Kilfinane direction was the 'tay man'. The evening before a group or family of tinkers happened to be passing and as the night was 'bad', they asked leave to sit around the kitchen till morning. They got leave, as Dave was a 'kind soul'. When he saw the unwelcome visitor coming, and knowing that a demand for prompt payment was certain, he asked the tinkers to stretch out on the floor, and pretend that they spent the night in that fashion. When the 'tea man' came near he started talking about 'that bill'. He</p>

	'drew up', hopped down and was approaching the door when Dave came near and in a whisper said 'Wait a minute, but don't come in, these inside have the 'bad disease' and I can't get them out. I'll get your money'. The tea man, who had seen the 'lolling tinkers' as soon as he alighted didn't wait to hear more, and without a word to Davy sprung into the vehicle, and drove away like the wind. Typhus or cholera was 'going around' at the time.
Keywords	Tea; Tea men

Ms. no.	43
Page nos	120
County	Cork
Barony	Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh (Ballineary)
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Pádraig Ó Suibhne, aged 40 years, Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh
Date collected	19/2/1931
Collected from	S Ó hEaluighthe
Subject	People's fondness for tea
Contents	<p>Ní bhíodh ach na trí bhéile coitcheanta aca i gcomhnuí go dtí bhfuil le roinnt bhlianta anois agus tá nós tosnuichte ar fuaid na mball so agus is dóigh liom é dhéis leathadh a bhfad amach leis, teacht isteach umthráthnóna, nó b'fhéidir é bhreith amach i triall ortha, tímcheall a cúig a chlog, an ceathrú béile, tae fhagail umthráthnóna. An chéad uair airigheas-sa aon trácht thairis ar aon chuma: do bhí fear a bhíodh ag obair dtaobh thuas de Bhéal Átha an Ghaorthaidh agus d'fhiefrúigh sé dhíom: 'An dóigh leat', ar seiseann, 'Cad a dheineann siad thuas ar Eachros, nó cad a chonnae ag daoine a dhéanamh ann?' 'Ní fheadar', arsa mise. 'Teacht isteach', ar seasean, 'umthráthnóna ag ól tae, má sé do thoil é'. Bheul, tá sé leathlá anois ar fuaid na paróiste seo agus na paróistidheacha larmuigh dhe mar nós, agus ní umthráthnóna amháin le déanaighe ólann siad é, ach gan mhoill dhéis a ndinnéir a dhithe agus tamall dhéis a mbreicfeast a dhithe agus is ró ghearr go neireochaidh siad i lár na hoidche chuige.</p> <p>Ní bhíodh aon bhaogal an uair sin go bhfaidís aon mhasmus i rith na bliana ach mara mbeadh sé de thionóisg go dtuitfeadh sé amach oidche Nodlag. Do dhithidís dhá bhéile an oidche sin. D'íosfaidís an chéad suipéar tímcheall tuitim na hoidche, 'dir a ceathair agus a cúig a chlog agus an tarna suipéar 'dir a naoi agus a deich. Bhead prátaí agus iasg aca umthráthnóna [agus arán agus tae ar a naoi a chlog agus beathuisge nó saghas dighe éigin meisgeamhail idir an dá linn] agus do bhíodh cuid aca breoidhte 'na dhiaidh, a itheadh an iomad, mar ní fhaighidís aon lom ar arán ná im ná tae i rith na bliana go dtí san.</p> <p><i>Translation by SA and DL:</i></p> <p>It was just three meals that were common until recent times, and now there is a new custom among people here and I think it is widespread, to come inside in the afternoon, or maybe to carry it out to them, around five o'clock the fourth meal, to get tea in the afternoon. The first time this came to my attention: a man used to be working on the north side of Ballineary and he asked me: 'Do you know', said he, 'what they do up in Aughris, what is the custom of the people there'. 'I don't know', said I. 'Come inside', said he, 'in the afternoon to drink tea, if you please. Well it's spread out now as a custom in this parish and among the parishes further out, and it's not only in the afternoon lately that they drink it, but straight after eating their dinner and just after eating their breakfast and it won't be long until they'll be getting up in the middle of the night for it.</p> <p>There was no danger at that time that they would be nauseous during the year as happened on Christmas night. They would eat the first supper at nightfall, between four and five, and the second supper between nine and ten. They would have potatoes and fish in the afternoon (and bread and tea at nine o'clock and whiskey</p>

	or some kind of alcoholic drink in the meantime) and some were sick after it, eating too much, because they hardly got anything of bread, butter or tea during the year up until then.
Keywords	Tea

Ms. no.	90
Page nos	157–160
County	Clare
Barony	Cill Mhichil
Parish	
Name and address of collector/scribe	Micheál C. Ó Laoidhléis, Cnocbeag, Cillmhicíl, Co. an Chláir (Michael K. Lillis, Christian Brothers School, Synge St, Dublin)
Date collected	1929? [SA: No date associated with this song, but the pages beforehand were collected from mid–1928 to early 1929, and the entire manuscript was submitted to IFC in January 1930]
Collected from	Tomás Ó Tíghearna [SA: Not clear from the manuscript if this is the provider or writer of the song, Tomás's name is written in brackets beside the title]
Subject	Song in praise of tea
Contents	<p>Amhrán an Taé (Tomás Ó Tíghearna)</p> <p>I</p> <p>Scéal áthais atá agam le n-innseacht, Nath foláir é craobhscaoilead ingach áit, Go bhfuil an taé seo leanú ar fúid na tíre Le cárr ag gabháil [goal] timcheall gach lá. ‘Sé an quality is feárr agus is daoine? Agus é súid ghá scaoileadh ar bheagán Mar a bhfuil airgead lámh ‘gat le díol leis Tabhairfaidh sé mí dhuit chum spáis.</p> <p>II</p> <p>Tá cuid aca dá rádh linn go cinnte Gur <u>le h-aghaidh</u> ár ndílis atá (le – he) Mar a bhí sé ag imtheacht as ar gcuimhne Gur leathann airíst chúigann do’n áit Bheadh airgead fairrsing ‘nár dtimcheall Mar ambíodh ag sean daoine ar spáráilt Dá ndeinimíst teacht le scampíní {potatoes of a special kind known as ‘Champions’} Ó bhíodar chomh líonmhar ag fás.</p> <p>[SA: Written in Gaelic script, and after the second verse, too difficult to transcribe/translate when combined with handwriting – may come back to this later, but it doesn't look critical]</p>
Keywords	Tea; Song

bolgam, m. (gs. & npl. **-aim**, gpl. ~). Mouthful. ~ **bainne a ól**, to drink a mouthful of milk. Bain ~ as, take a sup of it. Rinne sé aon bholgam amháin de, he swallowed it at one gulp. ~ aeir a fháil, to get a breath of air. ~ **beag**, (i) sip, (ii) cup of tea between meals. ~ **cainte**, strong statement. Iron: **Is deas an ~ cainte é!** What an elegant statement! **Is breá an ~ Béarla é**, it is very high-sounding English. (Var:pl. ~**acha**, ~**anna**) <https://www.teanglann.ie/en/fgb/>

Temporary and underground dwellings

Ms. no.	462
Page nos	386
County	Tipperary
Barony	
Parish	Cappawhite
Name and address of collector/scribe	Peadar Mac Domhnaill
Date collected	15/08/1937
Collected from	Tadhg O'Donovan, aged 54 years, Cappawhite
Subject	Tent of canvas and sticks used by roadworkers
Contents	They used sleep on the roadside in a diminutive dog tent made of a sheet of canvas and a few sticks. A child could knock it. One end was cornered, however.
Keywords	Temporary dwellings; Tents

Ms. no.	463
Page nos	186
County	Galway
Barony	
Parish	Ballymoe
Name and address of collector/scribe	Kathleen Hurley, Corlack House, Ballymoe, Co. Galway
Date collected	1937, sent to the Folklore Collection 26/01/1938
Collected from	Taken down from a man born in the year 1850, and now aged 87 years
Subject	Huts in bogs built by people evicted from other land
Contents	I heard my father say ... there were people living in houses on both sides of the road from Ballymoe to the 'Big Tree'. There was also a village in Kearns's Park. But the Scotch and English settlers came and settled on the land from which the poor Irish were evicted by their Protestant landlord. The foundations of the old houses were cleared away. The poor evicted Irish families moved into the bogs where they built themselves huts – many of them died during the famine, or went to America on the 'Free Emigration'.
Keywords	Temporary dwellings; Bogs

Ms. no.	1363
Page nos	45
County	Antrim
Barony	
Parish	Cushendall
Name and address of collector/scribe	Michael J. Murphy, Layde, Cushendall, Co. Antrim
Date collected	01/02/1954
Collected from	John McElroy, aged 56 years, Shore Street
Subject	Cellar dwelling
Contents	I was born in High Street, and there was a house under us: a house with a room and neither kitchen nor room had any window and there only the one door coming in, and there was a family of eleven men reared there as well as the father and mother: the finest of men as you would see in Antrim: the Abrams (Abrahams?) of Glenarm. It was known as Margaret's Cellar – her and old Sally lived in it. Three of the sons were lost at sea and another died or was killed in England, and she said she was sick of it and left for Glenarm. It was a Doctor Knobbs bought the property then. Jameson had a wee shop near there, at the bakery, but he went bust and give it up: he used to sell the long yellow or red sweeties.

Keywords	Underground dwellings
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Data from other sources within the NFC

Contents	‘At Clifden, in Galway, the Union is bankrupt, and I found that a few days previous to my visit, the wretched inmates of the poor-house had been expelled and the doors closed. Many of these poor creatures had taken up their abode in some holes or cavities in a hill side adjoining the town, where gravel appeared to have been dug.’ (Tuke 1848:14)
Source / citation	Tuke, J.H. 1848 <i>A visit to Connaught in the autumn of 1847; a letter addressed to the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, Dublin</i> . London: Charles Gilpin.
Keywords	Temporary dwellings; Underground dwellings

MS 1077, Building Materials

The questionnaire on building materials was circulated and collected over the course of 1946. It was provided in Irish and English, and the answers were recorded in which ever language it was spoken.

This manuscript was reviewed in its entirety, and any relevant material recorded that was set down in English. Material recorded in Irish was not recorded due to time constraints, although I scanned it quickly and if there was anything critical, would have noted it here. It contained the following questions:

Name of writer	
Address	
District to which the information refers	
Co.	
Barony	
Parish	
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	
How was the lime obtained?	
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	

Ms	1077
Page	2
Date	6/7/1946
Name of writer	Caitlín, Bean Uí Bheóláin
Address	Scoil na gCailíní, Béal-Átha-Loughshuirt?
District to which the information refers	Béal-Átha-Loughshuirt?
Co.	Kerry
Barony	Traghticonnor?
Parish	Béal-Átha-Loughshuirt?
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	No
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	No
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	No
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	No
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes
How was the lime obtained?	From local lime kilns
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes. A layer of rushes was placed between layers of clay in building the walls. The mud was always well wet and mixed before being put on.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Yes! Were made by brickmakers from local clay, and dried in the sun.

Ms	1077
Page	10
Date	1946
Name of writer	John O'Dowd
Address	Carraig, Baile na nGall, Dingle
District to which the information refers	Corcaguiney West
Co.	Kerry
Barony	Corcaguiney
Parish	Kilmackedar
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Yes, with a layer of earth or marl in the centre of the wall
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	Not that I know of
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Not in recent times as far as I can find out
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Yes
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Sometimes, but seldom except by independent people
How was the lime obtained?	It was got in Ballyorcain near Castlemaine
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes. When about a foot of clay was built a layer of straw or rushes or heath was placed on it and another foot of clay or marl built on it and so on.

Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	No. I heard they were made in Blennerville near Tralee long ago
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Ms	1077
Page	18
Date	22/6/1946
Name of writer	Patrick Flahive
Address	Rathanny, Tralee, Co. Kerry
District to which the information refers	East Kerry and West Kerry
Co.	Kerry
Barony	Frughenackmy and Corkaguiny
Parish	Ballymacelligoth
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	From a bog. The sods from a bog were lighter and had more cohesion
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	No. No timber was used in the early traditional type
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes. Examples of those are still intact – the ‘Clogharl’.
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Clay was used as mortar at the period later than the mud wall cabin
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes. And a very superior mortar it was, examples of it may still be seen in old buildings
How was the lime obtained?	Lime was burned from limestone heaps around a fire made in the open
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Walls were built entirely of clay mixed with green rushes to reinforce it, and give it more cohesion. The clay was dug from the beds of streams, and brought home, and donkeys and goats made to trample on it to and fro to make it sticky and tough. The walls were built without models, about two feet at the time and allowed to harden somewhat, prior to next layer being put on, until the desired height was reached, and then was trimmed with spade
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Bricks were made locally, by people generally. They were made from yellow clay obtained locally, shaped by hand and dried in the sun.

[SA: At this stage it was clear that a lot of material was sourced from Co. Kerry. There is little evidence of Kerry people living at Baker’s Flat, so I moved on to the material from Co. Clare, the known origin of many of the Baker’s Flat Irish. Two questionnaires from Clare were in Irish and not recorded here; another, in English, was not recorded because it did not have relevant information; the remaining 17 are recorded in full below.]

Ms	1077
Page	145
Date	9/7/1946
Name of writer	Daniel M Sexton, NT
Address	St Brigid's NS, Liscannor, Co. Clare
District to which the information refers	Liscannor Parish, Co. Clare
Co.	Clare
Barony	Corcomroe
Parish	Liscannor
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	From a field
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	No
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes, not later than 150 years ago. Outhouses and cow cabins are still this built (rarely).
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Yes, from Miltown Malbay West. Not so much in this part owing to presence of slate quarries (Moher slate).
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes, almost in every case.
How was the lime obtained?	From lime-kilns in the neighbouring parish (Lough). Lots of sand to be obtained in the Lahinch sand-hills.
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes. And the practice is quite common today, not alone in this parish but throughout the county. Cows' blood was usually mixed with the clay to cause the clay to set and solidify more quickly. These walls are known as moate walls; usually about 7 feet wide at the foundation and tapering to about 3 feet at the summit. Sods about 2" thick was dug all along on either side, and left in lumps to be utilised afterwards to complete the job. Clay is then piled up from either side to the height of 7' or 8' and the sods then placed after each other on both sides.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Never heard that bricks were made locally.

Ms	1077
Page	146-147
Date	2/7/1946
Name of writer	Seán Mac Mathuna
Address	Luach Dúbhlinn, Co an Chláir
District to which the information refers	West Clare
Co.	Clare
Barony	Corcomroe
Parish	Touclea
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Yes, but owing to abundance of stone in West Clare, the number of sod houses were few
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	So far as I can learn no such posts or beams were ever used here
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	The ruins of such houses can yet be seen

Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Clay or 'dóib' was commonly used in building as mortar in stone houses. Also excrement of cows
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	At all times lime and sand mortar was used in building stone houses here. Only the very poor built otherwise
How was the lime obtained?	Limestone was to be had in endless abundance along the seashore from Bealachaline into Galway
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	As already stated, only very few houses besides the common stone houses were built at this locality. So far as I know not a single scraw or mud house is standing in West Clare. Probably not more than a half dozen or so of such houses ever existed within several miles of this place. There were a few of such houses on the road to Ennistymon, and one or two in the parish of Liscannor, and in other places. So far as the scraw houses go I hear that the scraws were mainly? cut from a lough bog or field, and then built up much as a sod wall is built up. Mud (dóib) filled shape? between layers of scraws.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	I have no information on the point, but I firmly believe no such bricks were ever used here
Further comments (page 147)	<p>Building of houses: A few further remarks</p> <p>As anybody can easily see for himself this part of Clare is richly provided with both cold stone and limestone either on or quite near the surface, had little need of mud or scraw houses. All the same a few of them were in this part of West Clare. I have heard of only one house built of mud 'dóib' but a few scraw houses were still standing even within my own memory, on the roads between here and Ennistymon. But in some places scraw gables were to be seen. The walls to the level of the house were of stone, and then the gables were of scraw. Some of these gables were covered with thatch almost to the running wall level. In some cases mud or 'dóib' was placed between the two layers of scraw with which these walls were built, and the joints in the wall were 'pointed' with the droppings of cattle. The floors were of mud (dóib) and the single window held only one or two panes of glass. In the far old times a bundle or bündle of rods or a pair of donkey baskets filled the opening of the doorway. However, such 'cabins' were quite warm.</p> <p>Even the stonebuilt little houses were almost as rude. A few of the shells of them are still to be seen especially in the Murruach direction. Some of them were little more than ten feet across and not double that in length, and built without any lime mortar. Probably some of them consisted of the one apartment of the kitchen. Only a very small window or rather opening in the walls let in the light of day, and of course the mud floor. These primitive houses of the pre-Famine days were often without doors of any kind. Often I heard old people say that the only door in some of the houses in the 'Night of the Big Wind' was a bundle of 'brosna' or sticks. Recently I heard a Murruach man say that the pair of ass baskets which served to carry the 'Múrach' (seaweed) in the day time, served as a door in the night time. Even here where stones were not so hard to find the old folks used to tell of poor women drawing with a basket on their backs, and from a long distance too, the stones that built their little houses. Hardy men of this place draw in their currachs from the seashore at Doolin, both limestone and sand for the same purpose.</p>

Ms	1077
Page	148
Date	17/06/1946
Name of writer	Seamus Ó Cáilleachane
Address	Radharc na Feargusa?, Darach, Inis
District to which the information refers	Cathair Dodha?
Co.	Clare
Barony	Na hOileáin
Parish	
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Walls were built with sods from bogs
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	Did not hear of the posts or beams—timber was scarce
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	All were built without mortar—but plastered afterwards
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Clay was used. It was dashed against the sides but not otherwise. Stuff from roads brought in as mortar (mixed with lime) later
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Used in building some but not widely till later
How was the lime obtained?	People used to burn lime for gardens. No man around here but had his kiln
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes – except chimney. Start off on the ground. Put down a layer. Then leave it dry before putting down another layer. Sometimes straw or rushes were put between the layers.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Did not hear of bricks being made locally

Ms	1077
Page	149
Date	05/10/1946
Name of writer	Michael Blake
Address	Clohanes Rd, Doonbeg, Co. Clare
District to which the information refers	Clohanes
Co.	Clare
Barony	Ibricane
Parish	Killard
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	No, not in this district. (Such houses were built in Sragh? and district about five miles from here)
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes but rarely
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Yes, the poorer people built houses in that way
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes, the more well-to-do used lime-and-sand mortar
How was the lime obtained?	There was a lime kiln in Kilrush (no lime kiln at all in W. Clare now)

Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	The mud was found in a pit. It had to be tempered well – just the same as lime-and-sand mortar – before being used. Boards were used as models for the building of the walls, somewhat like what is done at present in the building of a concrete wall. Sometimes green rushes were mixed with the mud when it was being tempered. Now and again there was a facing of stones put around the doors and windows, there is one such house still standing
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	No

Ms	1077
Page	150–151
Date	20/06/1946
Name of writer	Francis Saunders
Address	Mullagh N.S., Mullagh, Miltown Malbay
District to which the information refers	Townlands about the village of Mullagh
Co.	Clare
Barony	Ibrickane
Parish	Kilmurry Ibrickane
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Yes—sods from bogs and mountains
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	No—layers of straw, hay or rushes mixed with mud were placed between the sods
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes and plastered with mud tempered with blood and milk on the outside
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Yes—horse hair or bulls' blood and milk mixed with it in some cases
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Occasionally
How was the lime obtained?	Locally—small kilns here and there in parish and immediate surroundings
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes. Mud was tempered with water. Blue mud or do buidhe (yellow mud) used. A layer of tempered mud was placed about 12” high. Young people walked barefoot on this ‘to toughen’ it. On top of this was placed a layer of clay mixed with horse hair, straw, rushes or hay. Occasionally light ‘sally’ branches were used to bind the clay together. Then followed another layer of clay. This was again ‘toughened’ to be followed by another layer of clay and hair etc and so on. The remains of one of these houses can be seen about ¼ of mile to the west of the village
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Yes, bricks were made locally by the people generally and were baked in kilns. The bricks were made from do buidhe (yellow mud) About a half mile or so (p.151) S.E. of the village is a townland known as Clohaunatinna no (Clocáin na Teine). Bricks were made here and baked in a kiln. A family named McDonnell had a small kiln specially for this purpose. About two miles to the north east of this village is another townland called Keldimo. Bricks were also made and baked in this townland.

	Dividing walls in houses were built of sods of turf plastered on both sides with lime and sand. Recently, the curate's house, adjoining the school, was under repair and I noticed that the dividing walls between the various rooms were built completely of sods of turf plastered on both sides with lime mortar.
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Ms	1077
Page	152–153
Date	19/06/1946
Name of writer	Written by An Br PT O'Riain, Informant M Hickey, aged 75 years
Address	Coonagh
District to which the information refers	Coonagh, Co. Clare
Co.	Clare
Barony	Pubblebrien (Limerick)
Parish	Parteen and Meelick
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	No information about sod walls
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	No information
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	No
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Clay was used. Yellow clay or dó buidhe as he called it
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes
How was the lime obtained?	From a local lime kiln
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Entirely of clay—clay and water. Foundation was dug, then laid with stones. The yellow clay was placed on this and built up. Straight edge. No moulding of any kind used in building the wall
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	<p>Yes. Made by people generally—made from upland and blue stuff found down 14 feet in the earth. The mixture was walked on, then put (p.153) into wooden moulds—two sides and two ends. They were dried out in the sun. The women cleaned off the tops of them with a hoop of iron—scraped them on top after being put into the mould. Six thousand were made at a time that is in a day. There would be 12 to fifteen men on the work. These would come from around the district to give a hand, just like the meitheal.</p> <p>There were a number of built arches down by the banks of the Shannon where work was carried on. A boat of turf was brought up the Shannon, this was burned in the arches where the bricks were put to be baked. This took about five days. There were 14,000 bricks in each arch. The bricks were sold at 4/- per hundred and bought by builders in Limerick. The brick houses in Limerick are built of Coonagh brick. This brick making was knocked off about 30 years ago. The brick holes where the stuff was obtained are still to be seen, now they are filled with water.</p> <p>M Hickey says that there are no houses in this district where mud and yellow clay was used in building of houses but he saw the mud being used in their construction.</p>

	He often saw yellow clay being used in putting down floors. A horse used to be brought in to trample down the stuff.
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Ms	1077
Page	154–155
Date	13/06/1946
Name of writer	Margaret Jos Martin
Address	Girls' School, Cooraclare, Co. Clare
District to which the information refers	Dromellihiy, Cooraclare
Co.	Clare
Barony	Moyarta
Parish	Kilmacduane

In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.

Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Yes. Sods from turf banks.
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	Yes; beams of timber were generally put in to strengthen such
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	None of that description in these parts
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Yes, in many houses in these parts up to 10 or 15 years ago—1 still exists in the village of Cooraclare, where I teach
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Not up to about 60 or 70 years ago—was lime and sand mortar used
How was the lime obtained?	From the 'kiln' which was then several miles from this locality
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes, walls were built entirely of mud. The mud was spread out in a field or garden at first. Water was thrown on this then to soften it. Rushes were shaken over it and then it was tempered. Cattle were driven over it to press it well. This was repeated for a few occasions until it was neither too wet nor too dry. It was then used for building walls with it. About one foot of wall called a 'coorse' (course, I expect) was built at a time doing it a whole length of the four sides. When this was dried an additional 'coorse' was put on top and so on till finished. (p.155) This structure was to be a building for ever and old people called this wall (the mud wall building) the 'falla féidin' which meant by them 'a wall' which remains so, 'as long as the wet (or drop) is kept off it'. If flaws (broken pieces or patches) occurred in the structure from time to time 'stones' were sunk into the wall on either the inside or outside according as required. There are at present in our locality houses built of stone and mortar which cost only £2/5 and £2/10 to erect. This shows how little mason work costs in days, say about 60 years ago.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Bricks not made locally. Heard of here, only about 50 or 60 years ago

Ms	1077
Page	156
Date	13/07/1946
Name of writer	Michael S. Meany

Address	Tulla, Co. Clare
District to which the information refers	Clare
Co.	Upper Tulla
Barony	Tulla
Parish	
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Yes. I have seen walls built from lough bog scraws in vicinity of bogs
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	No
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Have not seen or learned of any instance
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes
How was the lime obtained?	I know of several farms where disused small kilns called pollogs (pollóga) which were used for lime burning are still to be seen
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes. I have seen two instances of walls built entirely of yellow clay (dóib bhuidhe) in the town of Tulla. I also learned from an old man that other such clay-built walls were in other parts of the parish. The walls were rudely built without a frame about 1½ or two feet thick and about 6 feet high. Apparently each course was allowed to set before the second was put on. Nothing appeared to be mixed with the clay. There was always an 'overhang' of thatch to protect walls from wet.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	I should say no. A septuagenarian told me the bricks that built Kiltanon House (a large mansion) were made there. I saw tons of these bricks and there was nothing to suggest they were home-made. Kiltanon House was burned down during the troubles and I witnessed its demolition.

Ms	1077
Page	157
Date	07/06/1946
Name of writer	Pádraig Ó Riain
Address	Dooras, Feakle, Co. Clare
District to which the information refers	Feakle Upper
Co.	Clare
Barony	Tulla Upper
Parish	Killanena
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Yes
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	Yes at regular intervals
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	No
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes

How was the lime obtained?	From local lime kilns now disused
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes. From a yellow clay called dó buidhe dug up out of wet land and made into a kind of mortar with water. Can't find how they were exactly built but there is an odd one existing still called mud walls
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	No

Ms	1077
Page	158
Date	1946
Name of writer	Denis Callaghan per Mrs O Kiely
Address	Dromod ___, the Co. Clare
District to which the information refers	Parish of Kilno Badeghre?
Co.	Clare
Barony	Upper Tulla
Parish	Badeghre?
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	From the field grass and from the bog (heath) large scraws
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	Yes they had posts (rough) to strengthen them
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes—loose stones fitted into each tohers—ditches are still made—they are called stone fences
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Yes—clay—dóib buidhe—houses were built of mud—(red) when dry—it hardened cure cement
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	In later years lime was used. Got by burning limestone in kilns with turf
How was the lime obtained?	Lime got from limestone—turf was used to burn the stones—people had to keep on fire for 2 days or more
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	The red clay from ditch or field was wetted using water and set? largely by layers till the houses were built—small—not high—I often saw one when young. Denis Callaghan told me they were common in his youth, he is about 84 years of age. Roofs of outhouses used be covered using scraws—and also using turf built like top of ___ - wide and narrowing at the top.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Bricks were not made locally. They were bought in Limerick long ago. Denis Callaghan never saw any but the ones bought in Limerick.

Ms	1077
Page	159–160
Date	1946
Name of writer	Daniel T Honan
Address	Clonlara, Co. Clare
District to which the information refers	Clonlara
Co.	Clare
Barony	Lower Tulla
Parish	Kiltannonlea
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	

Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	No
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes. But very rarely
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Not that I can ascertain
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes
How was the lime obtained?	Kilns were very plentiful here. Limestone adjacent to kilns. Stone quarried, broken (p.160) into irregular pieces, average weight about two pounds, burned in kiln with the aid of coke
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	I know of only one outhouse built entirely of mud (dóib buidhe). I made enquiries from owners re method of construction and they were not able to give me any information. It seems to be very old, walls unusually thick, but as sound as a bell.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Not in this locality. On the main road from Ennis to Limerick is a district known as brick-hill

Ms	1077
Page	161
Date	09/07/1946
Name of writer	Donnchadh Ó Ceilleachair
Address	Cill Inghíne Gaoith, Co. an Chláir
District to which the information refers	North Clare
Co.	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Killinaboy
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	No
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	No
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	
How was the lime obtained?	
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Built always of stone; sometimes very thick walls with small stones and rubble in the middle. These were in some cases plastered inside and outside
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Bricks were not made locally

Ms	1077
Page	162
Date	08/06/1942
Name of writer	Katie O'Loughlin
Address	Ballyduff, Inagh, Co. Clare
District to which the information refers	Inagh, Co. Clare
Co.	Clare
Barony	Inchiquin
Parish	Inagh
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Yes. They were cut by means of a spade and they were roughly 2 feet long, 1½ feet broad and 2 inches thick
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	In some of them
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes and then they were roughly plastered inside with lime and sand or ashes and lime
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes and it was applied the same as cement is now
How was the lime obtained?	It was burnt in kilns at home as lime kilns were found in all farms
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	A deep hole was made near the foundation of the house to be built and rushes were cut in small pieces and mixed in this hole with mud or clay and it was built like the cement houses now. On top were placed a line of stones (was put) so that the rafters would not sink in the mud
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	

Ms	1077
Page	163
Date	25/06/1946
Name of writer	Sean Ó Breathnach
Address	Creatlach, Co. an Cláir
District to which the information refers	Creatlach
Co.	Clare
Barony	Lower Bunratty
Parish	Creatlach
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	No. Sods were used only for roofing
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	Since sod walls were not used, no beams or posts either
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	My informant never saw or heard of houses built in this manner
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Yes, to bind the work and also to keep out the wind which would come through dry walls
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes. My informant's house, built in 1811, is such an example. Walls two and a half feet thick
How was the lime obtained?	From local kilns. Some burned their own lime, others got it from regular kilns. Most used on land itself

Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Walls made of dóib buidhe and when one course was built a layer of rushes was put on top to bind it, and so on till walls were high enough. The insides of the walls were then made smooth with a shovel. Such walls were hard, dry and warm. The remains of several are still to be seen in this parish, and some are as solid as when first erected, this is to say, those still used as ‘cabins’ (pig-sties, shelters for calves, etc)
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	Yes, a grand-uncle of Mr C O’Neill, Cratloe, used make bricks on part of his farm, down by the Shannon and the field is still known as ‘the brick-holes’. They were made by the people generally. (p.164) The bricks were made from what Mr O’Neill called ‘glas-láibhe’ (he pronounced it as ‘glass law’). This clay is found only in corcass land, by the river-side. We also call it slob. There are two types of clay in corcass land 1) glas-láibhe 2) Roo-van (O’Neill) probably ruadh-mhóin. This latter was not suitable for brick-making; it would ravel. The bricks were baked in kilns, arched tunnels about two feet by two feet and were filled on top to a height of 8 or 9 feet, just like a wall. Turf was used for heating. They were left baking for three days and nights, and at the end of that time were the colour that we know now. The heat of the sun was not considered sufficient. My wife’s uncle had a brick-yard some 40 or so years ago, but on more modern lines, and the bricks made there were used in building ‘New Tipperary’.

Ms	1077
Page	165
Date	05/06/1946
Name of writer	Owen R. O’Neill
Address	Meelick N.S., Limerick
District to which the information refers	Meelick
Co.	Clare
Barony	Lower Bunratty
Parish	Meelick
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Not of sods, but of yellow clay, mixed and tempered like concrete
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	No
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	No
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Could not say
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes. I should say entirely
How was the lime obtained?	Burned locally
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Yes, walls were built entirely of clay, though very few houses were so built. I know of one still in a good state and inhabited in which back wall is of clay. I have heard that rushes placed lengthwise in the walls were used to strengthen the structure
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally?	Yes. By brickmakers. Blue clay. Baked in kilns

From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	
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Ms	1077
Page	166
Date	17/06/1946
Name of writer	An Br PT Ó Riain. Information supplied by Howlett, aged 81 years, living in Sixmilebridge for past 60 years, born in Waterford
Address	Na Bráithre Críostúla (Christian Brothers), Luimneach
District to which the information refers	
Co.	Clare
Barony	Bunratty Lower
Parish	
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	No walls for houses built of sods in this district
In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	No supports used
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	No
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Dó buidhe used
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes
How was the lime obtained?	Lime obtained locally at Cillmuire from lime kiln there
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	Entirely of clay. Foundation sunk—the stones put down—on these were put the yellow clay, a line going along, plumb rule up—one layer put over the other and on up to the top. Houses were low, so low that a tall person would have to stoop when going in. A big number of houses in this district are built of stone and yellow clay.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	No bricks made in this district

Ms	1077
Page	167
Date	06/06/1946
Name of writer	Patrick J McNamara
Address	Boys' NS, Newmarket-on-Fergus
District to which the information refers	Central and West Clare
Co.	Clare
Barony	Bunratty Lower
Parish	Tomfinlough
In building the walls of dwelling houses of traditional type many different materials were used. Below are a number of questions on this subject. Please fill in the answers in the blank spaces after each question.	
Were walls built of sods from a field or bog?	Walls for houses were never in my experience built from sods. I saw partition walls in old houses with sods of turf in centre faced with light boards

In these sod-walls were any posts or beams of timber put in the walls to strengthen them?	
Were houses built of dry stone, that is stones built up without mortar of any kind?	Yes. Certainly but mortared on outside and inside – sometimes with clay or dóib buidhe
Was clay or mud used as mortar in building stone houses?	Stones were laid on dry – but mortar or clay plugged in between interstices
Was lime-and-sand mortar used in building stone houses?	Yes. It had to be mixed dry and left so before applying water for several weeks
How was the lime obtained?	Limestone broken up like road gravel, burned in local kiln – every second layer of turf (good black) and stone
Were walls built entirely of mud or clay? Was anything mixed with the clay? Give a short description of how the walls were built.	In some houses even still extant walls were built entirely of clay (dóib buidhe). Mud was dug and tempered (pronounced ‘tampered’) i.e. it was spread out on hard dry surface. Moistened and children and donkeys were kept walking (possing) on it. Then a shallow foundation was dug – mud laid on with hands in layers about a foot high. Each layer was allowed to dry. Its top surface was then moistened and another layer added. Such houses (if ___) were very cosy.
Were bricks made locally? Were these made by brickmakers or by people generally? From what material were they made? Were they baked in kilns or only dried in the sun?	I have no experience

[SA: This completes the Clare manuscripts. A scan through the other questionnaires, which include information from Tipperary, Offaly, Wexford, Wicklow, Kilkenny, Carlow, Dublin, Cavan, Kildare, Longford, Louth, Waterford, Cork, Westmeath and Meath, indicates that the data are fairly consistent across counties in terms of building techniques and lime production.]

Perceptions of Ireland

Data from other sources within the NFC

Contents	‘Few things have struck me more since I have become personally acquainted with Ireland, than the very inadequate knowledge which prevails among my countrymen generally, of the great variety in the circumstances and condition of the people, which is found throughout that country. The North and East indeed, are generally distinguished from the other parts, but that these differ among themselves as much as the North differs from the South, seems to be generally overlooked. All of these are considered by many persons as equally the seats of poverty and violence. The horrible outrages of Tipperary and Roscommon are often charged alike upon the more peaceable inhabitants of Donegal and Mayo. I believe that you will agree with me, that Ireland, to be understood, must be considered in its searate parts.’ (Tuke 1848:4)
Source / citation	Tuke, J.H. 1848 <i>A visit to Connaught in the autumn of 1847; a letter addressed to the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, Dublin</i> . London: Charles Gilpin.
Keywords	Differences within Ireland

Contents	<p>‘Throughout Connaught a large portion of the estates remain in the hands of families who have possessed them for centuries; but their real value has long since been obtained and spent by the predecessors of the present nominal owners. The relation of landlord and tenant is, in truth, lost; in no country in the world are these duties less recognised than in Ireland. The estates are entailed and they cannot be sold to pay the encumbrances, they are, in general, deeply mortgaged, often in the hands of the mortgagees, or in chancery, and neither of these parties, though they may collect and retain four-fifths of the profit of the estate, have the slightest sympathy with the tenant, or feel called up for any other service than the exaction of their legal claim from the miserable tenantry. The embarrassed landlord, has, of course, no money to expend upon improvements, his apparent interest is to extort the highest possible rent from the estate. It would be utterly unjust to blame a great portion of the present landlords for not discharging the duties of ownership, when their circumstances entirely disable them from doing so. I bear a most willing testimony to the kind-hearted and zealous efforts of not a few of this class during the late season of trial. They are fully sensible of the anomalous position in which they are placed, and heartily desire to be freed from responsibilities which they cannot discharge; and I found it to be the settled conviction of many, that the steps which affect this object are at the root of all permanent improvement for Ireland. The tenant is entirely thrown upon his own resources, but under circumstances which are certain to depress all well directed energy; he builds a cabin upon the bare, untilled bog, and often pays a rent which would be amply sufficient if the land were cultivated; and when he has laid out upon it years of toil, hoping to find in it a home and a resting-place for the remainder of his days, he too [41] often finds himself deprived of both, and driven an outcast upon the earth, without sustenance or shelter for himself or little ones, or any hope of obtaining the future means of support.’ (Tuke 1848:40–41)</p>
Source / citation	<p>Tuke, J.H. 1848 <i>A visit to Connaught in the autumn of 1847; a letter addressed to the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, Dublin</i>. London: Charles Gilpin.</p>
Keywords	<p>Landlord responsibility</p>

Appendix F—Research Impact in the Community

Over the course of this research, there has been much interest expressed from Kapunda community members and South Australians of Irish descent. As a result, I have worked with artists, community groups and the media to add another layer of collaboration and interpretation to the research, with the aim of sharing academic work with a broader audience and listening to different voices. This has resulted in three art exhibitions by two artists, a range of community presentations, media coverage, and a blog.

These outputs have been underpinned by a community engagement model known as IAP2 (Institute of Public Participation). This model is used widely across Australia to engage with communities at different levels, beginning with the open sharing of information, then moving through increasing degrees of consultation, involvement and collaboration (IAP2 Australasia 2015). Having used IAP2 successfully in previous research to engage with interested parties (De Leiuén and Arthure 2016), I continued it during this research, adapting the methods as required to suit archaeological practice.

Artists-in-residence—Baker’s Flat excavations

Over both excavation seasons, two artists—Jorji Gardener and Viv Szekeres—spent several days working on site as artists-in-residence. They photographed, sketched, painted and made audio recordings of the archaeological work in progress, in preparation for an art exhibition (*Out of Context*) centring on Jorji’s artistic interpretation of Baker’s Flat (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3).

There were a number of immediate benefits to having artists-in-residence. Jorji and Viv brought an artistic perspective to archaeological excavation which enabled the field crew to see things from another viewpoint. It encouraged conversations on a wide range of topics between artists, archaeologists and members of the community. Audio recordings of trowels scraping and dirt being sieved brought a beauty to the mundane that can otherwise be overlooked.



Figure 1 Sketches by Jorji Gardener of work being carried out on site, 2016.



Figure 2 Watercolour of excavated artefacts, drawn on site by Jorji Gardener, 2016.



Figure 3 Watercolour by Viv Szekeres of excavation in progress at Trench A (left) and Trench E (right), 2016.

***Out of Context*, art exhibition by Jorji Gardener, May 2019**

Out of Context, an exhibition by Jorji Gardener, was held at Mrs Harris’s Gallery in Thebarton, Adelaide for the month of May 2019, coinciding with South Australia’s History Month. Afterwards, a selection of the artworks was shown in the exhibition space at Flinders University from June to July 2019. Jorji created a number of mixed-media artworks reflecting on the Baker’s Flat Irish and stories of migration. She described the exhibition as ‘a collaboration between artist and archaeologist, delving into the layers and stories from the mid-nineteenth century Irish community at Baker’s Flat, Kapunda, and the process of archaeology at work’.

It was a joyfully collaborative project where Jorji and I challenged each other to think differently about an element of the site or an artefact that had been excavated. Both of us are intrigued by history, emboldened by the evidence and new insights that archaeology brings, and fascinated with the tactile nature of artefacts and the nuances of human activity. Jorji’s research, interpretations and artistic talent brought the work at Baker’s Flat to an entirely new level (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6).



Figure 4 Photo collage of archaeologists at work at Baker’s Flat. Jorji Gardener, 2019.



Figure 5 Vintage dresser etched on sides and shelves with archaeological trench drawings; replica ceramics using artefact photos; diorama of typical Irish interior. Jorji Gardener, 2019.

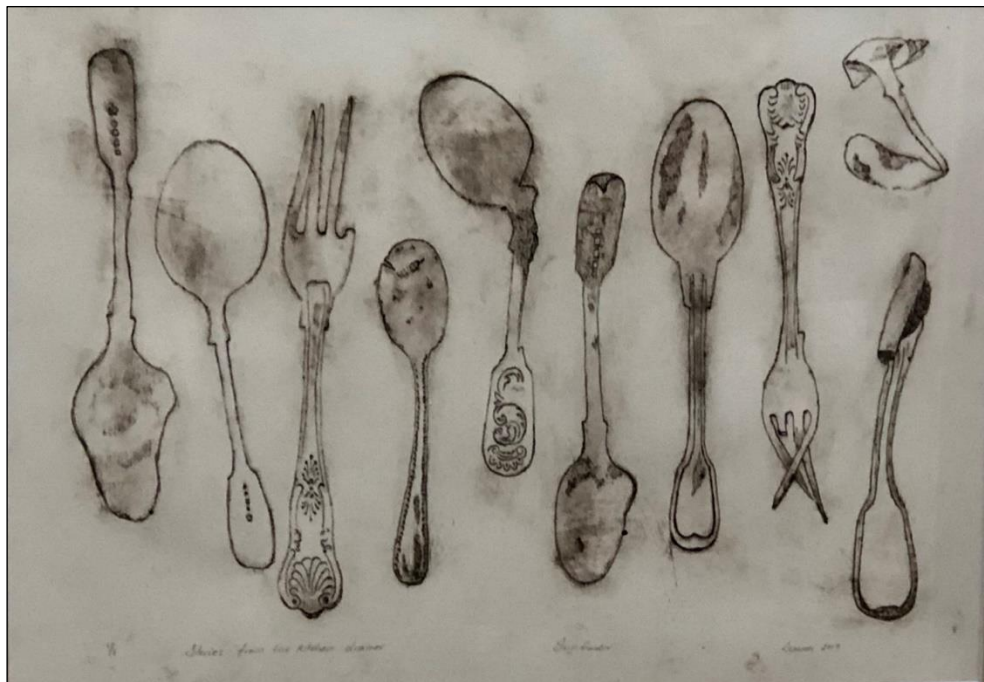


Figure 6 *Stories from the cutlery drawer*. Jorji Gardener, 2019.

***Unearthed*, art exhibition by Lynn Mack, April 2017**

Lynn is an Irish artist who had been living in Adelaide for three years at the time of the exhibition. She contacted me following a media story about the 2016 excavations at Baker's Flat. Taking a selection of ceramic and glass artefacts from the excavation as the catalyst, she used them to explore her own journey as an Irish woman migrating to South Australia.

Unearthed was held at Flinders University during South Australia's History Month. The exhibition included 12 oil paintings on wood panels, some of which are shown in Figure 7. These were exhibited alongside artefacts from Baker's Flat and archaeological tools. In the paintings, a glass colour or ceramic pattern is echoed in the background, reminding us of the wallpaper in old Irish houses. Teapot fragments echo the cups of tea shared at the kitchen table. In some places, Lynn has scraped back the paint to expose the wood panel, reminding us of scraping back layers when we excavate. For Lynn, these works are about living in a new place but carrying your history with you.

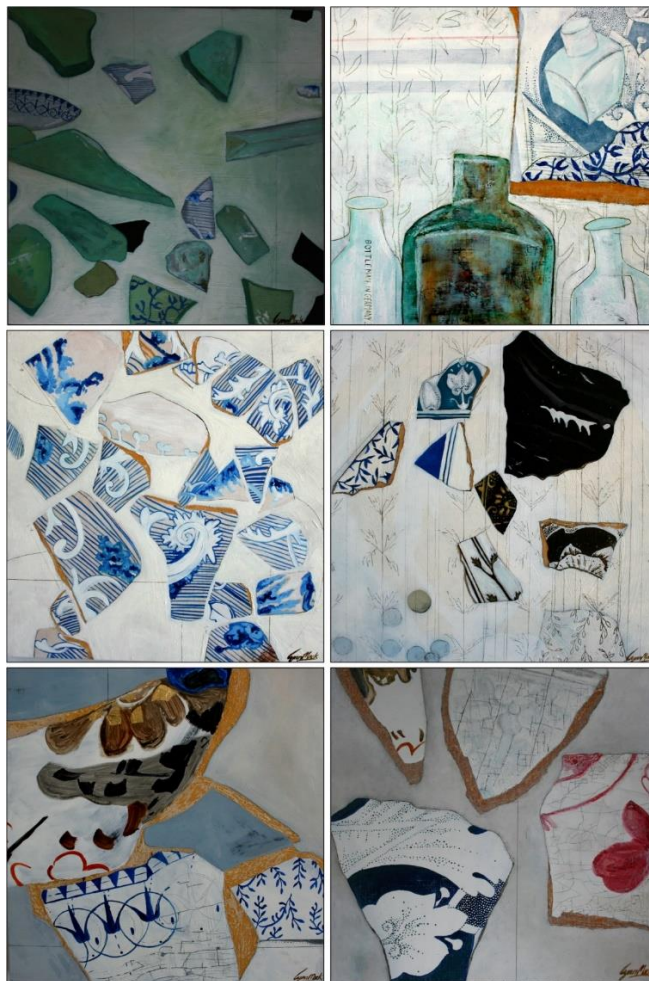


Figure 7 Some images from the *Unearthed* art exhibition, all by Lynn Mack. *Emerald Isle*, *Barossa Bottle*, *Blue Ceramics*, *Memories*, *Pieces*, *Country House Dreaming*.

***Beauty in the Broken*, art exhibition by Lynn Mack, February 2018**

Beauty in the Broken, an exhibition of nine oil paintings on wood panels by Lynn Mack, was held at Kapunda Community Gallery, showcasing the artefacts and history of Baker's Flat.

Three of the nine paintings are shown in Figure 8. *Beauty in the Broken*, which gives the title to the exhibition, focuses on broken ceramic shards. There's a beauty in these fragments, which becomes clear to the archaeologist who examines them in great detail during the cataloguing process, and thereby comes to know them well. But there's another story, that remembers the people who used them and broke them. Did a cup fall from a wet hand in the washbowl and shatter? Did a plate tip off the edge of the table? Did a small child drop the dish that he was drying? Was it his mother's favourite piece? Was she cross? Each broken piece has a story to tell, and while we speculate, we remember those early Irish migrants.

Barossa Bottles is a nod to the wine industry in the nearby Barossa Valley. Like the Kapunda Irish, the Germans who settled in the Barossa travelled across the world to make new lives. They brought their wine-making expertise with them, and we enjoy the results of that to this day. The bottles are decorated with patterns from the ceramic shards, demonstrating how things are inter-related.

When It Rains It Pours is about Ireland and Australia. When the Irish came to Kapunda, they built houses following their traditional style. Even today, you might still expect to find this house at the end of an Irish country road. But here it is nestled into the Australian countryside in the pouring rain, along with the gum leaves that would be emitting that familiar eucalyptus scent.



Figure 8 Some images from the *Beauty in the Broken* art exhibition: *Beauty in the Broken*, *Barossa Bottles*, *When It Rains It Pours*. Lynn Mack, 2018.

Selected presentations to community groups

Baker's Flat: People and Things. Presentation to the Irish Group, Genealogy SA, Adelaide, November 2021.

Finding Baker's Flat: An Archaeological Journey. Presentation to Rotary Club of Brownhill Creek, July 2021.

Discovering an Old Irish Settlement Near Kapunda: The Story of Baker's Flat. Presentation to University of the Third Age, Flinders University Branch, May 2021.

A Hidden Ireland: The Archaeology of Baker's Flat, Kapunda. Presentation to the Royal Geographical Society of SA, October 2017.

The Archaeology of the Irish in South Australia. Interactive presentations with primary school students (4th and 6th classes) at Bohermeen National School, Co. Meath, Ireland.

The Irish Were Here: Baker's Flat, Kapunda. Presentation to the O'Dea Clan Gathering, Adelaide, April 2017.

The Irish of Baker's Flat: Forgotten and Misremembered. Presentation to the Friends of Carrick Hill, Adelaide, June 2015.

Selected media

Media coverage has included interviews on local and national radio; articles in popular magazines such as *Inside History*, *Australian Geographic* and *Moore's Almanac*; and reports in local, national and international news outlets including *Barossa Leader*, *Advertiser*, *InDaily*, *Southern Cross*, *ABC Online* and the *Irish Independent*.

In 2020, for example, an article in *The Conversation* (<https://theconversation.com/unearthing-a-traditional-irish-village-that-lingered-in-a-south-australian-field-132344>) reached almost 15,000 readers in the first three months. It was the catalyst for a number of other pieces, including a piece in the *Irish Independent* (<https://www.independent.ie/life/diaspora-with-a-difference-irish-history-revealed-down-under-39019444.html>).

Blog

Since 2013, I have published a blog at www.dontforgetyourshovel.com, which I use as a means of community engagement about my archaeological research and thoughts.

Appendix G—Baker’s Flat Family Names

This appendix brings together disparate details about the 145 family names directly associated with Baker’s Flat. Names are sourced from church and state records, newspaper reports, local histories and family historians. The same family names may be spelled in several different ways and these are grouped together where they are most likely the same families but with variant spellings.

When birth and death registrations are listed, they are from registers for the district of Kapunda. For many Baker’s Flat residents, their place of residence was recorded as Kapunda or Near Kapunda; this applies to both state and church records. This document contains data associated with people whose place of residence is recorded as Baker’s Flat, the only exceptions being where births or deaths with an alternative placename can be attributed to a particular family because of other information.

Bailey

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1871	Joseph BAILEY, labourer, of Baker's Flat was charged with being a pauper lunatic and committed to the Lunatic Asylum.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 29 December 1871, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108268675
Keywords	Bailey	
Notes		

Barry

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1852	Stephen BARRY was born in Ennis, County Clare in 1824. Arrived Kapunda in 1852, worked in the smelting works. Was a member of the Kapunda Mine Rifles 1862–1866	Drew 2017:141
1881	8 August 1881, Helen Barry dies aged 63 years on Baker’s Flat. Husband is Stephen Barry.	BDM Registrations – Deaths Book/Page 113/119
1909	Stephen Barry dies.	Drew 2017:141

Keywords	Barry
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew. See also Robinson.

Beaucamp

Date	Person or Event	Reference
	One reference to the BEAUCAMP family in an oral testimony, where Mick O'Brien states that there was 21 in the family, and that this was the biggest family on Baker's Flat that he knew of.	Mick O'Brien, oral history
Keywords	Beaucamp	
Notes	O'Brien, M. 1975 Transcript of interview about Baker's Flat with H.I. Bettison, April 1975. South Australian Museum, Adelaide.	

Bennett

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1869	6 January 1869, James Bennett is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Bennett	
Notes		

Bolton

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1862	23 December 1862, Michael BOLTON, age 26 years, son of Michael Bolton, marries Anne HICKEY, age 23 years, daughter of Patrick Hickey, at St John's. Ann was from Dublin and they made their home at Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 52/318 Drew 2017:111
1868	An inquest was held at the house of Mr Pat GOULD, Baker's Flat, before Dr Blood, JP and a jury, on the body of Michael Bolton, who had been killed on 8 September by a fall of earth at the Kapunda Mines, where he had been working. He was aged 31 years. Michael was an inexperienced miner, who had only been working in the mines for a few days.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 11 September 1868, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108264576 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 33/114 Drew 2017:111

1870	One of their young sons Patsy (Patrick), was walking to catechism class (Sunday school) with some of the CALLAGHAN children. On the way they met 10-year-old Murty DALY who had been sent by his brother to retrieve a shotgun. In a case of catastrophic hijinks, Murty threatened to shoot Patsy who ran away. Murty then pointed the gun at three-year-old Johanna, shooting her in the back of the head. She died within the half-hour. At the inquest, the jury found that the shot was not fired with ‘any malicious intention’ and the coroner reprimanded Murty for excessive carelessness.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 29 July 1870, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108266947 <i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 29 July 1870, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108266948
1877	Three Bolton boys—Patrick (14), John (12) and Michael (10)—appear in court charged with beating and assaulting two women, Mary KEAL and Honora NEVILLE. Mary Keal, a widow, stated that her two-roomed home was a short distance from the boys and their mother, where she lived ‘in dread of her life’. Honora Neville also lived close to the Boltons, in a ‘tumbledown hut’ with her bedridden husband. Ellen JENKINS, a widow, and a person named SMITH also lived nearby. The two women accused the boys of throwing stones at them and their dwellings. Mrs Jenkins stated that she witnessed the youngest Bolton throw stones at Mrs Keal’s door, and she had seen the two young boys go in and abuse Mrs Neville, but did not know anything about an assault. Honora Neville stated that she lived about 10 or 20 yards from the Boltons, with her husband (59 or 79 years) who had been bed-ridden for some time, and that John Bolton threw stones at her house and her husband. Police Trooper Mahoney said that the house was a hovel with a doorway but no door, more like a pig-sty than a house. The boys’ mother, Ann Bolton, widow, defended them saying they had been chasing a rabbit and had not thrown any stones. A friend, Mary Ann WOODS stated that neither Mrs Keal nor Mrs Neville were sober, and she was not on friendly terms with them. The magistrate acknowledged the ill feeling between the parties, reminded Ann of her place to keep the boys from ‘bad behaviour’ and imposed no punishment as long as there were no further complaints.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 30 November 1877, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/134886620
1896	9 January 1896, Ann Bolton, widow, age 55 years, dies on Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 232/203
Keywords	Bolton, Daly, Gould, Hickey, Jenkins, Keal, Neville, Smith, Woods	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot’s Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew. See also story about saving the cattle, affidavit in the <i>Forster et al. v. Fisher</i> case.	

Bowler / Donellan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
c.1849	Timothy BOWLER is born in Caherciveen, County Kerry.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
c.1851	Catherine DONELLAN is born to parents Michael and Mary Donellan (née McMahon) in County Clare. Her mother Mary was born in County Clare in 1815; she goes on to have seven children with Michael Donellan.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1866	4 September 1866, Michael (43 years) and Mary (34 years) Donellan, with their children, arrive in Port Adelaide on <i>Ernestine</i> after leaving London on 23 April 1866 and Plymouth on 8 May 1866. The children are listed as: Thomas, 14 years Catherine, 12 years Andrew, 10 years Anne, 5 years	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1866	October 1866, Timothy Bowler arrives in South Australia on <i>Prince of Wales</i> .	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1872	9 April 1872, Michael Donellan, father of Catherine, dies at Kapunda.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1874	Timothy Bowler marries Catherine Donellan at St Rose's Church, Kapunda.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1874–1875	27 December 1874, Mary Ann Bowler is born to Timothy Bowler and Catherine Donnellan, Baker's Flat. Catherine has a daughter, Mary Anne Bowler, born 27 December 1874 at Baker's Flat, dies 30 January 1875 at Baker's Flat. Child's name is recorded in state records as Marianne, aged 1 month, reported by her father Timothy Bowler. Date of birth recorded in Catholic Church records as 3 December 1874.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 146/178 Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	9 July 1876, Annie Bowler is born to Timothy Bowler and Catherine Donnellan, Baker's Flat. Catherine has a daughter Annie (Hannah Maria), born 9 July 1876 at Baker's Flat, dies 21 April 1880 at Koolunga.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 168/252 Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1878	29 June 1878, Catherine has twin sons Paul and Peter, birthplace not recorded.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1880	7 September 1880, Catherine has a son Michael, born at Koolunga.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1883	Catherine has a son John Andrew, born 23 January 1883 at Koolunga, dies 20 April 1883 near Georgetown.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013

1884	14 August 1884, Catherine has a daughter Margaret Mary, born at Koolunga.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1885	12 January 1885, Mary Donellan (née McMahon) dies aged 70 years at Koolunga at the residence of her son-in-law Timothy Bowler.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1887	7 January 1887, Catherine has a son Edmund Vincent, born at Koolunga.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1898	30 December 1898, Michael Bowler dies at Koolunga, aged 17 years and 4 months.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1923	26 May 1923, Timothy Bowler dies aged 77 years at Koolunga about 120 km north-west of Kapunda, still in the mid-north of SA. Described in his obituary as one of the first settlers to take up land at Koolunga, where he lived for 40 years; was well known and highly respected for his jovial disposition and willingness to help those needing assistance. He left a widow, three sons, one daughter and a brother W.E. Bowler of Norwood.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1925	3 October 1925, Catherine Bowler (née Donellan) dies at Koolunga aged 74 years, leaving three sons and one daughter.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1945	5 June 1945, Peter Bowler dies aged 66 years at Crystal Brook Hospital.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1951	22 October 1951, Edmund Bowler, late of Koolunga, dies at Hutchinson Hospital, Gawler, beloved brother of Margaret and Paul.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1956	30 August 1956, Paul Bowler dies at Myrtle Bank, Adelaide.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1968	8 February 1968, Margaret Mary Bowler dies at Koolunga.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
Keywords	Bowler, Donellan, McMahon, County Clare, County Kerry, <i>Prince of Wales</i> , <i>Ernestine</i>	
Notes	Catherine Donellan related to Michael and Bridget Donellan? Catherine has three possible birth dates – marriage record and death notice state she was born approx. 1851, death record approx. 1849, shipping list approx. 1854.	

Bray

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1863	7 August 1863, James Henry Bray is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Bray	
Notes		

Brazil

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	13 April 1860, Susan Brazil is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Brazil	
Notes		

Brennan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1868	9 January 1868, Catherine Brennan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	28 June 1870, Ellen Brennan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
	Maria BRENNAN (1861–1922) had a Baker's Flat address.	R. Featherston in email 06/10/2016
Keywords	Brennan	
Notes		

Butler

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1875	5 July 1875, William Henry Butler is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	10 October 1878, William Harry Butler is born to William Henry BUTLER and Jane WOODS, Baker's Flat. Jane Woods has a son, William Henry (Harry), to William Henry Butler, born 10 October 1878 at Baker's Flat, dies 4 November 1878 at Baker's Flat. His death is registered by William Henry Butler, giving his age as three months.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 210/52 Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1880	13 March 1880, William Henry Butler marries Jane Woods at Christ Church Kapunda. Anglican?	
1882	30 January 1882, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. Henry Butler is charged with deserting his wife Jane Butler and their infant, on or about 10 October, at Redruth. Jane currently living with her grandmother, Mrs Clancy, on Baker's Flat who is supporting her.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 31 January 1882, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106568574

Keywords	Woods, Butler, Clancy
Notes	From the family history summary, Jane Woods and W.H. Butler marry only after their short-lived son has been born and died at Baker's Flat. Further children are born at Kooringa, Meadows, Prospect Hill and New Thebarton. See also Foster – same father?

Byrnes

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1880	Six women are named in the 1880 fencing dispute on Baker's Flat – Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose. Mrs Byrnes is a witness in the case.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 4 June 1880, p.4. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564395
Keywords	Byrnes	
Notes		

Callaghan / Fudge

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1849	10 September 1849, Edward FUDGE arrives in Port Adelaide on <i>Caspar</i> , which had left Plymouth on 2 June 1849.	S. Taheny in email 26/09/2013 Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books.
1857	Edward Fudge and Sarah DONOHOUE were married at St John's.	S. Taheny in email 26/09/2013
	Richard Callaghan was a miner and lived on Baker's Flat, his wife's name was Margaret.	Drew 2017:141
1864	3 March 1864, Margaret Callaghan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	28 August 1866, Johanna Callaghan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	15 August 1868, Richard Callaghan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	A sad tale of the death of Johanna CALLAGHAN, aged three years and nine months, accidentally shot by Murtough (Murty) DALY, aged ten years, at Baker's Flat on 24 July 1870. The inquest found that Johanna was on her way to a Sunday afternoon catechism class, accompanied by her sisters Mary (aged 10 or 11 years) and Susan (8), her little brother, and Patsy Bolton (9). On the way, they met Murty who had been sent to pick up his brother Pat's shotgun from Peter Daley. The gun was loaded, and although Murty had been advised to carry it on his shoulder, it was heavy and he was carrying it	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 26 July 1870, p.5. http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39194910 <i>South Australian Register</i> , 27 July 1870, p.3. http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39206254 <i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 29 July 1870, p.2

	<p>in his hand. The children did not quarrel but a conversation about shooting magpies, combined with some bravado, resulted in Johanna being unintentionally shot in the back of the head. She was lifted up by Mrs CLEARY and carried home to her mother Margaret Callaghan, where she died a short time later. The Coroner ‘severely reprimanded both Murtough Daly and Peter Daly for their excessive carelessness, which had caused so shocking a death’.</p> <p>Johanna’s death registration gives her date of death as 24 July 1870, her age as four years and her father as Richard Callaghan.</p>	<p>http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108266947 BDM Registrations – Deaths Book/Page 39/253</p>
1871	21 June 1871, John Callaghan is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	5 October 1877, Mary Jane FUDGE, 16 years, marries James CALLAGHAN, 22 years, at St Rose of Lima Church Kapunda. Bride’s father is Edward Fudge, groom’s father is William Callaghan.	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 113/20
1882	<p>12 June 1882, Joseph Henry CALLAGHAN is born at Baker’s Flat, father James Callaghan, mother Mary Jane Fudge, who were married at St Rose of Lima Church, Kapunda on 5 October 1877.</p> <p>Mary Jane then went on to have six further children with Michael John COLBERT. They are all listed as being born at Kapunda [may have been Baker’s Flat but not listed as such]. Based on the death record for James Callaghan, he may have left Mary and their child/children. Assumption is that she could not marry Michael Colbert as she was still married to James, and as a result, children 2–7 were illegitimate. All these children are listed with two separate registers, one for Colbert, one for Callaghan. Births are as follows: 12 March 1893, Ellen Agnes (Nellie) 10 October 1894, Olive Myrtle 13 February 1897, died 28 February 1897, Harold 15 June 1898, Michael John 4 March 1900, Mabel Jane 20 December 1901, Avis Marie</p>	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 285/108 S. Taheny in email 26/09/2013
1893	13 February 1893, Edward Thomas FUDGE, 23 years, marries Mary Jane LAINTOLL, 19 years, at St Rose’s, Kapunda. Groom’s father is Edward Fudge, bride’s father is William Laintoll.	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 174/523
Keywords	Callaghan, Cleary, Colbert, Daly, Daley, Donohue, Fudge, Laintoll, <i>Caspar</i>	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot’s Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew.	

Callinan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1868	27 October 1868, Thomas Callinan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Callinan	
Notes		

Carey

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1863	23 March 1863, Michael Carey is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Carey	
Notes		

Casey

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1857	James CASEY, born c.1810 in County Clare arrives in Port Adelaide on <i>Caucasian</i> . He is listed in BISA as a labourer, living on Baker's Flat, Roman Catholic, married to Eliza who was born c.1813. They are listed as having two children, John, born c.1844 and Maria, born c.1851. <i>Caucasian</i> had a number of trips to Port Adelaide, in 1852, 1853, 1855 and 1857. In 1857 it arrived on 25 December, after leaving Plymouth on 10 September. The ship's list for <i>Caucasian</i> lists them as James (44), Eliza (40), John (13) and Maria (6) Casey from County Clare.	Biographical Index of South Australia (BISA) Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books. http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/caucasian1857.shtml
1864	25 May 1864, John Casey is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	17 December 1866, Catherine Casey is born to Darby Casey and Mary Anne O'BRIEN, Baker's Flat. Her birth date is registered as 3 December in the Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 49/314 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
	The biographical index of SA have my ggg grandparents (James CASEY and Elizabeth O'DWYER and their 2 children John and Maria from County Clare) listed as living there.	Comment on my blog from Ann-Maree, 01/06/2020
Keywords	Casey, O'Brien, O'Dwyer, County Clare	

Notes	Statton, J. (ed.) 1986 <i>Biographical Index of South Australians 1836–1885</i> . Marden: South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society. See also Hill.
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Clancy

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1877	James Clancy, aged 82 years, dies on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded in state register.	BDM Registrations – Deaths Book/Page 82/72
1894	Death of a Centenarian.—On Sunday evening Mrs. CLANCY, an old identity of Kapunda, passed away at the village settlement of Baker's Flat. She had reached according to our informant (Mrs MEANEY, an old resident and a near neighbor), something over 100 years of age.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 24 July 1894, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108364978
1895	CLANCY.— In loving remembrance of my dear mother, Honora Clancy, who departed this life on July 22, 1894, at Baker's Flat— Inserted by her loving daughter, M. WOODS.	<i>South Australian Chronicle</i> , 20 July 1895, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/91463008
Keywords	Clancy, Meaney, Woods	
Notes	See also Butler.	

Cleary

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1840	John Cleary, 34 years, brick maker and labourer, travels with his wife, 32 years, and four children, a boy (8) and three girls (13, 12, 9). sponsored by Captain Bagot on the <i>Birman</i> .	Birman 1840 passenger details, retrieved from http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AUS-SAGEN/2012-05/1338073529 Drew 2017:138
1870	Young Murty accidentally shoots a child using Pat's shotgun. The sad tale of the death of Johanna CALLAGHAN, aged three years and nine months, accidentally shot by Murtough (Murty) DALEY, aged 10 years, at Baker's Flat on 24 July 1870. The inquest found that Johanna was on her way to a Sunday afternoon catechism class, accompanied by her sisters Mary (aged 10 or 11 years) and Susan (8), her little brother and Patsy Bolton (9). On the way, they met Murty who had been sent to pick up his brother Pat's shotgun from Peter Daley. The gun was loaded, and although Murty had been advised to carry it on his shoulder, it was heavy and he was carrying it in his hand. The children did not quarrel but a conversation about shooting magpies, combined with some bravado, resulted in Johanna being unintentionally shot in the back of the head.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 26 July 1870, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39194910 <i>South Australian Register</i> , 27 July 1870, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39206254 <i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 30 July 1870, p.15 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/158941250

	She was lifted up by Mrs CLEARY and carried home to her mother Margaret Callaghan, where she died a short time later. The Coroner 'severely reprimanded both Murtough Daley and Peter Daley for their excessive carelessness, which had caused so shocking a death'.	
Keywords	Cleary, Callaghan, Daley, Daly	
Notes	There is no clear evidence that John Cleary lived on Baker's Flat. However, the story about the accidental death of Johanna Callaghan states that a Mrs Cleary carried the dying Johanna home in her arms. Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew.	

Clohesy

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1891	Local Board of Health.—Letter from Mrs. CLOHESY addressed to L.-C. Grant, complaining of dead horse being deposited in old shaft near her house in Baker's Flat by Daniel QUIGLEY and Michael CONNERS; received, and inspector to make enquiries and recover cost of burial, failing which informations to be laid.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 March 1891 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108356330
Keywords	Clohesy, Conners, Quigley	
Notes		

Coffey / Coffee

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1840	John Coffey born in Clare, died in 1916, worked at the mine.	Drew 2017:141
1888	In an accident at the Kapunda marble quarry, two men were killed, three seriously injured and one escaped without injury. John Coffee, quarry man, is described as an elderly man and resident of Baker's Flat. Married with a family, one of his boys was also employed at the quarry. His injuries were not serious.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 14 February 1888, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108343365
Keywords	Coffee, Coffey	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew.	

Conolan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1835	Mary Conolan is born to John and Ann CONOLAN in Ballyvaughan, County Clare.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 16 August 1918, p.8 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/166987729
1845	Michael Conolan is born to John and Ann Conolan in Clare.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 1 August 1913, p.9 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/167011628
1854	8 May 1854, John and Ann Conolan, travelling from the parish of Carron, County Clare, arrive in South Australia on <i>Time and Truth</i> which sailed from Plymouth 11 January 1854, arrived Port Adelaide 8 May 1854. They travelled with their family, which included their children Mary and Michael. They settled at Kapunda, farming and working in the mine.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 18 May 1906, p.16 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/166967158 Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books.
	Michael CONOLAN has at least two brothers, Murtagh (Murty) and Patrick, and at least two sisters who become Mrs O'Callahan and Mrs Kerin.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 18 May 1906, p.16 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/166967158
1864	John Baker and Arthur Hardy (part-owners of Baker's Flat) share lease a portion of land to the Conolans, who are from Ballyvaughan, County Clare and arrived on <i>Constance</i> in 1850. The Conolans are married into the Davoren family, known to be from one of the Bagot controlled estates. Many of the families from this ship are in the area around Kapunda.	R. Featherston in email 14/05/2016
1872	13 August 1872, Mary Conolan, 18 years, marries Patrick McNAMARA, 28 years, at the Catholic Presbytery Kapunda, both stated as single. Bride's father is John Conolan, groom's father is Francis McNamara.	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 92/364
1874	2 September 1874, Margaret Conolan, age 32, marries Michael DEEN, age 34 at St Rose's Kapunda, both stated as single. Bride's father is John Conolan, groom's father is Patrick Deen.	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 100/652 pers. comm. C. Lawlor-Smith
1876	Mary Conolan marries Michael O'CALLAHAN sometime after 1858, as his obituary states he arrived as a colonist in 1858, and was son-in-law of John Conolan. 18 August 1876, Michael Callaghan marries Mary CONOLAN (1835–1918) who is also from Ballyvaughan, County Clare. Bride's father is John Conolan, groom's father is Martin Callaghan. Marriage records gives both their ages as 38 years, both single, married at Kapunda. <<John Conolan has two daughters called Mary? There are definitely two marriage records that support this. Also note variation in spelling for Michael's family name.>>	<i>Advertiser</i> , 31 October 1890, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/26764609 BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 108/565
1884	Assignments. Michael, Murtagh, and Patrick Conolan, all of near Kapunda, farmers.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 22 February 1884, p.4 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/47079633

1889	<p>24 November 1889, Patrick John Conolan, 37 years, marries Mary Angela FOOTE, 25 years, at St Rose's Church Kapunda, both stated as single. Groom's father is John Conolan, bride's father is John Foote.</p> <p>Mary Angela Cordelia is known as Minnie, she dies in 1895, but in the meantime has three children: 1890 Mary Anna 1892 Maria Angela 1894 Margaret Belinda</p>	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 161/589 pers. comm. C. Lawlor-Smith
1889	Michael Conolan re-elected to Belvidere District Council, No. 1 Ward.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 18 June 1889, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108348973
1890	Michael O'Callahan, husband of Mary (née Conolan) dies.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 16 August 1918, p.8 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/166987729 <i>Advertiser</i> , 31 October 1890, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/26764609
1906	<p>Ann Conolan dies, aged 93 years, place of death is registered as Nr Kapunda: Obituary. MRS. ANN CONOLAN, KAPUNDA.</p> <p>Our Kapunda correspondent writes: On last Wednesday morning the 9th inst., Mrs. Ann Conolan, relict of the late Mr. John Conolan, passed away at the ripe old age of 93 years and seven months. Mrs. Conolan, with her husband and family, arrived at Port Adelaide from the parish of Carron, Co. Clare, by the ship, 'Time and Truth,' on the 9th of May, 1854, and soon after arrival removed to Kapunda, where the husband and eldest sons worked for some time in the Kapunda mine. Subsequently taking up a farm of land three miles south of Kapunda, where they have been living for the last 47 years, all except Mr. Conolan, who died about 25 years ago. The late Mrs. Conolan, by her amiable disposition and gentle manners, was highly respected by all who knew her. She leaves three sons, Murty, Michael, and Patrick; also two widowed daughters and their families, Mrs. O'Callahan and Mrs. Kerin. Her funeral took place last Thursday afternoon, and was largely attended, about 30 vehicles following the mourning coaches and hearse to St. John's cemetery, where the remains of the deceased old lady was buried. The Very Rev. Father Williams officiated at the grave. R.I.P.</p>	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 18 May 1906, p.16 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/166967158 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 318/1
1913	<p>Obituary. Mr M. Conolan, Kapunda.</p> <p>Mr Michael Conolan died in his sleep at his residence, Adelaide-road, Kapunda, on July 15. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1845. He came to South Australia in a ship called 'The Time and Truth'. As a lad he worked in the old Kapunda copper mine for a time, and afterwards went farming with his parents, and later on his own account. He was one of the early members of the Belvidere District Council, of which he was chairman for a long term. Mr. Conolan took a great interest in politics, and was a good worker for the Agricultural Society. He made many friends and was highly</p>	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 1 August 1913, p.9 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/167011628 <i>Chronicle</i> , 28 June 1913, p.15 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/88826384/8529626 <i>Register</i> , 17 July 1913, p.10 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/60061348

	<p>respected by all whom he came in contact with. His funeral was very largely attended, and many came miles to show their respect by following his remains to St. John's Cemetery, where the Very Rev. Father Williams read the burial service. Mr. Conolan was unmarried and left a brother, Murtagh, and sister, Mrs. O'Callaghan, both residents of Kapunda. R.I.P.</p> <p>Mr Michael Conolan died in his sleep at his residence, Adelaide Road, Kapunda, on Monday night. He was born in County Clare in 1845, and came to this State with his parents in 1854. As a lad he worked in the old Kapunda copper mine for a time, afterwards farming with his parents, and, later, on his own account. He was one of the early members of the Belvidere District Council, of which he was chairman for a term. Mr Conolan took a great interest in politics, and was a good worker for the Agricultural Society and the Hibernian Society. He used to express the opinion that to die in his sleep was ideal, and he had his wish. He was unmarried, and left a brother, Murtagh, and sister, Mrs. O'Callahan, both residents of Kapunda.</p> <p>Mr. Michael Conolan, aged 65, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning. He retired apparently in his ordinary health on Sunday night, and had not shown any signs of illness. A native of County Clare, Ireland, he had been a resident of this district since 1854, in which year he came to South Australia with his parents in the ship Time and Truth. For a while he worked at the copper mine, but subsequently went in for farming. He was for years a member of the Belvidere District Council, and had a term as Chairman. He also was a good worker for the Agricultural Society, and took a keen interest in politics. He was never married. He lived with his brother (Mr. Murtagh Conolan), who also was a bachelor.</p>	
1918	<p>9 August 1918 Mary O'CALLAHAN, nee CONOLAN, dies at Baker's Flat. OBITUARY. MRS. MARY O'CALLAHAN, KAPUNDA On Friday, August 2, an old resident of the Kapunda district, Mrs. Mary O'Callahan, died at her residence, Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, at the age of 83 years. She was born in Ballyvaughan, County Clare, Ireland; and was the eldest of the family, of the late John Conolan. In 1854 she arrived in South Australia with her parents in the Time and Truth, and settled at Kapunda. Her parents engaged in farming pursuits. Her husband, Michael O'Callahan, predeceased her 28 years ago. About four years ago she met with an accident, and had been an invalid ever since, although she bore her illness with great cheerfulness and fortitude. She was a strong adherent of her Church, and she died a holy and peaceful death, fortified by the last rites of the Church, surrounded by the members of her family at her bedside. In her younger days her services were gladly given in Church matters as a collector for bazaars and other functions in aid of St John's and St Rose's Churches, and in ministering to the sick and the dying. She leaves a family of three sons and two daughters—Messrs. Martin and Michael O'Callahan (of Kapunda), and John (of Burra), and Misses Mary and Annie O'Callahan (of Kapunda). Her funeral on Sunday was largely attended, and the large concourse of people at the graveside testified to the great esteem in which she was held. Her</p>	<p><i>Southern Cross</i>, 16 August 1918, p.8 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/166987729 <i>Advertiser</i>, 8 August 1918, p.6 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5579727</p>

	remains were interred in St. John's Cemetery, and the Rev. Monsignor Williams officiated at the grave. Mrs O'Callahan died at Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, on Friday, at the age of 83. She was born in Ballyvaughan, County Clare, in 1835, and was the eldest of the family of the late Mr John Conolan. In 1854 she arrived with her parents in South Australia, and settled at Kapunda, where her parents engaged in farming pursuits. Her husband, Mr Michael O'Callahan, died 23 years ago. Four years ago she met with an accident, and she had been an invalid since then. She left three sons (Messrs Martin and Michael O'Callahan, Kapunda, and Mr. John O'Callahan, Burra) and two unmarried daughters.	
Keywords	Conolan, O'Callahan, Davoren, Deen, Foote, Hoare, Kerin, McNamara, <i>Time and Truth</i> , <i>Constance</i> , Ballyvaughan, Carron, County Clare	
Notes	The Conolans and Hoares both came to South Australia on <i>Time and Truth</i> , both families came to Baker's Flat. Note inconsistency in <i>Southern Cross</i> information re <i>Time and Truth</i> being the ship of origin, and Featherston email re <i>Constance</i> – both could be correct if some family members came earlier on <i>Constance</i> . Carron/Carran is 15 km from Ballyvaughan, its nearest town. Also there are two Mary Conolans listed, both described as daughter of John Conolan?	

Considine

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1867	James CONSIDINE dies, aged 17 years. No other details registered.	BDM Registrations – Deaths
1879	In the Kapunda Local Court, Patrick CONSIDINE, a labourer living at Baker's Flat was in court for failure to pay a judgment debt of £5.10. He stated that he had been working a little at the reservoir, but could not work the previous week because of the rain. He had a wife, but no cows, goats or pigs and did not receive anything from his son. Ordered to pay 5s. per week.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 18 November 1879, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106563116
Keywords	Considine	
Notes		

Conway / Canway

Date	Person or Event	Reference
	Patrick CONWAY lived at Baker's Flat, wife Bridget, died 1871, worked at the mine.	Drew 2017:141
1859	17 May 1859, Thomas Conway is born to Patrick CONWAY and Bidy GRIFFY, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 17/116

1860	17 May 1860, Honora Conway is born to Patrick Conway and Bridget Griffy, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 19/26
1861	17 July 1861, Mary Conway dies aged 3 days. Probable father (listed as possible relative (PR) on record) is Michael Conway, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths Book/Page 13/165
1861	26 July 1861, Michael Conway is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	12 January 1864, Mary Conway is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1865	12 April 1865, Patrick Conway is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	26 March 1867, Mary Conway dies aged 27 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is Michael Conway.	BDM Registrations – Deaths Book/Page 26/509
1871	Coroner's inquest into the death of Patrick Conway who had lived with his wife, Bridget Conway, on Baker's Flat. He had not returned home from a funeral the previous day, she found him the next morning in a paddock, and he died in her arms. James MOOROONEY, labourer living on Baker's Flat was his brother-in-law, and had attended Mrs GUFFEY's [sic Griffey] funeral with Patrick. Verdict that he died of exposure. Patrick is aged 43 years according to register. 28 July 1871, Patrick Conway dies aged 43 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded on register.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 4 August 1871, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108268231 BDM Registrations – Deaths Book/Page 44/315
1874	3 September 1874, Michael Henry Conway is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	16 September 1877, Bridget CANWAY (?Conway) dies aged 50 years on Baker's Flat, widow.	BDM Registrations – Deaths Book/Page 82/475
Keywords	Conway, Canway, Griffey, Guffey, Mooroney	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew. See also Marony.	

Costello

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1877	6 November 1877, Ellen Costello is born to Martin COSTELLO and An [sic] SEXTON, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 182/390
1889	21 October 1889, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. James Crase, landlord of the Railway Hotel was charged with neglecting to clear his bar and close the door at the proper hour on 12 October. The	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 22 October 1889, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108350469

	following men were fined for using indecent or insulting language to the police officers: James GRIFFIN of Baker's Flat, James O'LOUGHLIN of Baker's Flat, Frank and Thomas COSTELLO.	
1912	<p>FRACTURED SKULL. On Saturday, Joseph Costello, aged about 24 years, was riding on top of a load of wood, drawn by a horse which he was driving to his mother's home on Baker's Flat, when the wheel of the dray dropped into a rut. As a result Costello was jolted off and he fell on his head on the roadway. He was picked up unconscious, and in the ambulance was subsequently taken to the hospital. Dr. Glynn found that the injured man was suffering from fracture at the base of the skull. During the week Costello regained consciousness for a while, but his condition on Thursday afternoon was very low.</p> <p>A FATAL FALL. After lingering a week Joseph Costello, who received a fracture at the base of the skull as the result of a fall from a load of wood on Baker's Flat, died at the Kapunda Hospital on Saturday last. He was a young man of fine physique, and his quiet demeanour had made him popular among his friends. The funeral took place at St. John's Cemetery, where a large number of people attended.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 26 July 1912, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108340972 <i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 2 August 1912, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108341067</p>
1914	<p>Thomas Costello, aged 47 years, committed suicide by hanging himself on a tree close to his mother's house in Baker's Flat, early this morning. He went to bed last night in good spirits, and was found hanging in a tree by Mr. Harry WOODS, who was going to get his mate to go to work this morning. The matter was reported to Mr. J. H. Hitchens, who deemed an inquest unnecessary, and gave a certificate for the burial. Deceased was a single man, and lived with his mother.</p> <p>FOUND HANGING TO A TREE. Kapunda, January 9. Messrs. Wood Bros., of Kapunda, reported to the police that they had found the body of Thomas Costello, aged 47, a single man, hanging from a small tree, near his mother's cottage, on Baker's Flat. Life was extinct. Mr J. H. Hitchens and the police decided not to hold an inquest, and the coroner gave an order for burial. Costello was carting rubble on Thursday, had tea with his mother, and left the house at 6 o'clock. Nothing more was heard of him till his dead body was found by the Woods Bros., who had called for him to go to work. Costello seemed in his usual state of mind when he left home. The mother is a colonist of over 60 years, and has reared one of the largest families in the district. Formerly she and her late husband farmed at Fords, but of late she has lived near Kapunda. About 18 months ago another son (Joseph) was killed by falling off a load of wood within sight of his mother's residence. Most of the other sons and daughters are married and reside in Kapunda and district.</p>	<p><i>Daily Herald</i>, 10 January 1914, p.4 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/105613389 <i>Chronicle</i>, 17 January 1914, p.43 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88836634</p>
Keywords	Costello, Griffin, O'Loughlin, Sexton, Woods	
Notes	See also O'Loughlin.	

Crowe / Crow

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1864	<p>Thomas CROWE, born at Slaveen, County Clare, emigrated to South Australia on the <i>Tarquin</i> arriving 1864. He travelled with members of the O'DONOHUE family to Baker's Flat, where he lived for a number of years. Maybe someone from that community sponsored Thomas.</p> <p><i>The Adelaide Express</i> lists Thomas Crowe in a list of immigrants on <i>Tarquin</i> which sailed from Plymouth on 20 August. The list is divided into English, Scotch and Irish immigrants, and Thomas is listed under Irish. Also listed are Margaret, Bridget, Bridget, Pat, Michael and Thomas O'Donohue.</p> <p>3 December 1864, <i>Tarquin</i> arrived Adelaide, after leaving London 8 August and Plymouth 20 August. The ship's list has Thomas Crowe (26), labourer from Clare, also Patrick (25), Michael (22), Thomas (20) O'Donohue, all labourers from Clare and Margaret (44), Bridget (24) and Bridget (12) O'Donohue, all servants from Clare.</p> <p>BISA lists Patrick O'DONOHUE, father Michael, born in County Clare c.1839 and died 5 January 1906 in Gawler. Arrived in Adelaide 1864 on <i>Tarquin</i> and lived in Kapunda and Gawler, working as a labourer. Religion Roman Catholic. Married Bridget CROWE, whose father was James Crowe, on 5 March 1867 at Kapunda. Bridget was born in c.1846 in County Clare, and arrived in Adelaide 1866 on <i>Charlotte Gladstone</i>.</p>	<p>F. Houben in email 11/09/2016 <i>Adelaide Express</i>, 12 October 1864, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207596877 Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i>. Gumeracha: Gould Books. Biographical Index of South Australia (BISA) http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/tarquin1864.shtml</p>
1866	<p>Thomas' brother and sister, John and Bridget, emigrated to South Australia in 1866 on <i>Charlotte Gladstone</i>. I do not know if John came to Baker's Flat but Bridget Crowe certainly did. She married Patrick O'Donohue who travelled with Thomas.</p> <p>17 June 1866, <i>Charlotte Gladstone</i> arrived Adelaide, after leaving Liverpool 17 February and Plymouth 13 March.</p>	<p>F. Houben in email 11/09/2016 Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i>. Gumeracha: Gould Books.</p>
1867	<p>5 March 1867, Patrick O'DONOHUE marries Bridget CROWE at Kapunda. They go on to have seven children: Michael, 1868 James, 1869 Mary, 1873 Teresa, 1875 Bridget, 1879 Joseph, Michael 1880 Thomas, 1882</p>	<p>Biographical Index of South Australia (BISA)</p>

1868	Daniel Crowe, a brickmaker working at the mine and living on Baker's Flat, married Mary DONNELLAN.	Drew 2017:141
1869	Thomas was still living at Baker's Flat in 1869, as he was a baptism sponsor of Bridget and Patrick's second child (baptised 8 August 1869).	F. Houben in email 11/09/2016
1870	11 September 1870, Honora Crowe is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1872	It is said in Thomas Crowe's obituary that he went to Victoria, and upon hearing that the land in south-east of South Australia was about to be drained and would be made available on credit purchase. He bought a section and settled at Snuggery near Millicent, not far from Tantanoola. He married in 1872 to Bridget Ford, they raised eight children and he died in 1913. There was a substantial Irish community at the Millicent-Tantanoola area, there was also a German community. Thomas' brother John also settled in the south-east, they did not get on.	F. Houben in email 11/09/2016
1872	14 April 1872, Michael Crowe is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1873	On 30 April 1873, an elderly labourer living on Baker's Flat attempted suicide by cutting his throat. His name was Thomas GRIFFY (also recorded as GRIFFITHS), and since he had not been 'in a sound state of mind for some time' (<i>South Australian Register</i> 1873a), he was under close watch. After going into his room, somebody went to check on him and found him 'lying on a bed with blood flowing freely from his throat', the wound having been inflicted using a razor (<i>South Australian Register</i> 1873a). Dr Blood attended and found that although he had lost a lot of blood, the wound was not serious, and after being taken before the magistrate, Thomas was sent by train to the Lunatic Asylum in Adelaide. Daniel CROW was his son-in-law (<i>South Australian Register</i> 1873b). From the reports it can be surmised that Thomas was living with his daughter and son-in-law, as somebody was keeping a close eye on him.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 1 May 1873, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39293530 <i>South Australian Register</i> 2 May 1873, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39307730
1874	29 December 1874, Michael Crowe dies aged 2 years 9 months. Father is Daniel Crowe, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths Book/Page 62/346
1875	4 April 1875, Daniel Thomas Crowe is born to Daniel Crowe and Mary Donnellan, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 148/144 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	20 January 1877, Micheal Andrew Crow is born to Daniel Crow and Mary Donnelin, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 177/441
1879	27 November 1879, Patrick Crowe is born to Daniel Crowe and Mary Donnellan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 230/347
1882	Patrick and Bridget O'Donohue alternated living between Baker's Flat and Gawler. Their seventh child, Thomas Bernard, was born on 11 October 1882 at Baker's Flat. Bridget is said to have died during childbirth or shortly afterwards (<i>ref: Geoff McLeod: Two O'Donohue families from County Clare Ireland, Published by the author, 1997, p58</i>). It is believed that she was buried at St John's Cemetery, there is no record of her death, burial or gravestone.	F. Houben in email 11/09/2016 Biographical Index of South Australia (BISA)

	BISA lists Bridget O'Donohue nee Crowe as dying c.1882. She would have been 36 years old, so plausible that her death occurred during or after childbirth.	
1913	I regret to report the death of Mr. T. Crowe, one of our earliest settlers. He died in the Thyne Memorial Hospital on Sunday afternoon. He was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and was born in 1839. He came to South Australia in 1864, landing at Port Adelaide. For some time he worked in the Clare and Kapunda districts. From there he went to Victoria, and took up land where Horsham is now. He sold his interest in the property, and came to the South East, and for some time worked around Mount Gambier in connection with Messrs. Donlon and M. Whelan. Leaving the Mount district he came to the Millicent district, and worked on the drains. Subsequently taking up land, he occupied it till the time of his death. He took no active part in public matters. He succeeded well as a pioneer, and was well liked by a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow, five sons, and three daughters. The family reside at Nangula. The funeral will be held to-day in the Mayurra cemetery.	<i>Border Watch</i> , 19 November 1913, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/77651280
Keywords	Crowe, Crow, Donnellan, Donnelin, O'Donohue, Griffy, Griffiths, <i>Tarquin</i> , <i>Charlotte Gladstone</i> , County Clare	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew. Statton, J. (ed.) 1986 <i>Biographical Index of South Australians 1836–1885</i> . Marden: South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society.	

Cullinan / Cullenan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1867	4 April 1867, Mary Cullenan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	19 April 1868, Mary Cullinan dies, aged one year. Father is John CULLINAN, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 31/545
1870	2 June 1870, John Cullinan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Cullinan, Cullenan	
Notes	See also Shannon.	

Cuneen

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1875	Mary Cuneen is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Cuneen	

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Daly / Daley / Daily / Dealy

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1859	6 October 1859, Michael Daly is born to John DALY and Honora HEHIR, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 17/498
1860	7 June 1860, Patrick Daly dies aged three months. Father is Patrick DAILY [sic], Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 12/11
1861	14 April 1861, Thomas Daly is born to Patrick Daly and Catherine O'KEEFE, Baker's Flat. Catholic Church records have his date of birth as 15 April.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 22/336 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1861	15 May 1861, James Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1862	13 March 1862, Ellen Daly is born to John Daly and Honora HARE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 24/161 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1862	14 March 1862, Honora Daly dies aged 40 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is John DALY.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 14/64
1862	15 March 1862, Ellen Daly dies aged two days. Father is John Daly, Baker's Flat. [Honora must have died in childbirth, and the baby two days later? Deaths registered at the same time.]	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 14/65
1862	28 August 1862, Bridget Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1863	24 April 1863, Patrick Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1863	18 November 1863, Mary Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1863	KAPUNDA. September 29. ... I regret to state that a person named Timothy Daly, who resides on Baker's Flat, got severely ill used by one of his relatives on Saturday night last during a drunken spree at his own residence. It appears that the poor fellow was severely cut on the head and face with pieces of iron, used by his opponents, and is now lying in a critical state...	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> , 30 September 1863, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/31828547
1864	26 March 1864, John Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1865	22 May 1865, Michael Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1865	Tim DALY of Baker's Flat offers a reward for the return of a foal that had strayed.	<i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 15 July 1865, p.8 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159496619

1866	6 May 1866, Michael Daly is born on Baker's Flat. [Two registrations a year apart, or different children to different families?]	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	4 September 1866, Mortimer (Morty) and Bridget DALY, both aged 39 years, arrive in Port Adelaide from Ireland on <i>Ernestine</i> with their four children, ex Plymouth on 8 May: Patrick, 12 years Martin, 8 years Morty, 6 years Denis, 4 years There were 337 emigrants on board <i>Ernestine</i> . The Dalys are listed as Colonial Nominees, with Mortimer described as a labourer.	http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/ernestine1866.shtml
1867	24 April 1867, Sarah Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	23 May 1867, Honora Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	4 August 1867, Bridget Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	20 December 1867, Michael Daly (twin) is born to Murtagh Daly and Bridget Fitzpatrick, Baker's Flat. 20 December 1867, Thomas Daly (twin) is born to Murtagh Daly and Bridget Fitzpatrick, Baker's Flat. Their births are also registered with the Catholic Church.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 59/180 BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 59/181 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	28 December 1867, Thomas Daly dies aged 7 days. Father is Murtagh Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 30/406
1868	4 April 1868, Mary Anne Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	2 September 1868, Bridget Daly dies aged 14 months. Her father is Patrick Daly.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 33/65
1868	8 September 1868, Bridget Daly dies aged 36 years. Her husband is Murtagh Daly. [Note discrepancy in ages between death register and ships list above.]	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 33/64
1869	25 February 1869, Ellen Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	27 June 1869, Mary Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	30 May 1870, Thomas Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	Young Murty accidentally shoots a child using Pat's shotgun. The sad tale of the death of Johanna CALLAGHAN, aged three years and nine months, accidentally shot by Murtough (Murty) DALEY, aged 10 years, at Baker's Flat on 24 July 1870. The inquest	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 26 July 1870, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39194910 <i>South Australian Register</i> , 27 July 1870, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39206254

	found that Johanna was on her way to a Sunday afternoon catechism class, accompanied by her sisters Mary (aged 10 or 11 years) and Susan (8), her little brother and Patsy Bolton (9). On the way, they met Murty who had been sent to pick up his brother Pat's shotgun from Peter Daley. The gun was loaded, and although Murty had been advised to carry it on his shoulder, it was heavy and he was carrying it in his hand. The children did not quarrel but a conversation about shooting magpies, combined with some bravado, resulted in Johanna being unintentionally shot in the back of the head. She was lifted up by Mrs CLEARY and carried home to her mother Margaret Callaghan, where she died a short time later. The Coroner 'severely reprimanded both Murtough Daley and Peter Daley for their excessive carelessness, which had caused so shocking a death'.	<i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 30 July 1870, p.15 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/158941250
1870	At Baker's Flat, Kapunda, on Saturday, a daughter of Mr. Frank DALY, a miner, aged one year and 10 months, whilst her parents were having dinner, strayed out of the house. Being soon missed, an immediate search was made, when the body was found close to the house in a hole, which was about 2½ feet deep, but only had about eight or nine inches of water in it. There was merely a slight gasp or two, and life was extinct. The little thing is supposed to have strayed and fallen over the edge, and, being so young, was unable to get out or give an alarm. Mr. Oldham, J.P., after making enquiries into the case, did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. 24 December 1870, Ellen Daly dies aged one year 11 months. Father is Frank Daly, Baker's Flat.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 27 December 1870, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39203818 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 40/200
1871	14 August 1871, Ellen Daly dies aged six years. Father is John Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 43/364
1871	1 September 1871, John Daly aged 15 months. Father is Patrick Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 43/386
1874	10 March 1874, Patrick Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	23 March 1874, Thomas Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	27 April 1874, Bridget Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	7 August 1875, Bridget Daly dies aged 36 years. Her husband is Francis Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 68/250
1875	15 December 1875, Frank Daly dies aged 67 years on Baker's Flat. Death registered by John Daly.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 70/408
1876	10 March 1876, John Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	21 November 1876, Bridget Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	24 November 1876, Elizabeth Daly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	8 January 1877, Elizibeth Dealy is born to Peter Dealy and Mary DRISKEL [sic], Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 177/442
1877	4 March 1877, Patrick Dealey dies, aged one year. Parents are Patrick and Mary DEALEY, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 79/268
1877	20 November 1877, Catherin Daley is born to Pat Daley and Mary FITZPATRICK, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 192/392

1878	February 1878, young Murty Daly is a witness in a coroner's case enquiring into the circumstances around the death of Alexander Nass. '... a son of Murty Daly was also present. ... Murty Daly, a youth, said he was present at the melee as described by Murphy.' Edward MURPHY, another witness, was described as a labourer of Baker's Flat. Murty would have been aged about 18 years at this time.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 2 February 1878, p.1S http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/40780426
1883	15 August 1883, Margaret Daly is born to Peter Daly and Mary DRISCOLL, Baker's Flat. This would be the same Peter and Mary as had Elizibeth in 1877.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 316/442
1884	8 January 1884, Margaret Daly dies aged five months. Father is Peter Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 134/301
1884	28 May 1884, Bridget Daly dies aged 8 months. Father is John Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 138/469
1885	23 October 1885, Mary Daly dies aged 22 years, place of residence Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 149/369
1886	30 April 1886, Thomas Daly dies aged 63 years on Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 155/206
1893	October 1893, Kapunda, Coroner's Inquest. Minnie Daly, aged 13 years, daughter of John Daly, was with Edward MAHONEY, aged 14 years, when he drowned at Whelan's Hole in the River Light. She went for the two BOLTONS, who were unable to help. John WOODS and Mortimer KERIN recovered the body.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 6 October 1893, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108451302
1902	15 January 1902, Mary Daly dies aged 67 years at Baker's Flat, widow of Thomas Daly	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 283/100
Keywords	Daly, Daley, Daily, Dealy, Dealey, Driscoll, Driskel, Callaghan, Cleary, Fitzpatrick, Hehir, Murphy, Mahoney, Bolton, Woods, Kerin, Kearne, <i>Ernestine</i>	
Notes	See also Davoren, Donnellan.	

Davey

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1868	Joseph Bennett Davey is born to Henry DAVEY and Elizabeth Jane HARRIS, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 65/83
Keywords	Davey	
Notes		

Davoren

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1870	24 September 1870, Michael Davoren is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1896	5 June 1896, Ann DAVOREN dies aged 69 years on Baker's Flat, widow of Peter Davoren.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 235/336
1896	8 September 1896, Thomas Matthias Davoren is born to Martin DAVOREN and Margaret DALY, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 591/415
1899	17 February 1899, Patrick John Davoren is born to Martin Davoren and Margaret Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 636/160
1900	9 January 1900, Patrick John Davoren dies aged 10 months. Father is Martin Davoren, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 267/121
1902	9 January 1902, Hanora Davoren is born to Martin Davoren and Margaret Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 687/316
1904	5 January 1904, Hannah Davoren is born to Martin Davoren and Margaret Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 723/223
1905	16 April 1905, Catherine Davoren is born to Martin Davoren and Margaret Daly, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 746/419
1910	<p>FELL SIXTY FEET. KAPUNDA MINE FATALITY. KAPUNDA, September 8. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Edgar March, with a companion, was patrolling the old Kapunda mine, and at the open cut near the old Bull engine shaft saw the body of a man lying at the bottom of a deep cut. They at once reported the matter to the police, who proceeded to the spot, and upon examination found that the body was that of Austin Davoren, of Baker's Flat, a well known identity. The body was stiff, and death appeared to have been instantaneous. His left hip was broken and his neck dislocated, while there were other abrasions extending from the face all down the left side. The matter was reported to Mr. Helleur, who gave a certificate for burial. The deceased was 36 years of age and unmarried. The cutting where Davoren fell was about 60 ft. deep. A watch found on the body had stopped at 2.40.</p> <p>A TERRIBLE FALL. At 9.30 on Thursday morning Mr. Ernest March, while walking over the copper mine, saw the body of a man lying at the bottom of the open cut immediately below the big stack. He acquainted the police with his discovery, and investigation proved that Austin Davoren, a single man, aged 36, living with his mother on Baker's Flat, had fallen and had been killed. His watch was stopped at 2:45, and it is surmised that the unfortunate man, while making his way home, missed his track and fell a distance of about 60ft. His neck and one side of his face were badly smashed, and there were other injuries. Mr. J. J. Helleur, J.P., made the necessary enquiries, and decided that an inquest was not necessary.</p> <p>8 September 1910, Austin Davoren dies aged 41 years. Death registered by John Davoren. [Note discrepancy in ages in press and register.]</p>	<p><i>Daily Herald</i>, 9 September 1910, p.5 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/103898970</p> <p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 9 September 1910, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108424941</p> <p>BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 351/265</p>

Keywords	Davoren, Daly
Notes	See also Daly.

Devaney / Devanny / McAvaney

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1787	Mary Anne Devaney born in Clare. She became a single mother with one son, James Devanny.	B. McAvaney in email 20/01/2019
1836	James Devanny was transported to New South Wales, did his time and then came to Kapunda. Barbara's research shows that James Devanny, male, aged 27 years, went on trial on 10 March 1836 in Mayo for rape. His sentence was death, commuted to transportation for life. He was detained on board the hulk <i>Surprise</i> on 18/05/1836, and was transported on the <i>Earl Grey</i> to NSW. He subsequently changed his name to McAvaney.	B. McAvaney in email 20/01/2019
	Both families (O'Loughlin and McAvaney / Devaney / Devanny) originated from west Clare.	B. McAvaney in email 18/01/2019
Keywords	McAvaney, Devaney, Devanny, O'Loughlin, County Clare	
Notes	James is said to have been on Baker's Flat.	

Devitt / Davit

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	31 December 1860, Bridget Devitt is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1865	21 June 1865, Anne Davit is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	13 August 1866, John Devitt is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	29 August 1869, Bridget Devitt is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	11 April 1870, Michael Hehir is born to Patrick HEHIR and Mary DEVITT, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 82/386
1870	25 October 1870, Owen David Devitt is born to Michael DEVITT and Michael DRONEY, Baker's Flat. Date of birth in Catholic Church records is 23 October.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 88/372 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Devitt, Droney, Hehir	
Notes		

Dine

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1868	25 April 1868, Honora Dine is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Dine	
Notes		

Donellan / Donnellan / Donlan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
c.1851	Catherine DONELLAN is born to parents Michael and Mary (née McMahan) Donellan in County Clare. Her mother Mary was born in County Clare in 1815; she goes on to have seven children with Michael Donellan.	Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1865	19 July 1865, Mary Donlan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	27 August 1866, Michael Donlan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	5 September 1866, Catherine Donlan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	<p>4 September 1866, Michael DONELLAN (18 years, labourer) and Bridget Donnellan (23 years, née MARKHAM) arrive in Port Adelaide aboard the <i>Ernestine</i> ex London 23 April 1866 and Plymouth 8 May 1866. They are listed on the shipping records as being from County Clare.</p> <p>Also listed are Michael DONELLAN (age 43, [father?], carpenter) and Mary Donellan (age 34, née McMAHON) from County Clare, with their children: Thomas, 14 years Catherine, 12 years Andrew, 10 years Anne, 5 years</p> <p>Also listed is a single woman Bridget DONELLEN (age 34, dairymaid) from Ireland. <<Despite different spelling, could she be a sister of Michael Donellan?>></p> <p>All are listed as Colonial Nominees, indicating that these assisted passages were arranged by a relative or friend already living in South Australia.</p>	<p><i>Southern Cross</i>, 24 November 1911, p.15. http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167003830 Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i>. Gumeracha: Gould Books. Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013 http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/ernestine1866.shtml</p>
1867	2 June 1867, Patrick Donnellan dies aged 8 months. Father Michael Donnellan, Baker's Flat	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 27/507

1868	10 June 1868, Thomas Donnollan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	13 September 1868, Mary Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	6 December 1868, Mary Jane Donnalán is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	13 December 1868, Mary Donnalán is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	2 May 1869, Catherine Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	10 July 1869, John Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	11 December 1869, Bridget Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	15 February 1870, Patrick Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	9 June 1870, John Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	20 August 1870, Michael Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	2 May 1871, Mary Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	30 September 1871, Bridget Donnellan dies aged one year 10 months. Father is Thomas Donnellan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 44/116
1871	2 November 1871, Anne Donnellan is born to Thomas Donnellan and Margaret KABEY, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records, with name spelled as Donlan.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 101/334 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	12 November 1871, Elizabeth Anne Donnellan is born to Michael Donnellan and Bridget MALCOLM [sic Markham?], Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records, with name spelled as Donlan.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 101/335 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	29 November 1871, Elizabeth Anne Donnellan dies aged 17 days. Father is Michael Donnellan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 44/317
1872	9 April 1872, Michael Donnellan dies aged 62 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 47/142 Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013
1872	5 December 1872, James Andrew Donnellan dies aged 11 weeks. Father is John Donnellan, Baker's Flat. John was born in County Clare.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 50/141 Drew 2017:142
1873	9 September 1873, Katherine Donnellan is born to Thomas Donnellan and Margaret KEAVY [Kabey?], Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records with name spelled as Catherine Donnelan.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 125/138 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1873	3 November 1873, Thomas Donnele is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann

	3 November 1873, Martin Donnele is born on Baker's Flat.	
1874	2 April 1874, Daniel Joseph Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	8 December 1874, Michael Andrew Donnellan dies aged four months. Father is Michael Donnellan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 61/270
1874	22 September 1874, Teresa Donnellan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	28 January 1875, Thomas Donnellan dies aged one year four months. Father is John Donnellan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 64/20
1875	28 April 1875, Susan Donnellan is born to Thomas Donnellan and Margaret CABEY [Kabey?], Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 150/235
1875	5 May 1875, David Donnellan dies aged 13 months. Father is Thomas John Donnellan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 66/405
1876	24 February 1876, Thomas Patrick Donnelan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	5 July 1878, Francis Joseph Donnellan is born to John Donnellan and Bridget KEARCE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 206/476
1881	20 April 1881, Michael Donnellan dies aged 18 months. Parents are Bridget and John Donnellan, place of residence listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 111/246
1889	22 February 1889, Bridget Donnellan dies aged 83 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is Thomas Donnellan.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 177/78
1901	20 December 1901, Thomas Donnellan dies aged 63 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 282/235
1903	4 December 1903, Kate Donnellan dies aged 30 years. Father is Thomas Donnellan, Baker's Flat,	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 298/476
1911	Obituary. Mrs. M. Donnellan, Kapunda. We regret to chronicle the death of Bridget Donnellan, beloved wife of Michael Donnellan, which occurred at her residence, Baker's Flat, Kapunda, on Wednesday, November 8, at the age of 75 years. The deceased, who was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and arrived in South Australia, accompanied by her husband in the ship <i>Ernestine</i> , in the year 1866, was a colonist of 45 years. Since her arrival in the State her home has been in Kapunda. She had been in indifferent health for some four years, but the end came unexpectedly. During her illness she was attended by the Very Rev. Father Williams, and had a holy and edifying death. Her remains were interred in the St. John's Cemetery on Friday, November 10, and were followed by a large concourse of friends and relatives to her last resting-place. Father Williams officiated at the grave side. The deceased leaves a sorrowing husband, one son, and one daughter (Mrs. T. O'BRIEN, Kapunda, and John, of Western Australia) to mourn their sad loss.—R.I.P.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 24 November 1911, p.15. http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167003830

1926	OBITUARY. Mrs. Margaret Donnellan, who died at Terowie recently, was an old and highly respected resident of that district. Born at Milltown, County Clare, Ireland, in 1848, she travelled to Australia by the ship <i>Peeress</i> , and landed at Port Adelaide in November, 1866, after a journey lasting 10 weeks. On May 10, 1873, she was married to Mr. Michael Donnellan, at Kapunda, and resided for some time at what was then known as Baker's Flat. Mr. and Mrs. Donnellan were among the early pioneers in the Hundred of Gumbowie, having selected land in that area in the late seventies which they success fully, farmed, despite drought and adversity known only to early pioneers. Mrs. Donnellan retired from the land in 1919, her husband having died some years previously.	<i>Register</i> , 17 June 1926, p.12 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/56568195
1948	Mrs Mary Jane O'Brien, who died recently at Glen Osmond, was well known and highly esteemed in Kapunda, where she had lived most of her life. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Michael Donnellan, and was born at Baker's Flat 79 years ago. Fifty years ago she married the late Mr. Thomas O'Brien, and resided here until the last three years of her life, which were spent at Glen Osmond. A son, Thomas, of Kapunda, survives. The remains were interred in the St. John's Cemetery.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 18 March 1948, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/124556852
	My family, maternal, the Donnellans, were among the Irish who settled there. Evidently at Lancelot and Gumbowie <<between Terowie and Peterborough, north of Kapunda>>. Like most, they were from Clare. My family were a well known literate family of great ancestry, but I'm fairly sure they had little English when they arrived...my sister (73) remembers being sung Gaelic songs by our grandmother, who was 2nd generation.	J. Downes in email 15/06/2014
Keywords	Donellan, Donnellan, Cabey, Kabey, Kearce, Keavy, Malcolm, Markham, McMahon, O'Brien, <i>Ernestine</i> , County Clare	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew. See also Daly, Kearse.	

Donnelly

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1873	On 30 April 1873, an elderly labourer living on Baker's Flat attempted suicide by cutting his throat. His name was Thomas GRIFFY (also recorded as GRIFFITHS), and since he had not been 'in a sound state of mind for some time' (<i>South Australian Register</i> 1873a), he was under close watch. After going into his room, somebody went to check on him and found him 'lying on a bed with blood flowing freely from his throat', the wound having been inflicted using a razor (<i>South Australian Register</i> 1873a). Dr Blood attended and found that although he had lost a lot of blood, the wound was not serious, and after being taken before the magistrate, Thomas was sent by train to the Lunatic Asylum in Adelaide. Daniel CROWE, labourer of Baker's Flat, was his son-in-law and had known	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 1 May 1873a, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39293530 <i>South Australian Register</i> 2 May 1873b, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39307730 <i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 3 May 1873, p.7 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159469442 <i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 2 May 1873, p.3

	Griffey as long as he could remember. Susan DONNELLY, wife of John Donnelly of Baker's Flat, knew Thomas Griffey as he was her stepfather and lived next door; he had been subject to fits for the past three or four years; Griffey had no children of his own, no wife, and no means; he was between 65 and 70 years.	http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108271674
Keywords	Donnelly, Griffy, Griffiths, Crowe	
Notes	See also Griffy	

Douglas

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1881	28 March 1881, Mary Douglas is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1881	November 30, 1881. MRS. KATE DISCROLL, Kapunda.—In reference to certain STATEMENTS lately MADE by me INJURIOUS to YOUR CHARACTER, I beg to say that I am satisfied the same are absolutely WITHOUT FOUNDATION and I very much regret having made them. Her Mark MARGARET x SIMPSON. Witness—Ellen Douglas. Baker's Flat, December 1, 1881. x	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 2 December 1881, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106568175
1887	Thomas DOUGLAS, age two years, living with his parents at Baker's Flat, died after a severe scalding.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 21 October 1887, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107364990
Keywords	Douglas	
Notes		


Driscoll

Date	Person or Event	Reference
c.1838	Sarah LIDDY is born in County Clare, daughter of John Liddy.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
c.1840	Daniel DRISCOLL is born in County Clare, son of Denis Driscoll.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1844	Catherine BERTH born in County Clare, Ireland.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , Friday 22 October 1920, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108288192

1857	<p>Daniel Driscoll and Sarah Liddy leave Clare and sail from Plymouth on <i>Omega</i> 12 August 1857, arriving Port Adelaide 14 November 1857.</p> <p>Daniel, 17 years, travels with his sister Catherine DRISCOLL, aged 15 years.</p> <p>Sarah, 19 years, travels with her brothers Denis (21), John (17) and Patrick (15) LIDDY.</p> <p>Many years later, Daniel states in a court case that he had been living on Baker's Flat since 1857, so he must have gone there directly.</p>	<p>L. Heath in email 24/02/2020</p> <p>Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i>. Gumeracha: Gould Books.</p> <p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 26 September 1902, p.3</p> <p>http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/108322635</p>
1859	<p>19 September 1859, Daniel DRISCOLL marries Sarah LIDDY at St John's, Kapunda. They go on to have the following children:</p> <p>1860 Patrick</p> <p>23/03/1862 Mary (L. Heath's grandmother)</p> <p>1864 John</p> <p>1865 Catherine</p> <p>1868 Honorah</p> <p>1870 Augustine</p> <p>1872 Bridget who goes on to marry Joseph QUIGLEY, a cousin of Michael QUIGLEY</p> <p>1874 Anne who goes on to live in Kalgoorlie</p>	<p>L. Heath in email 24/02/2020</p>
1862	<p>26 December 1862, Patrick DRISCOLL (17 years) arrives in Port Adelaide on <i>Castle Eden</i> after leaving London on 27 August 1862.</p> <p>In answer to a question about whether Daniel and Patrick were related, S. Thomas states: Both married in Kapunda and had children at Baker's Flat. Different fathers so not brothers, but I expect that they were cousins of some degree. Catherine Berth immigrated from County Clare on <i>Tarquin</i> 1864. Also on <i>Tarquin</i> were Driscolls from County Clare. William (39), Honor (33), Mary (10) and Bridget (33).</p>	<p>H. Mullen in email 22/05/2017</p> <p>Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i>. Gumeracha: Gould Books.</p> <p>S. Thomas, facebook post, March 2020, Victoria-South Australia Areas The Old Years group</p>
1864	<p>3 December 1864, Catherine Berth arrives in Port Adelaide on <i>Tarquin</i>, aged 20 years, after leaving Plymouth on 20 August 1864. Also on board are William and Honorah Driscoll and their daughter Mary. They travel directly to Kapunda.</p> <p>The Driscolls appear to be the parents and sister of Patrick, as Honorah Driscoll later appears in an 1880 court case as a witness for Catherine, stating that she is her daughter-in-law.</p> <p>H. Mullen: William and Hanorah were Patrick's parents, he'd been here a few years. I've found information on Mary who married at 15.</p>	<p>H. Mullen in email 22/05/2017</p> <p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 22 October 1920, p.2</p> <p>http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108288192</p> <p>H. Mullen, facebook post, March 2020, Victoria-South Australia Areas The Old Years group</p> <p>Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i>. Gumeracha: Gould Books.</p> <p><i>Kapunda Herald</i> 4 June 1880, p.4.</p> <p>http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564395</p>
1866	<p>3 August 1866, the <i>South Australian Advertiser</i> reported that both Daniel and Patrick were two of 85 volunteers to join the Kapunda Mine Company of the armed colonial volunteer force. Also guessing that Daniel's mother was Bridgit who died at Bakers Flat 22 Mar 1889.</p>	<p>S. Thomas, facebook post, March 2020, Victoria-South Australia Areas The Old Years group</p>

1866	27 September 1866, Catherine Driscoll is born to Daniel Driscoll and Sarah Liddy, Baker's Flat. Also registered in the Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 47/447 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	26 October 1867, Catherine BERTH marries Patrick DRISCOLL at St Rose's Church, Kapunda. They go on to have 11 children.	H. Mullen in email 22/05/2017, <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , Friday 22 October 1920, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108288192
1867–1878	The Driscolls lived on Baker's Flat, possibly these dates. Catherine's first seven children were born on Baker's Flat. Three daughters, Hanorah, Margaret and Hanorah, died young and are buried at St John's Cemetery, where their parents are also buried. Surviving children all married but the sons did not have families.	H. Mullen in emails 24/03/2014 and 22/05/2017, and in facebook post, March 2020, Victoria-South Australia Areas The Old Years group
1868	23 June 1868, Honora Driscoll is born to Daniel Driscoll and Sarah Liddy, Baker's Flat. Also registered in the Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 64/565 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	23 July 1868, Catherine Driscoll, age 1 year, dies on Baker's Flat, parents are Daniel Driscoll and Sarah Driscoll (née Liddy). Death Register states that Catherine was one year 10 months.	S. Thomas, facebook post, March 2020, Victoria-South Australia Areas The Old Years group BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 32/498
1870	1 February 1870, Austin Driscoll is born to Daniel Driscoll and Sarah Liddy, Baker's Flat. Name is registered as Augustin in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 80/108 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	24 August 1870, Bridgett Driscoll is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1873	1 January 1873, John Driscoll is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	27 February 1874, Catherine Driscoll is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	3 July 1874, Anne Driscoll is born to Daniel Driscoll and Sarah Liddy, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 138/381 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	Mortality. There were two more funerals on Sunday last. The recent changeable weather has been very trying to old persons, and of the two who were buried on Sunday one was sixty-four years of age, and the other upwards of three score years and ten. Their names were Driscoll and Kearne—one having long been a resident on Baker's Flat, and the other at Ford's Crossing. 8 January 1875, William Driscoll dies aged 64 years on Baker's Flat. Death notified by P.M. Driscoll.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 12 January 1875, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108368081/ /10593659 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 63/124
1876	9 May 1876, Thomas Driscoll is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	2 October 1876, Thomas Driscoll, aged 61 years, dies on Baker's Flat. Death notified by Pat Driscoll.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 76/220
1878	30 June 1878, Patrick Driscoll is born to Patrick Driscoll and Catherine Berth, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 206/475
1881	26 August 1876, Maria Driscoll is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann

1881	November 30, 1881. MRS. KATE DISCROLL, Kapunda.—In reference to certain STATEMENTS lately MADE by me INJURIOUS to YOUR CHARACTER, I beg to say that I am satisfied the same are absolutely WITHOUT FOUNDATION and I very much regret having made them. Her Mark MARGARET x SIMPSON. Witness—Ellen Douglas. Baker's Flat, December 1, 1881. x	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 2 December 1881, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106568175
1884	20 December 1884, Dorah Driscoll is born at Eudunda to Patrick and Catherine Driscoll (née Berth).	SA Births: Index of Registrations 1842–1906
1884	28 June 1884, Michael QUIGLEY (L. Heath's grandfather) marries Mary DRISCOLL at St Rose's Church, Kapunda. One of their first children, Emiline, dies at 6 weeks on 8 January 1889, when they were living at Little Gilbert Street, Adelaide. Michael later dies at Young Street, Wayville on 12 June 1927 aged 67 years, and Mary dies on 21 December 1924 aged 62 years, both buried at West Terrace Cemetery.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1887	8 October 1887, Norah Driscoll is born at Eudunda to Patrick and Catherine Driscoll (née Berth).	SA Births: Index of Registrations 1842–1906
1889	22 March 1889, Bridgit Driscoll dies aged 81 years on Baker's Flat, widow of Denis Driscoll.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 177/432
1890	11 August 1890, Norah Driscoll dies aged 22 years on Baker's Flat. Father is Daniel Driscoll.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 188/63
1911	Any person TRESPASSING on Daniel Driscoll's block, Baker's Flat, will be prosecuted, and all pigs, dogs, and poultry destroyed, by the owner. DANIEL DRISCOLL. March 22, 1911.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 31 March 1911, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108334684
1913	It is believed that the destruction by fire of a straw stack at Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, early on Monday morning, was the result of a deliberate act. It was worth between £25 and £35, and was the property of Mr. Patrick Howard Driscoll. [Note: Patrick Howard is the son of Patrick and Catherine (née Berth) Driscoll.]	<i>The News</i> , 16 July 1929, p.1 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/129173174
1920	Katherine Driscoll obituary Mrs. Katherine Driscoll, who died recently, was an old and highly esteemed resident of Kapunda. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, 76 years ago, and came to Australia in the ship <i>Tarquin</i> , landing in December of 1864. She came direct to Kapunda, and two years later married the late Mr. Patrick Driscoll. With the exception of 13 years spent at Eudunda, she lived the remainder of her life in Kapunda. A family of four sons and four daughters survive. They are:— Messrs. Thomas, John, and William, of Port Augusta, and P. H., of Kapunda; Mesdames Willis, of Kalgoorlie, W.A., Dwyer and Mullen, of Port Augusta, and Nurse Driscoll, of Kapunda.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , Friday 22 October 1920, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108288192
	... this is my great grandmother Catherine BERTH. She lived in Baker's Flat possibly from 1867 till 1878, her first six children were born there. I believe her son Patrick had land there for quite a	H. Mullen in emails 24/03/2014 and 22/05/2017

	<p>number of years. I think the reason the photo is in profile is because she apparently stopped to talk to a boy on the way home from Mass and he threw a stone at her and she lost an eye. She doesn't look like she would be the sort to enquire after his health!</p> <p>My great-grandmother Catherine was one of the ladies arrested for protecting the settlement from being fenced and the residents evicted.</p> 	H. Mullen, facebook post, March 2020, Victoria–South Australia Areas The Old Years group
1929	<p>Trespass Notice. ALL Persons found Trespassing on my property, Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, being Portions of Section 7598, Hundred of Kapunda, will be prosecuted; all stock impounded, and dogs, pigs, and poultry destroyed after this date. Poison laid. P. H. DRISCOLL Kapunda, July 17, 1929.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 26 July 1929, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108313424</p>
1939	<p>Board of Health. The report of the Inspector was read and approved. Mr. P.H. Driscoll notified the Board that he was agreeable to having nightsoil deposited on his property at Baker's Flat, provided it was covered properly. Mr. Driscoll to be thanked for his offer.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 17 August 1939, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108407767</p>
1946	<p>NOTICE. Any one found Trespassing at the Stable Portion of my Property, Baker's Flat, will be Prosecuted. £5 reward will be paid to any person giving information as to who broke the lock of the door of hut. P. H. DRISCOLL, Kapunda.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 14 March 1946, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110298460</p>
	<p>'After the O'Callahans left the whole block was bought by Paddy Driscoll, whose father or grandfather had been one of the original settlers, then when Paddy died it was bought by Dick Hampel ...'</p>	George Hazel 03/03/1975

Keywords	Berth, Liddy, Driscoll, O'Callahan, Quigley, Simpson, <i>Omega</i> , County Clare
Notes	<p>Hazel, G. 1975 Baker's Flat. Unpublished account. In possession of South Australian Museum, Adelaide, 2013.</p> <p>See also newspaper reports from 1880 where Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose are all involved in a land dispute at Prankard's Block – check my Trove notes.</p> <p>Paddy Driscoll was the man who owned most of Baker's Flat by the end, and sold it to Dale Hampel's father. Patrick Howard is the son of Patrick and Catherine (née Berth) Driscoll.</p> <p>Members of the Jordan family were godparents to some of my Driscoll family – H. Mullen, facebook post, March 2020, Victoria–South Australia Areas The Old Years group.</p> <p>See also Jordan, O'Brien, Quigley.</p>


Dundon

Date	Person or Event	Reference/Source
c.1809	Michael DUNDON born in County Clare, Ireland.	SA Biographical Index
c.1821 or 1824	Bridget MCGRATH born in County Clare, Ireland.	SA Biographical Index
	As the parish records of the Parishes of Kilkrish and Clondegad in County Clare, where the Dundons came from, are not extant prior to 1846, we do not have precise details of the marriage of Michael and Bridget, nor do we have the birth details of the two (?) oldest children, or any other facts regarding ancestors or relatives.	Keain, Maurice <i>The Dundons of South Australia</i>
1844	Mary Dundon born in Ireland (later Sexton).	SA Biographical Index
1845	Patrick Dundon born in Ireland.	SA Biographical Index
1848	John Dundon born in Ireland.	SA Biographical Index
1849	Margaret Dundon born in Ireland (later Canny).	SA Biographical Index
1851	Michael and Bridget Dundon lived in townland of Toberaniddaun, County Clare Ireland. In the Catholic parish records for Kilkrish [sic Kilchreest] and Clondegad, County Clare, it is abbreviated to 'Tubber'.	Keain, Maurice <i>The Dundons of South Australia</i>
1851–1852	4 November 1851, Michael and Bridget Dundon sailed from Plymouth on <i>Marshall Bennett</i> , arrived Port Adelaide 2 February 1852. Travelling were: Dundon, Michael (35) – agricultural labourer Dundon, Bridget (33?) Dundon, Mary (12)	Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books. Passenger Lists, State Library of SA Keain, Maurice <i>The Dundons of South Australia</i> Slee 2018:20

	<p>Dundon, Patrick (7) Dundon, John (2)</p> <p>Also travelling were Anne (Nancy) and Thomas ROBINSON. The second daughter, Margaret, is not listed among the passengers on the <i>Marshall Bennett</i>, but possibly came out on the ship <i>Confiance</i> when purportedly aged 4 years, in 1854 with another Margaret Dundon, aged 26 years. The older Margaret probably would have been a relative, but no details are known.</p> <p>It is likely that the family went first to Immigration Square, in common with most Irish immigrants. Then the family settled at Kapunda (Baker's Flat?) where Michael and Bridget lived for the rest of their lives.</p> <p>Michael and Bridget Dundon (g-g-grandparents of R. Dundon) came to South Australia from Ireland in 1852, and settled in Baker's Flat. There is evidence that they were there by 1853 at least. Michael bought land as early as 1856 at auction for £253/4s—in total finished up owning around 289 acres of land adjacent to Baker's Flat. Their eldest daughter Mary was married in St John's Church. Both Michael and Bridget are buried there.</p> <p>The land appears to have been passed on to their eldest son Patrick, who retained at least part of it (Section 1423) until October 1899. Bridget and her family lived there after Michael's death in 1867 until at least Bridget's death in 1888.</p> <p>Bridget had 11 children, of whom 9 survived beyond infancy. After Michael died, she was left at age around 46 years, but with the youngest child (Michael Jnr) less than four years old. Only one of her children (Mary who was married by the time Michael died) appears to have left home—so there were 8 to support and care for—although Patrick and John were old enough to be working. And she lived for 21 years after her husband died. Saw six of her children married without Michael. And seems to have been able to operate profitably on her land—even though she was illiterate (she signed her will by an 'X').</p>	<p>SA Biographical Index R. Dundon in email 11/06/2013</p>
1852	Bridget Dundon born (later Ryan).	SA Biographical Index
1853	21/07/1853 Michael Dundon supported the nomination of John Tothill BAGOT Esq for election to the seat of Light and Eyre vacated by Captain Bagot.	SA Register, 21 July 1853, p.2
1854	Ellen Dundon born (later Hackett).	SA Biographical Index
1854	Margaret Dundon (aged 4) sailed on <i>Confiance</i> with another Margaret Dundon (servant, aged 26). The <i>Confiance</i> sailed from Plymouth on 10/06/1854, arrived Adelaide 12/09/1854.	Passenger Lists, State Library of SA

	<p>The Passenger List lists both Margarets as being ‘persons nominated by Purchasers of Land in South Australia towards whose passages or outfit, money has been paid with the Colonial Treasury and who have received embarkation orders to join the ship...’</p> <p>Mary(?) Dundon, age 26, passage £1 Mary(?) Dundon, age 4, passage 10/- John Hallett was the land-holder who sponsored them. He appears frequently in the press around this time and was obviously prominent in SA. He also is shown to have, on a number of occasions, sponsored immigrants.</p>	
1856	<p>Michael Dundon purchased 84 acres of land in Section 1427 County of Light for £235/4/-. Purchased from William Peacock, John Hector and Burnett Nathan (all of Adelaide, Trustees of the North Kapunda Mining Company, under and by virtue of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of (the province of SA) being #5 of 1854.</p> <p>Note the following: Land was advertised for auction on 01/01/1856 from 10:00am in the SA Register, 3 December 1855, page 4 by Geo Green including Section 1427 of 84 acres. Terms of the auction were: The Auctioneer has received final instructions to bring this splendid Property into the market. The Sale is made by order of the Trustees of the KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY, Under the provisions of a certain Act entitled ‘THE WINDING-UP ACT,’ whereby the Shareholders are empowered TO SELL WITHOUT RESERVE, and to give an immediate title... TERMS of SALE— 20 per cent., Cash. Balance at Three, Six, Nine, and Twelve Months. Part Twelve. SECTION 1427. (EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES in the BLOCK).</p> <p>Also advertised was Part Eleven. SECTION 1426. (ONE HUNDRED ACRES in the BLOCK. Intersected by the RIVER). (See 1861 entry below.)</p> <p>Report of the auction results , SA Register, 10 January 1856, page 2: LAND AUCTION SALE. Kapunda. — Mr. Green held his sale of the North Kapunda Mining Company's properties, in terms of advertisement, on the first day of the month. The attendance at Kapunda was large, and the competition in many instances spirited. We annex a statement showing the gross proceeds, as also the prices realized on each particular section. Owing to the large number of lots submitted (more than 330) the sale occupied upwards of eight hours, including an interval of one hour for refreshment. Township lots, about 89 in number, averaged £4 18s. each, gross £120; lot 100, with Company's buildings, £170; sections 1434, £155; 1126, £235; 1427, £235 4s.; 1428, £253 3s.; 1404, £222 14s. 4d.; 1403, £199 13s 6d.; 1407, £213; 1408, £231 12s. 3d.; 1409, £361.6s.10d.; 1402, £485 19s. 3d.; 1400,£13216s. The gross amount of the sales, £4,027 2s. 8d.</p>	<p>Land Titles (Old System, held at Netley) Book 116, Memorial #141</p>

1856	July 1856, Anne Dundon is born.	SA Biographical Index
1857	3 March 1857 Michael Dundon and John WARREN are severally fined 10/- in the Kapunda Court for fighting and creating a disturbance in the township on 29 January 1857, at the prosecution of P.T. WOODCOCK.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 5 March 1857, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/49770365
1857	17 March 1857, land sale of Section 1427 County of Light to Michael Dundon registered on Old Titles System.	Land Titles (Old System, held at Netley) Book 116, Memorial #141
1857	19 March 1857, Anne Dundon dies aged 8 months. According to Anne's death certificate, Michael Dundon (father) is listed as an Engineer.	SA Deaths: Index of Registrations 1842-1915 Keain, Maurice <i>The Dundons of South Australia</i>
1857	28 July 1857, Michael Dundon raised a mortgage of £100 over the land in Section 1427, County of Light from John Munden (farmer of Adelaide) to be repaid on 22 July 1859 (2 years) at an interest rate of £12/10/- per centum to be paid half-yearly on 22nd January, and 22nd July each year during the security.	Land Titles (Old System, held at Netley) Book 124, Memorial #209
1857	27 October 1857, Michael Dundon laid information in the Kapunda Criminal Court against Joseph TUCKFIELD, Michael CULLINAN and James SCULLY for assaults, dismissed for want of prosecution.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , Tuesday 27 October 1857, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/49213145
1857	5 December 1857, Anne born to Michael and Bridget Dundon (née McGrath) at Kapunda. She goes on to marry Matthew ROBINSON on 8 February 1881 at Kapunda.	SA Biographical Index
1859	Susan Dundon born (later McInerney).	SA Biographical Index
1859	31/10/1859, Michael Dundon extends his mortgage of £100 with John Munden for a further two years to 22/7/1861 under the same interest rate.	Land Titles (Old System, held at Netley) Book 160, Memorial #67
1861	05/04/1861, Michael Dundon purchased 100 acres of land in Section 1426, County of Light for £300 from Cossins and Brewster (referred to as 'minekeepers', but also known as storekeepers at the North Kapunda Stores).	Land Titles (Old System, held at Netley) Book 173, Memorial #103
1862	February 1862, Catherine Dundon born and died after six weeks. Buried on 5/4/1862 at St John's Cemetery, Kapunda - Book 1, Page 187.	SA Biographical Index Burial references based on P. Swann's Catholic parish records
1863	25/7/1863, Mary Dundon (18 years) marries Michael SEXTON (21 years) at St John's Church, Kapunda. GOLDEN WEDDING. SEXTON—DUNDON. On the 25th July, 1863 at St. John's Church, Kapunda, by the Rev. Michael Ryan, Michael, fourth son of the late Daniel Sexton, of County	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842–1916 <i>Advertiser</i> , 27 August 1913, p.14 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5798808

	Clare, Ireland, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Michael Dundon, of Kapunda. Present address — Wilson.	
1864	26/3/1864, Michael Dundon born.	SA Biographical Index
1864	25/5/1864, Michael Dundon listed as member of the Kapunda Mine Rifles Company of the South Australian Volunteer Force. E. CANNY was also listed – probably the man who later married Margaret Dundon.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 25 May 1864, p.2
1865	3/10/1865, Michael Dundon obtains ownership of Section 1423 of 105 acres or thereabouts, in the Hundred of Belvidere in the County of Light. This Section is adjacent to the East of Section 1426, purchased by Michael on 5/4/1861. Michael Dundon of Kapunda, Farmer, is now seized of an estate in fee simple subject nevertheless to such encumbrances, liens and interests as are notified by memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon...which said section is delineated in the Public all(?) up(?) of the said Hundred deposited in the Office of the Surveyor General and was originally granted the 27th day of October 1846 under the hand and seal of Frederick Holt Robe Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province to George Morphet.	Lands Titles Office CT-72-174_20130528950026
	 <p>Land sections owned by Michael and Bridget Dundon, adjacent Baker's Flat.</p>	R. Dundon in email 11/06/2013
1865	5 June 1865, Margaret Dundon (age 26, father James Dundon) marries Thomas DRISCOLL (age 32, father John Driscoll) at St Patrick's Adelaide.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916 <<NB: Are these the same Dundons, no other info>>
1866	3/8/1866, Michael Dundon listed as member of the Kapunda Mine Company of the South Australian Volunteer Force.	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> , 3 August 1866, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28789701

	Patrick Dundon also listed as a member – aged 21 years.	
1867	16/2/1867 Mention of Dundon’s land in Kapunda Council meeting. KAPUNDA COUNCIL February 16 ...Letter read from the Clerk of the Belvidere District Council, calling attention to the bad state of the road at Dundon's Comer...	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 22 February 1867, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108262911
1867	23/11/1867, Michael Dundon dies in Kapunda aged 58 years. Occupation given as labourer, mine worker, and farmer. Buried at St John’s Cemetery, Kapunda in a fenced grave against the northernmost fence of the cemetery with a large, tall headstone.	SA Biographical Index
1867	19/12/1867, Administration of the effects of Michael Dundon, late of Kapunda and who died intestate, labourer, Grantee, Bridget Dundon, widow of the deceased recorded in the South Australian Government Gazette, p.1242.	South Australian Government Gazette 1867, p.1242, 19/12/1867
1869	19/8/1869, Patrick Dundon (eldest son), farmer of Kapunda inherits (in fee simple) the land in Section 1423, Hundred of Belvidere. On the same day, the Certificate of Title was cancelled and a new Certificate of Title issued in CT-133-147. NB: Patrick Dundon sold the land in question on 5/10/1899 to Cornelius Henderson SHAKESHAFT, tailor of Kapunda.	Lands Titles Office CT-72-174_20130528950026 Lands Titles Office CT-133-147_20130528950031
1869	11/9/1869 Mention of Dundon’s Land at Kapunda Council September 11. ... Works let since last meeting finished satisfactorily and passed for payment ...Patrick Dundon, filling ruts and cutting at Dundon's corner , South Kapunda Block, £3.	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> , Tuesday 21 September 1869, p.6
1870	7/9/1870 A Bridget Dundon from Kapunda was admitted to the Royal Adelaide Hospital with Ophthalmia and discharged on 31/10/1870. Age given as 15 years Question: Is this Michael and Bridget’s daughter born 1852?	RAH Records in SAGHS State Records: GRG 78/49/3 - 843
1872	30/3/1872 Kapunda Council considers land near ‘Dundon’s’. To examine and report on road near Dundon's. Side-drain passing Church paddock and Dundon's Section to be continued, and Trustees of Episcopal Church to fee applied to as tor cost of barrel drain at entrance to cemetery.	<i>South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail</i> , Saturday 30 March 1872, p. 10
1873	23 July 1873 Margaret Dundon (age 24, father Michael Dundon) married Edmund CANNY (age 32, father William Canny) in Catholic Presbytery at Kapunda. They had two children: Mary Bridget, born 6/3/1880, died 1952 William (1881–1903), no record of marriage in SA Indexes, and died at Jamestown (lived in Bundaleer)	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916

	Question: It seems that Mary Bridget may be the beneficiary of Bridget Dundon's will (see later), but why was not William also a beneficiary?	
1874	1/1/1874 A Bridget Dundon from Kapunda was admitted to the Royal Adelaide Hospital with Conjunctivitis and discharged on 2/2/1874. Age given as 19 years. Question: Is this Michael and Bridget's daughter born 1852?	RAH Records in SAGHS State Records: GRG 78/49/5 - 6
1874	1 September 1874, Patrick R. Dundon (age 28, farmer of Yangya) married Margaret MALONEY (age 25, father Michael Dundon, of Kapunda) at St Rose's Catholic Church Kapunda by James Maker(?)	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916 Marriage Certificates held at the Kapunda Visitor's Centre – Book 4, p.115
1876	15 March 1876, John Dundon took up land at Hd of Willowie, County Frome — Sec 12, 621 acres. The following land selections were made at the Crown Lands Office during the week ending Thursday, March 16, with 10 per cent deposit. ... at the price of 621 pounds and paid 116 pounds and 5 shillings for improvements ...	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 17 March 1876 Blieschke, L. (ed.) 1975 <i>Plain of Contrast – A History of Willowie, Amyton, Booleroo Whim</i> , p.210. Willowie: Willowie History Book Committee.
1878	8 May 1878, Bridget Dundon (age 23, father Michael Dundon) marries Michael RYAN (age 24, father John Ryan) at Caltowie.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916
1878	DISTRICT COUNCILS. BELVIDERE. October 23. Letter from Kapunda District Council in reference to new road through Baker's Flat and Mrs. Dundon's section. Clerk to inform Kapunda Council that this Council will exchange portion of old road east of Section 1427 with Mrs Dundon, in lieu of new road through her land, providing there be opposition to closing of said old road.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 18 November 1878, p.2S http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/42990111
1879	11 June 1879, 'Dundon's Open Land with Cottage' put up for auction by Coles and Goodchild at Crase's Hotel Kapunda. Lot 23, containing 1 rood 6 perches, or thereabouts. Open land, with Cottage, formerly Dundon's.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 11 June 1879, p.8
1881	8 February 1881, Anne (Annie) Dundon (age 21, father Michael Dundon) marries Matthew ROBINSON (age 22, father Thomas Robinson) at St Rose's Catholic Church, Kapunda.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916 Slee 2018:11, 66
1883	16 February 1883 Margaret Canny (née Dundon) dies at Cradock(?) aged 33 years, leaving two (?) children: Mary Bridget, born 6/3/1880, aged 3 years William, born (?)1881, aged 2 years. He dies 1903 in Bundaleer / Jamestown. Margaret is buried in the same grave as her parents Michael and Bridget Dundon at St John's, Kapunda.	Memorial on headstone at St John's Cemetery near Kapunda SA Biographical Index and Index of SA Births SA Biographical Index – William's birth not included in Index of SA Births
1884	1 July 1884, Bridget Dundon sells a Milch Cow at the Kapunda Markets.	<i>Burra Record</i> , 22 July 1884, p.3

	Messrs. Goodchild, Duff, & Co.'s Monthly Market Reports. Kapunda, July 1. ... For Mrs. Dundon, 1 good milch cow, for £6 10s.	
1885	25 August 1885, Bridget Dundon sells a steer at the Kapunda Markets. Liston, Shakes & Co's Monthly Market Reports. Kapunda : Tuesday, August 25 1885. Cattle...For Mrs. Dundon 1 steer for £6.	<i>Burra Record</i> , 11 September 1885, p.2
1886	22 June 1886, Susan Dundon (age 24 of Kapunda, father Michael Dundon) marries Patrick McINERNEY (age 24, farmer, of Kapunda, father Timothy McInerney) in St Rose's Catholic Church by Frederick Byrne. Witnesses: Joseph Brennan, Mary Sexton (nee Dundon) (both of Kapunda).	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916 Marriage Certificates held at the Kapunda Visitor's Centre – Book 6, p.155
1887	21 February 1887, John Dundon (age 32, father Michael Dundon) marries Mary LARKIN (age 20, father James Larkin) in the home of her father (Garryowen?) near Booleroo Centre.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916 Dist Frome, book 150, p.620
1887	20 August 1887, Bridget Dundon makes her will. ...I will and bequeath to my grand-daughter Bridget Canny fifty pounds sterling for her absolute use and to be paid to her when she shall have attained the age of 21 years. I will and bequeath the Roman Catholic Clergyman of Kapunda five pounds sterling. These two legacies having been paid I will and bequeath to my sons Patrick Dundon and John Dundon 1/16th each. To my daughters Mary Sexton Bridget Ryan Anne Robinson and Susan McInerney 1/8th each and to my son Michael Dundon and to my daughter Ellen Dundon 3/16th each. I appoint Martin McCarthy of the River Light and Martin Shea of Koonunga executors of my last Will and Testament and Trustees of my grand-daughter (as only as?) Bridget Canny. Dated at Kapunda this thirtieth day of August 1887, Signed with an "X" as his (sic) Mark. Witnesses were Frederick Byrne and Catherine Byrne.	Probate Office
1888	28 January 1888, Bridget Dundon's land was hit by a fire. KAPUNDA, January 29. Yesterday a paddock belonging to Mrs. Dundon, near the rifle range, caught fire at about 2 o'clock. A number of volunteers turned out and succeeded in getting it under after about 20 acres of grass and star thistle had been burned. The fire is described in the <i>Kapunda Herald</i> as starting early in the afternoon in Mrs Dundon's grass paddock near Baker's Flat, and that the inhabitants of Baker's Flat came to the rescue and beat it out.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 30 January 1888, p.6 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 31 January 1888, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108343188/10589917#
1888	9 February 1888, District Council of Kapunda paid Bridget Dundon (widow of Kapunda), and Patrick Dundon of Caltowie, 15 pounds to purchase 1 acre, 1 rood and 24 perches or thereabouts. "Being portion of Section 1427 in the Hundred of Kapunda, County of Light for road running from north to south through Section 1427 and joining two roads which form the boundaries of Section 1427 with Sections 5988 and 1429 and is the proposed road number 5 shown on plans deposited by	Land Titles (Old System, held at Netley) Book 389, Memorial #125 <i>South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail</i> , 11 June 1870, p.7 <i>South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail</i> , 2 July 1870, p.7

	<p>the District Council with the Surveyor General in pursuance of the Road Amendment Act 1863 and on the plan in the margin thereof glazed in red”</p> <p>This was the culmination of almost 18 years of dealings with the Kapunda and Belvidere Councils: BELVIDERE COUNCIL Surveyor laid before Council plan of alterations proposed through Sections 1423 and 7598. It was considered new road along present track could be obtained with little additional expense, and better than the proposed. Road through Dundon’s, further consideration deferred till reply be had from Messrs Harvey and Dundon. Clerk to write Kapunda: Council and Kapunda Corporation, pointing out necessity of either surveying new road from Dundon’s corner direct to Kapunda. by way of Catholic Chapel, or otherwise removing obstructions from old road through mines. KAPUNDA COUNCIL ...Letter from Belvidere District Council as to opening road from Dundon's Corner to township. Surveyor to see Mayor of Kapunda, and arrange some day for Chairman and Surveyors of the two districts and: Mayor and Surveyor of Kapunda to meet on the ground and view the road...” BELVIDERE COUNCIL ... Reply from Kapunda Council to letter desiring co-operation with Kapunda Corporation for opening new road from Dundon’s corner to Kapunda... KAPUNDA COUNCIL ... fencing at Dundon’s section to stand over for the present, and Clerk to write to Belvidere District Council on subject... BELVIDERE COUNCIL ... Letter read from Kapunda District Council in reference to new road through Baker's Flat and Mrs. Dundon’s section. Clerk .to. inform Kapunda Council that this Council will exchange portion of old-road east of Section 1427 with Mrs. Dundon, in lieu of a new road through her land, providing there be (no?) opposition to the closing of said old road,, KAPUNDA COUNCIL ...Surveyor reported that Mr. Dundon had agreed to terms proposed for new road and fencing was now being done...</p>	<p><i>South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail</i>, 16 July 1870, p.7 <i>South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail</i>, 2 November 1878 <i>South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail</i>, 9 November 1878 <i>South Australian Register</i>, 16 December 1878, p.1</p>
1888	<p>4 October 1888, Bridget Dundon dies at Kapunda aged 67 years (grave shows age 64 years) of peritonitis. Residence and place of death is listed as Baker’s Flat. Death notice in <i>South Australian Register</i> on 28 October 1888: DUNDON. On the 4th October, at her residence in Kapunda, after a long illness, Bridget, relict of the late Michael Dundon, aged 67 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. RIP</p>	<p>SA Deaths: Index of Registrations 1842-1915 Death Notice in <i>South Australian Register</i> Death Certificate held in Book 8, p.253 in Kapunda Visitor’s Centre</p>
1890	<p>A fire broke out on Baker's Flat, consuming a considerable quantity of grass on the flat and also in Mrs Dundon’s paddock. Thought to be caused unintentionally by lighted matches or sparks from pipes, from young lads bathing in the Light.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 16 December 1890, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108355273/10591395#</p>

1891	4 February 1891 Ellen Dundon (age 32, father Michael Dundon of Kapunda) married Thomas HACKETT (age 36, widower, farmer of Pekina, father John Hackett) in St Rose's Catholic Church by Frederick Byrne. Witnesses: Patrick McInerney (Morgan) labourer (and husband of Susan Dundon), and Catherine Crotty, dressmaker, Kapunda.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916 Marriage Certificates held at the Kapunda Visitor's Centre – Book 6, p.414
1894	16 February 1894 Mary Agnes Dundon (age 25, father Michael Dundon) marries Henry Francis LYNCH (age 29, father Matthew Lynch) at St Mary's Glenelg.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916
1897	9 February 1897, John DUNDON died (by own hand) at Booleroo Centre age 48. SUICIDE AT WILLOWIE EAST. Booleroo Centre, February 9 News was brought into the township this morning that Mr John Dundon. a farmer, who lives in Willowie East, about eight miles from here, was found this morning in the scrub hanging to a tree. Police Constable Crabb went out, taking with him Mr. McMartin, J.P. and found the body about one mile from the house, where it had been hanging since yesterday at about 9 o'clock. An inquest was held, Mr. McMartin acting as Coroner. A verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity was returned. Buried at Booleroo Centre.	Death Certificate on fiche at SAG&HS <i>South Australian Register</i> , 10 February 1897
1908	11 July 1908, Michael Dundon (age 46, father Michael Dundon) marries Margaret RYAN (widow, age 47, father Richard Cooper) at St Patrick's Church, Adelaide.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842-1916
1915	3 February 1915, Mary Sexton (née Dundon) died at Wilson (near Cradock) aged 71 years.	
1923	22 June 1923, Keain Index at State Library of SA lists an obituary for Patrick Dundon. Much regret was occasioned on the announcement of the death of Mr Patrick Dundon, at his residence North Parade Torrensville on 13th inst. Born in Ireland, he was the eldest son of the late Michael Dundon. He arrived with his parents in Australia in 1852 and settled in Kapunda. Subsequently he removed to Caltowie where he engaged in farming and grazing. He was a man of sterling character and a strong advocate of everything that tended to the welfare of Ireland. A widow, three sons and five daughters survive. RIP	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 22 June 22 1923, p.9d
1940	18 October 1940, Margaret Dundon (nee Maloney) wife of Patrick died at Glenelg	
Keywords	Dundon, McGrath, Sexton, Canny, Ryan, Bagot, Hackett, Hallett, Robinson, Tuckfield, Scully, Cullinan, McInerney, engineer, County Clare, Cossins and Brewster, Warren, Woodcock, Shakeshaft, <i>Marshall Bennett</i>	
Notes	Slee, D. 2018 <i>Remarkable Journeys: An Adventure Story Featuring the Robinson and Slee Families</i> . Adelaide: Denys Slee. See also Robinson, Supple.	

Duff

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	7 August 1860, Anne Duff is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1862	30 June 1862, Mary Duff is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Duff	
Notes		

Dwyer

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1869	2 August 1869, James Dwyer is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Dwyer	
Notes		

Evans

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	20 March 1860, Mary Jane Evans is born to Morgan EVANS and Susannah JONES, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 18/74
Keywords	Evans	
Notes		

Fitzgerald

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1862	11 August 1862, Michael Fitzgerald is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	24 May 1866, Bridget Fitzgerald is born to David FITZGERALD and Margaret HILLARY, Baker's Flat. Also recorded in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 43/527 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	24 March 1867, William Fitzgerald is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann

1867	21 December 1867, William Fitzgerald dies aged nine months. Father is William Fitzgerald, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 14/61
1870	15 May 1870, Margaret Fitzgerald is born to David Fitzgerald and Margaret HILLERY, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 88/376
Keywords	Fitzgerald, Hillary, Hillery	
Notes	See also Sexton.	

Flannigan, Flanagan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1869	31 July 1869, Margaret Flanagan dies aged 41 years on Baker's Flat, wife of Michael Flanagan.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 36/47
1874	11 May 1874, Ellen Flanagan dies aged three months. Father is John Flanagan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 57/460
1879	6 December 1879, Michael Flannigan was walking home to Baker's Flat through the Kapunda mine. He fell down a cutting about 60 feet, and lay there till 3am, when his calls for help were heard by the mine watchman, 'who obtained assistance and had the unfortunate fellow brought to the surface. He was conveyed to a cottage close by, where he is lying in a precarious state'.	<i>Express and Telegraph</i> , 15 January 1879, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207657931
1881	2 August 1881, Ann Flannigan, wife of John Flannigan, a labourer on Baker's Flat, is charged with being a pauper lunatic. They were a family of seven, with the eldest boy now earning a little. Ann was sent to the asylum.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 5 August 1881, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106567348
1884	Mrs Flannigan, wife of John Flannigan, of Baker's Flat, was brought before the magistrate, charged with being a lunatic, and was sent to the asylum.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 4 November 1884, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106579878
Keywords	Flannigan	
Notes	See also Maxwell.	

Fleet

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1881	3 September 1881, Amelia Alice Fleet is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1885	8 January 1885, Catherine Mary Fleet is born to Joseph FLEET and Mary Catherine HOARE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 343/102

Keywords	Fleet, Hoare
Notes	See also Hoare.

Ford

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1866	5 October 1866, Mary Anne Ford is born to Michael FORD and Mary Anne O'DONOGHUE, Baker's Flat. Her birth date is registered as 17 August in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 47/455 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	22 December 1867, Mary Ford dies aged one year four months. Father is Michael Ford, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 30/47
1869	28 May 1869, John Ford is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Ford, O'Donoghue	
Notes	See also O'Donoghue.	

Foster

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1875	26 July 1875, William Henry Foster dies aged three weeks. Father is William Henry Butler, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 68/110
Keywords	Foster	
Notes	See also Butler – same father?	

Fynes / Foynes / Fines

Date	Person or Event	Reference
	Foynes family from Drumacoo, County Galway, lived at Baker's Flat	I. Coverdale in email 24/05/2016
1854–1903	Patrick FYNES and his wife Bridget (nee QUINN) lived in Baker's Flat from about 1854 till his death in 1903. The family states that he was a musician and headmaster of a school there. His death certificate states his occupation as schoolteacher.	I. Coverdale in email 24/05/2016

1854	Patrick Fynes possibly arrived on <i>John Bunyan</i> , which left Liverpool 13 February 1854 and arrived Port Adelaide 22 May 1854. A Pat Fynes is a signatory to a letter published in the <i>South Australian Register</i> , a letter of thanks from the passengers to the captain of the government emigrant ship <i>John Bunyan</i> . All on board <i>John Bunyan</i> are classified as farm and domestic servants.	Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books. <i>South Australian Register</i> , 24 May 1854, p.2. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/48552253 <i>South Australian Register</i> , 24 May 1854, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/48552265
1856	Patrick Fynes is a signatory to a letter published in the <i>Adelaide Observer</i> supporting John Tuthill Bagot as candidate for representation of 'this district in our future House of Assembly'.	<i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 13 December 1856, p.1S. http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/161262774
1859	14 February 1859, Mary Fines is born to Patrick Fines and Bridget Quin, Kapunda	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 16/32
1861	3 April 1861, Susan Fines is born to Patrick Fines and Bridget Quin, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 22/179
1862	5 March 1862, Susan Fines dies aged one year. Father is Patrick Fines, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 14/61
1863	24 April 1863, Susan Fynes is born on Baker's Flat. [Is this baby named after her deceased sister?]	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1865	Imelda's remark that Patrick Fynes was a teacher is borne out by the following notice in the <i>South Australian Register</i> of 5 December 1865 re an application for a licence to teach by P. Flynnes (sp?), Baker's Flat. BOARD OF EDUCATION. Monday, December 4 PRELIMINARY APPLICATIONS. P. Flynnes, Baker's Flat, made a preliminary application for a licence to teach. Form to be supplied.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 5 December 1865, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/41030074
1860s– 1870s	A brother, Thomas FOYNES, baker, and his wife Mary (née NOLAN) lived in Bakers Flat for some years from the 1860s to 1870s.	I. Coverdale in email 24/05/2016
1903	Mr. Patrick Fynes died at the age of 87 years on Saturday. The deceased was a man of interesting individuality, and was a typical example of the old Irish schoolmaster. He was of a somewhat eccentric demeanor, and assumed a quaint dignity, which won respect in spite of practical jokes which were occasionally played upon him. He had been resident in Kapunda for over 40 years, following the avocation of a school master. His remains were interred at St. John's Cemetery on Monday morning. 17 April 1903, Patrick Fynes dies aged 85 years on Baker's Flat. [Note age discrepancy between newspaper and death record.]	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 24 April 1903, p.3. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110275597 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 293/467
1908	4 September 1908, Bridget Fynes dies. According to the death record, she was aged 92 years, widow of Patrick Fynes, and was living at Wilmington.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 18 Sept 1908, p.10 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/166972886 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 336/29
1928	1 September 1928, John Fynes, only son of Patrick and Bridget dies at Barham, NSW.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 5 Oct 1928, p.10

		http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/167799652
1935	<p>MRS. SUSAN O'CALLAGHAN, SEMAPHORE. Much regret was manifested at the death of Mrs. Susan O'Callaghan, who died at Woolverton private hospital, Semaphore, on August 6. Mrs. O'Callaghan was born at Kapunda, being the third daughter of the late Patrick Fynes. In 1889 she was married at St. Ignatius' Church, Norwood, by the late Rev. Father Peters, S.J., to John Edward O'Callaghan, of the S.A. Mounted Police, the eldest son of the late John O'Callaghan of Dry Creek. Mrs. O'Callaghan, a devout Catholic, was of a bright and cheerful disposition and beloved by all who knew her throughout the many country districts in which she resided. During her illness she was attended by the Very Rev. Father Hanrahan, who administered the last rites of the Church. Mrs. O'Callaghan leaves a husband and three sons, also one sister, Mrs. Mary Steele, of Wilmington. Deceased was buried at Salisbury Catholic Cemetery, where Rev. Father Gatzemeyer officiated at the graveside.</p>	<p><i>Southern Cross</i>, 23 Aug 1935, p.6 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/167074341</p>
1940	<p>MR. J. E. O'CALLAGHAN, SEMAPHORE. Mr. John Edward O'Callaghan, who died at Calvary Hospital on 16th inst. was born at Dry Creek on April 11, 1864, and was the eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John O'Callaghan, who migrated from Ireland in 1848. Joining the S.A. Mounted Police Force in 1888 he was stationed for periods at Normanville, Burra, Terowie, Eudunda, Waukaringa, Gawler, Wolseley, Cockburn, and Jamestown, reaching the retiring age at the latter town in 1924, after 36 years' service. In 1889 he was married at St. Ignatius' Church, Norwood, by the late Rev. Father Peters, S.J., to the late Susan Fynes, third daughter of Patrick Fynes, of Kapunda. Mr. O'Callaghan, noted for his example as a practical Catholic and his lively devotion to the Sacred Heart, was of a retiring disposition and respected by all who knew him throughout the many country districts in which he resided, as also at Semaphore, where he had spent his years of retirement. An active member of St. Vincent de Paul and Holy Name Societies, he also acted as "Welcome Boarding Officer" for the Catholic Immigration Association of S.A. for several years, performing sterling work in that capacity. During his illness he was attended by the Rev. Father Corry, who administered the last rites of the Church. Mr. O'Callaghan, whose wife predeceased him in 1935, leaves three sons—Charlie (Tailem Bend), Jack (West Croydon), and Tom (Semaphore); also a sister, Mrs. M. E. Gallagher, and brother, Terrence, of Dry Creek. Deceased was interred at Salisbury Catholic Cemetery beside his late wife, where Rev. Father F. Gatzemeyer officiated at the graveside.</p>	<p><i>Southern Cross</i>, 24 May 1940, p.15 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/167765502</p>
Keywords	Foynes, Fynes, O'Callaghan, Quinn, Quin, Nolan	
Notes	If Patrick Fynes arrived in May 1854, it looks like he went straight to Baker's Flat. Unclear whether he married Bridget before or after arrival. Here is a link between Bagot and Fynes – political.	

Geraghty / Garity

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1858	19 October 1858, Martin Geraghty is born to Edmund GERAGHTY and Mary MERE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 14/123
1860	8 November 1860, Patrick Geraghty is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1862	23 November 1862, Jane Geraghty is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	6 August 1864, Thomas Geraghty is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1865	Report in the paper re the funeral of Private Edward Garity [sic] of the Kapunda Mine Rifle Volunteers, where between 60 and 60 members proceeded from the mine to the 'late residence of the deceased on Baker's Flat' and then to St John's Cemetery. He was a miner in the South Kapunda Mine, and left a widow and five young children. Listed in death registration as Edward GERAGHTY, age 48 years, died 24 June 1865.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 30 Jun 1865, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108261095/10495932 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 20/115
1878	12 December 1878, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. The week before Christmas 1878, there was an altercation between two couples on Baker's Flat which ended up involving several others, all living close by (<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 1878). The catalyst appears to have been the resolution of a court case the previous day, combined with a long-standing grudge over a ladder. Mary and John QUIGLEY lived within 60–80 yards (55–73 m) of Mary and John SIMPSON. Both men were described as labourers. Gestures and remarks deteriorated quickly into a physical assault involving all parties. Ellen ROBERTSON, wife of Patrick Robertson and sister-in-law to John Simpson, witnessed the row because she was standing at her door when it took place. Like Ellen, John Quigley's sister was also present and attempted to separate the combatants. John O'BRIEN, a labourer, ran over to see what was happening, and was able to take John Simpson home after a short scuffle (these were the two men who had an old grudge about a ladder). Mary LACEY, wife of Martin Lacey, described in court how she was milking a cow in her shed when she saw the argument breaking out. She lived at the back of the Quigleys' house. Mary GERAGHTY, a widow living on Baker's Flat, saw Simpson on his way down to the Quigley's and witnessed the two women scuffling.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 December 1878, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106561106
1880	Six women are named in the 1880 fencing dispute on Baker's Flat – Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose. Mrs Geraghty is a witness in the case.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 4 June 1880, p.4. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564395
Keywords	Geraghty, Garity, Lacey, Mere, O'Brien, Quigley, Robertson, Simpson	
Notes		

Geyer

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1912	<p>Thomas Geyer is a signatory to a notice protesting the sale of the Baker's Flat land.</p>	<p><i>Advertiser</i> 24 October 1912, p.2. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5345500</p>
Keywords	Geyer	
Notes		

Gleeson

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	7 June 1860, Richard Gleeson is born On The Light, father James Gleeson, mother Honora Burke.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 19/33
1862	23 June 1862, Mary Gleeson is born on Baker's Flat. Birth also registered with the state records, father James Gleeson, mother Honora Burke, birth residence is On The Light.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 24/422
1864	12 April 1864, Richard Gleeson is born at Kapunda, father James Gleeson, mother Honora Burke.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 30/312
1866	25 May 1866, Honora Gleeson is born on Baker's Flat. Birth is also registered with the state records with date of birth given as 20 May 1866, father James Gleeson, mother Honora Burke, birth residence is Kapunda.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 43/202
1866	12 July 1866, Honora Gleeson dies aged 33 years, place of residence Kapunda, husband James Gleeson.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 24/371
1867	8 June 1867, Ann Norah Gleeson dies aged 13 months. Father is James Gleeson, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 27/508

	<p>I'm descended from a large Irish catholic family, the Gleeson family. We know they came from Tipperary sometime in the early 1850s- we cannot locate any shipping records!- possibly may have come via Melbourne or Sydney.</p> <p>James Gleeson and his wife, Honora (nee Bourke), then had several children born in Kapunda, SA, (not sure if it was Bakers Flat?)</p> <p>Anne b 1855 William James 1857 (my great Grandfather) m Mary Teresa Carey b 22.9.1863, Kapunda Thomas 1858 Richard 1860 Mary 1862 Edward 1864 Honora 1866... Honora Gleeson (Mother) died shortly after birth.</p> <p>I'm inclined to think that the Baker's Flat lifestyle you described may not have agreed with the Gleeson family, as they were devout 'Fr. Matthew followers' and as such frowned upon any consumption of alcohol! That probably necessitated their move to Yanyarrie, near Carrieton in the north of the state, to take up a significant parcel of 'farming' land on the other side of Goyder's line. -something that you described in your presentation many of the Baker's Flat Irish did at the time. The family had mixed fortunes farming wise, as many did, and sold up and moved to Mt Templeton near Balaklava around the turn of the century.</p> <p>Upon James Gleeson death in 1908 he was buried along with his wife at St John's cemetery adjacent Kapunda and Bakers Flat....? So I guess the question I'm asking were the Gleeson family at the Baker's Flat community or in the general population in Kapunda.</p>	Email from D. Kelly 01/12/2021
Keywords	Gleeson	
Notes	On The Light is an alternative name for Baker's Flat.	

Goorty

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1886	21 March 1886. A girl, aged 17, named Mary GOORTY, living with her mother on Baker's Flat, on the lower bank of the River Light, was lighting a fire when her clothes accidentally ignited. She rushed outside and was seen by a neighbour John QUIGLEY. Failing to extinguish the fire, he led her to the river only a few yards away but she was terribly burnt and died in the Kapunda Hospital two days later. Burial records show that Maria (Mary) Goorty was buried at St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda on 24 March 1886.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 22 March 1886, p.6 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/page/4041222 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/50188182 <i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 27 March 1886, p.15 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/160751480 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 23 March 1886, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107358614

		SA Cemeteries Database
1892	<p>1 November 1892, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. Andrew Goorty is charged with assaulting Patrick JORDAN on Baker's Flat on 21 October. Witnesses were John QUINN and James McINERNEY, and Andrew's wife Catherine Goorty.</p> <p>'Andrew Goorty was charged on the information of Patrick Jordan with assaulting him on Baker's Flat on October 21. There was a cross-information against Jordan, and both cases were heard together. Mr. W. H. Benham for Goorty; Mr. A. J. Foster, for defendent. Both pleaded not guilty. Patrick Jordan said that on October 21 Goorty was hunting some cattle on Baker's Flat amongst which were some of witness's. A dog was also chasing the cows. Witness tried to stop the dog, and told Goorty he should not set the dog after the cattle. Goorty made a rush at him and knocked him down. He had a stone in his hand, and struck witness on the forehead. Remembered nothing after being down. Witness went the same night to Dr. Glynn, who attended to the wounds. He was still in pain. By Mr. Benham --The cattle did not go on the land occupied by Goorty, but were on the boundary. Threw two stones at the dog, but neither of them went near Goorty. Never struck Goorty, but made a blow at him when he made a blow at witness. When they were on the ground together never put his hand in Goorty's collar. Did not take the cattle over the Light to have a row with Goorty. He followed the cattle only. Goorty was always sending the dog after the cattle.</p> <p>Dr E. McM. Glynn gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds on Jordan's head. He dressed one, but the other did not require it. They were not serious, no large vessel being cut. The stone produced would have caused the wound. By Mr. Benham--A fall on the stone would have caused a similar wound. Goorty came to him for attendance the next morning. He complained of pain in the armpit, but witness discovered nothing. Was not sure that he prescribed, but thought he prescribed a liniment, as they generally did when pain was complained of.</p> <p>John Quinn said that on October 21 he saw Goorty hunting the cattle, with Jordan driving them back. The third time that Goorty and Jordan met they hit out, but witness could not say which one of them hit out first. Jordan fell, apparently tripped by Goorty. Goorty fell on top, and when he got up he kicked Jordan, who was on the ground. When Jordan got up his face was covered with blood, which came from wounds in his head. By Mr. Benham --Some of his cattle were there. He saw the cattle going over, and thought there was "something up," but did not know that a fight was to take place. When Goorty came out the cattle were about fifty yards beyond his house. Knew that Goorty objected to cattle going on the land but did not know why. Goorty and Jordan rolled about when they fell. There were no lose stones about where they fell. Never heard Goorty complain of having been kicked when he got up. By Mr. Foster -- He could not explain what he meant by saying he thought "something was up" in reply to Mr. Benham.</p> <p>James McInerney, who was with the previous witness, corroborated the evidence of Quinn, adding that Mrs. Goorty came down during the row with a stick, and said "Don't kill the man." By Mr.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 1 November 1892, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108362804</p>

	<p>Benham -- Some of his cattle were there. By Mr. Foster-Up to within a couple of months ago the Flat people had used the land for their cattle. The cattle always went about in mobs.</p> <p>Andrew Goorty said he lived on the Belvidere side of the River Light, and had occupied a portion of what is known as Mine Flat Section for fourteen years. He was assessed as the occupier, and had paid the rates for five years. There were, he believed, between 100 and 150 acres. He drove the cattle away when Jordan brought up close on 60 head, but not before. When Jordan drove the cattle up all the people were looking out. Witness drove the cattle back when they came on the land for which he paid rates. The cattle were driven back by Jordan, who came up and asked him to strike him if he dare. Did not strike him, and Jordan again drove the cattle up, but witness again drove them away. Jordan threw several stones at the dog, and one at witness but it did not strike him. When they met Jordan struck him on the head, and witness returned the blow, but not with a stone. Jordan caught him by the neck and they fell. Jordan got up and kicked him. They rolled about on the ground. He felt the effects of the kick yet. The place was very stony where they fell. Witness was held on the ground by Jordan until witness's wife came. Jordan had blood on his face, but he could not say how it was. It was not because he had struck him with a stone, for he had no stone By Mr. Foster-He had a part block, he believed 180 acres. He was occupier, and was owner until some one claimed for the land. He did not ask to be assessed by the council. The Flat people had the liberty to use the land except a piece which he wanted to keep the feed on. Jordan struck him first. Witness struck back with a closed fist. He threw several stones at the cattle, but did not have one when he met Jordan. His wife did not say " Don't kill the man."</p> <p>Catherine Goorty, wife of Andrew Goorty, saw Jordan driving cattle on the Kapunda side of the Light, and he drove them over the river to her door. Her husband went out and drove them away three times. Jordan threw a stone at her husband, but it did not hit him. Saw Jordan hit her husband, who struck back. She ran down, and her husband and Jordan were on the ground. Said " What do you mean to do, Pat?" They both got up together. Jordan said he would have her husband in irons. By Mr. Foster-Her husband could not turn in bed his side was so bad. Jordan was bleeding when he got up.</p> <p>The counsel having addressed the court, both informations were dismissed without costs.'</p>	
1905	14 December 1905, Patrick Goorty dies aged 42 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 314/208
Keywords	Goorty, Quigley, Jordan, Quinn, McInerney	
Notes		

Gordon

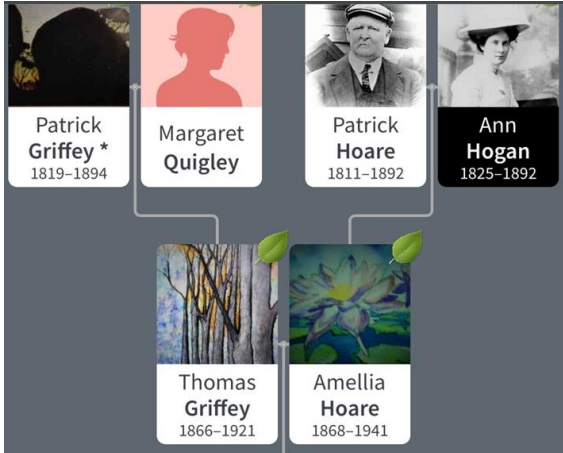
Date	Person or Event	Reference
1878	The following land selections were made at the Crown Lands Office during the week ending Thursday, April 4, with 10 per cent deposit: — At £1 per Acre. County Granville, Hundred Yanyarrie — Sec 57, 138 acres, S. Gordon, Baker's Flat, widow; ...	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 5 April 1878, p.6 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/42985051
Keywords	Gordon	
Notes		

Gould / Goold

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1861	10 November 1861, Mary Goold is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1863	9 July 1863, Julia Goold is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	23 May 1859, Thomas Gould is born to Michael GOULD and Jane HIGGINS, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 17/114
1868	An inquest was held at the house of Mr Pat GOULD, Baker's Flat, before Dr Blood, JP and a jury, on the body of Michael Bolton, who had been killed on 8 September by a fall of earth at the Kapunda Mines, where he had been working.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 11 September 1868, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108264576
Keywords	Gould, Higgins	
Notes	See also Bolton – inquest held in Pat Gould's house.	

Griffey, Griffy, Griffiths

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1859	20 April 1859, Andrew Griffy is born to Patrick GRIFFY and Margaret QUIGLEY, Baker's Flat	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 16/519
1861	27 July 1861, Mary Griffey is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	25 July 1864, Margaret Griffey is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	4 July 1867, Susan Griffey is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	25 July 1871, Catherine Griffy dies aged 63 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is Thomas Griffy.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 43/131

1873	<p>On 30 April 1873, an elderly labourer living on Baker’s Flat attempted suicide by cutting his throat. His name was Thomas GRIFFY (also recorded as GRIFFITHS), and since he had not been ‘in a sound state of mind for some time’ (<i>South Australian Register</i> 1873a), he was under close watch. After going into his room, somebody went to check on him and found him ‘lying on a bed with blood flowing freely from his throat’, the wound having been inflicted using a razor (<i>South Australian Register</i> 1873a). Dr Blood attended and found that although he had lost a lot of blood, the wound was not serious, and after being taken before the magistrate, Thomas was sent by train to the Lunatic Asylum in Adelaide. Daniel CROWE, labourer of Baker’s Flat, was his son-in-law and had known Griffey as long as he could remember. Susan DONNELLY, wife of John Donnelly of Baker’s Flat, knew Thomas Griffey as he was her stepfather and lived next door; he had been subject to fits for the past three or four years; Griffey had no children of his own, no wife, and no means; he was between 65 and 70 years.</p>	<p><i>South Australian Register</i>, 1 May 1873a, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39293530 <i>South Australian Register</i> 2 May 1873b, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39307730 <i>Adelaide Observer</i>, 3 May 1873, p.7 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159469442 <i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i>, 2 May 1873, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108271674</p>
		<p>Images from family tree, provided by L. McPharlin in email 03/03/2020</p>
1874	1 January 1874, Susan Griffy dies aged six years six months. Father is Patrick Griffy, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 55/498
1894	28 February 1894, Patrick Griffy dies aged 75 years. Place of residence is recorded as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 217/202
1894	14 September 1894, Thomas Joseph Griffey is born to Thomas Griffey and Amelia HORE, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 550/120
1896	5 April 1896, James Eric Griffey is born to Thomas Griffey and Amelia HOARE, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 582/97
1898	3 February 1898, Darcy John Griffey dies aged three months. Father is Thomas Griffey, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 249/213
1901	19 October 1901, Andrew Griffey is born to Thomas Griffey and Amelia Hore, Baker’s Flat. 19 October 1901, John Griffey is born to Thomas Griffey and Amelia Hore, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 684/324

	[Two births listed in the records, but both with the same book/page number – appears to be one child listed twice with a different name rather than twins.]	
1939	Andrew Griffey, aged 80 years, died in Adelaide. He was well known in Kapunda, and lived for many years on Baker's Flat. DEATHS. GRIFFEY. — On the 29th of May, at Lourdes Valley, Glen Osmond, Andrew Griffey (late of Baker's Flat, Kapunda), son of the late Patrick and Margaret Griffey (nee Quigley) and brother of the late James and Thomas Griffey and the late Mrs. Michael Considine, of Broken Hill. Aged 80 years.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 1 June 1939, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108407056 <i>Chronicle</i> , 1 June 1939, p.25 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/92426501
Keywords	Griffey, Griffy, Griffiths, Crow, Crowe, Donnelly, Quigley, Hoare, Hore, Hoar, Hogan	
Notes	See also Conway, Hoare, Quigley.	

Griffin

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1889	21 October 1889, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. James Crase, landlord of the Railway Hotel was charged with neglecting to clear his bar and close the door at the proper hour on 12 October. The following men were fined for using indecent or insulting language to the police officers: James GRIFFIN of Baker's Flat, James O'LOUGHLIN of Baker's Flat, Frank and Thomas COSTELLO.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 22 October 1889, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108350469
Keywords	Griffin, O'Loughlin, Costello	
Notes	Drinking pals?	

Harrigan / Hoorigan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1866	3 June 1866, Catherine Harrigan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	4 January 1868, Mary Jane Hoorigan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Harrigan, Hoorigan	
Notes		

Harrison

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1866	7 December 1866, Onus Harrison is born to Joseph HARRISON and Margaret SHANKS, Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 49/306
1877	Mary HYNES, wide of Edward HYNES, labourer on Baker's Flat, accuses Margaret HARRISON of stealing a knitted window curtain, value 5/-. She knew Harrison but they were not on visiting terms. Ellen HYNES, daughter of about 9 years, also gave evidence in court.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 21 August 1877, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/134886135
1878	5 April 1878, William Harrison is born to Joseph Harrison and Margaret Shanks, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 200/132
1878	30 June 1878, William Harrison, age 2 months, dies. Death is reported by his father Joseph Harrison. He's buried in the public cemetery on the Clare Road, Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 88/480
1878	30 August 1878, <i>Kapunda Herald</i> has a story from the Kapunda Magistrates Court. Edward HYNES, John HYNES, Samuel QUIGLEY, and Michael MEANEY were charged on the information of Joseph HARRISON, engineer, with assaulting and beating his wife, Margaret Harrison, at Baker's Flat, on August 19. The defendants are all boys, coming from school or from the Flat. Margaret was on her way home from the township with a 6d bottle of wine. She drank some of it, and sat against a tree waiting for her own boys to come home from school. These lads then threw stones at her, causing bruising to her arms. There were other boys there, but they ran away. She did not know that one of her sons had taken Meaney's school money, bought wine and got both himself and Meaney drunk. Joseph Harrison stated that he and his son had left work at 5.30pm, getting home about 6, found his wife missing, went looking for her and from the top of the hill in the Mine Paddock could hear his wife calling out 'Leave me alone'. He ran down the hill with his two sons. One son, Joseph Harrison junior, a blacksmith stated that he saw five boys there. Another son, Onus Harrison, age 13 years, identified the boys as Samuel Quigley, John Hynes, Edward Hynes, Michael Meaney.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 30 August 1878, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106560408
1883	17 November 1883, Joseph Harrison dies aged 51 years at Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 132/395
1885	8 July 1885, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. Owen HARRISON, age 19 years, was charged with wilfully damaged a house on 1 June, the property of Mary JOSE, of Baker's Flat, near Kapunda. He was in the company of Thomas McINERNEY and Michael MEANEY. Evidence was given by Mary Jose and Thomas JORDAN. Harrison pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 10 July 1885, p.6 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/44943344 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 10 July 1885, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106572738
1886	8 September 1886, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. MARGARET HARRISON and ALICE HARRISON, mother and daughter, residents of Baker's Flat, were charged on the information of Mary McINERNEY, with stealing four lengths of dress stuff and lining, value 12s. The evidence was inconclusive, the prisoners got the benefit of the doubt and were discharged.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 10 September 1886, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107360752

1893	28 February 1893, an Owen Harrison, age 24 years, whose father is listed as Joseph Harrison, marries Rose Jane ALLEN at Burra.	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 174/721
Keywords	Harrison, Allen, Hynes, Hines, Quigley, Meaney, McInerney, Jordan, Jose, Shanks, Burra	
Notes		

Hehir

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1867	8 August 1867, John Hehir is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	11 April 1870, Michael Hehir is born to Patrick HEHIR and Mary DEVITT, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 82/386
1900s	My aunts relate tales of Baker's Flat in the early 1900s. They were visiting the old people at Baker's Flat. My grandmother was originally Elizabeth Hehir and her father and mother had lived at Fotheringhams Brewery in Kapunda. Martin O'SHEA (son of Martin O'Shea) was their father. Martin O'Shea (the elder) was shire clerk and used to provide work for the Irish people after the demise of the mines. Anyway on a particular occasion they visited an old Irish lady at Baker's Flat who smoked a pipe and served the children black tea. When Moya somewhat primly refused with the comment they were not permitted to drink tea, the old lady is purported to have said 'Drink it you black haired hinny'. On another occasion they were having some social gathering and wanted to dance but there was no band so the old Irish lady said 'I will turn my face to the wall and croon for you'.	John O'Shea in email 03/03/2015
Keywords	Hehir, Devitt, O'Shea	
Notes	Stories about Baker's Flat. See also Daly, Devitt.	

Hennessy

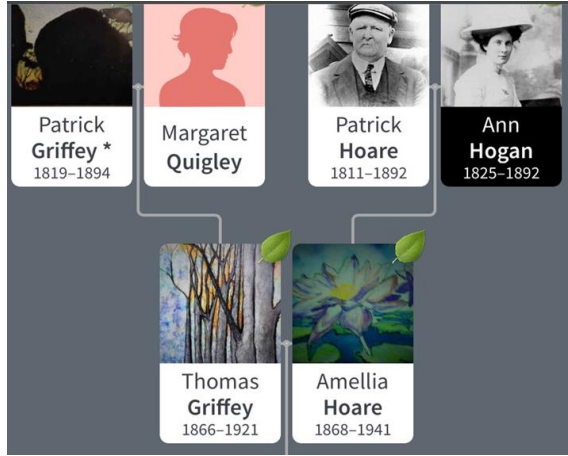
Date	Person or Event	Reference
1868	6 January 1868, a case in the Kapunda Court, Police v. Margaret HENNESSY for selling a bottle of rum without a licence. Margaret lived on Baker's Flat, and the week before Christmas, Emma WOODS called to her house and paid 3/- for a bottle of rum which she then gave to the police officer Corporal O'Brien. She received the lowest penalty of £10.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 10 January 1868, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108263818
Keywords	Hennessy, Woods	
Notes		


Hill / Hills

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1869	23 August 1869, Mary Hill is born to Hugh HILL and Margaret CASEY, Baker's Flat. Also registered with Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 98/134 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	21 August 1871, Mary Hill dies aged two years. Father is Hugh Hill, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 43/363
1874	DEATHS. Hill.— On the 12th December, of measles, John Hill, youngest son of Bridget Hill and the late Michael Hill, of Baker's Flat, Kapunda, aged 25 years. May he rest in peace. 12 December 1874, John HILLS dies aged 25 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 21 December 1874, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/39817800 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 62/172
1875	An old woman named Hill, living on Baker's Flat, stumbled over a piece of wood in her house and broke her left thigh bone. Dr Blood and Dr MacLachlan set the thigh, and because the poor woman was living in destitute circumstances, she was sent to the Adelaide Hospital.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 28 May 1875, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108368851
1885	A letter to the Editor. Sir—Last week a Mrs. Hill, an old woman of 80 years of age, living at Baker's Flat, had her house and all its contents burnt down, she only escaping with the clothes she wore. She is without friends or relatives in the colony. I would suggest that a subscription be started on her behalf. All charitably disposed persons would do the old lady a great kindness by presents of clothing, bedding, &c. Several of the inhabitants of Baker's Flat are going to rebuild her cottage. Mr. Trevena, the Chairman of the Kapunda District Council, is willing to receive subscriptions on her behalf, and I am sure any money or other articles sent to you will be received on her behalf.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 25 August 1885, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106573218 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 3 November 1885, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106573934

	An amount of £2.19/ was raised over the following few weeks. Her house was rebuilt, along with a tank, latch, bolt and padlock, ¼ ton firewood. A mattress and a load of thatching straw were donated, with money still left over to buy furniture.	
1888	4 May 1888, Bridget Hill dies aged 65 years on Baker's Flat, widow of William Hill.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 170/492
Keywords	Hill, Casey	
Notes	See also Casey.	

Hoare

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1811	Patrick HOARE is born in Ireland, most likely County Clare.	L. McPharlin in email 03/03/2020
1825	Ann HOGAN is born in County Cork	L. McPharlin in email 03/03/2020
1851	26 November 1851, Patrick HOARE marries Ann HOGAN in Newmarket-on-Fergus, County Clare.	L. McPharlin in email 03/03/2020
		Images from family tree, provided by L. McPharlin in email 03/03/2020
1854	8 May 1854, <i>Time and Truth</i> arrived in Port Adelaide, after leaving Plymouth 11 January 1854. Travelling were: HOARE Michael 39y Hoare Margaret 37y	Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books.

	Hoare Bridget 13y Hoare Thomas 11y Hoare Maria 6y	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013, who is fairly confident that this is her Bridget Hoare's arrival in Australia.
1856	19 April 1856, Bridget HOARE married William REGAN at St John's Church, Kapunda. The marriage certificate indicates they were both 'full legal' age and both single. Witnesses were Michael Regan and Elizabeth Comyns.  Bridget Regan (née Hoare)	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013
1857–1881	Bridget and William had 14 children between 1857 and 1881 (8 girls, 6 boys). Three died in infancy (Sandy suspects another two but no documentation). All born and baptised at Kapunda mainly by Fr Michael Ryan. Mary was Bridget and William's 5 th child, baptised 10 March 1862, Kapunda (RC records). Honora was Bridget and William's 13 th child.	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013
1859	POLICE COURT— KAPUNDA. Monday, June 20. [Before Mr. J. S. Browne, S.M.] Sarah LIDDY answered to an information charging her with having stolen a turkey, the property of Johanna HOARE. Defendant pleaded not guilty. The complainant stated that the turkey in the possession of the police was her property, and had been stolen. Bridget EDWARDS said she knew the turkey, as the defendant bought it from her mother about a year and a half ago. Information dismissed.	<i>South Australian Weekly Chronicle</i> , 25 June 1859, p.5 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/96493753
1864	Kapunda, January 11. A little girl, aged nine, daughter of Mr. Patrick HOARE, was left at home last evening with some other children, while the parents went for a walk. Unfortunately, the little thing got on a table, where a candle was burning, and its clothes caught fire. A neighbour (Mr. T.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 12 January 1864, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/39133653 <i>South Australian Register</i> , 13 January 1864, p.3

LIDDY) hearing the screams, burst open the door, which was locked, and did his best to extinguish the flames, in which he succeeded, although his hands were much burnt. Dr. Brack was sent for, and all remedies used, but the child sank this morning at 10 o'clock.

Kapunda, January 12. An inquest was held at the Sir John Franklin Hotel. Kapunda, on Tuesday, 12th instant, by Mr. Browne, S.M. on the body of Amelia Hoare, aged eight and a half years, who was burnt on Sunday night. Patrick Hoare deposed that he was the father of deceased. Went out on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock with his wife. Left seven children in the house, with the candle on the table. Was called for by his son, and on arrival found Dr. Brack attending the child. His boy told him that his sister sat on the table, and her frock took fire from the candle, and Mr. Liddy came in. Michael Hoare said that the father was at his house at 8 o'clock, and was fetched by his son at 9 o'clock. Patrick Hoare, aged 12, said he was the eldest of the children left at home on the occasion. His sister Amelia got on the table and fell asleep. In turning round her clothes caught fire. Was reading at the time and heard his sister scream. Saw her all in a blaze. Threw water over her. She stood up. The bottom of her dress had caught fire. Mr. Liddy then came in and tore the clothes off her. Mr. Liddy came in immediately. The door was locked inside by his sister. John Liddy, butcher, confirmed the previous evidence. The girl spoke to him. Told her to stand still and he would take the fire off. Tore her clothes off and put the fire out. Mrs. Lloyd came in and he went for the doctor. Most of her clothes were burnt. It was shortly after 10 o'clock. She was sensible till within two hours of her death, next morning at 10. Ann Hoare, mother of the deceased— Put the four youngest in bed and left the others up. Deceased wore a light white frock, and light underclothing. Had often left the children before. By Mr. Small— The child wore a crinoline. Verdict— 'Accidental death'.

CORONERS' INQUESTS AT KAPUNDA.

[Correspondent] INQUEST ON AMELIA HOARE.

An inquest was held on the 12th instant at the Sir John Franklin Hotel before Mr. Brown, Coroner, and a respectable Jury, to enquire into the death of Amelia Hoare, who met with her death by burning on Sunday evening last. The Jury having viewed the body, which presented a fearful spectacle, the following evidence was called:— Patrick Hoare, father of deceased, sworn —Went out with my wife at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening to visit my brother. Left the children in the house, seven in number. Four of them were in bed. The deceased was eight and a half years old. Left a candle burning on the table. Had left hem before many times alone. After I had been at my brother's my second son, John, came to me about 9 o'clock, and said that Amelia was burned. Ran home as fast as I could and found Dr. Brack, Mr. Mullen, and Mr. Liddy in the house, also a Mrs. Lloyd. I found my child in a dreadful state. The doctor was dressing it. She was alive, and could speak. The other children were all right. The children told me that they were around the table, reading their books, and the deceased was sitting on the table, and in turning round her frock ignited by coming in contact with the candle. Mr. Liddy, they said, came in shortly afterwards. Michael

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/39128926>
South Australian Advertiser, 14 January 1864, p.3
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/31832056>

Hoare, uncle of deceased, stated that his brother and wife came to his house about 8 o'clock on the Sunday evening. About an hour afterwards his son came down and told them that Amelia was burned. His brother went home at once, but he did not go. Patrick Hoare, brother of deceased, an intelligent little boy about 12 years of age, stated—My father left me at home with my brothers and sisters. I am the eldest child. We were playing outside. After dark my sister came in and fell asleep on the floor, and afterwards got on the table, where she fell asleep. Myself and the other children were reading around the table, which was against the wall. She was the only one asleep. She happened to turn over, and the candle ignited her dress. I cannot say if she was awake when she turned round. Heard her scream, and on looking up saw her in a blaze of fire. We then threw water on her whilst she was standing on the ground, but it did not extinguish the fire. It was the bottom of her dress that ignited. Mr. Liddy came in and tore all the clothes off her. My brother then went to fetch my father at the request of Mrs. Lloyd. My brother's name is John. There were none of us quarrelling. As soon as my sister found her clothes on fire she screamed and jumped off the table. By the Foreman—Mrs. Lloyd wrapped my sister in wadding and put her in bed. John Liddy, sworn—On Sunday evening last, just as I was going to bed, my wife called out that Hoare's house was on fire. I went there at once, and found the door locked, but was so excited that I did not know whether it was opened to me or not. The deceased was standing on the floor in a blaze of fire, and said, "Mr. Liddy, I am burning alive" I requested her to stand still, and said I would take off her clothes, which I did, excepting her boots and stockings. She knew me when I went in. Her eyes were not destroyed. Mrs. Lloyd then came in, and I sent for a bucket of water to put out the fire. I went to Crase's for Dr. Brack, but could not see him. I then went for Dr. Tallis, but when we reached the house we found Dr. Brack had arrived. When her clothes were taken off she appeared to be dreadfully burned, and her skin much discolored. The flames from her clothes were so high that they almost reached the ceiling. By a Juror—It was about 10 o'clock when I went to the house, or a few minutes later. The deceased appeared sensible up to her death. Ann Hoare, mother of deceased, said—I and my husband left home about 8 o'clock on the Sunday evening. Left seven children at home. Four of them were in bed. We went to my brother-in-law's. Not long after we had got there my second son came down and told us of the accident, and said for us to come home, as Amelia was burned. We left at once, and on reaching home found Dr. Brack, Mrs. Lloyd, and Mr. Mullen in the house I cannot say what state the child was in; she appeared to be much burned. She spoke to me and said that she was lying on the table and her clothes caught fire from the candle. Her clothes were not all burned, but nearly so. She lived until 9 or 10 o'clock the next morning. I had frequently left the children together before when I went out to do my business on a Saturday night. No accident ever occurred to them before. The children that were not in bed were Patrick, aged 12 years, John, aged 10 years, and the deceased, aged 8½ years. By the Foreman—The children were all well when we went out. The deceased wore crinoline at the time; her dress was of a light description. Mrs. Lloyd, sworn, stated I was called out of my bed by Mr. Liddy about 10 o'clock, who informed me that Hoare's little girl was burned to death. When I reached the house the

	<p>deceased was sitting on a form naked; her clothes had been taken off by Mr. Liddy. She knew me, and begged of me to do something for her, and said she was burning alive. I immediately sent for a bottle of salad oil and to the chemist's for linseed oil and lime water. Dr. Brack soon arrived, and had no objection to my using the oil and lime water. He requested me to do so. The deceased told me that she had been lying on the table and her clothes ignited by the candle. After the pain had abated I left her, and returned the next morning about 8 o'clock, when the deceased knew me, and said that she felt no pain. I perceived that she was dying, and requested her father to go for the doctor, who came and saw her about an hour before she died. Dr. Brack was examined as to the nature of the accident which he minutely and technically described, when the Coroner summed up the evidence remarking that there appeared to be no blame attached to anyone, and that the child's death was purely accidental. The Jury consulted for short time, and returned a verdict of accidental death.</p>	
1880	<p>The Baker's Flat Case. In a late issue we noticed that an attempt had been made to fence in that much disputed portion of land known as Baker's Flat, and that the men sent to do so had been forcibly driven from the ground. On Monday, Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann HOARE, Catherine Driscoll, and Mary Jose, were charged before Mr. Varley, S.M., that they with others did on May 5, unlawfully and riotously assemble together, disturb the peace, and assault William Grabert, Francis Pinn, and Robert Hooper, the men sent to do the fencing. Ann Lacey's name was struck out, she being unwell. Mr. Ingleby, Q.C. for the prosecution, and Mr. G. Downer for the defence. The Court was crowded during the whole of the proceedings. After a number of witnesses had been closely examined on both sides, the prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court, bail being allowed in one surety of £25 each. From the lengthy nature of the proceedings we are obliged to hold over a full report till our next.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 1 June 1880, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564378</p>
1880	<p>Magistrates' Court, Kapunda Monday, May 31. [Before Mr. J. Varley, S.M.] PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann HOARE, Catherine Driscoll, and Mary Jose, were charged for that they and other evil disposed persons to the number of fifty or more, did on the 5th May unlawfully and riotously assemble together and disturb the peace, and did then and there make an assault upon William Grabert, Francis Pinn, and Robert Hooper. Mr. Ingleby, Q.C. conducted the prosecution, and Mr. G. Downer appeared for the defendants. Mrs. Lacey's name was struck out, she not appearing, having been recently confined. Mr. Ingleby, Q.C., opened the case by stating that this was an information for riot. The proprietor of a certain Section engaged the informant to fence it. His men, when they went to commence the work, were met by a mob of women and children of both sexes, armed with various sorts of weapons, brooms, shovels, sticks, &c. The Section contained 400 acres, divided into two unequal</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 4 June 1880, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564395</p>

parts by the River Light. The work of fencing was to be commenced ten chains from any dwelling house, but the men were assaulted and chased down to the river, which they had to cross to escape the rioters; in fact they were like the pigs in the parable which were plunged into the river by devils, only they did not get rid of them there. This information was laid to see if they were not to be allowed to take peaceable possession of their property. The gist of the offence was preventing the doing of a private lawful or unlawful Act, as laid down by Hawkins (C.J.). It was a misdemeanour at common law, and if he established a prima facie case, he should ask the defendants might be committed to take their trial at the Supreme Court. He called Francis Pinn, laborer, examined by Mr. Ingleby—Was employed with Robert Hooper and William Grabert to fence in Section 1413. Went to commence the work at about 8 a.m. on May 5, taking with them a pick, shovel, and a crowbar. Met Mr. Slattery on the hill. He asked had they come to fence, and sink a grave for the Flat people. About a dozen women then came up. Identified Mrs. Slattery and Mrs. Callaghan as two who met them on the hill. Mrs. Callaghan said it was their property, and they should not fence it. She would lose the last drop of her blood before they should sink any hole there. Mrs. Callaghan had a stick in her hand. Did not see any in Mrs. Slattery's hand. The women prevented their going on with the work. They only got to within 200 yards of the line of fence. Thought there were ten or a dozen persons round them, all women, with the exception of one man (Mr. Slattery). Was not threatened by any one. [Mr. Ingleby asked the witness to say whether he had been threatened since, but Mr. Downer objected.] Was frightened. Came home to Kapunda. Walked; did not run. Came through the block and crossed the River. It would have been out of the way to go by the bridge. Was on the ground about one and a half hours talking with the women. All the women said they would spill the last drop of their blood before they (the men) should put a pick in the ground. Was not struck. They were 500 or 600 yards from the River. Went they went homewards they were not followed. The largest number assembled included nearly all who lived on the Flat, but could not say how many there were. Saw Mrs. Hoare there. She said nothing to them. Met Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Driscoll, and Mrs. Jose as they came home. Met them on the side of the hill. They were not with Slattery and Callaghan. Could not say whether Mrs. Hoare had anything in her hand. Had to pass through a mob of them. Could not say whether they were on the section that was to be fenced. Had not been threatened this morning. By Mr. Downer— Was going home when he met the last-named persons on the hill. By the S.M.—Knew Mrs. Hoare, Callaghan, Driscoll, Jose, and Slattery, and that they all lived on what was known as Baker's Flat. By Mr. Ingleby—They all said they would lose the last drop of their blood before witness and his mates should go on fencing. By Mr. Downer—By all, he meant the dozen persons standing together. Mrs. Driscoll, Hoare, and Jose were not with them. By Mr. Ingleby—Did not know the name of the woman in the ten or twelve who first spoke to them other than Callaghan or Slattery. By Mr. Downer—The dozen women did not all say the same thing at the same time; one spoke, but they all meant it. It was Mr. Bond who told him to go on the land to fence; no one else—not Mr. White. By Mr. Ingleby—Placed where he

was, he certainly thought they meant to spill the last drop of their blood rather than let them fence, and that was what frightened him.

William Grabert, laborer, examined by Mr. Ingleby—Was with Pinn and Hooper on May 5. Got through the Mine Paddock. Had a pick, shovel, and crowbar amongst them. Met a woman on top of the hill, and she said “You vagabonds, where are you going.” It was none of the defendants who said this. Said nothing. A lot of boys then followed them to the ground where they were going to work. When they got near the work they met Mr. Slattery, who said “In the name of God, what are you going to do here? Are you going to sink a grave to bury the Flats” Then a lot of women came up with sticks. Mrs. Callaghan and Mrs. Slattery were all he knew of them. There were twenty or more women. The boys who followed them were of all sorts—small and big. Mrs. Callaghan asked them what they were going to do, and said it was her ground. The women said “If you show us the title to the section we are willing to go out of it.” Could not say which said this. More than one woman sang out, “Before we let the ground be fenced we'll lose the last drop of our blood.” Mrs. Callaghan said “You will have to sink a hole through my body before you sink a hole in the ground.” Witness told his mates it was no good trying to do anything, they had best go home. They were frightened, as the women had sticks. Mrs. Slattery had none, but Mrs. Callaghan had a good-sized one, and the rest of the women had sticks of some sort. They went down the hill homewards, and had to pass through three lots of women before getting out of the ground. The women on top sang out to those below “Let them alone, they are going home.” The second lot had sticks. Mrs. Hoare and Mrs. Jose were with the second lot. They had not very big sticks.

There were ten or twelve women in the second lot. Did not look back to see if the first lot followed. Of the second lot Mrs. Hoare took hold of one of his arms, and Mrs. Driscoll the other, and then he received several pokes in the ribs. Mrs. Hoare said “Grabert, you ---- what brought you here?” Replied “That'll do, let me go.” They did let him go. Pinn and Hooper were on the other side of witness. Had to cross the Light, and some of the women called out “Shove them in the Light, shove them in the Light.” Was followed to the Light. It was close to the Light the skirmish took place. After crossing the Light saw a third lot of women. None of the defendants were amongst them. One had a shovel, the rest sticks. [Mr. Downer objected to the action of the third lot being gone into, as none of the defendants were in it. His Worship said the witness must be allowed to say what took place, as it might be part of one general transaction.] Did not hear the women on the other side shout to these. One of the women in the third lot told the other to do something in her shovel, and she would plaster their faces with it. There was shouting and hooting going on all the time. Through the River was the nearest way home. From what he saw and heard was afraid to begin the work. By Mr. Downer—Was on the ground about one and a half hours. Could not say how many boys were there—not fifty. It was a regular spree for the boys. It was no spree for him. Was very glad indeed when he got safe home.

Did not feel any cow-dung nor see any thrown.. Did not see any stones thrown. Arrived on the section at eight, and got away by half past nine. Would have been glad to get away sooner, but

could not. Did not call it larking when the women had sticks. Did not see Pinn throw cow dung. Had enough to do to look after himself. Did not raise the crowbar. Did not take the boys with him. They came when the women on the hill shouted out. Did not hear any one of his mates say when Mr. Slattery spoke that they would not go till Mr. Bond sent the beer. Did not say that he wished he had brought his concertina. Would swear he never mentioned it. Thought the crowbar was better for him. The boys did not attack him. Did not see the women and the boys larking together. Did not know if all the women lived on the Flat. Knew all the defendants, except Mrs. Driscoll, lived there. No one was head of the three. They were to be paid 1s. per rod for labor. The agreement was in writing, prepared by Mr. Oldham who was present, and signed by themselves, Mr. Oldham, and Mr. Bond. Mr. White's name was not mentioned in it. Pinn and Hooper took the job in the first instance, and witness went in with them as mate. Did not know for whom Mr. Bond was acting. Had lived in Kapunda twenty-four or twenty five years. Never heard Mr. White's name mentioned in connection with this, except that the women on the Flat said Mr. White had something to do with the land. Was certain he signed the agreement. Was a little frightened before he went over to do the fencing. Was not told the object in going over was to try and get some information against these women. When they first met Slattery they were on the land at the top of the hill, about 200 yards from where they were going to begin to fence. Was not told how long the job would probably take, only that it would have to be completed in two months. Was not told to see any of the people before commencing to fence, nor did he know whether his mates were told to do so.

His two mates went down and saw the ground the day before.

Robert Hooper, miner, examined by Mr. Ingleby—Took a job of fencing with Pinn and Grabert from Mr. Bond. Went to it on 5th May. Went to start the fencing on a part of the line which had been pointed out by Mr. Oldham and Mr. Bond on the previous day, when there were a few women about the doors of the houses. On the 5th, after they got through the Mine Paddock, first noticed one woman, who ran and called out, others then came out, and some called them vagabonds. Met Mr. Slattery near where they were going to commence ; that was after seeing the women. He said, " In the name of God what are you three men going to do here ?" The women gathered round whilst they were talking to Slattery. Did not proceed to their work because they were encircled by women—forty or more—a good many of whom had sticks. Identified Mrs. Callaghan and Mrs. Hoare as being there. Believed Mrs. Slattery was there also, but could not swear to it. They asked what they were going to do. Witness said they were sent there by Mr. Bond to work at fencing, and must make a start. They replied, "You shan't fence there; the land does not belong to you; show us your title." One or more in the lot said, " You shall not sink a post-hole there unless you sink it through our bodies." Could not positively say whether more than one woman spoke at a time. Did not go to the work because the women said they would lose the last drop of their blood before they (witness and his mates) should go on with the fencing. Was with this lot about half an hour. Witness said they would have to go back again, because he saw they would not be allowed to go on. It made them rather timmed. There was a good deal of talking. Could not understand all that was said, as so

many were talking at once. Determined to go on with the fencing if they were not molested. Believed if they had gone on with the work they would have been molested. Went there to sink holes in the ground not through women. On the way homewards passed through another group of about a dozen women. They were 300 or 400 yards from the first lot. These had some sticks in their hands. Could not say whether any of the first lot followed them. Heard one woman in the second lot say something about throwing or pushing them into the Light. One old woman jostled him by the arm, and said, " Push (or throw) them into the Light." Did not recognize her amongst those present. Was only a few minutes with the second lot. Was on the ground altogether rather more than an hour. After crossing the Light met a fresh lot of women, one of whom had a shovel. They were made to skip across the Light pretty lively. Some of the women were behind prodding them with sticks. After this heard boys and children hooting them.

Heard those on the other side of the River call out to the third lot not to touch them, as they were going home. Had not been to work since, as he was afraid there would be the same turn out. By Mr. Downer—Supposed the women lived on the land. There were not many boys. Did not see anything thrown about. Neither saw nor felt any cow dung thrown. Did not notice any skylarking among the women. Was not frightened before going over. Had signed the agreement to do the work for one shilling per rod ; believed Mr. Bond was to supply the timber. Did not see Mr. White in this matter, and did not know he had anything to do with it. Did not see the women use sticks to get across the River. Could not say how many women had sticks in the first lot—more than three. They were talking in a friendly sort of way all the time. They complained of Mr. White sending to fence the land. Thought before going that the people might probably object. Would swear that just as he got to the Light he was prodded behind with a stick or sticks. The women were laughing, and he had a smile or two. By Mr. Ingleby—Did not recognize any of the defendants as having been in the second lot.

Mr. Downer argued there was no evidence to support the information. There was no evidence of an unlawful assembling, which there must be, even if the people had not lived there. There must be premeditation to take it out of the category of affray, and place it in that of riots. The first person met was Mr. Slattery, and then Mrs. Slattery and Mrs. Callaghan. Three persons could not constitute a riot. Other people afterwards came up, but there was no premeditation shown, and there was this fatal objection, that the parties were on their own land and were protecting their own property. There was no evidence to show it was any other person's property. No evidence was put in to show the land did not belong to the defendants themselves, or at all events that it was not in their occupation. In the first lot only Mrs. Slattery and Mrs. Callaghan were concerned. It was not shown that they went on to the second lot. On the whole of the facts he put it to His Worship, supposing even the people were not on their own property, there was no riot. The men were not frightened, at the time; they had the fear before, because they knew they were going to do a wrongful act (and would not be allowed to do it) so as to test the validity of the title by a side action like this. Counsel then drew a vivid imaginary picture of the transaction, which he represented to have been



<p>conducted in a jocose spirit throughout. The charge was a most trumpery one on the evidence, and more so when the underlying question of testing the title was considered. He rather wondered that the whole of the residents had not been brought up to get them out of the way, so that quiet possession might be taken of the land in dispute.</p> <p>Mr. Ingleby said people had a right to assert their right to a property in a peaceful manner. The person objecting could take an action, or pull down what was erected. All the women could not own the particular spot where the work was to have been commenced.</p> <p>It was impossible to raise the question of title against a number of women acting in concert. The women could have objected properly and used sufficient force to prevent the work proceeding so as to raise the question of title. Chief Justice Hawkins said a riot was an unlawful assemblage of three or more persons. The Section comprised 400 acres; the people lived in different houses, but apparently claimed commonage on the whole. Let them assert what title they had peaceably and the law would justify them. He should have the Section enclosed, and would promise to settle the question at law if anyone person objected, but he could not fight a hydra. He would undertake to go down, and if any one person interrupted, or if they agreed on a person to be served, a writ should be served on that person, and the question of title be settled in the Supreme Court; but they would not consent that their workmen should be attacked by a number of women. A riot was not necessarily premeditated, that would be a case of conspiracy. A riot was the tumultuous assemblage of a lot of persons combining together to effect some common purpose. The question was, did these defendants prevent the men from going on with their work, and he contended there could be no dispute about that. They were not even allowed to get to the line marked out. Baker's Flat was mentioned, but the fact was this Section had nothing to do with Baker's Flat; it was on the south side of the Light, and was known as Prankard's block. He contended the case must be sent on for trial, and thus in due time the matter would be put in proper train for getting a judicial decision on the question of title. The only way they could do this was by convening an oral act of ownership, so as to enable others to resist if they thought they had a better title.</p> <p>Mr. Downer quoted the law books to show there must be premeditation to constitute a riot as well as a conspiracy. The other side asked the Court to presume that the Section could not belong to fifty women. It certainly was not a riot on the part of persons to protect their own property.</p> <p>Mr. Ingleby said a man's house was by law his castle, but not his paddock, he could not resist entry in that.</p> <p>Mr. Downer said Mr. Ingleby was wrong, the difference was this, a man might call in others to help him to protect his house or person, but though he himself could protect his paddock or close to the uttermost, he could not call in other people to assist him, in support of which he referred to the Bishop of Bango's case. He maintained there could be no riot on one's own property.</p> <p>His Worship held there was a prima facie case to go to the jury, though in some respects it appeared frivolous, and the evidence unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Mr. Downer then called the following evidence for the defence.</p>	
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Amelia Hoare, examined by Mr. Downer.— Knew the five defendants, they lived at Baker's Flat.. Saw the three men come on the land. Mr. Slattery first spoke to them. Did not hear what he said. Mrs. Callaghan, Mrs. Slattery, and Catherine McKeen went up. Mrs. Callaghan ordered them off her property. The three men sat down and made no attempt to work.. In reply to a question they said Mr. Bond authorized them to come to work, and Pinn said that they were not going till Mr. Bond came with some beer. Grabert said he was sorry he had not brought his concertina. There were only three women. The men went down the hill and met some other women. No blows were struck or threats made. The second lot just asked them what they wanted, and when they said to fence they told them to go. No blows were struck. The women were larking amongst themselves. They did not chase the men to beat them. All the women who were out lived on the land. Saw a third lot of women. None of the defendants were amongst the third lot. Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. Jose, and Mrs. Driscoll were amongst the second lot. The first and second lots of women had not met or spoken when the men reached the second lot. Some of the second lot had sticks. None of the defendants struck any blow. By Mr. Ingleby—From where Mrs. Slattery stood it was possible to shout to persons on the other side of the Light. Did not think it was half a mile away. Went with the men till they got to the Light. Went to close the holes the men made, but they didn't make any. Only three women and Slattery were present in the first lot. Witness was the only girl. Would swear that there were not twenty women talking to the three men before they went to the second lot. There were no more than three women and herself present in the first lot. Mrs. Driscoll, Hoare, Jose, Cairn, Byrnes, Sullivan, and Geraghty were present. Did not know who the others were. Heard the men say they had come to fence. It was the fence holes sbe was going to fill up. Did not know which was Prankerd's section, nor what section they were going to fence. None of the women went with her from the first to the second lot. In the second lot Mrs. Lacey was present. Witness's mother was in the second lot. The names she had given above were those in the second lot. In the first there was only Mrs. Callaghan, Slattery, McKeen, and Mr. Slattery. Would swear her mother did not take one of the men by the arm. Mrs. Callaghan lived in one house on the section, and Mrs. Slattery on the Flat. Her mother lived on Baker's Flat. Did not know on which Mrs. Driscoll or Mrs. Jose lived. The men sat down for nearly an hour talking to the three women and witness. Her mother said she was ten years old.

Honora Driscoll examined by Mr. Downer —Remembered the day the men came. Did not see any blows struck, or hear anything offensive said. She met them going down to the River. By Mr. Ingleby.—The defendant, Catherine Driscoll, was her daughter-in-law. There was a dozen of them together. Lived on Baker's Flat. So did her daughter-in-law. Could not say who was with her. Did not speak to the men, or they to her.

John Simpson examined by Mr. Downer lived on Prankard's Block, which adjoined Baker's Flat. The defendants, Mrs. Callaghan and Mrs. Hoare, lived on Prankard's Block. There was no division fence between the two blocks. Was not present at the disturbance. By Mr. Ingleby—Had been

	<p>living on Prankerd's Block fourteen years. Had a garden and house. Built the house himself. Did not buy the land from any one. Some houses had been there four or five-and-twenty years.</p> <p>His Worship still thought the case must go on.</p> <p>The defendants were asked if they wished to say anything in answer to the charge, but they declined.</p> <p>They were then committed for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court. Bail would be accepted in one surety of £25 for each.</p>	
1882	<p>William died 21 June 1882, aged 54 (from death records) just one year after the birth of his last child. Buried at St John's Cemetery, Kapunda (RC records). Trade was 'boot maker' and cause of death was 'impaction of bowels, peritonitis'.</p>	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013
1883	<p>Mary Regan married Robert HOWARD 19 April 1883, St Rose's Church, Kapunda. Marriage certificate indicates O'REGAN. Mary was 20, spinster. Robert was 35, a rider, widower and resided at <i>Anlaby</i> (station near Kapunda owned by Duttons).</p> <p>Mary and Robert had 8 children (6 boys, 2 girls) all born around Anlaby station.</p>	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013
1884	<p>10 February 1884, Elizabeth Jane Hoare dies aged 19 years on Baker's Flat. Parents are Anne and Patrick Hoare.</p>	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 135/183
1884	<p>2 June 1884, Bridget remarried, to Henry BURROWS at Christ Church, Kapunda (Anglican?). Marriage certificate indicates she was 42 years, a widow, father's name Michael. Henry was 34 years, bachelor, labourer, father's name Henry. They resided at Kapunda.</p>	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013
1892	<p>Anne and Patrick HOARE migrated from Ireland and lived in Baker's Flat for the rest of their lives. Anne was mentioned as one of the mob who tried to stop the area being fenced. She died in Baker's Flat in March 1892. Patrick died there in November the same year. There was a Destitute Board memo in October that year saying information should be issued against his sons for neglecting to support him.</p> <p>Of the children: Amelia aged 10 was burnt to death when her clothing caught fire from being close to a candle. Patrick, the eldest who arrived in SA with them, hung himself in Kooringa in 1898. Some of the others, including their daughter Mary Catherine, my great grandmother, came to WA. They seem to have been in the Kapunda area for several years after the deaths of their parents.</p>	D. Opie in emails 26/10/2019 and 28/10/2019
1892	<p>SUDDEN DEATH. Mrs. Hoare was sitting with her husband at the door of their cottage on Baker's Flat on Monday evening when she suddenly fell forward, apparently dying, and all efforts failed to rally her. She was 67 years of age. Dr. Glynn, who had attended her, gave a certificate of death from heart disease.</p> <p>7 March 1892, Ann Hoare (née Hogan) dies at Baker's Flat, aged 67 years.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 11 March 1892, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108360450 L. McPharlin in email 03/03/2020 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 201/5 <i>Express and Telegraph</i>, 8 March 1893, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/208382582</p>



	 <p>7 March 1892, Anne Hoare dies aged 67 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is Patrick Hoare.</p> <p>In Memoriam. HOARE.—In loving remembrance of my dear mother, Anne Hoare, who died at Kapunda on March 7, 1892, aged 67 years. May her soul rest in peace. I miss thee from our home, dear mother, I miss thee from thy place; A shadow o'er my life is cast, I miss the sunshine of thy face. I miss thy kind and willing hand, Thy fond and earnest care; The home is dark without thee, I miss thee everywhere. Inserted by her loving daughter, M. C. Fleet.</p>	
1892	<p>20 November 1892, Patrick Hoare dies at Baker's Flat, aged 81 years.</p> 	L. McPharlin in email 03/03/2020 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 206/4
1892	Robert Howard died 5 January 1892 at Julia Creek (near Anlaby).	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013


1913	<p>Mary remarries 18 November 1913 to Alfred SHORT. She moves from Kapunda district to Adelaide.</p>  <p>Mary with second husband, Alfred Short</p>	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013
1914	4 September 1914, Bridget dies in Adelaide, aged 74 years. Death certificate indicates she was born in New York, USA. Cause of death, chronic intestinal nephritis, morbud c.ordis.	S. Taheny in email 09/05/2013
Keywords	Hoare, Regan, O'Regan, Comyns, Fr Michael Ryan, Burrows, Howard, Dutton, Short, Lloyd <i>Time and Truth</i> , boot maker, Anlaby	
Notes	S. Taheny, g-g-g-grandaughter of Bridget and William on maternal side	


Hogan / Horgan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1825	Daniel HOGAN (HORGAN) is born, very little known about him, except that he migrated from Ireland to work in the Kapunda copper mines. Year of birth is calculated from his age given on his death certificate.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014 Death certificate Newspaper clipping dated 19/11/1960

1833	Mary FRAZER is born in County Westmeath. Year of birth is calculated from her age given on death certificate. In her death certificate, her age at marriage is listed as 20 years.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014 Death certificate
1849	Records of the Destitute Asylum indicate that Daniel Hogan arrived in South Australia on <i>Harry Lorrequer</i> in 1849. From Noel: Mary Fraser's death certificate in 1912 (as Mary Hogan) records that she had lived 63 years in the Commonwealth, and was aged 20 at marriage. She died aged 79 in 1912, so would have been born 1833; 63 years in the Commonwealth would have meant arriving 1849, aged 16, and supposedly married in 1853. It is thought that theirs may have been a ship-board romance. <i>Harry Lorrequer</i> arrived Port Adelaide 26 December 1849, from London and Plymouth 22 September 1849.	N. Carthew in emails 03/11/2014 and 10/11/2014, also referring to notes from State Records Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books.
1855	The Hogans arrive in Kapunda. Ann Egan's g-g-grandfather Hogan arrives from Ireland with his family of five children. The Hogans later farmed at the Gilbert, Taylor's Gap and the Hundred of Schomburg.	A. Egan in email 05/06/2014
1856	25 March 1856, a son Daniel (Dan) Horgan is born at North Kapunda.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014
1858	14 August 1858, a daughter Mary Ann Horgan is born at Kapunda, dies 2 May 1860 at Kapunda.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014
1861	19 January 1861, a daughter Ellen HOGAN (HORGAN) is born on Baker's Flat. Birth certificate lists her as Horgan. Parents are Daniel Horgan, a labourer, and Mary Horgan (née FRAZER). They live on Baker's Flat. The birth is entered on the register by M.H.S. Blood (Dr Blood), the District Registrar. Raised Catholic but later changes to Church of England when she marries. From Noel: Ellen claimed to have been born in a dugout on the Kapunda Creek, and that her birth date was 19 November 1860. The Kapunda Catholic Church Records have Ellen's birth listed as 19 November 1860.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014 Birth certificate BDM Registrations – Births. Book/Page 22/26 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1862	A son, Cornelius (Con) Hogan is born. 18 October 1862, Cornelius Horgan is born on Baker's Flat	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	A daughter, Kit Hogan is born. <<Is this the Catherine that is sent to Magill Industrial School in 1872?>>	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014
1866	3 January 1866, a daughter, Mary (Mollie) Hogan is born.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014
1866	14 September 1866, Michael Hogan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	14 September 1870, a son Henry Michael (Harry) Horgan is born near Kapunda.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014

		<p>Although Dan Hogan (the father) later dies in the Destitute Asylum according to Noel, he 'must have had money at some time, as he looks reasonably prosperous in the only photo I know of him (stamped on the back as J. Uren, photographic artist, Main Street Kapunda, with a handwritten notation 'Mr Hogan')</p>	<p>N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014</p>
		<p>Undated photo of Mary Hogan (née Frazer).</p>	<p>N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014</p>
<p>1872</p>	<p>4 May 1872, Cornelius Hogan, aged 10 years. A neglected boy sentenced to the Industrial School for three years for being found wandering about and sleeping in the open air, without visible means of support. To Magill 04/05/1872. Father Kapunda, mother Wallaroo. 27 July 1872, Catherine Hogan, aged 7 years, Roman Catholic, native born, now living Kapunda. A neglected child sentenced to the Industrial School for five years for being found wandering about not having home or settled place of abode or any visible means of sustenance. To Magill 27/07/1872. Father in gaol, mother at Wallaroo, brother and sister at Industrial School.</p>	<p>N. Carthew in email 10/11/2014, referring to notes from State Records</p>	

1873	<p>Timothy Hogan is buried at St John's Cemetery, Kapunda. <<Related to Daniel and Mary Hogan?>> His son John was a blacksmith, wheelwright and farmer, also a breeder of draught horses which earned him many prizes and a sterling reputation. Other family members seem to have married and settled at Kapunda and Tarlee, also Yorke Peninsula.</p>	A. Egan in emails 05/06/2014 and 02/07/2014
1873	<p>Michael O'BRIEN charged with assaulting James HOGAN, a labourer living on Baker's Flat. Witnesses were Michael Kenear and T. Ryan. 'The parties themselves had hitherto been respectable citizens. They had a good testimonial as to the respectability of O'Brien, and he himself knew Hogan to be respectable; and he regretted that they had so forgotten themselves as they did by behaving in such a manner.' The J.P. advised the parties to make friends, as the wound appeared to have been unintentionally inflicted.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i>, 18 February 1873, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108271268</p>
c.1875	Ellen moves to Adelaide.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014
1875	20 February 1875, Honora Hogan dies aged 60 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is James Hogan.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 64/109
1879	<p>Photo of Ellen, aged 18 years.</p> 	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014
1881	<p>28 July 1881, Daniel Hogan, aged 56 years, Roman Catholic, re-admitted to Destitute Asylum. Arrived South Australia on Harry Loriguer [sic] 1849, now living at Kapunda, labourer, four children (bastard). Re-admitted, almost blind, cannot see sufficiently to earn his living. Is the father of four bastard children by a woman named Fraser [sic] with whom he has co-habited at Kapunda for the last 20 years.</p>	N. Carthew in email 10/11/2014, referring to notes from State Records

	From Noel: Interesting that he is recorded as having four children. Mary Fraser's death certificate in 1912 (as Mary Hogan) records 3 female children living, 3 male children living, and 2 deceased. ... there is no Hogan recorded on the shipping list for <i>Harry Lorriquer</i> .	
1884	26 May 1884, Ellen Hogan, spinster of Adelaide, marries William Campbell, shearer, bachelor of Streaky Bay, at St John's Church, Adelaide. (William was born in Duncannon, County Wexford.) Witnesses were Katie Hogan, Adelaide and F. Campbell, blacksmith, Streaky Bay. They go to live at Streaky Bay, where William obtains the mail contract between Streaky Bay and Fowlers Bay. In 1891 they buy a farm about 14 miles from Streaky Bay and farm there from more than 30 years.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014 Marriage certificate Newspaper clipping dated 19/11/1960
1892	5 December 1892, Dan Hogan (the father) dies in the Destitute Asylum in Adelaide, aged 67 years. Described on death certificate as a labourer, cause of death senile decay, paralysis and agit???	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014 Death certificate
1912	19 October 1912, Mary Hogan (née Frazer), widow of Daniel Hogan, dies at Gilles Street, Adelaide, aged 79 years. Cause of death is morbus cordis (heart disease).	
1960	 <p>Photo of Ellen Campbell (née Hogan), aged 100 years, living at Strathalbyn. Ellen said she was born in Kapunda on 19 November 1860, but her birth certificate says 19 January 1861.</p>	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014
1961	3 March 1961, Ellen Campbell dies at Strathalbyn.	N. Carthew in email 03/11/2014 Newspaper clipping dated 03/03/1961
Keywords	Hogan, Horgan, Blood, Frazer, O'Brien, blacksmith, <i>Harry Lorrequer</i> , Baker's Flat, dugout, Kapunda, Tarlee, Streaky Bay, Yorke Peninsula	
Notes	Note the discrepancies in the records between Dan and Mary Hogan's marriage, and the references to their children as bastards and her as the woman Fraser.	

Hooper

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	13 April 1860, Richard Hooper is born to Richard HOOPER and Elizabeth GILBERT, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 19/151
Keywords	Hooper, Gilbert	
Notes		

Hynes / Hines

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1851	I had ancestors from Ireland, County Clare, who settled in the Kapunda area as farmers. He arrived in 1851 at Port Adelaide and lived by the River Light, near Bagot's Well, which is not far from Kapunda. My g-grandparents, grandparents, mother and a sister, as well as uncles and aunts, are all buried at St John's Cemetery. The family name was Hynes or Hines, depending on who wrote it at the time.	P. Dreyer in email 27/05/2014
1857	17 November 1857, Patrick HYNES, aged 24 years, bachelor of Kapunda marries Mary O'NEILL, aged 17 years, spinster of Gumeracha, at Gumeracha. Their respective fathers are Daniel Hynes and Michael O'Neill. Witnesses are Michael Murphy, bachelor of Kapunda, and Hanora Callaghan, spinster of Gumeracha.	Marriage certificate, via P. Hynes in email 18/05/2020
n.d.	Edward Hynes, a labourer at the mine, lives on Baker's Flat.	Drew 2017:142
1860	30 May 1860, Anne Hynes is born to Edmund Hynes and Mary Hynes, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 19/30
1862	1 May 1862, John Hynes is born to Edward Hynes and Mary Hynes. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 24/383
1864	6 June 1864, Edward Hynes is born to Edward Hynes and Mary Hynes. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda. Catholic Church records give his place of birth as Baker's Flat	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 30/541 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1865	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> lists Ann HYNES and T. HINES in a list of Irish people that had been issued assisted immigration certificates in the previous few days.	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> , 25 August 1865, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/31852886
1866	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> lists Edward HINES in a list of people who have enrolled as volunteers in the Volunteer Force for the Kapunda Mine Rifles.	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> , 3 August 1866, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28789701

1866	26 September 1866, Ellen Hynes dies aged 36 years. Husband is Patrick Hynes and place of residence is listed as On The Light.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 25/69
1866	22 November 1866, Peter Hynes is born to Edward HYNES and Mary HYNES, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 48/519
1868	<i>South Australian Register</i> lists the proceedings of the Belvidere District Council, including: Clerk to ascertain what resolution the Kapunda Council had come to relative to making crossing over the Light at Baker's Flat, and to enquire if the road through T. HYNES's is yet surveyed. ...	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 9 March 1868, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/39178815
1869	29 August 1869, Ellen Hynes is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	7 September 1875, James Hynes is born to Edward Hynes and Mary Ann Hynes. Place of birth is not listed, but registered in district of Kapunda. Also registered in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 156/152 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	Mary HYNES, wife of Edward HYNES, labourer on Baker's Flat, accuses Margaret HARRISON of stealing a knitted window curtain, value 5/-. She knew Harrison but they were not on visiting terms. Ellen HYNES, daughter of about 9 years, also gave evidence in court.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 21 August 1877, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/134886135
1878	17 June 1878, Ellen HYNES dies, aged 80 years, at Baker's Flat. Place of death and place of residence are noted as Baker's Flat. Death notified by her daughter Mary HYNES.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 88/270
1878	30 August 1878, <i>Kapunda Herald</i> has a story from the Kapunda Magistrates Court. Edward HYNES, John HYNES, Samuel QUIGLEY, and Michael MEANEY were charged on the information of J. HARRISON, engineer, with assaulting and beating his wife, Margaret Harrison, at Baker's Flat, on August 19. The defendants are all boys, coming from school or from the Flat.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 30 August 1878, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106560408
1880	14 March 1880, Mary Margaret Hynes is born to Edward Hynes and Mary Hynes. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 235/291
1896	On Wednesday, the funeral of the late Mr. Francis Hines took place, the interment being at St. John's Cemetery. The deceased, who was about 24 years of age, died at Broken Hill, his body being brought to Kapunda for burial. He was well known in this district.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 26 June 1896, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/108325580
	For 40 years I have been trying to find the birthplace, or relatives, of my Great Grandfather, also Patrick Hynes, in the Carron area of the Burren in County Clare. My research has led me to the Carron area, but I cannot find any records of a Patrick Hynes, whose father was perhaps "Daniel". My Great Grandfather, Patrick, somehow found his way to Gumeracha in 1857, when he married Mary Anne O'Neill, also from Clare. There is no record of his arrival on any boat at Port Adelaide. However, there is a family legend that he had a brother, Thomas, who went to Kapunda.	P. Hynes in email 06/04/2020
Keywords	Hynes, Hines, Harrison, Meaney, Quigley, Carron, County Clare	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew. See also Crowe, Harrison, O'Donohue.	

Hutchings

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1884	Kapunda. September 10. One of the inhabitants of the wretched hovels on Baker's Flat was brought up in the Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with having no visible means of support. The woman, whose name is HUTCHINGS, had been wandering about the town, and appeared to be half-mad, and the Bench therefore decided to send her to gaol for two months by way of a change.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 11 September 1884, p.7 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/43812296
Keywords	Hutchings	
Notes		

Jenkins

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	9 February 1860, David Jenkins is born to David JENKINS and Ellen LEONARD, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 52/276
Keywords	Jenkins, Leonard	
Notes	See also Leonard.	

Jordan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1863	2 July 1863, Kate Jordan is born to John JORDAN and Susan KENNEAR, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 30/308
1867	16 June 1867, Susan Jordan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	9 August 1867, Thomas Jordan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1873	26 April 1873, John Jordan dies aged 52 years on Baker's Flat. Death registered by Thomas Jordan.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 52/276
1875	7 June 1875, Bridget Margaret Jordan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1907	24 April 1907, Thomas Jordan dies aged 73 years on Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 325/14
1909	SMALL FIRE. On Friday a grass fire on Baker's Flat set alight to a two-roomed thatched cottage, belonging to Mrs. Jordan, of Main-street. It was empty, and as the inflammable roof burned fiercely	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 3 December 1909, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108431597

	<p>the whole place was soon destroyed. The fire reel, in charge of Mr. Goddard, went down, but could render no assistance. Through the arduous exertions of the women folk on the Flat the fire was prevented from spreading to a hay crop which had been stoked ready for carting.</p> <p>A HUT DESTROYED BY FIRE. KAPUNDA, November 26. A fire broke out on Baker's Flat this morning, destroying the hut and furniture belonging to Mrs. Thomas Jordan, the occupant. The cause of the fire is not known.</p>	<p><i>Chronicle</i>, 4 December 1909, p.12 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/88311494</p>
Keywords	Jordan, Kennear	
Notes	<p>See also Harrison, McInerney, Meaney, Linnane, Walsh. Note that Mrs Jordan may have been living on Baker's Flat at some stage as she owns a cottage there, but she is listed in the Kapunda Herald as living in Main Street, Kapunda but in the <i>Chronicle</i> as the occupant.</p>	

Jose

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1861	William TOSE [sic] (Kapunda) and Mary McINERNEY (Kapunda) are married by Fr S. Carew. Kapunda District Register lists William JOSE (33) and Mary McINERNEY (32) marrying on 12 November 1861 at St John nr Kapunda. Groom's Father is Thomas Jose, bride's father is Thomas McInerney.	Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881 BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 48/192
1885	8 July 1885, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. Owen HARRISON, age 19 years, was charged with wilfully damaged a house on 1 June, the property of Mary JOSE, of Baker's Flat, near Kapunda. He was in the company of Thomas McINERNEY and Michael MEANEY. Evidence was given by Mary Jose and Thomas JORDAN. Harrison pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 10 July 1885, p.6 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/44943344 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 10 July 1885, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106572738
1908	JOSE. On the 29th February, at her residence, Bakers Flat, Kapunda, Mary Jose, aged 87 years. A colonist of 58 years. R.I.P. The death register confirms her place of death as Baker's Flat and lists her deceased husband as William Jose.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 7 March 1908, p.33 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88282834 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 331/439
Keywords	Jose, Harrison, McInerney, Meaney, Jordan	
Notes	See also newspaper reports from 1880 where Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose are all involved in a land dispute.	

Kearne / Kerin / Kerins / Kairn / Kearin

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1867	24 February 1867, Mary Ann Kearin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	21 October 1868, Murtagh Kearen is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	15 July 1875, Patrick Kerins dies aged four years six months. Father is Patrick KERINS, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 68/28
1880	Six women are named in the 1880 fencing dispute on Baker's Flat – Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose. Mrs Kairn is a witness in the case.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 4 June 1880, p.4. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564395
1893	October 1893, Kapunda, Coroner's Inquest. Minnie DALY, aged 13 years, daughter of John Daly, was with Edward MAHONEY, aged 14 years, when he drowned at Whelan's Hole in the River Light. She went for the two BOLTONS, who were unable to help. John WOODS and Mortimer KERIN recovered the body.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 6 October 1893, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108451302
1894	4 January 1894, Mary Bridget Kerin is born to Mortimer Kerin and Mary SEXTON. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 535/163
1894	20 December 1894, Margaret Ann Kairn is born to Murty KAIRN and Mary Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 555/391
1896	12 June 1896, Katie Kerin is born to Mortimer KERIN and Mary Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 586/136
1898	14 May 1898, John Kerin is born to Murty KERIN and Mary Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 622/53
1899	12 August 1899, Agnes Elizabeth Kerin is born to Murt KERIN and Mary Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 645/81
1901	29 March 1901, Michael Joseph Kerin is born to Murty KERIN and Mary Margaret Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 675/31
1903	10 August 1903, Rose Kerin is born to Murt KERIN and Mary Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 715/373
1906	27 January 1906, Michael Kerin, husband of Kate and third son of the late Patrick Kerin of Baker's Flat, dies at Kapunda, leaving a wife and five children.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 3 February 1906, p.31 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88113046
1906	3 August 1906, Mary Ellen Kerin is born to Murty Kerin and Mary Sexton. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 772/417
1910	1 March 1910, Patrick Kerin is born to Mortimer Kerin and Mary Sexton. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 840/41

1911	3 April 1911, Francis Kerin is born to Mortimer Kerin and Mary Margaret Sexton. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 861/306
1914	9 April 1914, Bernard Dominic Kerin is born to Mortimer Kerin and Mary Margaret Sexton. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 934/223
1916	5 October 1916, Lawrence Edward Kerin is born to Mortimer Kerin and Mary Margaret Sexton. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 987/357
1918	24 May 1918, Frederick Kerin is born to Mortimer Kerin and Mary Sexton. Place of birth is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 18A/495
Keywords	Kearne, Kearin, Kerin, Kerins, Kairn, Bolton, Daly, Mahoney, Sexton, Woods	
Notes	See also Sexton.	

Kearse

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1878	7 April 1878, Francis Kearse dies aged 60 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 86/440
Keywords	Kearse	
Notes	See also Donnellan.	

Kelly

Date	Person or Event	Reference
c.1845	Mary KELLY is born in County Clare. Comes to South Australia as a very young girl, travelling without her parents. 'She had brothers out here. I don't know if she came out with them or after, but she lived with them until she married Darby [LIDDY].' (More details in Liddy table.)	Anne Liddy 1985
1874	13 March 1874, Anne Kelly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1879	7 February 1879, Patrick Kelly dies aged 18 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 93/162
1888	13 May 1888, Catherine Kelly dies aged 65 years on Baker's Flat, widow of James Kelly.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 170/491
Keywords	Kelly, Liddy	

Notes	Robertson, Beth 1985 Transcript of interview with Miss Anne Liddy, Hazelwood Park, South Australia on 19 August 1985 as part of 'SA speaks: an oral history of life in South Australia before 1930'. Adelaide: State Library of South Australia. Anne Liddy is a granddaughter of Dermot (Darby) and Mary Liddy. See also Liddy.
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Kemp

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1864	19 Mary 1864, Edward Kemp is born to Nicholas KEMP and Mary Ann HARVEY, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 30/542
Keywords	Kemp, Harvey	
Notes		

Kildea

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1861	2 May 1861, Catherine Kildea is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	10 February 1871, Sarah Kildea is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Kildea	
Notes		

Kitson

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	13 April 1860, John Kitson is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Kitson	
Notes		

Lacey / Lacy

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1869	25 March 1869, Mary Lacy is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	<p>Bridget LACEY (known as Deliah) was born at Baker's Flat on 1/2/1871 according to her birth certificate. Her parents were Martin and Mary (née DRISCOLL, both of them born in Ireland) and they were married at St John's on 1/9/1866. She was the second of 12, including 11 girls!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Margaret born c.1867 Baker's Flat 2. Bridget b 1871 – Baker's Flat 3. Catherine b 1873 - Baker's Flat 4. Frances b 1877 Baker's Flat 5. Jane b 1880 Baker's Flat 6. Annie b 1881 Baker's Flat 7. Dora b 1884 Baker's Flat 8. Martin b 1885 Kapunda 9. Eveleen b 1887 Kapunda 10. Joyce b 1892 Broken Hill 11. Mary - no details 12. Nellie - no details <p>Bridget was married in Broken Hill in 1897 to William Richard Flemming. So I guess they all moved to Broken Hill between 1887 and 1892, probably for the mining? Martin Snr died at age 57 in Broken Hill, so he probably had moved there to work.</p> <p>I have some more detail about the family in terms of dates but unfortunately nothing much about their lives. Bridget moved to Adelaide in 1937 after Richard died, and lived with my grandfather (her son) and his family and died in 1948.</p>	S. Black in email 31/10/2019
1871	1 February 1871, Bridget Lacey is born to Martin Lacey and Mary Driscoll, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 92/58
1873	17 June 1873, Catherine Lacey is born to Martin Lacey and Mary Driscoll, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 122/342
1877	1 November 1877, Frances Lacy (male) is born to Martin Lacy and Mary Lacy, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records with name spelled as Francis Lacey.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 192/391 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	12 December 1878, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. The week before Christmas 1878, there was an altercation between two couples on Baker's Flat which ended up involving several others, all living close by (<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 1878). The catalyst	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 December 1878, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106561106

	appears to have been the resolution of a court case the previous day, combined with a long-standing grudge over a ladder. Mary and John QUIGLEY lived within 60–80 yards (55–73 m) of Mary and John SIMPSON. Both men were described as labourers. Gestures and remarks deteriorated quickly into a physical assault involving all parties. Ellen ROBERTSON, wife of Patrick Robertson and sister-in-law to John Simpson, witnessed the row because she was standing at her door when it took place. Like Ellen, John Quigley’s sister was also present and attempted to separate the combatants. John O’BRIEN, a labourer, ran over to see what was happening, and was able to take John Simpson home after a short scuffle (these were the two men who had an old grudge about a ladder). Mary LACEY, wife of Martin Lacey, described in court how she was milking a cow in her shed when she saw the argument breaking out. She lived at the back of the Quigleys’ house. Mary GERAGHTY, a widow living on Baker’s Flat, saw Simpson on his way down to the Quigley’s and witnessed the two women scuffling.	
1880	21 August 1880, Jane Lacey dies aged three months. Father is Martin Lacey, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 105/138
1881	25 July 1881, Annie Lacey is born to Martin Lacey and Mary Driscoll, Baker’s Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records with name as Ann Lacy.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 266/346 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1884	11 February 1884, Dora Lacey is born to Martin Lacey and Mary Driscoll. Birth residence is listed as nr Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 321/375
1885	24 July 1885, Martin James Lacey is born to Martin Lacey and Mary Driscoll. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 357/474
1887	19 September 1887, Eveleen Gertrude Lacey is born to Martin Lacey and Mary Driscoll. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 404/426
Keywords	Lacey, Driscoll, Simpson, Quigley, Robertson, O’Brien, Geraghty	
Notes	See also newspaper reports from 1880 where Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose are all involved in a land dispute.	

Larkin

Date	Person or Event	Reference
	H. Stagg and M. Davis are family historians, both of whom had Larkin ancestors living on Baker’s Flat.	H. Stagg, M. Davis
1861	1 December 1861, Catherine Larkin is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann

1864	6 August 1864, James Larkin (27 years) marries Jane Gurry (22 years). Groom's father is William Larkin, bride's father is Patrick Gurry. Marriage place is Belvidere Light [another name for Baker's Flat].	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 59/222
1877	26 March 1877, Patrick Larkin is born to James Larkin and Jane Gurry, Koonunga. Koonunga is less than 10 km south-east of Kapunda, and is the home and farm of Charles Harvey Bagot.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 180/407
1879	22 March 1879, Jane Bridget Larkin is born to James Larkin and Jane Gurry, Koonunga.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 217/95
1881	20 April 1881, Ann Larkin is born to James Larkin and Jane Gurry, Booleroo.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 260/171
1881	19 May 1881, Ann Larkin dies aged 29 days. Father is James Larkin, Caltowie, Booleroo.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 111/259
1882	1 November 1882, Margaret Larkin is born to James Larkin and Jane Gurry, Booleroo.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 292/299
1885	25 June 1885, Rose Larkin is born to James Larkin and Jane Gurry, Hd of Booleroo.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 354/194
Keywords	Larkin, Gurry	
Notes	See also Madigan – were at Koonunga at the same time, 1877. Looks like the Larkins moved from Baker's Flat to Koonunga and then north to Booleroo.	

Laurie

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1854	William LAURIE (The Dirty Light) and Catherine McGUIRE (Allens Creek) are married by Fr J. Fallon.	Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881
Keywords	Laurie, McGuire	
Notes	The Dirty Light was an alternative name for Baker's Flat.	

Leonard

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1872	18 February 1872, Eliza Jane Leonard is born to Owen LEONARD and Ellen LYNCH, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 106/10
Keywords	Leonard, Lynch	
Notes	See also Jenkins.	

Lewis

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1888	In an extract from a court case involving Mr Rodgers (from St Johns?), John LEWIS of Baker's Flat is mentioned. He is described as a farm labourer, employed by Mr Rodgers during fallowing and hay time.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 10 February 1888, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108343309
Keywords	Lewis	
Notes		

Liddy

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1842	Dermott (Darby) Jeremiah LIDDY is born in County Clare, possibly near Ennis.	Anne Liddy 1985
1844	Bridget LIDDY is born in County Clare. She goes on to marry Michael O'LOUGHLIN in County Clare in 1863, following which they travel to South Australia on the <i>Rockcliffe</i> (see O'Loughlin).	<i>Chronicle</i> , 13 October 1932, p.17 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/90633561 <i>Chronicle</i> , 15 March 1913, p.14 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88736647
c.1845	Mary KELLY is born in County Clare. Comes to South Australia as a very young girl, travelling without her parents. 'She had brothers out here. I don't know if she came out with them or after, but she lived with them until she married Darby.'	Anne Liddy 1985
1857	Daniel DRISCOLL and Sarah Liddy leave Clare and sail from Plymouth on <i>Omega</i> 12 August 1857, arriving Port Adelaide 14 November 1857. Daniel, 17 years, travels with his sister Catherine Driscoll, aged 15 years. Sarah, 19 years, travels with her brothers Denis (21), John (17) and Patrick (15) LIDDY.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020 Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books.
1857	24 November 1857, John Liddy (23 years) marries Mary LYSAGHT (20 years) at Res of Wm Coghill Kapunda, groom's father is Jeremiah Liddy, bride's father is John Lysaght.	BDM Registrations – Marriages Book/Page 32/46
1858	15 June 1858, John Liddy (23 years) marries Mary LYSAGHT (21 years) at St John Kapunda, groom's father is Jeremiah Liddy, bride's father is John Lysaght. <<Why were John and Mary married twice? Once at a private residence, next in the church. Also note discrepancy in John's age between time of arrival on <i>Omega</i> and time of marriage.>>	BDM Registrations – Marriages Book/Page 34/21
1859	Police Court, Kapunda. Sarah LIDDY answered to an information charging her with having stolen a turkey, the property of Johanna HOARE. Defendant pleaded not guilty. The complainant stated that	<i>SA Weekly Chronicle</i> , 25 June 1859, p.5 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/96493753

	the turkey in the possession of the police was her property, and had been stolen. Bridget EDWARDS said she knew the turkey, as the defendant bought it from her mother about a year and a half ago. Information dismissed.	
1859	19 September 1859, Sarah LIDDY marries Daniel DRISCOLL at St John's, Kapunda. They go on to have children: 1860 Patrick 23/03/1862 Mary (L. Heath's grandmother) 1864 John 1865 Catherine 1868 Honorah 1870 Augustine 1872 Bridget who goes on to marry Joseph QUIGLEY, a cousin of Michael QUIGLEY 1874 Anne who goes on to live in Kalgoorlie	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1860	8 April 1860, Martin Liddy dies aged six weeks on Baker's Flat. Death registered by Nancy Liddy (mother?).	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 11/236
1860	25 April 1860, Catherine Liddy is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1861	At Kapunda, a miner named Michael Liddy quarrels with his friend, Patrick LENAHAN, stabbing him several times in the body and neck. The case is later settled in the local court with Liddy fined 10/-.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 9 May 1861, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/50017102 <i>South Australian Register</i> , 27 May 1861, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/50017459
c.1862	Dermott Liddy, along with two or three brothers, migrated from Ireland to South Australia.	Anne Liddy 1985
1863	28 November 1863, Dermott Liddy (22 years) marries Mary Kelly (21 years) at St John nr Kapunda, groom's father is Jeremiah Liddy, bride's father is Patrick Kelly. 28 November 1863, Dermott Liddy (age 22, labourer, father Jeremiah Liddy) marries Mary KELLY (age 18, father Patrick Kelly) at St John's. Residence of both is listed as Baker's Flat. Both must have been illiterate as they signed with their marks. Witnesses were Thomas Liddy, labourer, Baker's Flat and Eliza(?) MURPHY(?), spinster, Light River. Officiated by Fr Michael Ryan. They had nine children: Patrick John (Anne Liddy's father) born in 1866, Mick, Jerry, Tom, Jack, Winnie, Kit, Bridgie, Mary. The family moved to Dawson at some stage, near Peterborough in the mid-north, about 200 km north of Kapunda. Dermott and Mary LIDDY lived on Baker's Flat, also known as Little Dublin. Poor Irish who could not read or write, lived and worked on BF.	Marriage certificate, courtesy L. Heffernan Anne Liddy 1985 L. Heffernan in comment on my blog 28/05/2013 BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 56/344

c.1895	Patrick John LIDDY marries [C?]Katherine Frances O'Loughlin (Anne Liddy's mother, and whose parents were John and Annie O'Loughlin) marries, somewhere in the mid-north, where they remain. Katherine is described as five years younger than Patrick, which would make her birth year 1871.	Anne Liddy 1985
1901	Anne Liddy is born at Dawson in the mid-north, first child to Patrick and Katherine Liddy. Later they move to the Eyre Peninsula because of drought. Children are listed as: 1901 Anne 1902 Vera 1904 Tom (first of the West Coasters) → move must have happened after 1903 1906 Gerald 1908 Nora 1913 Monica, who died at 6m	Anne Liddy 1985
1915	Dermott Liddy dies.	Anne Liddy 1985
c.1930	Mary Liddy dies in Clare, while living with her daughter.	Anne Liddy 1985
1934	Patrick John Liddy dies.	Anne Liddy 1985
Keywords	Liddy, Kelly, Murphy, Hoare, Edwards	
Notes	Robertson, Beth 1985 Transcript of interview with Miss Anne Liddy, Hazelwood Park, South Australia on 19 August 1985 as part of 'SA speaks: an oral history of life in South Australia before 1930'. Adelaide: State Library of South Australia. Anne Liddy is a granddaughter of Dermot (Darby) and Mary Liddy. See also Driscoll, Molony / Moloney, O'Callahan, O'Loughlin.	

Linnane / Lenane / Lennane

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1859	3 April 1859, Margaret Lenane dies aged 16 months. Death is registered by Patrick LENANE.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 10/112
1859	2 October 1859, Patrick LINNANE and Ellen Linnane (née JORDAN) have a daughter Maria (Mary), born on Baker's Flat, baptised 4 October 1859. They also have Catherine, Michael, Margaret, Patrick, Ellen, Susan, Annie, Elizabeth. 2 October 1859, Mary Lenane is born to Patrick Lenane and Ellen JORDAN, Baker's Flat.	P. Swann B. Wood, facebook post, March 2020, Victoria-South Australia Areas The Old Years group BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 17/631
1863	28 August 1863, Catherine Linane is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	11 May 1866, John LENANE is charged with entering the dwelling-house of Mary Anne RUSSELL at Baker's Flat and stealing 16/-. Mary Anne, a widow, was living with her three children in a dwelling of just one small room, constructed of bags and mud. She had only recently arrived on	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 12 May 1866, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/41024051 <i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 12 May 1866, p.3

	<p>Baker's Flat, had lived in this dwelling for four months. John, her nearest neighbour, allegedly tore down the bags at the back of the room, entered with a hammer in his hand, and went straight to her box containing the 16/- which was wrapped in a piece of paper. It was further alleged in court that Mary Anne had been given permission by John to live rent-free in the hut, a former cow-house, as it was on land occupied by him. In John's defence, Michael and Jane GOULD were called as witnesses and stated that Mary Anne had been at their house at the time that the crime was said to have been committed, and that they had known John Lenane for many years as a man of good character. Another witness, Ellen FLANNARY, gave similar evidence. John was acquitted.</p> <p>These newspaper stories give quite a lot of information about the community. John Lenane occupied some of the land on Baker's Flat and had a disused cow-house which he let Mary Anne Russell live in with her family; it was Mary Anne who repaired it with bags and mud to make it habitable, and the doorway was the only way for light to be admitted. So John Lenane and Mary Anne Russell lived next to each other. Michael and Jane Gould must have been near neighbours since Mary Anne was visiting them until 11pm on that night, and John had been known to them for years.</p>	<p>http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159502668 <i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i>, 23 February 1866, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108261875</p>
1866	13 September 1866, Patrick Linnane is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	20 June 1868, Mary Anne Linane is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	<p>TO MRS. P. QUIN, BAKER'S FLAT, KAPUNDA. I hereby APOLOGIZE to you for having made certain SLANDEROUS STATEMENTS concerning you on 3rd October last, as the same are utterly UNTRUE and WITHOUT FOUNDATION, and I trust that you will accept this apology, and take no proceedings at law against me. Her mark MARY x LENNANE. Witness—A. J. Foster, Clerk to J. Emerson, Kapunda.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 8 November 1878, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106560852</p>
1886	21 May 1886, Mary Lenane dies aged 56 years at Baker's Flat. Husband is Thomas Lenane.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 155/292
1893	3 December 1893, Thomas Linnane dies aged 51 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 215/140
1880s	The Linnanes took up land releases in the mid-north in the 1880s and some still farm land at Quorn. Mary married a FINLAY who are still well represented in Quorn.	B. Wood, facebook post, March 2020, Victoria-South Australia Areas The Old Years group
Keywords	Linnane, Lenane, Jordon, Jordan, Russell, Gould, Finlay, Quin	
Notes	See also Jordan.	

Lysaght

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1857	24 November 1857, John LIDDY (23 years) marries Mary LYSAGHT (20 years) at Res of Wm Coghill Kapunda, groom's father is Jeremiah Liddy, bride's father is John Lysaght.	BDM Registrations – Marriages Book/Page 32/46
1858	15 June 1858, John Liddy (23 years) marries Mary LYSAGHT (21 years) at St John Kapunda, groom's father is Jeremiah Liddy, bride's father is John Lysaght. <<Why were John and Mary married twice? Once at a private residence, next in the church. No births registered to this couple around this time. >>	BDM Registrations – Marriages Book/Page 34/21
n.d.	John LYSAGHT works at the mine and lives on Baker's Flat.	Drew 2017:143
1860	John Lysaght offers a monetary reward for the return of a bay mare lost from Baker's Flat.	<i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 5 May 1860, p.8 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/158174940
1866	November 1866, John Lysaght is listed as one of 25 signatories of representative Catholic laymen on an illuminated address presented to the newly consecrated Bishop Shiel when he passed through Kapunda on his way to Clare and Sevenhill. John Lysaght, along with Michael O'Keefe, is noted in the <i>Southern Cross</i> article as a resident of Baker's Flat.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 23 October 1936, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167080890
1868	1 December 1868, Andrew Lysaght is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Lysaght, Liddy, O'Keefe, illuminated address	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew.	

Maddigan / Madigan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1875	2 February 1875, Thomas Madigan is born to Michael MADIGAN and Mary CABEY, Baker's Flat. Date of birth in Catholic Church records is 4 December 1875	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 159/365 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	3 December 1877, Honora Madigan is born to Michael Madigan and Mary Cabey, Koonunga. Koonunga is less than 10 km south-east of Kapunda, and is the home and farm of Charles Harvey Bagot.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 195/165
1883	17 September 1883, Mary Madigan is born to Michael Madigan and Mary Cabey, Moppa. Moppa is just 10 km south-east of Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 312/434
1885	17 October 1885, Patrick Madigan is born to Michael Madigan and Mary Cabey, Moppa.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 362/72

1894	18 April 1894, Mary MADDIGAN dies aged 55 years on Baker's Flat, marital status registered as single. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 218/186
Keywords	Maddigan, Madigan, Cabey, Casey?	
Notes		

Maher

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1890	28 February 1890, Catherine MAHER dies aged 70 years. Place of death is Kapunda, place of residence is Baker's Flat, marital status registered as widowed.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 184/121
Keywords	Maher	
Notes		

Malone

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1879	Sudden Death. A rather sudden death took place at Bakers Flat on Wednesday last. Mrs. Bridget MALONE who had recently been confined, and to all appearance was getting on well, suddenly swooned away in her husband's arms and died. Dr. Blood attended deceased in her confinement and attributed her sudden death to heart disease. Mrs. Malone has left a husband and family of eleven children for whom much sympathy is felt.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 4 February 1879, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106561361
Keywords	Malone	
Notes		

Markham

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1866	4 September 1866, Michael DONELLAN (18 years, labourer) and Bridget Donnellan (23 years, née MARKHAM) arrive in Port Adelaide aboard the <i>Ernestine</i> ex London 23 April 1866 and Plymouth 8 May 1866. They are listed on the shipping records as being from County Clare.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 24 November 1911, p.15. http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167003830

		Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books. Family history summary, S. Taheny 26/09/2013 http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/ernestine1866.shtml
	Bridget MARKHAM (1836–1911) had a Baker’s Flat address.	R. Featherston in email 06/10/2016
Keywords	Markham	
Notes	See also Donellan, O’Loughlin.	

Maroney / Marony / Morroney

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1867	26 May 1867, John Morroney is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	4 April 1875, Thomas Morroney is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	22 January 1877, Bridget Maroney dies aged three years six months. Father is James MARONEY, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 79/32
1878	11 March 1878, Patrick Marony is born to James MARONY and Bridget CONWAY, Baker’s Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records with name spelled as Patrick Moroney.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 197/365 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Maroney, Marony, Conway	
Notes	See also Conway.	

Maxwell

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1858	Patrick MAXWELL (Kapunda) and Bridget FLANAGAN (Kapunda) are married by Fr J. Fallon.	Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881
1866	12 March 1866, Peter Maxwell dies aged 32 years on Baker’s Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 23/105
1866	27 March 1866, Peter Maxwell is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	4 October 1867, Peter Maxwell dies aged seven days. Father is Peter Maxwell, Baker’s Flat. On the register, the residence is listed as Bagots Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 28/539

Keywords	Maxwell, Flanagan
Notes	See also Flanagan. Direct link with Bagot and Baker's Flat?

McCarthy / McCarty / Cartty / Carthy

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1858	Martin McCARTHY (River Light) and Mary FRANCIS (Kapunda) are married by Fr J. Roe.	Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881
1869	5 September 1869, Thomas McCARTHY dies aged 76 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 36/149
1871	4 June 1871, John Cartty is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	21 April 1875, Mary Carthy is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	12 July 1877, Dan McCarty is born to Patrick McCARTY and Cathorin COLLINGS, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records. 12 July 1877, Patrick McCarty dies aged 12 hours. Father is Patrick McCarty, Baker's Flat. [Note discrepancy in child's name listed in records, ?twin.]	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 185/123 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 82/76
1878	5 June 1878, Ellen McCarthy is born to Patrick McCARTHY and Catherine COLLINS, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 202/27
Keywords	McCarthy, McCarty, Cartty, Carthy, Collings, Collins	
Notes	River Light was an alternative name for Baker's Flat.	

McCormack / McCormick

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1856	Patrick McCORMICK (Kapunda) and Mary MILLER (Kapunda) are married by Fr J. Fallon.	Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881
1860	25 April 1860, Margaret McCormack is born to John McCORMACK and Mary LARKIN, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 19/148
1861	15 February 1861, Margaret McCormick dies aged 10 months on Baker's Flat. Death is registered by John McCORMICK.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 13/14

1862	18 May 1862, Winefred McCormack is born on Baker's Flat. 18 May 1862, Catherine McCormack is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	24 April 1864, Honora McCormack is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	26 June 1866, Josanna McCormack is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	4 July 1868, Michael McCormack is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	McCormack, McCormick, Larkin, Miller	
Notes		

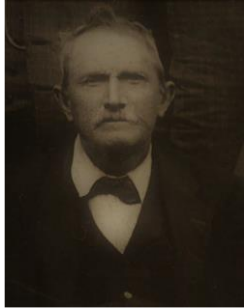
McDonald / McDonnel / McDonnell

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1859	2 September 1859, Martha Catherine McDonnel is born to Patrick McDONNEL and Mary RYAN, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 17/361
1860	10 September 1860, Martha McDonald dies aged one year on Baker's Flat. Death is registered by Patrick McDONALD.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 12/176
1866	11 July 1866, Mary McDonnell is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	McDonald, McDonnel, Ryan	
Notes	See also Ryan.	

McGee

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1902	31 August 1902, Mary Gladys Eveline McGee is born to John McGEE and Margaret COSTELLO, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 702/73
Keywords	McGee, Costello	
Notes	See also Costello.	

McInerney / McEnerney / McNerney / McInerny / McInerheny / McKnerny

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1836	John and Ann McInerney (née Lawson), living at Sixmilebridge, County Clare, have a son James McINERNEY. Name is spelled in baptismal record as McINERNY.	McInerney, P. 2019 James McInerney (1836–1910): shearer and union organiser, Goulburn, New South Wales. Unpublished family history.
1840	John and Ann McInerney (née Lawson) emigrate from Sixmilebridge, County Clare to Adelaide on <i>Birman</i> . The ship's register records the name of John McNerney, his wife and two young children, James and Michael. In the main, the McInerneys were farmers who made their way from Adelaide to the Gawler Plains, thence to the Gilbert Valley settlements of Tarlee, Riverton, Saddleworth and Manoora. Several second and third generation of McInerneys made their way north to the marginal farming lands of Yongala, Carrieton, Boolcunda, Petersburg and Yatina.	P. McInerney in email 31/01/2019
	<p>James McInerney (1836–1910), eldest son of Jon and Ann McInerney made a significant contribution to the union movement and labour politics in NSW. James left SA in the mid-1850s and took up shearing before devoting much of his life to the betterment of rural workers as a union organiser in Victoria and New South Wales. His younger brothers, Michael, Joseph and John, all made a living on the land in SA.</p> <p>Although there are few records from James' early life, it is likely that he attended a local school prior to working on his father's leasehold in Brighton and later at his property in Peachey Belt, near Gawler. A major turn-about in his life took place in the mid-1850s, when he left for the Victorian goldfields with his father. Apart from a few years in Victoria, James spent most of his life in the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales, eventually settling on a rural property at Mummell some fifteen kilometres north west of the regional city of Goulburn.</p>  <p>James McInerney in a group photograph of delegates to the 21st annual conference of the Australian Workers' Union (AWU) Conference, Sydney, 1907</p>	P. McInerney in email 05/02/2019 McInerney, P. 2019 James McInerney (1836–1910): shearer and union organiser, Goulburn, New South Wales. Unpublished family history.

1858	9 March 1858, Ellen McINERNEY (McNERNEY), a widow together with her four sons, arrives at Port Adelaide on <i>Sir Thomas Gresham</i> after leaving Portsmouth on 28 November 1857. The passenger list states she is aged 48 years, travelling as a servant, in the category ‘Single women and children’, with her family. Her four sons are Patrick, Dennis (1831–1894), John, Timothy. On arrival she proceeded to Kapunda and Baker’s Flat. Family folklore states that her husband died in County Clare in 1857, following which she left for Liverpool, then to Portsmouth and Adelaide.	M.J. McInerney, 2012, in Ancestry.com post at https://www.ancestry.com/boards/surnames.mcinerney/267/mb.ashx http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/sirthomasgresham1858.shtml
1861	Denis McINNERNEY (The River Light) and Ellen McDONNELL (Kapunda) are married by Fr S. Carew.	Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881
1861	John McINNERNEY (The Light) and Mary ROBINSON (The Light) are married by Fr M. Ryan.	Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881
1863	29 May 1863, Thomas MacInerney is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1863	2 August 1863, James MacInerney is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	15 June 1864, Mary McInerney is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	19 July 1869, Honorah McInerney is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1873	21 April 1873, Ellen McInerney is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	Ann McInerney dies.	McInerney, P. 2019 James McInerney (1836–1910): shearer and union organiser, Goulburn, New South Wales. Unpublished family history.
1875	26 January 1875, Patrick McInerney is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	25 July 1876, James McInerheny is born to Denis McINERHENY and Mary KELLY, Baker’s Flat. Date of birth in Catholic Church records is 30 July and spelled James McInerney.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 170/45 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	17 November 1877, Margret McKnery is born to Denis McKNERNY and Mary Kelly, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 192/393
1879	7 October 1879, Timothy McInerheny is born to Denis McInerheny and Mary Kelly, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 229/175
1880	22 June 1880, Ellen McInerney, aged 7 years and 2 months, dies from injuries caused by burns sustained while trying to light the fire using kerosene. She is the daughter of Dennis and Mary McInerney, living on Baker’s Flat, with at least two other children, one 4 years old and one younger. Dr BLOOD and Dr HAMILTON attended. Her death record lists her as aged 1 year, with place of residence and death as Baker’s Flat, and father Denis McInerney.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 25 June 1880, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564559 <i>South Australian Register</i> , 25 June 1880, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/43110721/4003395# BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 103/436
1880	24 November 1880, Katie McInerheny is born to Denis McInerheny and Mary Kelly. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 252/268

1884	26 February 1884, Ellen McInerney dies aged 90 years on Baker's Flat, widow of Thomas McInerney.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 135/244
1885	Magistrates' Court, Kapunda. Wednesday, July 8. Owen HARRISON, aged 19, was brought up under a warrant charged with that he did on June 1, in company with Thomas McINERNEY and Michael MEANEY, wilfully and maliciously damage certain real property belonging to Mary JOSE, Baker's Flat. Prisoner, who was arrested the previous evening at Baker's Flat, pleaded guilty. The evidence of Mary Jose and Thomas JORDAN was exactly similar to that published by us in the case of McInerney a month ago. After a short consultation the Magistrates sent Harrison to gaol for two months with hard labor.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 10 July 1885, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106572738
1892	John McInerney dies, aged 92 years.	McInerney, P. 2019 James McInerney (1836–1910): shearer and union organiser, Goulburn, New South Wales. Unpublished family history.
1894	23 April 1894, Dennis McEnerney dies aged 70 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 218/211
1910	James McInerney dies in Mummell, NSW near Goulburn. At the time of his death his brothers, John and Joseph, and their families were living on marginal farming land in the mid-north of SA. His sister Mary had moved with her second husband William Beerworth and her twelve children to Boolcunda East and Pamatta on the eastern margins of the Flinders Ranges.	McInerney, P. 2019 James McInerney (1836–1910): shearer and union organiser, Goulburn, New South Wales. Unpublished family history.
Keywords	McInerney, McNerney, McEnerney, McInerney, McInerheny, McKnerny, McInnerney, Lawson, Harrison, McDonnell, Meaney, Jose, Jordan, Robinson, Blood, Hamilton, <i>Birman</i> , <i>Sir Thomas Gresham</i> , County Clare, County Limerick	
Notes	Selected by Bagot? John and Ann McInerney have no obvious links to Baker's Flat, but does indicate where this family ended up after coming with Bagot on <i>Birman</i> . The River Light and The Light were alternative names for Baker's Flat. See also Kelly, McDonnell, Robinson.	

McKay

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1864	4 July 1864, Mary McKay is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	McKay	
Notes		

McKean / McKeen

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1865	9 August 1865, Murty McKeen is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	John McKean dies aged six months. Place of death and residence is listed as Kapunda but father is John McKEAN, whose place of death is registered in 1899 as Baker's Flat. Spelling of names is inconsistent. A son?	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 22/371
1867	6 January 1867, Anne McKeen is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	27 February 1869, Patrick McKeen is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	9 March 1871, Bridget McKean is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	1 July 1874, William McKeen is born to John McKEEN and Catherine KILDERRY, Baker's Flat. Date of birth registered in Catholic Church records is 30 June.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 139/348 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	4 July 1874, Catherine MCKEAN dies aged 40 years on Baker's Flat, Husband is John McKean.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 58/430
1874	14 September 1874, William McKeen dies aged two months two weeks. Father is John McKeen, Baker's Flat. From the dates, it looks like Catherine was his mother, who died during childbirth or soon after?	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 59/334
1880	Six women are named in the 1880 fencing dispute on Baker's Flat – Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose. Catherine McKeen is a witness in the case.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 4 June 1880, p.4. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564395
Keywords	McKean, McKeen, Kilderry	
Notes	Death during childbirth?	

McMahon

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1865	29 November 1865, Kate McMahon is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	3 July 1867, Richard McMahon dies aged three months. Father is Michael McMAHON, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 28/86
1867	1 August 1867, Michael McMahon is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	26 April 1868, Catherine McMahon is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann

1868	22 June 1868, John McMahon is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	20 September 1868, John McMahon is born on Baker's Flat. [Same child registered twice or different families?]	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	22 July 1869, Anne McMahon is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	McMahon	
Notes		

McNamara / MacNamara

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1877	Trespass Case — We extract the following from the Kapunda Herald of July 2: There was a crowded attendance at the Court on Friday morning when a case was heard which had interest for the people living on Baker's Flat. It appears that Section 1413, which is intersected by the Light, and which has never been fenced, was owned by six persons, each having an undivided sixth share in the property, which land has been squatted on and used for commonage for many years by a number of persons working at the mine and elsewhere. One of the six was Mr. Neales, whose interest was purchased some time back by Mr. James White, who thereupon attempted to depasture some cattle there, but they were driven off. In the early part of last month he gave Mr. MacNAMARA a lease of an undivided sixth of the section, and on the 20th June he put some cattle on, but they were at once driven off by what was described as 'a mob of ladies,' who called him names, and told him he should never have the place — that it was theirs. Thereupon he sued five of the number for unlawfully driving his cattle off; Mr. Emerson appearing in support of the information, and Mr. Bunday for the defendants. As the case proceeded it became evident that a question of title was involved, and the matter was thereupon outside the jurisdiction of the Court, and would have to be decided in a superior Court by an action of ejectment or trespass. In dismissing the information Mr. Varley was careful to press on the notice of the people present that his decision did not in any way endorse the legality of their occupation or justify the action taken by the defendants, but was simply due to the question being one that would have to be decided by a superior Court.'	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 4 July 1877, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/40786811
1878	12 December 1878, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. The week before Christmas 1878, there was an altercation between two couples on Baker's Flat which ended up involving several others, all living close by (<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 1878). P. MacNamara is listed as one of the people involved (P. MacNamara v. J Quigley) but is not mentioned at all after that. The catalyst appears to have been the resolution of a court case the previous day, combined	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 December 1878, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106561106

	<p>with a long-standing grudge over a ladder. Mary and John QUIGLEY lived within 60–80 yards (55–73 m) of Mary and John SIMPSON. Both men were described as labourers. Gestures and remarks deteriorated quickly into a physical assault involving all parties. Ellen ROBERTSON, wife of Patrick Robertson and sister-in-law to John Simpson, witnessed the row because she was standing at her door when it took place. Like Ellen, John Quigley’s sister was also present and attempted to separate the combatants. John O’BIEN, a labourer, ran over to see what was happening, and was able to take John Simpson home after a short scuffle (these were the two men who had an old grudge about a ladder). Mary LACEY, wife of Martin Lacey, described in court how she was milking a cow in her shed when she saw the argument breaking out. She lived at the back of the Quigleys’ house. Mary GERAGHTY, a widow living on Baker’s Flat, saw Simpson on his way down to the Quigley’s and witnessed the two women scuffling.</p>	
1906	<p>Deaths. MacNAMARA - On the 15th March, at Baker’s Flat, Kapunda, Mary, wife of Patrick MacNamara. An old colonist.</p> <p>12 March 1906, Mary McNamara dies aged 73 years on Baker’s Flat. Husband is Patrick McNamara.</p>	<p><i>Chronicle</i>, 28 April 1906, p.31 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/88109471 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 316/328</p>
1909	<p>Patrick McNAMARA, aged between 70 and 80 years, was found dead in his house, on Baker's Flat, Kapunda, on Sunday. The deceased was a widower living alone, and had been ailing for a long time. Neighbours were in the habit of attending to him as far as possible. A certificate of burial was given by Dr. J. R. Tobin, who had been attending the deceased.</p> <p>Found dead in a hut. Kapunda, June 21— On Sunday morning Mr. Patrick McNamara, aged between 70 and 80 years, was found dead in his hut at Baker's Flat. The deceased, who was a widower, and in destitute circumstances, had been ailing for some time, and was in receipt of Destitute rations. The neighbors attended to his comforts so far as lay in their power. Dr. Tobin, who had been attending him, gave a certificate for burial.</p> <p>Kapunda, June 21.— Mr. Patrick McNamara, one of the oldest identities of Baker’s Flat, has passed away.</p> <p>20 June 1909, Patrick McNamara dies aged 75 years on Baker’s Flat. No other details recorded.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 25 June 1909, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108429467 <i>Chronicle</i>, 26 June 1909, p.41 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/88301685 <i>Register</i>, 23 June 1909, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/57865678 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 341/390</p>
Keywords	McNamara, MacNamara, Simpson, Quigley	
Notes	See also Conolan.	

Meagan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1866	2 August 1866, Michael Meagan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Meagan	
Notes		

Meaney / Meany

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1837	Bridget MEANEY (née ??) born in Kilmory, Ireland. <<No reference to county of origin but there is a town called Kilmaley in west Clare.>>	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 11 June 1920, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108287233
1866	After marrying her husband, John MEANEY in 1857 at the age of 20, they come to Australia in 1866 on <i>Hegamont</i> . Came straight to Kapunda. BISA lists them as John (34, labourer), Bridget (30) and children Jeremiah (11), Bridget (8), James (2).	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 11 June 1920, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108287233 Biographical Index of South Australia (BISA)
1869	30 April 1869, John Meaney is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	KAPUNDA, November 13. A boy named Maney, five years old, of Baker's Flat, was drowned in the River Light this afternoon: An inquest has been held by Dr. Blood, but there was no evidence to show how the child came to his death. A verdict was returned, accordingly. 13 November 1874, John Meany dies aged five years six months. Father is John Meany. Place of death registered as River Light near Kapunda, place of residence is Baker's Flat.	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> , 14 November 1874, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28735674 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 61/162
1896	5 December 1896, John Meaney dies aged 80 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded in registration of death. Described in <i>Kapunda Herald</i> as having resided on Baker's Flat for many years.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 239/397 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 11 December 1896, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108326247 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 11 June 1920, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108287233
1901	Michael Meaney, a labourer living on Baker's Flat, went to the Palmerston Hotel and threatened to kill himself by taking the contents of a bottle labelled as poison, saying '... I am going to take it for one girl who has brought me to my grave ...'. He was thwarted by the barmaid, Mary Moyle, who	<i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 19 October 1901, p.38 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/161765828

	took the bottle. He was taken to the lock-up. Apparently, he had gone to the chemist asking for strychnine to poison a dog, but the chemist thought there was something wrong and put Epsom salts into the bottle instead. Michael was lectured by the presiding magistrate and bound over to keep the peace for six months.	
1905	Michael Meaney, age 38 years, son of John Meaney, marries Mary DALY, age 25 years, daughter of John Daly on 16 May 1905 at St Rose's Church, Kapunda. <<Is this the Michael that tried to kill himself in 1901, has his heart been mended?>>	BDM Registrations – Marriages, Book/Page 223/778
1913	FATAL FALL DOWN A SHAFT. KAPUNDA, May 13.—This afternoon Frank Meaney, aged nine, was killed through having fallen down a shaft on the old Kapunda Mine. He resided with his grandmother, Mrs. Daly, at one of the mine houses, and was playing with his younger sister near the shaft, when the top of the ground gave way. An alarm was soon given, and with the assistance of the police a rescue was quickly organized. Robert Hooper, jun., descended on a rope, and found the lad buried in mud 190 ft. below the surface. When the body was hauled up it was seen that the unfortunate lad must have been dead from injuries before he reached the bottom. This shaft, known as Harris's, is one of the deepest on the mine, and is situated above the road across to Baker's Flat, on Dutton Hill, near to where the original discovery of copper was made. The lad's father, Michael Meaney, is employed on the railways.	<i>The Journal</i> , 14 May 1913, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/200875304
1920	Mrs Meaney, an old identity of Baker's Flat, Kapunda, died suddenly on Thursday. She was in the Eudunda Farmers' Cooperative Society's store, and was inspecting some potatoes in a box near the top of the cellar steps, when she suddenly collapsed and fell down a few of steps. Assistance was quickly forthcoming, and Dr. Riddell was on the scene within a few minutes, and pronounced heart failure as the cause of death. Mrs. Meaney, of Kapunda, who died suddenly last week, was a native of Kilmory, Ireland, where she was born in 1837. When 20 years of age she married her late husband (Mr. John Meaney), and they came to Australia in 1866 in the ship <i>Hegamont</i> . They came straight to Kapunda, and knew no other home in the State. Mr. Meaney died 24 years ago. Three sons survive. 3 June 1920, Bridget Meaney dies aged 80 years, widow of John Meaney.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 4 June 1920, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108287192 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 11 June 1920, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108287233 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 438/50
Keywords	Meaney, Daly, <i>Hegamont</i>	
Notes		

Molony / Moloney / Maloney

Date	Person or Event	Reference																																								
	John MOLONY and Mary McCRAE born in Ennis, County Clare. My g-g-g-grandfather and mother John and Mary Molony are buried at Kapunda cemetery along with Flora Molony who died when she was 18. John's mother Mary is buried there too. Flora's birth certificate stated that she was born in Baker's Flat. Evidence in the family history that the Molonys owned or occupied several properties at Baker's Flat.	K. Martin in emails 17/01/2019 and 10/02/2019																																								
1865	29 November 1865, Bridget Moloney is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann																																								
1868	4 March 1868, Mary Ann Moloney is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann																																								
1870	22 November 1870, Thomas Moloney is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann																																								
1873	18 February 1873, Patrick Joseph Moloney is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann																																								
1875	11 May 1875, Flora Ann Molony born on Baker's Flat. Baptised 14 June 1875 at St Rose's Catholic Church, Kapunda by Fr James Maher. Parents John Molony and Mary McCRAE. Sponsors William Sigour? and Ann Lea? Birth registered in Catholic Church records as well.	Baptismal Certificate, attached by K. Martin in email 10/02/2019 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann																																								
1865–1879	Baptismal registers for St John's and St Rose's Church, Kapunda Parish <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Born</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Mother (maiden name)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>29/11/1865</td> <td>Bridget Molony</td> <td>John Molony</td> <td>Mary LIDDY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17/12/1867</td> <td>Thomas Molony</td> <td>John Molony</td> <td>Mary BARRY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/03/1868</td> <td>Mary Anne Moloney</td> <td>John Moloney</td> <td>Bridget ROBINSON</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19/02/1869</td> <td>Mary Elizabeth Moloney</td> <td>Patrick Moloney</td> <td>Mary MORAN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13/08/1869</td> <td>Michael Moloney</td> <td>John Moloney</td> <td>Mary Liddy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22/11/1870</td> <td>Thomas Moloney</td> <td>Denis Moloney</td> <td>Bridget LIDDY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/02/1871</td> <td>Susan Moloney</td> <td>John Moloney</td> <td>Mary Liddy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11/05/1875</td> <td>Flora Ann Moloney</td> <td>John Moloney</td> <td>Mary McCRAE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01/10/1879</td> <td>Denis William H. Moloney</td> <td>John Moloney</td> <td>Mary McCrae</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Born	Name	Father	Mother (maiden name)	29/11/1865	Bridget Molony	John Molony	Mary LIDDY	17/12/1867	Thomas Molony	John Molony	Mary BARRY	04/03/1868	Mary Anne Moloney	John Moloney	Bridget ROBINSON	19/02/1869	Mary Elizabeth Moloney	Patrick Moloney	Mary MORAN	13/08/1869	Michael Moloney	John Moloney	Mary Liddy	22/11/1870	Thomas Moloney	Denis Moloney	Bridget LIDDY	05/02/1871	Susan Moloney	John Moloney	Mary Liddy	11/05/1875	Flora Ann Moloney	John Moloney	Mary McCRAE	01/10/1879	Denis William H. Moloney	John Moloney	Mary McCrae	P. Swann's church archives
Born	Name	Father	Mother (maiden name)																																							
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Keywords	Molony, McCrae, Liddy, Barry, Robinson, Moran, County Clare																																									
Notes	Different surname spellings of same person. See also Dundon, marriage to Margaret Maloney. See also Shannon, marriage of William Shannon to Bridget Moloney at Pekina in 1872.																																									

Mulligan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1862	23 January 1862, Philip Mulligan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Mulligan	
Notes		

Mullin

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1871	24 December 1871, Mary MULLIN dies aged 102 years on Baker's Flat, marital status listed as widow.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 45/43
Keywords	Mullin	
Notes	Oldest age listed on Baker's Flat – 102 years.	

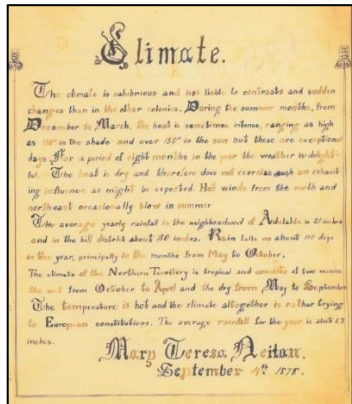
Murphy

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1861	18 December 1861, Thomas Murphy is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	17 February 1867, Margaret Murphy is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	February 1878, young Murty DALY is a witness in a coroner's case enquiring into the circumstances around the death of Alexander Nass. '... a son of Murty Daly was also present. ... Murty Daly, a youth, said he was present at the melee as described by Murphy.' Edward MURPHY, another witness, was described as a labourer of Baker's Flat.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 2 February 1878, p.1S http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/40780426 <i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 9 February 1878, p.12 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159439421
Keywords	Murphy, Daly	
Notes		

Myers

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1869	23 March 1860, Margaret Elizabeth MYERS dies aged one year six months on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 11/108
Keywords	Myers	
Notes		

Neilan / Neylan / Nylan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1840	William NEYLAN, 25 years, labourer and farmer, travelled with his wife, 30 years, and three children, one boy (10) and two girls (12, 7) on the <i>Birman</i> . sponsored by Dr Bernard.	<i>Birman</i> 1840 passenger details, retrieved from http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AUS-SAGEN/2012-05/1338073529 Drew 2017:138
1869	28 June 1869, Anne Neylon is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	14 November 1874, Ellen Neylan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	14 November 1876, Catherine Nylan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	 <p>Extract from exercise book belonging to Mary Teresa Neilan, St Joseph's School, Baker's Flat dated 4 September 1878.</p>	Courtesy P. Swann

Keywords	Neilan, <i>Birman</i>
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew.

Neill / O'Neil

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1867	18 December 1867, Margaret Neill is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1879	20 August 1879, Thomas Michael O'Neil is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Neill, O'Neil	
Notes		

Neville

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1877	In December 1877, James NEVILLE, almost 80 years old, and living in 'a wretched hovel on Baker's Flat', was found lying almost naked on some rags on his floor, his only covering an old coat. A woman was found in the same dwelling 'helplessly drunk' and another woman in a similar condition nearby.	<i>South Australian Register</i> 8 December 1877, p.4. http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/40473633/3982745
1878	22 March 1878, James Neville dies aged 79 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 86/444
1890	17 June 1890, Norah Neville dies aged 71 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 186/369
Keywords	Neville	
Notes		

O'Brien

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1854	John O'BRIEN (1811–1879) marries Elizabeth KILDEA.	pers. comm. C. Lawlor-Smith
1864	19 January 1864, Bridget O'Brien is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann

1865	19 December 1865, Thomas O'Brien is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	Patrick O'BRIEN marries Katherine MAXWELL. They have three children: Thomas, born 18 March 1867 who goes on to marry Mary Jane DONNELLAN Patrick, born 1 August 1868 Michael, born 19 August 1871 at Baker's Flat	pers. comm. C. Lawlor-Smith
1867	18 March 1867, Thomas O'Brien is born to Patrick O'Brien and Catherine Maxwell, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 51/438
1868	1 August 1868, Patrick O'Brien is born to Patrick O'Brien and Catherine Maxwell, Baker's Flat. Also registered with Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 66/257 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	9 July 1871, Francis O'Brien marries Catherine DRISCOLL at St Rose's Catholic Church, Kapunda. Francis went on and spent many years in the Railways. Francis was six years of age when he came to Australia with his parents Francis and Mary (née Hogan) O'Brien. Francis had been born in County Clare, and worked as blacksmith at the mine before working in the railways.	K. O'Brien, email 14/4/2014 Drew 2017:143
1871	19 August 1871, Michael O'Brien is born to Patrick O'Brien and Katherine Maxwell, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 99/147
1871	23 March 1871, case in the Kapunda Court. P. O'Brien, a labourer living on Baker's Flat, claims two horses that were seized from Michael MILLER by Mr White as execution creditor. The horses were in O'Brien's possession and were being used to cart wheat from Sour Flat to Kapunda, he had bought the horses from Michael Miller in 1867 and 1870. The 1867 receipt was written out by Pat O'DEA, and Miller put his mark on it.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 31 March 1871, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108267817
1875	2 October 1875, Michael O'Brien is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	1 November 1876, Henry O'Brien is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	5 January 1877, Henry O'Brien is born to Micheal O'Brien and Catherine REDDY, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 177/443
1878	12 December 1878, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. The week before Christmas 1878, there was an altercation between two couples on Baker's Flat which ended up involving several others, all living close by (<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 1878). The catalyst appears to have been the resolution of a court case the previous day, combined with a long-standing grudge over a ladder. Mary and John QUIGLEY lived within 60–80 yards (55–73 m) of Mary and John SIMPSON. Both men were described as labourers. Gestures and remarks deteriorated quickly into a physical assault involving all parties. Ellen ROBERTSON, wife of Patrick Robertson and sister-in-law to John Simpson, witnessed the row because she was standing at her door when it took place. Like Ellen, John Quigley's sister was also present and attempted to separate the combatants. John O'BRIEN, a labourer, ran over to see what was happening, and was able to take John Simpson home after a short scuffle (these were the two men who had an old grudge about a ladder). Mary	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 December 1878, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106561106

	LACEY, wife of Martin Lacey, described in court how she was milking a cow in her shed when she saw the argument breaking out. She lived at the back of the Quigleys' house. Mary GERAGHTY, a widow living on Baker's Flat, saw Simpson on his way down to the Quigley's and witnessed the two women scuffling.	
1903	24 July 1903, John Andrew O'Brien is born to Michael O'Brien and Bridget Goorty, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 716/246
1904	30 June 1904, Veronica Mary O'Brien is born to Michael O'Brien and Bridget Goorty, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 733/219
1906	1 February 1906, Patrick Joseph O'Brien is born to Michael O'Brien and Bridget Goorty, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 761/213
1906	Michael O'BRIEN marries Bridget GOORTY. They have at least two children: Veronica Mary, born 30 June 1904 Patrick, born 1 February 1906 at Baker's Flat	pers. comm. C. Lawlor-Smith
1906	7 September 1906, Thomas Michael O'Brien is born to Thomas O'Brien and Mary Jane DONNELLAN, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 771/163
1912	October 1912, Catherine O'Brien of Baker's Flat dies.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 11 October 1912, p.18 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167007852
1929	At the Kapunda Market, by Elder, Smith & Co: immediately after the Cattle Sale, under instructions from MR. M. O'BRIEN—Part Section 1413, Hd. of Kapunda, and Part Section 1413, Hd. of Belvidere, containing in all 27 acres, at Baker's Flat, Kapunda. Improvements consist of 3 Roomed House and Shed River Light runs through the property.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 26 April 1929, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108312610
	A reference to the O'Brien family in an oral testimony, where Mick O'Brien states that there were 10 in the family.	O'Brien, M. 1975 Transcript of interview about Baker's Flat with H.I. Bettison, April 1975. South Australian Museum, Adelaide.
Keywords	O'Brien, O'Dea, Donnellan, Geraghty, Goorty, Lacey, Maxwell, Miller, Quigley, Reddy, Robertson, Simpson	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew. See also Casey, Donnellan, Driscoll, Goorty, Hogan, Walsh.	

O'Callahan / O'Callaghan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
c.1838	Michael O'CALLAHAN is born in Ballyvaughan, County Clare.	

1858	Michael O'CALLAHAN arrives in South Australia from Ballyvaughan, County Clare. His parents are Martin and Julia O'Callahan.	<i>Advertiser</i> , 31 October 1890, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/26764609 Irish Born South Australians (IBSA) database lists Martin and Julia as being in SA, but no date given
1876	18 August 1876, Michael O'Callahan marries Mary CONOLAN (1835–1918) who is also from Ballyvaughan, County Clare. Her father is John Conolan. Marriage records gives both their ages as 38 years, both single, married at Kapunda. They go on to have at least five children: Martin, Michael, John, Mary, Annie.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842–1916 pers. comm. C. Lawlor-Smith
1887	19 July 1887, Julia O'Callaghan dies aged 80 years and is buried at St John's.	Burial records – old and early section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda
1890	24 October 1890, Michael O'Callahan dies at Baker's Flat, aged 58 years and is buried at St John's, row B-5-2. In the death register, his age is given as 54 years. Death is registered by his son John O'Callaghan. DEATHS. O'CALLAHAN. On the 24th October, at Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, Michael, the beloved husband of Mary O'Callahan, and eldest son of the late Martin O'Callahan, of Ballyvaughan, County Clare, Ireland, and son-in-law of the late John Conolan, of Kapunda, aged 53 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends; a colonist of 32 years. May his soul rest in peace. Home papers please copy. <<Note discrepancy in listed age.>>	Burial records – old and early section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 189/228 <i>Advertiser</i> , 31 October 1890, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/26764609
1897	15 August 1897, Martin O'Callaghan dies aged 17 years and is buried at St John's.	Burial records – old and early section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda
1899	28 October 1899, Catherina Maria O'Callaghan dies aged 2 years and is buried at St John's, row A-7-2.	Burial records – old and early section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda
1908	7 August 1908, Daniel O'Callaghan dies aged 56 years and is buried at St John's, row D-10-1.	Burial records – old and early section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda
1918	31 July 1918, Maria O'Callaghan dies aged 84 years and is buried at St John's, row B-5-3.	Burial records – old and early section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda
1918	DEATHS. 2 August 1918. On the 2nd August, at her residence, Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, Mary, relict of Michael O'Callahan, aged 83 years, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn their sad loss. Arrived in the ship <i>Time and Truth</i> in 1854.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 10 August 1918, p.28 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/87556659 <i>Advertiser</i> , 8 August 1918, p.6 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5579727 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 9 August 1918, p.2

	<p>Mrs O'Callahan died at Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, on Friday, at the age of 83. She was born in Ballyvaughan, County Clare, in 1835, and was the eldest of the family of the late Mr John Conolan. In 1854 she arrived with her parents in South Australia, and settled at Kapunda, where her parents engaged in farming pursuits. Her husband, Mr Michael O'Callahan, died 23 years ago. Four years ago she met with an accident, and she had been an invalid since then. She left three sons (Messrs Martin and Michael O'Callahan, Kapunda, and Mr. John O'Callahan, Burra) and two unmarried daughters.</p> <p>The unmarried daughters were Mary and Annie.</p> <p>... About four years ago she met with an accident, and had been an invalid ever since, although she bore her illness with great cheerfulness and fortitude. She was a strong adherent of her Church, and she died a holy and peaceful death, fortified by the last rites of the Church, surrounded by the members of her family at her bedside. In her younger days her services were gladly given in Church matters as a collector for bazaars and other functions in aid of St. John's and St. Rose's Churches, and in ministering to the sick and the dying. ...</p>	<p>http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108281760 <i>Southern Cross</i>, 16 August 1918, p.8 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/166987729</p>
1923	28 August 1923, Jane O'Callahan dies aged 64 years and is buried at St John's, row A-7-2.	Burial records – old and early section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda
1933	27 October 1933, Edward O' Callahan dies aged 52 years and is buried at St John's, row A-8-1.	Burial records – old and early section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda
1934	<p>On January 2, at Baker's Flat, Kapunda, Michael Matthew O'Callahan, a well-known resident of Baker's Flat, dies. He was the youngest son of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan, and brother of Martin, John, Mary, and Ann, after a long illness, aged 56 years. He had conducted an agency business in Kapunda for some years, and in the past was clerk of the District Council of Morgan. Two weeks later, there's a thank you notice in the Kapunda Herald from his brothers and sisters, and cousin Miss Margaret CONOLAN.</p> <p>Michael is buried at St John's, row L-18-3.</p> <p>Mr. Michael M. O'Callahan, of Baker's Flat, Kapunda, whose death we reported last week, was born at Kapunda 56 years ago, being the youngest son of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan. He first started work with Mr. H.T.H. Morris, stock and station agent, and was subsequently employed in the offices of the late Hon. P. McM. Glynn, solicitor, and Coles & Thomas. He then conducted an agency business at Eudunda for a number of years for Mr. A.J. Foster, solicitor, and later was appointed clerk of the District Council of Morgan, a position he held for 13 years, before he resigned. He then opened an agency business in Kapunda, and also at Eudunda, in conjunction with Mr. Rudall, which he relinquished owing to failing health. He was well known in the Kapunda,</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 12 January 1934, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108391747 <i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 5 January 1934, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108391655 <i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 26 January 1934, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108391881 Burial records – new section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda <i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 12 January 1934, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108391751 <i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 23 February 1934, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108392151</p>

	<p>Eudunda, Morgan, and River districts. For many years he was a member of the Eudunda Lodge of the I.O.O.F., M.U. Mr. O'Callahan was a bachelor, but two brothers (Messrs. Martin, Kapunda, and John, North Richmond) and two sisters (Misses Mary and Ann O'Callahan, Kapunda), survive him. The remains were interred in St. John's cemetery, the Rev. Father Maloney officiating.</p> <p>Probate was granted this week of the will of the late Michael Matthew O'Callahan, of Baker's Flat, Kapunda. The estate, valued at £10,173, subject to deductions for debts and other liabilities, is left to a niece and the brothers and sisters of the testator.</p>	
1940	<p>12 December 1940, Martin O'Callahan dies aged 70 years and is buried at St John's, row L-18-2.</p> <p>DEATHS. 12 December 1940, Martin Joseph O'Callahan, eldest son of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan of Baker's Flat, and beloved brother of Mary, Ann and John. Aged 70 years.</p> <p>Mr. Martin Joseph Francis O'Callahan, 70, who died at Kapunda recently, was the eldest son of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan, and was born at Baker's Flat, Kapunda. For many years he was employed on the S.A. Railways and Waterworks Department.</p> <p>Martin was brother-in-law of John Andrew O'Callahan who married Winifred Mary LIDDY.</p>	<p>Burial records – new section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda <i>Chronicle</i>, 19 December 1940, p.19 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/92398759/8696763 <i>Chronicle</i>, 2 January 1941, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/92404581 L. Heffernan</p>
1943	<p>DEATH. O'CALLAHAN—On August 17, at Baker's Flat, Kapunda, John Andrew, second beloved son of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan, loving father of Michael, Ernest and Martin, and brother of Mary and Annie, aged 72 years. R.I.P.</p> <p>Mr. John O'Callahan, Adelaide. Much regret was felt when it became known that Mr. John O'Callahan had passed peacefully away on August 17. Although in indifferent health for a few months, his end came as a great surprise. He was educated at the Sisters of St. Joseph at Baker's Flat. Following a career with the S.A. Railways Department, he was engaged at various towns, and retired some years ago. He was the second son of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan. In 1908 he married Miss Winifred Mary LIDDY, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. Liddy, of Tumby Bay. He was an old member of the Hibernian Society, first belonging to St. John's Branch, and then being transferred to St. Francis Xavier's Branch, Adelaide, where he resided for a few years. The deceased leaves three sons and two sisters, Misses M. and A. O'Callahan. The remains were interred in the West Terrace Catholic Cemetery, the Rev. Fr. Roberts officiating.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 26 August 1943, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110300952 <i>Southern Cross</i>, 27 August 1943, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167778828</p>
1945	<p>8 June 1945, Mary O'Callahan dies aged 73 years and is buried at St John's, row L-18-1.</p>	<p>Burial records – new section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda <i>Chronicle</i>, 21 Jun 1945, p.17</p>

	<p>DEATHS. 8 June 1945, Mary Margaret Theresa O'Callahan, eldest daughter of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan. Born at Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, where she lived the whole of her life. Educated at the Sisters of St Joseph Convent. Aged 73 years.</p> <p>DEATH. O'CALLAHAN. On June 8th, at Kapunda Hospital, Mary Margaret Theresa, eldest daughter of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan, of Baker's Flat; beloved sister of Annie and Martin, Michael and John (deceased), and loved aunt of Michael, Ernest, and Martin; and devoted cousin of Margaret Conolan, Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Larsson; aged 73 years.</p> <p>It is with regret that we have to report the death of Miss Mary M. T. O'Callahan, which occurred on June 8th, at Kapunda Hospital, after a short illness extending a little over a week. She had been in hospital some months ago, but after a few weeks was able to return to her home. The late Miss O'Callahan was the eldest daughter of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan, and was born at Baker's Flat 73 years ago. She was educated at the Sisters of St. Joseph's, who were teaching there at that time. The deceased lady lived in the district all her life, and at one time conducted a dressmaking business with her sister in Main street, Kapunda, where the Misses Day's shop now is, but after a few years had to relinquish the business owing to a bereavement in the family. She was of a kindly nature, and highly respected, making many friends. Her sister survives her, and three nephews and three cousins to mourn their sad loss. The remains were interred in St. John's Cemetery on June 10th, the Rev. Father Maloney officiating at the graveside.</p>	<p>http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/92811174/8710331 <i>Chronicle</i>, 28 Jun 1945, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/92808974 <i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 14 June 1945, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110297234 <i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 21 June 1945, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110297267</p>
1948	<p>DEATHS. 14 May 1948, Annie Clara Agnes, loved younger daughter of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan of Baker's Flat, Kapunda. Aged 74 years.</p> <p>Miss Annie Clara Agnes O'Callahan, who died at the Kapunda Hospital on May 14, was an old resident of Kapunda. She was a daughter of the late Michael and Mary O'Callahan, and was born at Baker's Flat 74 years ago where she lived quietly the whole of her life.</p> <p>Annie is buried at St John's, row L-18-3.</p>	<p><i>Chronicle</i>, 20 May 1948, p.39 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/93187188 <i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 20 May 1948, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/124557090 Burial records – new section, St John's Catholic Cemetery, Kapunda</p>
	<p>'The last people I know of who lived there [Baker's Flat] were the O'Callahans, at least two old ladies and two men ... After the O'Callahans left the whole block was bought by Paddy Driscoll, whose father or grandfather had been one of the original settlers, then when Paddy died it was bought by Dick Hampel ...'</p>	<p>George Hazel 03/03/1975</p>
Keywords	<p>O'Callahan, O'Callaghan, Conolan, Driscoll, Liddy, <i>Time and Truth</i>, Ballyvaughan, County Clare</p>	
Notes	<p>Hazel, G. 1975 Baker's Flat. Unpublished account. In possession of South Australian Museum, Adelaide, 2013. See also Conolan.</p>	

O'Connors / O'Connor

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1859	24 May 1859, John O'Connors is born to Michael O'CONNORS and Catherine TULLY, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 17/116
1867	John O'CONNOR (Baker's Flat) and Margaret MEEHAN (Baker's Flat) are married by Fr F. Byrne.	Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881
1868	30 March 1868, Mary O'Connor is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	9 September 1869, Anne O'Connor is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	28 October 1871, Thomas O'Connor is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	O'Connors, O'Connor, Meehan, Tully	
Notes		

O'Dea

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1867	17 May 1867, Patrick O'DEA, a labourer living on Baker's Flat, claimed £10.8 from Mr Rodgers of St Johns for balance of wages, in the Kapunda Court.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 17 May 1867, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108263138
	My name is Dianne Gillis, and I am a descendant of Baker's Flat Irish immigrants. I am a direct descendant of the Simpson and O'Dea families, but of course all the families become inter-related at some stage.	Dianne Gillis in email 27/08/2014
	The O'Deas migrated from County Clare to South Australia, lived on Baker's Flat, and later moved on to Quairading, Western Australia, possibly because of the Gold Rush. The Simpsons and the O'Deas from the Kapunda-Baker's Flat area went over and settled in the Quairading-Beverley area. Possibly they were chasing the gold as well and then took up land in that area as it was being released at the time.	Craig Fisher in personal message, March 2018
Keywords	O'Dea, Simpson	
Notes	See also Simpson.	

O'Donohue / O'Donoghue / Donahue

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1862	31 December 1862, Bridget O'Donohoe is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	<p>Thomas CROWE, born at Slaveen, County Clare, emigrated to South Australia on the <i>Tarquin</i> arriving 1864. He travelled with members of the O'DONOHUE family to Baker's Flat, where he lived for a number of years. <i>The Adelaide Express</i> lists Bridget, Margaret, Bridget, Michael, Thomas, and Pat O'Donohue in a list of immigrants on <i>Tarquin</i> which sailed from Plymouth on 20 August. The list is divided into English, Scotch and Irish immigrants, and the O'Donohues are listed under Irish.</p> <p>3 December 1864, <i>Tarquin</i> arrived Adelaide, after leaving London 8 August and Plymouth 20 August. The ship's list has Thomas Crowe (26), labourer from Clare, also Patrick (25), Michael (22), Thomas (20) O'Donohue, all labourers from Clare and Margaret (44), Bridget (24) and Bridget (12) O'Donohue, all servants from Clare.</p> <p>BISA lists Patrick O'DONOHUE, father Michael, born in County Clare c.1839 and died 5 January 1906 in Gawler. Arrived in Adelaide 1864 on <i>Tarquin</i> and lived in Kapunda and Gawler, working as a labourer. Religion Roman Catholic. Married Bridget CROWE, whose father was James Crowe, on 5 March 1867 at Kapunda. Bridget was born in c.1846 in County Clare and arrived in Adelaide 1866 on <i>Charlotte Gladstone</i>.</p>	<p>F. Houben in email 11/09/2016 <i>Adelaide Express</i>, 12 October 1864, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207596877</p> <p>Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i>. Gumeracha: Gould Books. Biographical Index of South Australia (BISA) http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/tarquin1864.shtml</p>
1865	15 April 1865, Michael Donahue is born to David DONOHUE and Bridget McCARTY, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 51/593
1866	20 June 1866, Mary Donahue is born to David Donohue and Bridget McCarty, Baker's Flat. Birth date is recorded as 20 April on Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 51/592 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	14 March 1868, Catherine Donohue is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	4 October 1868, James Joseph O'Donoghoe is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	3 August 1869, James O'Donnahoe is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1873	10 January 1873, Bernard Thomas O'Donoghue dies aged two years. Father is John O'DONOGHUE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 50/510
1874	5 January 1874, William Thomas O'Donoghoe is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	FIRE AT BAKER'S FLAT. A fire broke out on Tuesday last on the premises of Mr. John O'Donohue, Baker's Flat, consuming a stack of hay (containing about thirteen tons), shed, harness,	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 30 January 1874, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108366051

	&c., before it could be got under. The dwelling-house, which was only about twenty yards from the burning stack, was fortunately saved. The origin of this fire, like most others, is unknown.	
1874	13 July 1874, Thomas Joseph O'Donoghoe is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	25 September 1874, Michael Donohoe is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	20 September 1876, John Francis Donohue/O'Donohue dies aged three months. Father is Michael O'Donohue, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 76/70
1877	2 August 1877, Joseph Bernard Donohue/O'Donohue is born to Michal Donohue/O'Donohue and Bridget Dorothea LAHIVE, Baker's Flat. (Listed with two different spellings in the register). Also registered in Catholic Church records with name spelled as Joseph Bernard O'Donohoe.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 186/188 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1899	5 April 1899, Honora O'Donohue is born to James O'Donohue and Hanorah Ryan. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 637/374
1900	22 October 1900, James Lawrence O'Donohue is born to James O'Donohue and Norah RYAN, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 666/494
1904	24 January 1904, Patrick O'Donohue is born to James O'Donohue and Nora Ryan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 724/11
1906	5 February 1906, Ann O'Donohue is born to James O'Donohue and Nora Ryan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 761/217
1906	20 February 1906, Annie O'Donohue dies aged 14 days. Father is James O'Donohue, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 316/81
Keywords	O'Donohue, O'Donoghue, Donahue, Crowe, Lahive, Ryan	
Notes	Statton, J. (ed.) 1986 <i>Biographical Index of South Australians 1836–1885</i> . Marden: South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society. See also Ford, Ryan.	

O'Halloran

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1867	22 May 1867, Honora O'Halloran is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	12 September 1868, Bridget O'Halloran dies aged three years. Father is Patrick O'Halloran, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 33/80
1869	Patrick is a labourer at the precipitation works at the mine, lives on Baker's Flat.	Drew 2017:143
1871	10 October 1871, Margaret O'Halloran dies aged one year 10 months. Father is Patrick O'Halloran, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 44/120

1875	5 April 1875, Catherine Matilda O'Halloran is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1883	A fire on Baker's Flat. On Saturday, about midnight, a fire occurred at Patrick O'HALLORAN's, on Baker's Flat, by which an old shed, and the lumber contained therein were destroyed. The police made enquiries, but have not been able to ascertain anything as to the origin of the fire, and on reporting the matter to a magistrate he regarded it as unnecessary to hold an inquest. Had the wind been in the opposite direction, Mr O'Halloran's house, the roof of which is of thatch, would in all probability have caught fire, in which case the occupants would have been in a very dangerous position, as the place would have burnt fiercely.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 9 January 1883, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106574547
1883	7 March 1883, Bridget O'Halloran dies aged 16 years. Place of death and place of residence are listed as Kapunda, but her father is Patrick O'Halloran, so she may have lived on Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 126/358
1891	13 November 1891, Anthony O'Halloran dies aged 75 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 197/443
1891	15 November 1891, Mary O'Halloran dies aged 68 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is Anthony O'Halloran, who died just two days beforehand.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 197/438
1896	10 February 1896, Patrick O'Halloran dies aged 57 years. Place of death listed as Adelaide but place of residence is Baker's Flat Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 233/11
1909	DEATHS. O'HALLORAN.— On the 2nd February, at Baker's Flat, Kapunda, Ann, relict of the late Patrick O'Halloran, leaving four daughters, seven grandchildren, two great-grandchildren to mourn their sad loss. 2 February 1909, Anne O'Halloran dies aged 69 years, widow of Patrick O'Halloran who predeceased her. Place of death and place of residence are listed as Kapunda but the Chronicle states she was living on Baker's Flat.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 27 February 1909, p.33 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/88292599 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 338/461
1911	MARRIAGES DEVLIN—O'HALLORAN. On the 28th February, at St. Rose's Church, Kapunda by the Rev. Father Williams, Edward DEVLIN, of Fords, to Agnes O'HALLORAN, of Baker's Flat, Kapunda.	<i>Daily Herald</i> , 30 March 1911, p.4 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/105305654
	'... and then there were the O'Hallorans, three sisters, Mick O'Halloran leader of the opposition during Tom Playford's time was one of them. ...'	George Hazel 03/031975
Keywords	O'Halloran, Devlin	
Notes	Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i> . Adelaide: G.J. Drew. Hazel, G. 1975 Baker's Flat. Unpublished account. In possession of South Australian Museum, Adelaide, 2013.	

O'Keefe

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1861	14 April 1861, Thomas Daly is born to Patrick DALY and Catherine O'KEEFE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 22/336
1866	November 1866, Michael O'KEEFE is listed as one of 25 signatories of representative Catholic laymen on an illuminated address presented to the newly consecrated Bishop Shiel when he passed through Kapunda on his way to Clare and Sevenhill. Michael O'Keefe, along with John Lysaght, is noted in the <i>Southern Cross</i> article as a resident of Baker's Flat.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 23 October 1936, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167080890
Keywords	O'Keefe, Lysaght, illuminated address	
Notes	See also Daly.	

O'Loughlin / O'Loughlan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1830	Michael O'LOUGHLIN is born in County Clare.	<i>Kadina and Wallaroo Times</i> , 21 May 1927, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110141952
1840	24 August 1840, James Vincent O'LOGHLIN from Kilmoon, County Clare leaves Cork on <i>Birman</i> , arriving Port Adelaide 7 December 1840. He was born in 1820, or possibly 1803, and married Susan KENNEDY before 1840. He later dies in Gumeracha. His son, James Vincent O'LOGHLIN (1852-1925) is born at Gumeracha, educated at Kapunda, farms at Kapunda, Pinkerton and Blyth, goes on to be a journalist, founds the <i>Southern Cross</i> in 1889, is elected to the Legislative Council in 1888. Not a Baker's Flat family , but an interesting link to <i>Birman</i> .	Clare-Australasia Emigrants Dataset http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/genealogy/don_tran/emigration/clare_australasia_emigrants_by_entry.htm <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/oloughlin-james-vincent-7905
1844	Bridget LIDDY is born in County Clare.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 13 October 1932, p.17 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/90633561
1856	Shipping Intelligence. Arrived in Adelaide 10 June 1856, the ship <i>Gomelza</i> from Southampton 2 March 1856. Government emigrants included John, Ann, Anthony, Anne, and Bridget O'LOUGHLIN. Both families (O'Loughlin and MCAVANEY / DEVANEY / DEVANNY) originated from west Clare.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 11 June 1856, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/49749403 B. McAvaney in email 18/01/2019
	Details of O'Loughlin marriages and children from Barbara McAvaney:	B. McAvaney in emails 18/01/2019 and 20/01/2019

	<p>John O'Loughlin married Ann Ready. They had a son Anthony O'Loughlin who married Ann Barry. They had a daughter Bridget Agnes O'Loughlin who married William Peek. They had a daughter Josephine Frances Peek. Josephine Peek is Barbara's g-grandmother.</p> <p>Ann (Ready) O'Loughlin died in Morchard, District of Ororoo. Anthony O'Loughlin died in Pinda. Bridget Agnes O'Loughlin was born in Hammond, died in Riverton. There was a story about Anthony O'Loughlin who moved north to section 408 Gulnare in the Hundred of Bundaleer with a leasehold of 279 acres.</p>	
1858	26 February 1858, John O'Loughlin and Ann Ready have a son, Patrick on Baker's Flat.	M. Kemp, ARCH8802 student assignment, 2016
1860	2 November 1860, Catherine O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1861	22 September 1861, Michael O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1863	13 January 1863, Bridget O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1863	18 February 1863, Michael O'Loughlin marries Bridget Liddy in County Clare.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 15 March 1913, p.14 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88736647
1863	28 August 1863, Mary O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	7 March 1864, Martin O'Loughlan dies aged two years. Father is Edward O'Loughlan, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 17/51
1864	13 July 1864, Margaret O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	<p>20 December 1864, Michael O'Loughlin and Bridget O'Loughlin (née Liddy) arrive in South Australia by the ship <i>Rockcliffe</i>, travelling with one child. They first settle in Kapunda, where they live for seven years, and then move to Wallaroo. They have four sons: Patrick, Peter, John Sylvester, Edward. And six daughters who go on to be: Mrs. A. W. McGregor, Mrs. R. B. Hardman, Misses K. O'Loughlin, S. O'Loughlin; and I. O'Loughlin, of Sydney.</p>	<i>Chronicle</i> , 15 March 1913, p.14 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88736647 <i>Kadina and Wallaroo Times</i> , 21 May 1927, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110141952
1866	4 May 1866, Anne O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	4 July 1866, Catherine O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	4 October 1867, Susan O'Loughlin dies aged two years. Father is James O'Loughlin, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 28/580
1867	13 November 1867, Mary O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1868	2 February 1868, James O'Loughlin dies aged 37 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 31/71

1871	26 October 1871, Catherine O'Loughlin born at Baker's Flat to Patrick O'Loughlin and Margaret COSTELLOE.	L. Heffernan in email 01/08/2013 BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 102/170
1871	28 December 1871, Michael O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	2 January 1875, Thomas O'Loughlin dies aged 67 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 62/345
1876	4 November 1876, Mary O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	1 January 1877, Mary O'Loughlin is born to John O'Loughlin and Bridget CALLINGS, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 177/439
1880	April 1880, a dark horse was lost from Baker's Flat, a reward offered for information or its recovery to John O'Loughlin, Kapunda or Timothy BOWLES, Koolunga, Narridy, P.O.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 2 April 1880, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106563953
1880	13 April 1880, Bryan O'Louglin, about 15 years, is charged in the Kapunda Magistrates' Court with stealing a door from the Kapunda Mine and bringing it over to Baker's Flat. The police found the door at his mother's residence, lying next to a paling fence.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 16 April 1880, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564069
1881	27 June 1881, Kate O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1881	8 July 1881, Ellen Margaret O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1881	27 October 1881, Amelia Mary O'Loughlin is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1884	19 November 1884, Thomas O'Loughlin is born to Bartholomew O'Loughlin and Margaret MARKHAM. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 342/98
1886	23 July 1886, John O'Loughlin is born to Bartholomew O'Loughlin and Margaret Markham, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 378/420
1888	26 May 1888, James O'Loughlin is born to Bartholomew O'Loughlin and Margaret Markham. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 419/220
1888	3 January 1888, James O'Loughlin, 14 years, whose parents live at Baker's Flat, is a witness at a coroner's inquest into the drowning death of Stephen Maplesden, of Main Street, Kapunda, 11 years, at Whelan's Hole (a waterhole) in the River Light. James was with his brother on their way to bathe in the Turn Hole at the Light when they saw a boy's clothes in the bushes at Whelan's Hole.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 3 January 1888, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108346765 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 3 January 1888, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108346772
1889	21 October 1889, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. James Crase, landlord of the Railway Hotel was charged with neglecting to clear his bar and close the door at the proper hour on 12 October. The following men were fined for using indecent or insulting language to the police officers: James GRIFFIN of Baker's Flat, James O'LOUGHLIN of Baker's Flat, Frank and Thomas COSTELLO.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 22 October 1889, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108350469
1890	Accident. Mrs. P. O'Loughlin's son, a boy eight years of age met with a serious accident on Tuesday evening last. He was returning home from Baker's Flat, when he fell on a piece of glass bottle,	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 7 March 1890, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108352014

	inflicting a nasty gash on the wrist, cutting the radial artery. He was brought to Mr. Jackson's bleeding profusely and thoroughly exhausted from loss of blood. Mr. Jackson stopped the bleeding, and sent the lad on to Dr. Hamilton, who dressed the wound.	
1892	27 February 1892, James O'Loughlin and Annie Costello marry at St John's. They are recorded as having a number of children born while living at Baker's Flat (and 10 children in total): 1895 Lilly May 1896 Mary 1899 Patrick 1905 James John 1908 Martin Francis 1913 Kathleen 1917 Dorothea Lora They are also recorded as having: 1901 Annie while living Nr Kapunda 1903 Frederick Thomas while living at Kapunda 1910 Eileen Jane while living in Kapunda [These children were most likely born on Baker's Flat too, it was common to list the address as Kapunda or Nr Kapunda.]	M. Kemp, ARCH8802 student assignment, 2016
1893	31 December 1893, Frederick Thomas O'Loughlin is born to James O'Loughlin and Annie Costello. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 534/68
c.1895	[C?]Katherine Frances O'Loughlin (Anne Liddy's mother, and whose parents were John and Annie O'Loughlin) marries Patrick John LIDDY, somewhere in the mid-north, where they remain.	Anne Liddy 1985
1895	27 March 1895, Lilly May O'Loughlin is born to James O'Loughlin and Annie Costello, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 560/406
1895	(Not from Baker's Flat) James Vincent O'Loghlin, son of James O'Loghlin, is part of the Reception Committee for Michael Davitt. James Vincent O'Loghlin, born 25 November 1852 in rural SA to County Clare immigrants of 1840, died Adelaide 4 December 1925. He was educated in Kapunda, farming with his father before managing a carrying firm at Gawler and becoming a wheat buyer. As agent for a milling company at Terowie, he became owner/editor of the Terowie Enterprise from 1884–7, then moving to Gladstone as manager of the milling firm, he became a local councillor, and from 1888 to 1902 was a Member of the Legislative Council, Chief Secretary between 1896 and 1899. In between, he was the founding editor of the <i>Southern Cross</i> , a position he held from 1889 to 1896. From 1910 to 1912 he was a MHA for Flinders. After attempting to win a Senate place in 1901 and 1907, from 1913 to 1919 he	pers. comm. S. James

held a seat, his defeat being ascribed to his position on Ireland, he regained his position in 1922. His role with Irish affairs dated to the 1870s, in 1883 he was a SA delegate to the first Irish Convention in Melbourne, holding positions in all Irish organisations, in 1921 president of both the Irish National Association and the SDIL. A longstanding militia member, he was a founder of the Irish Rifle Corps in 1900, and in 1915 volunteered for service with the AIF, accompanying troop ships, the only serving senator to see wartime service. In 1895 he was INF Vice President.



1896	2 October 1896, Mary O’Loughlin is born to James O’Loughlin and Annie Costello, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 592/123
1899	9 February 1899, Patrick O’Loughlin is born to James O’Loughlin and Annie Costello, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 635/271
1901	25 December 1901, Annie O’Loughlin is born to James O’Loughlin and Annie Costello. Birth residence is listed as Nr Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 686/449
1905	11 April 1905, James John O’Loughlin is born to James O’Loughlin and Annie Costello, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 746/98
1908	1 September 1908, Martin Francis O’Loughlin is born to James O’Loughlin and Annie Costello, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 809/34
1910	12 March 1910, Eileen Jane O’Loughlin is born to James O’Loughlin and Annie Costello. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 840/64
1913	A GOLDEN WEDDING.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 15 March 1913, p.14 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88736647

	Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Loughlin of Wallaroo, celebrated their golden wedding last month. Mr. O'Loughlin was married to Miss Bridget Liddy in county Clare, on February 18, 1863, by the Rev. Father Barry, and they arrived in South Australia by the ship <i>Rockliffe</i> on December 20, 1864. They first settled in Kapunda, where they lived for seven years, and then removed to Wallaroo by coach. They have resided in the latter town ever since. There are four sons, namely, Mr. Patrick O'Loughlin, retired farmer; Mr. Peter O'Loughlin, clerk at the Wallaroo smelting works; Mr. John S. O'Loughlin, and Mr. Edward O'Loughlin. The daughters are Mrs. A. W. McGregor, Mrs. R. B. Hardman, Misses K. O'Loughlin, S. O'Loughlin; and I. O'Loughlin, of Sydney. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends, and many useful and valuable presents were received.	
1913	17 April 1913, Kathleen O'Loughlin is born to James O'Loughlin and Annie Costello, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 909/249
1913	23 June 1913. James O'Loughlin, a well-known resident of Baker's Flat, died suddenly. He had been ill with bronchitis, felt a bit better and walked to the post office for his pension. When he got home, he said he felt a bit tired, and died a few minutes later from heart failure. He was 82 years old, and left a widow and several children.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 28 June 1913, p.15 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/88826384/8529626 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 20 June 1913, p.5 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108275009
1913	25 November 1913, Ann O'Loughlin dies aged 90 years on Baker's Flat, widow of James O'Loughlin.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 379/211
1917	4 January 1917, Dorothea Lora O'Loughlin is born to James O'Loughlin and Annie Matilda Costello, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 992/125
1927	11 May 1927, Michael O'Loughlin dies at Wallaroo, aged 97 years.	<i>Kadina and Wallaroo Times</i> , 21 May 1927, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110141952
1931	17 November 1931, John Sylvester O'Loughlin, son of Michael and Bridget, who had lived at Wallaroo for 30 years, dies in Adelaide,	<i>Kadina and Wallaroo Times</i> , 25 November 1931, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/110515239
1932	Bridget O'Loughlin dies at Wallaroo, aged 88 years. Mrs. Bridget O'Loughlin, of Marden Street, Wallaroo, who died recently at the age of 88, was the widow of Mr. Michael O'Loughlin, who was only two years short of the century when he died about five years ago. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to Australia with her husband 69 years ago in the ship <i>Rockliffe</i> . Mr. and Mrs. O'Loughlin first resided at Kapunda, but went to Wallaroo 60 years ago, where Mr. O'Loughlin was employed as a contractor with the Wallaroo Smelting Co. Mrs. O'Loughlin was well known for her kindly and charitable nature, and was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church. She leaves three sons Messrs. Patrick O'Loughlin,	<i>Chronicle</i> , 13 October 1932, p.17 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/90633561

	of Bute, Peter O’Loughlin, of Wallaroo, and Edward O’Loughlin, of Redhill— and four daughters— Mesdames McGregor, Hardman, and Agnew, of Sydney, and Miss K. O’Loughlin, who resided with her mother at Wallaroo.	
1950	23 June 1950, Ann O’Loughlin dies and is buried at St John’s, aged 77 years. This Ann may be Annie Costello who married James O’Loughlin in 1892. This would make her date of birth 1873, her age at marriage 15 years and at the time of her first born child 18 years.	M. Kemp, ARCH8802 student assignment, 2016
	Reference to the O’Loughlin family in an oral testimony, where Mick O’Brien states that there were 10 in the family.	O’Brien, M. 1975
	<p>A minimum of 37 O’Loughlins can be traced as definitively living at Baker’s Flat between 1863 when the O’Loughlin surname first appears in birth records with the residence listed as Baker’s Flat, and 1928 when those registered to vote change their address (or have it changed for them) from Baker’s Flat to Kapunda. Those cited here represent only those people who have listed their address as ‘Baker’s Flat’ rather than near (nr) Kapunda or at Kapunda, and include Thomas born 1808, James born 1831, John born 1835, Patrick born 1858, Bridget born 1863, Martin born 1864, Bryan born 1864, Susan born 1865, Ann born 1866, Catherine 1871, Mary born 1877, John born in 1886, Catherine born 1891, Lilly May born 1895, Mary born 1896, Patrick born 1899, Frederick Thomas born 1893, Annie (Not Costello) born 1901, James John born in 1905, Margaret born 1907, Margaret born 1907, Catherine born 1907, Martin Francis born 1908, Mary born 1908, Michael born 1909, Amelia Mary born 1910, Catherine born 1911, Mary born 1911, another Mary born in 1911, Ann born 1913, Kathleen born 1913, Dorothea Lora born 1917, Denis (n.d.), Bartholomew (n.d.), Annie Costello (n.d.), Ellen (n.d.), and John (n.d.).</p> <p>There were possibly many more than 37 O’Loughlins who lived at Baker’s Flat. Personal communications with Kapunda Catholic archivist Peter Swann, indicates many residents of Baker’s Flat either did not have their residence recorded by the church, or it was recorded as ‘Kapunda’. In terms of the size of this discrepancy, church baptismal records for St John’s and St Rose’s show 62 O’Loughlin children born between 1849 and 1882, and 18 between 1882 and 1918, with their place of residence listed at Kapunda (Kapunda Catholic Church Baptismal Register 1849–1882; Kapunda Catholic Church Baptismal Register 1882–1913; Kapunda Catholic Church Baptismal Register 1914–1918). At the same time only 12 of the children born were listed as being residents of Baker’s Flat (Kapunda Catholic Church Baptismal Register 1849–1882; Kapunda Catholic Church Baptismal Register 1882–1913; Kapunda Catholic Church Baptismal Register 1914–1918).</p> <p>Personal communication with two State Library librarians in Adelaide identified that Irish Catholics are poorly represented in the official birth, deaths and marriage registers of the 1800s and early 1900s. One explained that a priority often for these people when a birth occurred was baptism, not</p>	M. Kemp, ARCH8802 student assignment, 2016

	<p>registration, that many did not record marriages with the State until a £50 fine was later introduced and deaths were often not recorded until a death certificate was required.</p> <p>In terms of Catholic records there are 23 O’Loughlins buried at St John’s with no record of their place of residence. None of the names match the birth dates of the children of James and Annie O’Loughlin’s children. [Indicating that there are other O’Loughlin families at Baker’s Flat or in Kapunda]</p> <p>Re level of community engagement of the O’Loughlins: there is evidence of Baker’s Flat O’Loughlins – a James Senior (labourer) and James Junior (labourer) – in electoral rolls from 1884 onwards. There is an Annie on the roll (home duties) from 1913. Women were granted the vote in Commonwealth elections in 1902 suggesting at least one O’Loughlin, ‘Annie’, was very enthusiastic to become an active participant in democracy. In 1913 there were only 19 people of either gender living at Baker’s Flat and on the electoral roll, suggesting any resident to have become enrolled, let alone a woman of the time, must have had an interest in the civic processes.</p>	
	<p>It can be established that between the arrival of the <i>Birman</i> in 1840 and the emergence of the family of James and Annie O’Loughlin in the 1880s, there were three large O’Loughlin families living at Baker’s Flat, numbering 23 individuals had the children all survived and lived concurrently. Other O’Loughlin child-rearing couples named as living in Baker’s Flat at the time definitively are Bartholomew and Margaret who had Catherine in 1871 and John in 1886, John and Bridget who had Mary in 1877, Patrick and Margaret who had Catherine in 1871. If they were still living at Baker’s Flat when Catholic Church baptismal records for people of the same name living are listed as at ‘Kapunda’, Bartholomew and Margaret could also have had Thomas in 1884 and James in 1888, John and Bridget could have had Ellen in 1883, Bridget in 1865, Kate in 1881, Margaret in 1878, Mary in 1876, and Patrick in 1880, and Patrick and Margaret could also have had Honora in 1866, John in 1868, Mary in 1863, Michael in 1858, Patrick in 1860, and Peter in 1864.</p>	<p>M. Kemp, ARCH8802 student assignment, 2016</p>
	<p>The <i>Birman</i> O’Loughlins: There is no firm link between the O’Loughlins of Baker’s Flat and the four adult O’Loughlins who were on the <i>Birman</i>, nor their five un-named children listed as embarking on the ship. James and Annie O’Loughlin, if related at all, could have been at the closest the grandchildren of the adult O’Loughlins on the <i>Birman</i>. The males on the ship were named James and Dennis and their wives were not named.</p> <p>The only possible record of one of the <i>Birman</i> adults, Dennis, is that of a Denis (not Dennis) O’Loughlin who in 1856 was listed as the groom’s father in the wedding of John O’Loughlin and Bridget Ryan. Dennis of the <i>Birman</i> would have been 50 at the time of the wedding, and if John was</p>	<p>M. Kemp, ARCH8802 student assignment, 2016</p>

	his then grown-up son from the ship (11-year-old or 6-year-old at the time of the voyage) he would have been 27 or 22 years old respectively.	
Keywords	O'Loughlin, McAvaney, Devaney, Devanny, Callings, Costelloe, Costello, Griffin, Liddy, Markham, Bowles, <i>Rockcliffe</i> , <i>Rockcliff</i> , <i>Gomelza</i> , <i>Birman</i> , County Clare	
Notes	O'Brien, Mick 1975 Transcript of interview about Baker's Flat with H.I. Bettison, April 1975. South Australian Museum, Adelaide. Robertson, Beth 1985 Transcript of interview with Miss Anne Liddy, Hazelwood Park, South Australia on 19 August 1985 as part of 'SA speaks: an oral history of life in South Australia before 1930'. Adelaide: State Library of South Australia. See also Costello, Liddy, Markham.	

Penn

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1865	20 August 1865, James Penn is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	30 July 1876, Helena Margaret Penn is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Penn	
Notes		

Perry

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1868	28 January 1868, Mary Perry is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Perry	
Notes		

Pynn / Pine

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	28 May 1860, Michael Pynn is born to William PYNN and Catherine MAGAN, Baker's Flat. This birth is listed as 6 May, Michael Pine in Catholic records	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 19/291 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann

1861	4 April 1861, Susan Pine is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	11 January 1877, Ellin Margret is born to William Pynn and Mary CANODINE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 178/415
Keywords	Pynn, Canodine, Magan	
Notes		

Quigley

Date	Person or Event	Reference
c.1824	Samuel QUIGLEY is born, probably in County Clare.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
c.1826	Bridget MULLINS is born, probably in County Clare.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1854	Samuel Quigley and Bridget Mullins get married in Ireland, probably in County Clare. They emigrate to Australia, sailing from Plymouth on 01/12/1853 on <i>Sir Thomas Gresham</i> , arriving in Adelaide on 19/03/1854.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020 Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books.
1855	Destitute Asylum records show that in August 1855, Samuel, Bridget and a child, Thomas John, were destitute because of unemployment. Thomas John must have died very young because the next child, born 1857, was also named Thomas.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1857	5 January 1857, Thomas Quigley is born at Kapunda to Samuel and Bridget.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1859	10 July 1859, Michael Quigley (L. Heath's grandfather) is born or baptised at Kapunda to Samuel and Bridget.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1862	Samuel Quigley is born at Kapunda to Samuel and Bridget.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1865	Mary Anne Quigley is born at Kapunda to Samuel and Bridget.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1864	John Quigley arrives in Adelaide on the <i>Eastern Empire</i> , after leaving London 7 March 1864, arriving Port Adelaide 20 June 1864.	GRG 28/5 Register of Admissions to the Destitute Asylum Parsons, R. 1999 <i>Migrant Ships for South Australia 1836-1866</i> . Gumeracha: Gould Books.
1869	15 October 1869, Joseph Quigly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	Samuel Quigley, Baker's Flat, offers a reward for the return of a lost bay mare.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 7 July 1876, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108371145

1877	Bench of Magistrates. Quarterly Meeting: Adelaide Monday June 11 Plans filed. Wine. T. Quigley, Baker's Flat, Kapunda.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 12 June 1877, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/40789504
1877	Licensing Bench. Monday September 10 Wine Licences Refused, T. Quigley, Baker's Flat, near Kapunda.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 12 September 1877, p.2S http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/40780969
1878	30 August 1878, <i>Kapunda Herald</i> has a story from the Kapunda Magistrates Court. Edward HYNES, John HYNES, Samuel QUIGLEY, and Michael MEANEY were charged on the information of Joseph HARRISON, engineer, with assaulting and beating his wife, Margaret Harrison, at Baker's Flat, on August 19. The defendants are all boys, coming from school or from the Flat.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 30 August 1878, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106560408
1878	12 December 1878, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. The week before Christmas 1878, there was an altercation between two couples on Baker's Flat which ended up involving several others, all living close by (<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 1878). The catalyst appears to have been the resolution of a court case the previous day, combined with a long-standing grudge over a ladder. Mary and John QUIGLEY lived within 60–80 yards (55–73 m) of Mary and John SIMPSON. Both men were described as labourers. Gestures and remarks deteriorated quickly into a physical assault involving all parties. Ellen ROBERTSON, wife of Patrick Robertson and sister-in-law to John Simpson, witnessed the row because she was standing at her door when it took place. Like Ellen, John Quigley's sister was also present and attempted to separate the combatants. John O'BRIEN, a labourer, ran over to see what was happening, and was able to take John Simpson home after a short scuffle (these were the two men who had an old grudge about a ladder). Mary LACEY, wife of Martin Lacey, described in court how she was milking a cow in her shed when she saw the argument breaking out. She lived at the back of the Quigleys' house. Mary GERAGHTY, a widow living on Baker's Flat, saw Simpson on his way down to the Quigley's and witnessed the two women scuffling.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 December 1878, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106561106
1882	11 December 1882, Agnes QUIGLEY/GRIFFY is born to Thomas Quigley and Mary GRIFFY, Baker's Flat. Agnes is listed on the register with both family names.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 296/155
1883	16 February 1883, Kapunda Local Court. John Quigley sues Francis Ifould for balance of wages due for assistance with haymaking.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 20 February 1883, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106574848
1884	28 June 1884, Michael QUIGLEY (L. Heath's grandfather) marries Mary DRISCOLL at St Rose's Church, Kapunda. One of their first children, Emiline, dies at 6 weeks on 8 January 1889, when they were living at Little Gilbert Street, Adelaide. Michael later dies at Young Street, Wayville on 12 June 1927 aged 67 years, and Mary dies on 21 December 1924 aged 62 years, both buried at West Terrace Cemetery.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1885	10 October 1885, John Quigley dies aged 31 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 149/264

1889	1 June 1889, Samuel Quigley (senior) dies, aged 65 years.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1901	10 January 1901, Bridget Quigley (senior) dies, aged 75 years.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1901	31 August 1901, Mary Quigley dies aged 80 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is John Quigley	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 279/453
1902	144/1902 John Quigley, aged 77 years, arrived Adelaide 1864 on the <i>Eastern Empire</i> , residence at Barker's [sic] Flat, Kapunda [is admitted to the destitute asylum]	GRG 28/5 Register of Admissions to the Destitute Asylum
1927	12 June 1927, Michael Quigley dies.	L. Heath in email 24/02/2020
1931	Death. QUIGLEY. On 16th December, at Adelaide, Bridget Ann, daughter of the late John and Catherine Quigley, formerly of Kapunda and Semaphore. Aged 65 years.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 18 December 1931, p.2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108385879
Keywords	Quigley, Driscoll, Griffy, Hynes, Meaney, Harrison, Simpson, Robertson, O'Brien, Geraghty, <i>Sir Thomas Gresham</i> , <i>Eastern Empire</i> , County Clare	
Notes	See also Clohesy, Griffy.	

Quin / Quinn

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1856	22 July 1856, Austin QUINN marries Margaret Reynolds at St John's, Kapunda. Witnesses were ?McCarthy and Catherine McCarthy. All listed as residents of Kapunda.	Marriage certificate, courtesy Jenny Gorton
1862	25 February 1862, Edward Quin dies aged one year seven months. Father is Austin QUIN, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 14/15
1862	8 June 1862, Mary Quinn is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1864	16 September 1864, Margaret Quinn is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1867	25 July 1867, Bridget Quinn is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	9 December 1871, Austin Quinn is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	TO MRS. P. QUIN, BAKER'S FLAT, KAPUNDA. I hereby APOLOGIZE to you for having made certain SLANDEROUS STATEMENTS concerning you on 3rd October last, as the same are utterly UNTRUE and WITHOUT FOUNDATION, and I trust that you will accept this apology, and take no proceedings at law against me. Her mark MARY x LENNANE. Witness—A. J. Foster, Clerk to J. Emerson, Kapunda.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 8 November 1878, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106560852

	<p>TO MRS. P. QUIN, BAKER'S FLAT, KAPUNDA.</p> <p>I hereby APOLOGIZE to you for having made certain SLANDEROUS STATEMENTS concerning you on 3rd October last, as the same are utterly UNTRUE and WITHOUT FOUNDATION, and I trust that you will accept this apology, and take no proceedings at law against me.</p> <p>Her MARY x LENNANE. mark</p> <p>Witness—A. J. FOSTER, Clerk to J. Emerson, Kapunda. x</p>	
1895	30 September 1895, Austin Quinn dies aged 62 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 229/286
1900	DOWN A SHAFT. Several young men were proceeding to their homes on Baker's Flat late on Monday night. The night was dark, and when near the Old Kitchen one of them, John Quinn, walked into a shaft about forty feet in depth. His companions went for assistance, and returned with a lantern, when they had some difficulty in locating the shaft. The police were informed, and Corporal Montagu and M.C. French went down, and with a rope, which on being let down the shaft the young fellow tied around his body, they drew him to the surface. His injuries were slight, the worst being a sprained ankle. It was reported yesterday afternoon that his collar-bone was broken.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 31 August 1900, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108318593/10565095
1900	14 September 1900, Margaret Quinn dies aged 67 years on Baker's Flat, recorded as a widow. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 272/151
	I am wanting to follow up on whether these people came from the same places in Ireland and whether they were known to one another before they came. For instance, I have traced that there were McCarthys, Reynolds and Quinns living next door to one another in a very small rural village in County Clare, and Austin Quinn married Margaret Reynolds with Martin & Catherine McCarthy as their witness, so I wondered if they were known to one another prior to coming to Australia.	C. Pearce in email 22/11/2015
	My great grandparents lived and died at Bakers Flat, they were Austin Quinn and Margaret Quinn. We unfortunately know very little about them other than they married in the St Johns Kapunda. We cannot find any record of Austin arriving in Australia.	J. Gorton in email 25/02/2020
Keywords	Quin, Quinn, Lennane	
Notes		

Rafher

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1874	28 February 1874, George Rafher is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Rafher	
Notes		

Ready / Reidy

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1861	11 January 1861, Bridget Ready is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1862	11 July 1862, Mary Reidy is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Ready, Reidy	
Notes		

Reynolds

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1862	1 May 1862, John Reynolds is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Reynolds	
Notes		

Riley / Reilly

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1868	16 December 1868, Honora Reilly is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	10 January 1869, Kapunda Court, John RILEY, living at Baker's Flat, sues Thomas Stack for non-payment of wages.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 15 January 1869, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108265050

Keywords	Riley, Reilly
Notes	

Robertson

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1874	27 June 1874, Catherine Roberson is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	12 December 1878, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. The week before Christmas 1878, there was an altercation between two couples on Baker's Flat which ended up involving several others, all living close by (<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 1878). The catalyst appears to have been the resolution of a court case the previous day, combined with a long-standing grudge over a ladder. Mary and John QUIGLEY lived within 60–80 yards (55–73 m) of Mary and John SIMPSON. Both men were described as labourers. Gestures and remarks deteriorated quickly into a physical assault involving all parties. Ellen ROBERTSON, wife of Patrick Robertson and sister-in-law to John Simpson, witnessed the row because she was standing at her door when it took place. Like Ellen, John Quigley's sister was also present and attempted to separate the combatants. John O'BRIEN, a labourer, ran over to see what was happening, and was able to take John Simpson home after a short scuffle (these were the two men who had an old grudge about a ladder). Mary LACEY, wife of Martin Lacey, described in court how she was milking a cow in her shed when she saw the argument breaking out. She lived at the back of the Quigleys' house. Mary GERAGHTY, a widow living on Baker's Flat, saw Simpson on his way down to the Quigley's and witnessed the two women scuffling.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 December 1878, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106561106
Keywords	Simpson, Quigley, Robertson, O'Brien, Lacey, Geraghty	
Notes		

Robinson

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1852	Thomas and Anne (Nancy) ROBINSON migrate from a townland (possibly Caherea, Ballynacally or Lissycasey) about 17 km south-west of Ennis, County Clare. [These townlands are in the parish of Clondegad.] Travelled in steerage on the <i>Marshall Bennett</i> , which had 179 steerage emigrants on board, arriving in Port Adelaide in February 1852. They are listed as travelling with two children: Thomas aged 35, agricultural labourer	Slee 2018:18, 20–21, 117

	<p>Nancy aged 30 John aged 12 Patrick infant</p> <p>There is evidence that they had four other children at that time, who travelled with them: Mary born c.1845 Bridget, born c.1847 Anne, born July 1848 Thomas, born December 1850</p> <p>Also on board were Michael and Bridget DUNDON and their three children.</p>	
1852	On arrival, the Robinsons travel to Baker's Flat. [Possibly with the Dundons, who travelled there about the same time???	Slee 2018:118, 122
1853	May 1853, another son, Michael is born at Kapunda.	Slee 2018:117
1855	February 1855, another daughter Honora is born at Kapunda.	Slee 2018:117
1856	Thomas and Anne had nine children, one of them being Matthew, born in October 1856 and baptised at St John's Church, St Johns. Later, about 1866, Thomas bought land at Pinkerton Plains and moved there with his family, possibly because land was cheaper there; it is described as being settled mainly by Irish Catholics.	Slee 2018:11, 43, 55–56, 66, 117, 125
1859	January 1859, another daughter James is born at Kapunda.	Slee 2018:117
1861	Just nine years after arriving in SA, Thomas buys 172 acres (69.6 ha) of land from the Crown for £172 (with a mortgage of £120 which he had paid back with interest by 1863). The land comprised sections 445 and 446 in the Hundred of Light, near the River Light, south-west of Kapunda. His daughter Mary, aged 16 years, marries John McINERNEY at Kapunda.	Slee 2018:118, 122
1863	Eldest son, John, marries Bridget O'Donoghue of One Tree Hill.	Slee 2018:122
1864	Thomas sells this land to his son John for £200. A few years later he moves to Pinkerton Plains with his wife and some of their children.	Slee 2018:118–119
1865	His daughter, Bridget, marries Peter BARRY at Kapunda.	Slee 2018:122
1858	6 August 1858, Thomas Robinson is born to Patrick Robinson and Ellen FITZGERALD, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 138/385
1866	His son, Patrick, marries Ellen Fitzgerald.	Slee 2018:122
1870	6 July 1870, William Robinson is born to Patrick Robinson and Ellen Fitzgerald, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 138/386

1871	25 October 1871, Christopher Robinson is born to Patrick Robinson and Ellen Fitzgerald. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 100/364
1874	19 June 1874, Katie Robinson is born to Patrick Robinson and Ellen Fitzgerald, Baker’s Flat. [Note that Thomas, William and Katie were all registered at the same time, according to the register, one after the other.]	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 138/384
1876	17 September 1876, Michael Robert Robinson is born to Patrick Robinson and Ellen Fitzgerald, Baker’s Flat. Date of birth in Catholic Church records is 18 September.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 173/13 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1879	Thomas buys more land including sections 1412 and 1406 near Kapunda in April.	Slee 2018:119
1880	July 1880 Thomas dies aged 80 years [he lied about his age on the ship over, probably to meet immigrations requirements] but manages to buy a series of small blocks of land beforehand, totalling 40 acres (16 ha) near Kapunda.	Slee 2018:119
1881	8 February 1881, Matthew Robinson marries Anne DUNDON at St Rose’s Church, Kapunda. Ellen Dundon, the bride’s sister, was bridesmaid.	Slee 2018:125
1882	Matthew Robinson is listed in a court case in the Magistrates Court, Kapunda on 10 January 1882. ‘John SIMPSON, and Mary Simpson were charged by Matthew Robinson with assaulting him at Baker’s Flat on the 6th January. There was also a cross-information against Robinson for assaulting the defendants at the same time. The plaintiff deposed that he was a farmer living at Ross’ Creek. On the 6th January was at Baker’s Flat, and saw the defendants in Mrs. KELLY’s house, when Mrs. Simpson asked him to give her a character, he did so by telling her that he was ashamed of her. She then used abusive language, and went and fetched her husband, when the assault was committed, both defendants taking part in it. ... ’	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 January 1882, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106568490
1883	Matthew and Anne’s second child, Thomas is baptised at Kapunda.	Slee 2018:125
1893	Matthew and Anne Dundon had six children. Between 1883 and 1891 the family moved to Broken Hill. Two of these were Thomas John ROBINSON, aged 10 years, and his baby sister Maggie who are sent to live with the Ryans in Hammond in 1893 following the death of Anne, the children’s mother, in Broken Hill. The Ryans are Mick and Bridget (née Dundon)—Bridget is Anne’s sister, the children’s aunt.	Slee 2018:11, 65–66, 125
	At some stage the Robinsons lived on Baker’s Flat. Patrick and Ellen Robinson (g-g-grandparents to Shane Fantinel) are known to have had a few children born on Baker’s Flat.	S. Fantinel in comment on <i>Don’t Forget Your Shovel</i> blog, 27/05/2013
Keywords	Robinson, Dundon, Simpson, Kelly, McInerney, Barry, Fitzgerald, County Clare, <i>Marshall Bennett</i>	
Notes	Slee, D. 2018 <i>Remarkable Journeys: An Adventure Story Featuring the Robinson and Slee Families</i> . Adelaide: Denys Slee. See also Dundon, Simpson, Ryan, McInerney.	

Ronan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
	Catherine RONAN (1821–1891) had a Baker’s Flat address.	R. Featherston in email 06/10/2016
Keywords	Ronan	
Notes		

Russell

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1866	<p>11 May 1866, John LENANE is charged with entering the dwelling-house of Mary Anne RUSSELL at Baker’s Flat and stealing 16/-. Mary Anne, a widow, was living with her three children in a dwelling of just one small room, constructed of bags and mud. She had only recently arrived on Baker’s Flat, had lived in this dwelling for four months. John, her nearest neighbour, allegedly tore down the bags at the back of the room, entered with a hammer in his hand, and went straight to her box containing the 16/- which was wrapped in a piece of paper. It was further alleged in court that Mary Anne had been given permission by John to live rent-free in the hut, a former cow-house, as it was on land occupied by him. In John’s defence, Michael and Jane GOULD were called as witnesses and stated that Mary Anne had been at their house at the time that the crime was said to have been committed, and that they had known John Lenane for many years as a man of good character. Another witness, Ellen FLANNARY, gave similar evidence. John was acquitted.</p> <p>These newspaper stories give quite a lot of information about the community. John Lenane occupied some of the land on Baker’s Flat and had a disused cow-house which he let Mary Anne Russell live in with her family; it was Mary Anne who repaired it with bags and mud to make it habitable, and the doorway was the only way for light to be admitted. So John Lenane and Mary Anne Russell lived next to each other. Michael and Jane Gould must have been near neighbours since Mary Anne was visiting them until 11pm on that night, and John had been known to them for years.</p>	<p><i>South Australian Register</i>, 12 May 1866, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/41024051 <i>Adelaide Observer</i>, 12 May 1866, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159502668 <i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i>, 23 February 1866, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108261875</p>

Ryan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1853	M.B. (Mick) RYAN is born in Ireland. Later migrated to South Australia, settling at Kapunda.	Slee 2018:65

1866	November 1866, a Michael Ryan is listed as one of 25 signatories of representative Catholic laymen on an illuminated address presented to the newly consecrated Bishop Shiel when he passed through Kapunda on his way to Clare and Sevenhill.	<i>Southern Cross</i> , 23 October 1936, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167080890
1878	Mick marries Bridget DUNDON. They later move to Hammond in the upper north of SA, where they are some of the early settlers.	Slee 2018:65
1893	Thomas John ROBINSON, aged 10 years, and his baby sister Maggie are sent to live with the Ryans.	Slee 2018:65
1903	2 February 1903, Mary RYAN dies aged 76 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is Simon Ryan.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 292/214
1904	23 June 1904, Simon Ryan dies aged 80 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 303/10
Keywords	Ryan, Dundon, Robinson, illuminated address	
Notes	Slee, D. 2018 <i>Remarkable Journeys: An Adventure Story Featuring the Robinson and Slee Families</i> . Adelaide: Denys Slee. Note connections between the Ryans, Dundons and Robinsons. See also McDonald, McDonnel.	

Sexton

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1863	25/7/1863, Mary Dundon (18 years) marries Michael SEXTON (21 years) at St John's Church, Kapunda Golden wedding. Sexton—Dundon. On the 25th July, 1863 at St. John's Church, Kapunda, by the Rev. Michael Ryan, Michael, fourth son of the late Daniel Sexton, of County Clare, Ireland, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Michael Dundon, of Kapunda. Present address —Wilson.	SA Marriages: Index of Registrations 1842–1916 <i>Advertiser</i> , 27 August 1913, p.14 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5798808
1874	12 September 1874, Catherine Matilda Sexton is born to Michael SEXTON and Mary QUIGLEY, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 141/461 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	17 May 1876, Mary Margaret Sexton is born to Michael Sexton and Mary Quigley, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 168/228 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1876	29 May 1876, Mary Sexton is born to Thomas Sexton and Ellen FITZGERALD, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 171/118 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1877	18 December 1877, Patrick Thomas Sexton is born to Thomas Sexton and Ellen Fitzgerald, Baker's Flat. Also registered in Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 192/394 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1878	15 August 1878, Susan Sexton is born to Michael Sexton and Mary Quigley, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 206/474

1878	8 September 1878, Susan Sexton dies aged 26 days. Father is Michael Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 90/93
1879	12 September 1879, Thomas Michael Sexton is born to Michael Sexton and Mary Quigley, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 229/154
1881	9 December 1881, Patrick Sexton is born to Michael Sexton and Mary Quigley. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda. Also registered in Catholic Church record with date of birth as 18 November.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 274/23 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1883	11 May 1883, Kapunda Local Court. This court case revolved around the seizure of two pigs at the sale yards. Michael SEXTON, a labourer living on Baker's Flat, was away when two of his pigs were seized by a bailiff. Mr QUIGLEY was his father-in-law. It appears that Mrs Quigley, who did not keep pigs, drove these ones to the sale yards at the request of Mrs Sexton. The bailiff seized them because he was told they were Quigley's. Before going to the market, the pigs 'were running about the Flat'.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 15 May 1883, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106575390
1890	3 November 1890, Rose Sexton is born to Michael Sexton and Mary Quigley, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 468/248
1894	10 January 1894, John Sexton is born to Michael Sexton and Mary Quigley. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 535/164
1880	28 September 1880, Patrick Thomas Sexton dies aged two years six months. Father is Thomas Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 106/65
1888	16 July 1888, Bridget Sexton dies aged two years six months. Father is Thomas Sexton, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 172/237
1891	4 November 1891, Catherine Sexton dies aged 70 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 197/440
Keywords	Sexton, Fitzgerald, Quigley	
Notes	See also Costello, Dundon, Fitzgerald.	

Shanahan / Shannahan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1864	4 July 1864, Patrick Shanahan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	30 April 1866, Patrick SHANAHAN dies aged 33 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 23/441
1866	18 September 1866, William Shannahan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1874	3 June 1874, Mary Shanahan is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann

Keywords	Shanahan, Shannahan
Notes	

Shannon

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1864	<p>William Vincent SHANNON (aged 22) marries Catherine FITZGERALD (16) in Ireland before sailing to South Australia in 1864.</p> <p>Children born to this couple were: Michael John – born 1865; Bridget – born 1867; Mary – born 1869 – died aged 7 months at Baker’s Flat; William Percival – born February 1871 at Baker’s Flat.</p> <p>Catherine died soon after, but no record of death or burial has been found at this stage. William married Bridget MOLONEY in Pekina in 1872.</p>	R. Dundon in email 11/06/2013
1867	17 April 1867, Bridget Shannon is born on Baker’s Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1869	9 August 1869, Mary Shannon is born to William Shannon and Catherine Fitzgerald, Baker’s Flat. Also registered with Catholic Church records.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 76/74 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1870	1 March 1870, Mary Shannon dies aged seven months. Father is William Shannon, Baker’s Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 37/440
1870	22 June 1870, Eliza Shannon is born to Michael Shannon and Bridget CULLINAN, Baker’s Flat. Name registered in Catholic Church records as Lizzy.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 88/375 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1871	14 February 1871, William Shannon is born to William Shannon and Kate Fitzgerald, Baker’s Flat. Date of birth in Catholic Church records is 14 January.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 93/449 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Shannon, Fitzgerald, Cullinan, Moloney	
Notes	See also Cullinan.	

Simpson

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1878	<p>12 December 1878, Kapunda Magistrates' Court.</p> <p>The week before Christmas 1878, there was an altercation between two couples on Baker's Flat which ended up involving several others, all living close by (<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 1878). The catalyst appears to have been the resolution of a court case the previous day, combined with a long-standing grudge over a ladder. Mary and John QUIGLEY lived within 60–80 yards (55–73 m) of Mary and John SIMPSON. Both men were described as labourers. Gestures and remarks deteriorated quickly into a physical assault involving all parties. Ellen ROBERTSON, wife of Patrick Robertson and sister-in-law to John Simpson, witnessed the row because she was standing at her door when it took place. Like Ellen, John Quigley's sister was also present and attempted to separate the combatants. John O'BRIEN, a labourer, ran over to see what was happening, and was able to take John Simpson home after a short scuffle (these were the two men who had an old grudge about a ladder). Mary LACEY, wife of Martin Lacey, described in court how she was milking a cow in her shed when she saw the argument breaking out. She lived at the back of the Quigleys' house. Mary GERAGHTY, a widow living on Baker's Flat, saw Simpson on his way down to the Quigley's and witnessed the two women scuffling.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 17 December 1878, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106561106</p>
1881	<p>November 30, 1881. MRS. KATE DISCROLL, Kapunda.—In reference to certain STATEMENTS lately MADE by me INJURIOUS to YOUR CHARACTER, I beg to say that I am satisfied the same are absolutely WITHOUT FOUNDATION and I very much regret having made them.</p> <p>Her Mark</p> <p>MARGARET x SIMPSON.</p> <p>Witness—Ellen Douglas.</p> <p>Baker's Flat, December 1, 1881. x</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 2 December 1881, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106568175</p>
1882	<p>MAGISTRATES' COURT, KAPUNDA.</p> <p>Tuesday, January 10.</p> <p>[Before Mr. J. Varley, S.M., and Messrs, H. V. Moyle, and Schache, Justices.]</p> <p>John SIMPSON and Mary Simpson were charged by Matthew ROBINSON with assaulting him at Baker's Flat on the 6th January. There was also a cross-information against Robinson for assaulting the defendants at the same time.</p> <p>The plaintiff deposed that he was a farmer living at Ross' Creek. On the 6th January was at Baker's Flat, and saw the defendants in Mrs. KELLY's house, when Mrs. Simpson asked him to give her a character, he did so by telling her that he was ashamed of her. She then used abusive language, and went and fetched her husband, when the assault was committed, both defendants taking part in it. They struck him and threw stones at him. There were a number of people in the house at the time. Went into Mrs. Kelly's on business. The reason that he said he was ashamed of Mrs. Simpson was</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 17 January 1882, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106568490</p>

	<p>that she was standing on the floor without her boots. Had to lock himself in the bedroom to prevent being further assaulted.</p> <p>William Smith, laborer, working for plaintiff, said he saw Mrs. Simpson with a saucepan and broom for the purpose of striking plaintiff. When Robinson came out saw Simpson throw the stone produced at him. By the defendant—Can swear that you threw the stone.</p> <p>Matthew Robinson, nephew of plaintiff, a lad of 11 years of age, gave immaterial evidence. Matthew Robinson was then charged by John Simpson with assaulting him at the before-mentioned time.</p> <p>John Simpson, laborer, living on Baker's Flat, said on last Friday evening, from what he heard from his wife, went into Kelly's house and demanded of Robinson an explanation as to what he had said to his wife. He also asked him for a settlement of an account. Defendant then caught hold of him and threw him violently on the floor. He had been so injured by the fall that he had not been able to work since. By defendant—Never chased you round the cart.</p> <p>Joseph HARRISON, blacksmith, living at Baker's Flat, and who was present when the row took place, narrated the circumstances which led to the assault, corroborating in the main the last witness's evidence.</p> <p>Simpson was fined 1s. and Robinson 10s.</p>	
1888	11 June 1888, Margaret Simpson dies aged 55 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is John Simpson.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 171/358
1891	Christopher Simpson, described as 'of Baker's Flat notoriety', was at John Moyle's hotel, found a hat on a table in the parlour and used it as a football until it was destroyed. He had to pay a half-guinea in compensation to the owner of the hat.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 3 March 1891, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108356176
1893	8 April 1893, John Simpson dies aged 76 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 209/101
	My name is Dianne Gillis, and I am a descendant of Baker's Flat Irish immigrants. I am a direct descendant of the Simpson and O'Dea families, but of course all the families become inter-related at some stage.	D. Gillis in email 27/08/2014
	The O'Deas migrated from County Clare to South Australia, lived on Baker's Flat, and later moved on to Quairading, Western Australia, possibly because of the Gold Rush. The Simpsons and the O'Deas from the Kapunda-Baker's Flat area went over and settled in the Quairading-Beverley area. Possibly they were chasing the gold as well and then took up land in that area as it was being released at the time.	C. Fisher in personal message, March 2018
Keywords	Simpson, Robinson, Kelly, Harrison, O'Dea, Driscoll, Quigley, Robertson, O'Brien, Lacey, Geraghty	
Notes		

Slattery

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1871	6 November 1871, Patrick Slattery dies aged 34 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded,	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 44/299
1880	Ann Slattery was one of the women named in the 1880 fencing dispute on Baker's Flat. The named women were Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose. There is also a Mr Slattery named in the reports, possibly a brother-in-law if Ann was the widow of Patrick, as seems likely.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 4 June 1880, p.4. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564395
1881	Mrs Slattery, wife of P. Slattery of Baker's Flat, died suddenly on Sunday morning. 7 August 1881, Ann Slattery dies aged 55 years on Baker's Flat. Husband is Patrick Slattery.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 9 August 1881, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106567363 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 113/120
Keywords	Slattery	
Notes		

Smith

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1874	25 August 1874, Bridget Smyth is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1875	17 September 1875, James SMITH dies aged 53 years on Baker's Flat. No other details recorded.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 69/311
1877	17 January 1877, Maryan Smith is born to James Smith and Hanora WOODS, Baker's Flat. Date of birth in Catholic Church records is 27 January and name spelled Mary Ann Smith,	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 177/440 Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1883	A coroner's inquest was held into the fatal fall of Mary Smith down one of the mine quarries. One of the witnesses was Nora SMITH, her daughter-in-law and wife of James Smith. Nora was living at Baker's Flat, apart from her husband.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 21 August 1883, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106576078
1884	Magistrates' Court. Kapunda. Thursday, June 5. James Smith, Baker's Flat, pleaded guilty to assaulting his wife. The prisoner seemed to have acted in a very brutal manner, and was sentenced to two months hard labour.	<i>South Australian Register</i> , 6 June 1884, p.7 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/43658376
Keywords	Smith, Woods	
Notes	See also Bolton, Woods.	

St George

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	10 March 1860, Edward St George is born to Robert ST GEORGE and Ellen HAYES, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 18/241
1862	29 October 1862, Mary Ann St George is born to Robert St George and Ellen HAYS. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 25/376
1864	25 April 1864, William St George is born to Robert St George and Ellen Hayes. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 30/59
1872	25 August 1872, Ellen St George is born to Robert St George and Ellen Hayes. Birth residence is listed as Koorunga, district is Burra.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 113/304
Keywords	St George, Hayes, Hays	
Notes	If the St Georges lived on Baker's Flat until at least 1864 (birth registrations did not always document Baker's Flat as the birth residence but instead entered Kapunda), then it looks like they moved to Burra after that.	

Stack

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1868	7 May 1868, William Stack is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Stack	
Notes		

Sullivan

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1880	Six women are named in the 1880 fencing dispute on Baker's Flat – Ann Slattery, Mary Callaghan, Mary Lacey, Ann Hoare, Catherine Driscoll and Mary Jose. Mrs Sullivan is a witness in the case.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> 4 June 1880, p.4. http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564395
1902	20 March 1902, Bridget SULLIVAN dies aged 69 years on Baker's Flat. Marital status widowed.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 284/277
Keywords	Sullivan	
Notes		

Supple

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1863	1 September 1863, Ellen SUPPLE of Kapunda marries James FRY of Kapunda at St John's, officiated by Fr Michael Ryan. Witnesses are Patrick DUNDON and Bridget DUNDON, of Kapunda. James Fry dies three months later, aged 24 years.	L. Heffernan in email 25/07/2013 Marriage certificate
1869	A somewhat singular but serious accident occurred on Saturday afternoon last to a boy named Thomas SUPPLE, son of Mrs. FRY. It appears that a number of young men were playing football near Baker's Flat, when Patrick DUNDON gave the ball a strong kick in the direction where young Supple was standing. The boy put up his arm to keep the ball from striking his face, but it came into such violent contact with his hand as to break the arm a little above the wrist. The boy has since been attended by Dr. Blood, and is now under his care progressing favourably.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 23 July 1869, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108265638/10496793
Keywords	Supple, Fry, Dundon	
Notes	See also Dundon.	

Thomas

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1859	13 December 1859, Thomas Thomas is born to George THOMAS and Emma BURKE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 18/339
Keywords	Thomas, Burke	
Notes		

Walsh

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1904	20 June 1904, Thomas Frederick Walsh is born to Matthew WALSH and Elizabeth JORDAN, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 732/188
Keywords	Walsh, Jordan	
Notes	See also Jordan.	

Warrick

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1904	12 February 1904, Annie Warrick is born to Benjamin WARRICK and Mary O'BRIEN, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 731/259
Keywords	Warrick, O'Brien	
Notes	See also O'Brien.	

Watts

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1872	Eliza Jane Watts is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
Keywords	Watts	
Notes		

Webber

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1856	14 June 1856, Charlotte Webber is born to George WEBBER and Marianne PALMER. Birth residence is listed as North Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 8/221
1859	3 March 1859, John William Webber is born to George Webber and Mary Anne Palmer. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 16/459
1860	14 April 1860, John William Webber dies aged 13 months. Probable father (listed as possible relative (PR) in register) is George Webber, Baker's Flat	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 11/233
1861	26 April 1861, Elizabeth Webber is born to George Webber and Mary Anne Palmer, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 22/667
1863	9 July 1863, Richard Webber is born to George Webber and Mary Anne Palmer. Birth residence is listed as Wallaroo, district is Adelaide.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 27/359
Keywords	Webber, Palmer	
Notes	Move from North Kapunda to Baker's Flat to Wallaroo?	

Williams

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1866	28 September 1866, Charles Joseph Williams is born to Hannibal WILLIAMS and Elizabeth Jane HODGE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 47/456
1868	20 March 1868, Charles Williams is born to Thomas Williams and Eleanor REECE, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 62/414
1869	1 April 1869, William Robert Williams is born to Hannibal Williams and Elizabeth Jane Hodge, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 75/522
1871	19 December 1871, Emily Jane Williams is born to Hannibal Williams and Jane Hodge, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 104/35
Keywords	Williams, Hodge, Reece	
Notes		

Woods / Wood

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1860	28 June 1860, Jane Woods is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1861	24 December 1861, Mary Woods is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	1 August 1866, Margaret Woods is born on Baker's Flat.	Kapunda Catholic Church Records, P. Swann
1866	On 19 September, James WOODS, a labourer who resided on Baker's Flat, died suddenly one morning of a cardiac arrest. He left a wife, Margaret, and a large family, 'in utterly destitute circumstances'. He was 30 years old.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 21 September 1866, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108262468/10496186 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 25/21
1886	11 October 1886, Kapunda Magistrates' Court. Margaret WOODS, single woman, of Baker's Flat, was charged with assaulting Mary MADIGAN at Baker's Flat on 9 October. The dispute arose over some flowers growing in Madigan's garden, which Woods 'removed contrary to the wish of complainant'. In the altercation which ensued, complainant said she was hit on the head by Woods with the lid of a billy can'. Woods stated Madigan was her aunt and lived in the same house. 'She did not deny having struck Madigan, but pleaded provocation. Fined 10s.'	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 12 October 1886, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107361070
1888	13 April 1888, Margaret Ann Wood is born to John WOOD and Margaret SMITH, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 416/201

1890	24 September 1890, Honora Woods is born to John Woods and Margaret Smith, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 467/52
1893	2 May 1893, Henry Wood is born to John Wood and Margaret Smith. Birth residence is listed as Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 521/355
1893	October 1893, Kapunda, Coroner's Inquest. Minnie DALY, aged 13 years, daughter of John Daly, was with Edward MAHONEY, aged 14 years, when he drowned at Whelan's Hole in the River Light. She went for the two BOLTONS, who were unable to help. John WOODS and Mortimer KERIN recovered the body.	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 6 October 1893, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108451302
1895	28 September 1895, Ellen Woods is born to John Woods and Margaret Smith, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 571/463
1898	21 September 1898, Kathleen Alice Woods is born to John Woods and Margaret Smith, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 628/64
1901	10 April 1901, William Christopher Woods is born to John Woods and Margaret Smith, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 675/30
1903	1 November 1903, William Woods dies aged two years six months. Father is John Woods, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 298/186
1903	15 November 1903, Arthur Robert Woods is born to John Woods and Margaret Smith, Baker's Flat.	BDM Registrations – Births, Book/Page 720/497
1914	At a social evening at St Rose's Hall, the gentleman's prize was won by Henry Woods, of Baker's Flat.	<i>Daily Herald</i> , 11 August 1914, p.8 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/105634778
1928	DEATHS. WOODS. On the 16th July, at the Adelaide Hospital, the beloved son of John Woods and Mary Woods, Baker's Flat, Kapunda, age 21 years 6 months. Death register lists him as John Woods, single, relatives not recorded.	<i>Chronicle</i> , 21 July 1928, p.44 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/90046714/8636342 BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 505/104
1936	26 June 1936, Margaret Ann Woods dies aged 75 years, widow of John Woods. Place of death is listed as Kapunda. A reference in the newspaper to the death of Mrs M. Woods, an old resident of Baker's Flat and Kapunda.	BDM Registrations – Deaths, Book/Page 581/2569 <i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 10 July 1936, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108399511
Keywords	Woods, Madigan, Smith	
Notes	See also Clancy, Smith.	

Births, deaths, marriages and residences

This section lists the births, deaths and marriages, according to state and church registers, of people recorded as living on Baker's Flat. Note that spellings can vary, and are listed as shown on the registers. Note also that these records are only associated with people who gave their address as Baker's Flat. There will be others not listed who gave their address as Kapunda or Nr Kapunda.

Deaths on Baker's Flat – State Records

Deaths: South Australian Death Registrations 1842–1915					
Total matching records: 144					
Legend: F=father, H=husband, DH=deceased husband, PR=possible relative, NR=not recorded					
Family name	Given name	Year of death	Age at death	Status	Relative
Barry	Helen	1881	63y	Married	Stephen Barry (H)
Bolton	Michael	1868	31y	NR	NR
Bolton	Ann	1896	55y	Widow	NR
Bowler	Marianne	1875	1m	Child under 16	Timothy Bowler (F)
Butler	William Henry	1878	3m	Child under 16	William Henry Butler
Callaghan	Johanna	1870	4y	Child under 16	Richard Callaghan (F)
Callaghan	Julia	1887	80y	Widow	Martin Callaghan (DH)
Canway	Bridget	1877	50y	Widow	NR
Clancy	James	1877	82y	NR	NR
Considine	James	1867	17y	NR	NR
Conway	Mary	1861	3d	Child under 16	Michael Conway (PR)
Conway	Mary	1867	27y	Married	Michael Conway (H)
Conway	Patrick	1871	43y	NR	NR
Costello	Thomas	1914	47y	Single	NR
Crowe	Michael	1874	2y9m	Child under 16	Daniel Crowe (F)
Cullinan	Mary	1868	1y	Child under 16	John Cullinan (F)
Daly	Bridget	1868	36y	Married	Murtagh Daly (H)
Daly	Bridget	1868	14m	Child under 16	Patrick Daly (F)
Daly	Ellen	1870	1y11m	Child under 16	Frank Daly (F)
Daly	Bridget	1875	36y	Married	Francis Daly (H)
Daly	Ellen	1862	2d	Child under 16	John Daly (F)
Daly	Ellen	1871	6y	Child under 16	John Daly (F)

Daly	Bridget	1884	8m	Child under 16	John Daly (F)
Daly	Frank	1875	67y	NR	John Daly (PR)
Daly	Honora	1862	40y	Married	John Daly (H)
Daly	John	1871	15m	Child under 16	Patrick Daly (F)
Daly	Margaret	1884	5m	Child under 16	Peter Daly (F)
Daly	Mary	1885	22y	NR	NR
Daly	Mary	1902	67y	Widow	Thomas Daly (DH)
Daly	Patrick	1860	3m	Child under 16	Patrick Daly (PR)
Daly	Thomas	1867	7d	Child under 16	Murtagh Daly (F)
Daly	Thomas	1886	63y	NR	NR
Davoren	Ann	1896	69y	Widow	Peter Davoren (DH)
Davoren	Patrick John	1900	10m	Child under 16	Martin Davoren (F)
Dealey	Patrick	1877	1y	Child under 16	Patrick Dealey (F) Mary Dealey (M)
Donnellan	Bridget	1871	1y10m	Child under 16	Thomas Donnellan (F)
Donnellan	Bridget	1889	83y	Married	Thomas Donnellan (H)
Donnellan	David	1875	13m	Child under 16	Thomas John Donnellan
Donnellan	Elizabeth Anne	1871	17d	Child under 16	Michael Donnellan (F)
Donnellan	James Andrew	1872	11w	Child under 16	John Donnellan (F)
Donnellan	Kate	1903	30y	NR	Thomas Donnellan (F)
Donnellan	Michael	1872	62y	NR	NR
Donnellan	Michael Andrew	1874	4m	Child under 16	Michael Donnellan (F)
Donnellan	Patrick	1867	8m	Child under 16	Michael Donnellan (F)
Donnellan	Thomas	1875	1y4m	Child under 16	John Donnellan (F)
Donnellan	Thomas	1901	63y	NR	NR
Driscoll	Bridgit	1889	81y	Widow	Denis Driscoll (DH)
Driscoll	Catherine	1868	1y10m	Child under 16	Daniel Driscoll (F)
Driscoll	Norah	1890	22y	NR	Daniel Driscoll (F)
Driscoll	Thomas	1876	61y	NR	Pat Driscoll (PR)
Driscoll	William	1875	64y	NR	P M Driscoll (PR)
Fines	Susan	1862	1y	Child under 16	Patrick Fines (F)
Fitzgerald	William	1867	9m	Child under 16	William Fitzgerald
Flanagan	Ellen	1874	3m	Child under 16	John Flanagan (F)
Flanagan	Margaret	1869	41y	Married	Michael Flanagan (H)
Ford	Mary	1867	1y4m	Child under 16	Michael Ford (F)
Foster	William Henry	1875	3w	Child under 16	William Henry Butler
Fynes	Patrick	1903	85y	NR	NR

Gleeson	Ann Norah	1867	13m	Child under 16	James Gleeson (F)
Goorty	Patrick	1905	42y	NR	NR
Griffey	Darcy John	1898	3m	Child under 16	Thomas Griffey (F)
Griffy	Catherine	1871	63y	Married	Thomas Griffy (H)
Griffy	Susan	1874	6y6m	Child under 16	Patrick Griffy (F)
Harrison	Joseph	1883	51y	NR	NR
Harrison	William	1878	2m	Child under 16	Joseph Harrison (F)
Hill	Bridget	1888	65y	Widow	William Hill (DH)
Hill	Mary	1871	2y	Child under 16	Hugh Hill (F)
Hills	John	1874	25y	NR	NR
Hoare	Anne	1892	67y	Married	Patrick Hoare (H)
Hoare	Elizabeth Jane	1884	19y	NR	Patrick Hoare (F) Anne Hoare (M)
Hogan	Honora	1875	65y	Married	James Hogan (H)
Hynes	Ellen	1878	80y	Married	Mary Hynes (D)
Jordan	John	1873	52y	NR	Thomas Jordan (PR)
Jordan	Thomas	1907	73y	NR	NR
Jose	Mary	1908	87y	Widow	William Jose (DH)
Kearse	Francis	1878	60y	NR	NR
Kelly	Catherine	1888	65y	Widow	James Kelly (DH)
Kelly	Patrick	1879	18y	NR	NR
Kerins	Patrick	1875	4y6m	Child under 16	Patrick Kerins (F)
Lacey	Jane	1880	3m	Child under 16	Martin Lacey (F)
Lenane	Margaret	1859	16m	Child under 16	Patrick Lenane (PR)
Lenane	Mary	1886	56y	Married	Thomas Lenane (H)
Liddy	Martin	1860	6w	Child under 16	Nancy Liddy (PR)
Linnane	Thomas	1893	51y	NR	NR
McCarthy	Thomas	1869	76y	NR	NR
McCarty	Patrick	1877	12h	Child under 16	Patrick McCarty (F)
McCormick	Margaret	1861	10m	Child under 16	John McCormick (PR)
McDonald	Martha	1860	1y	Child under 16	Patrick McDonald (PR)
McEnerney	Dennis	1894	70y	NR	NR
McInerney	Ellen	1880	1y	Child under 16	Denis McInerney (F)
McInerney	Ellen	1884	90y	Widow	Thomas McInerney (DH)
McKean	Catherine	1874	40y	Married	John McKean (H)
McKeen	John	1899	70y	NR	NR
McKeen	William	1874	2m2w	Child under 16	John McKeen (F)

McMahon	Richard	1867	3m	Child under 16	Michael McMahon (F)
McNamara	Mary	1906	73y	Married	Patrick McNamara (H)
McNamara	Patrick	1909	75y	Married	NR
Maddigan	Mary	1894	55y	Single	NR
Maher	Catherine	1890	70y	Widow	NR
Maroney	Bridget	1877	3y6m	Child under 16	James Maroney (F)
Maxwell	Peter	1866	32y	NR	NR
Maxwell	Peter	1867	7d	Child under 16	Peter Maxwell (F)
Meaney	John	1896	80y	NR	NR
Meany	John	1874	5y9m	Child under 16	John Meany (F)
Mullin	Mary	1871	102y	Widow	NR
Myers	Margaret Elizabeth	1860	1y6m	Child under 16	NR
Neville	James	1878	79y	NR	NR
Neville	Norah	1890	71y	NR	NR
O'Callaghan	Michael	1890	54y	Married	John O'Callaghan (S)
O'Donoghue	Bernard Thomas	1873	2y	Child under 16	John O'Donoghue (F)
O'Donohue	Annie	1906	14d	Child under 16	James O'Donohue (F)
O'Donohue	John Francis	1876	3m	Child under 16	Michael O'Donohue (F)
O'Halloran	Anthony	1891	75y	NR	NR
O'Halloran	Bridget	1868	3y	Child under 16	Patrick O'Halloran (F)
O'Halloran	Margaret	1871	1y10m	Child under 16	Patrick O'Halloran (F)
O'Halloran	Mary	1891	68y	Married	Anthony O'Halloran (H)
O'Halloran	Patrick	1896	57y	NR	NR
O'Loughlan	Martin	1864	2y	Child under 16	Edward O'Loughlan (F)
O'Loughlin	Ann	1913	90y	Widow	James O'Loughlin (DH)
O'Loughlin	James	1868	37y	NR	NR
O'Loughlin	John	1894	59y	NR	NR
O'Loughlin	Susan	1867	2y	Child under 16	James O'Loughlin (F)
O'Loughlin	Thomas	1875	67y	NR	NR
Quigley	John	1885	31y	NR	NR
Quigley	Mary	1901	80y	Married	John Quigley (H)
Quin	Edward	1862	1y7m	Child under 16	Austin Quin (F)
Quinn	Austin	1895	62y	NR	NR
Quinn	Margaret	1900	67y	Widow	NR
Ryan	Mary	1903	76y	Married	Simon Ryan (H)
Ryan	Simon	1904	80y	NR	NR
Sexton	Bridget	1888	2y6m	Child under 16	Thomas Sexton (F)

Sexton	Catherine	1891	70y	NR	NR
Sexton	Patrick Thomas	1880	2y6m	Child under 16	Thomas Sexton (F)
Sexton	Susan	1878	26d	Child under 16	Michael Sexton (F)
Shanahan	Patrick	1866	33y	NR	NR
Shannon	Mary	1870	7m	Child under 16	William Shannon (F)
Simpson	John	1893	76y	NR	NR
Simpson	Margaret	1888	55y	Married	John Simpson (H)
Slattery	Ann	1881	55y	Married	Patrick Slattery (H)
Slattery	Patrick	1871	34y	NR	NR
Smith	James	1875	53y	NR	NR
Sullivan	Bridget	1902	69y	Widow	NR
Webber	John William	1860	13m	Child under 16	George Webber (PR)
Woods	William	1903	2y6m	Child under 16	John Woods (F)

Births on Baker's Flat – State Records

Births: South Australian Birth Registrations 1842–1906				
Total matching records: 138				
Family name	Given name	Year of birth	Father	Mother
Bowler	Mary Ann	1874	Timothy Bowler	Catherine Donnellan
Bowler	Annie	1876	Timothy Bowler	Catherine Donnellan
Butler	William Harry	1878	William Henry Butler	Jane Woods
Callaghan	Joseph Henry	1882	James Callaghan	Mary Jane Fudge
Casey	Catherine	1866	Darby Casey	Mary Anne O'Brien
Conway	Honora	1860	Patrick Conway	Bridget Griffy
Conway	Thomas	1859	Patrick Conway	Biddy Griffy
Costello	Ellen	1877	Martin Costello	An Sexton
Crowe	Daniel Thomas	1875	Daniel Crowe	Mary Donnellan
Crow	Micheal Andrew	1877	Daniel Crow	Mary Donnelin
Crowe	Patrick	1879	Daniel Crowe	Mary Donnellan
Daly	Michael	1859	John Daly	Honora Hehir
Daly	Ellen	1862	John Daly	Honora Hare
Daly	Michael (twin)	1867	Murtagh Daly	Bridget Fitzpatrick
Daly	Thomas (twin)	1867	Murtagh Daly	Bridget Fitzpatrick
Daly	Thomas	1861	Patrick Daly	Catherine O'Keefe
Daley	Catherin	1877	Pat Daley	Mary Fitzpatrick
Dealy	Elizibeth	1877	Peter Dealy	Mary Driskel

Daly	Margaret	1883	Peter Daly	Mary Driscoll
Davey	Joseph Bennett	1868	Henry Davey	Elizabeth Jane Harris
Davoren	Thomas Matthias	1896	Martin Davoren	Margaret Daly
Davoren	Patrick John	1899	Martin Davoren	Margaret Daly
Davoren	Hanora	1902	Martin Davoren	Margaret Daly
Davoren	Hannah	1904	Martin Davoren	Margaret Daley
Davoren	Catherine	1905	Martin Davoren	Margaret Daly
Devitt	Owen David	1870	Michael Devitt	Michael Droney
Donahue	Michael	1865	David Donahue	Bridget McCarty
Donahue	Mary	1866	David Donahue	Bridget McCarty
Donnellan	Elizabeth Anne	1871	Michael Donnellan	Bridget Malcolm
Donnellan	Francis Joseph	1878	John Donnellan	Bridget Kearce
Donnellan	Anne	1871	Thomas Donnellan	Margaret Kabey
Donnellan	Katherine	1873	Thomas Donnellan	Margaret Keavy
Donnellan	Susan	1875	Thomas Donnellan	Margaret Cabey
Donohue / O'Donohue	Joseph Bernard	1877	Michal Donohue	Bridget Dorothea Lahive
Driscoll	Catherine	1866	Daniel Driscoll	Sarah Liddy
Driscoll	Honora	1868	Daniel Driscoll	Sarah Liddy
Driscoll	Austin	1870	Daniel Driscoll	Sarah Liddy
Driscoll	Anne	1874	Daniel Driscoll	Sarah Liddy
Driscoll	Patrick	1878	Patrick Driscoll	Catherine Berth
Evans	Mary Jane	1860	Morgan Evans	Susannah Jones
Fines	Susan	1861	Patrick Fines	Bridget Quin
Fitzgerald	Bridget	1866	David Fitzgerald	Margarate Hillary
Fitzgerald	Margaret	1870	David Fitzgerald	Margaret Hillery
Fleet	Catherine Mary	1885	Joseph Fleet	Mary Catherine Hoare
Ford	Mary Anne	1866	Michael Ford	Mary Anne O'Donoghue
Geraghty	Martin	1858	Edmund Geraghty	Mary Mere
Gould	Thomas	1859	Michael Gould	Jane Higgins
Griffy	Andrew	1859	Patrick Griffy	Margaret Quigley
Griffey	Thomas Joseph	1894	Thomas Griffey	Amelia Hore
Griffey	James Eric	1896	Thomas Griffey	Amelia Hoare
Griffy	Darcy John	1897	Thomas Griffy	Amelia Hoar
Griffey	Andrew	1901	Thomas Griffey	Amelia Hore
Griffey	John	1901	Thomas Griffey	Amelia Hore
Harrison	William	1878	Joseph Harrison	Margaret Shanks

Hehir	Michael	1870	Patrick Hehir	Mary Devitt
Hill	Mary	1869	Hugh Hill	Margaret Casey
Hooper	Richard	1860	Richard Hooper	Elizabeth Gilbert
Horgan	Ellen	1861	Daniel Horgan	Mary Frazer
Hynes	Anne	1860	Edmund Hynes	Mary Hynes
Hynes	Peter	1866	Edward Hynes	Mary Hynes
Jenkins	David	1860	David Jenkins	Ellen Leonard
Jordan	Kate	1863	John Jordan	Susan Kennear
Kemp	Edward	1864	Nicholas Kemp	Mary Ann Harvey
Kairn	Margaret Ann	1894	Murty Kairn	Mary Sexton
Kerin	Katie	1896	Mortimer Kerin	Mary Sexton
Kerin	John	1898	Murty Kerin	Mary Sexton
Kerin	Agnes Elizabeth	1899	Murt Kerin	Mary Sexton
Kerin	Michael Joseph	1901	Murty Kerin	Mary Margaret Sexton
Kerin	Rose	1903	Murt Kerin	Mary Sexton
Lacey	Bridget	1871	Martin Lacey	Mary Driscoll
Lacey	Catherine	1873	Martin Lacey	Mary Driscoll
Lacy	Frances	1877	Martin Lacy	Mary Lacy
Lacey	Annie	1881	Martin Lacey	Mary Driscoll
Lenane	Mary	1859	Patrick Lenane	Ellen Jordan
Leonard	Eliza Jane	1872	Owen Leonard	Ellen Lynch
Madigan	Thomas	1875	Michael Madigan	Mary Cabey
Marony	Patrick	1878	James Marony	Bridget Conway
McCarty	Dan	1877	Patrick McCarty	Catharin Collings
McCarthy	Ellen	1878	Patrick McCarthy	Catherine Collins
McCormack	Margaret	1860	John McCormack	Mary Larkin
McDonnel	Martha Catherine	1859	Patrick McDonnel	Mary Ryan
McGee	Mary Gladys Eveline	1902	John McGee	Margaret Costello
McInerheny	James	1876	Denis McInerheny	Mary Kelly
McInerheny	Timothy	1879	Denis McInerheny	Mary Kelly
McKnerney	Margret	1877	Denis McKnerney	Mary Kelly
McKeen	William	1874	John McKeen	Catherine Kilderry
O'Brien	Thomas	1867	Patrick O'Brien	Catherine Maxwell
O'Brien	Patrick	1868	Patrick O'Brien	Catherine Maxwell
O'Brien	Michael	1871	Patrick O'Brien	Katherine Maxwell
O'Brien	Henery	1877	Micheal O'Brien	Catherine Reddy
O'Brien	John Andrew	1903	Michael O'Brien	Bridget Goorty

O'Brien	Veronica Mary	1904	Michael O'Brien	Bridget Goorty
O'Brien	Patrick Joseph	1906	Michael O'Brien	Bridget Goorty
O'Brien	Thomas Michael	1906	Thomas O'Brien	Mary Jane Donnellan
O'Connors	John	1859	Michael O'Connors	Catherine Tully
O'Donohue	James Lawrence	1900	James O'Donohue	Norah Ryan
O'Donohue	Patrick	1904	James O'Donohue	Nora Ryan
O'Donohue	Ann	1906	James O'Donohue	Nora Ryan
O'Loughlin	John	1886	Bartholomew O'Loughlin	Margaret Markham
O'Loughlin	Lilly May	1895	James O'Loughlin	Annie Costello
O'Loughlin	Mary	1896	James O'Loughlin	Annie Costello
O'Loughlin	Patrick	1899	James O'Loughlin	Annie Costello
O'Loughlin	James John	1905	James O'Loughlin	Annie Costello
O'Loughlin	Catherine	1871	Patrick O'Loughlin	Margaret Costelloe
O'Loughlin	Mary	1877	John O'Loughlin	Bridget Callings
Pynn	Ellin Margret	1877	William Pynn	Mary Canodine
Pynn	Michael	1860	William Pynn	Catherine Magan
Quigley / Griffy	Agnes	1882	Thomas Quigley	Mary Griffy
Robinson	Thomas	1858	Patrick Robinson	Ellen Fitzgerald
Robinson	William	1870	Patrick Robinson	Ellen Fitzgerald
Robinson	Katie	1874	Patrick Robinson	Ellen Fitzgerald
Robinson	Michael Robert	1876	Patrick Robinson	Ellen Fitzgerald
Sexton	Catherine Matilda	1874	Michael Sexton	Mary Quigley
Sexton	Mary Margaret	1876	Michael Sexton	Mary Quigley
Sexton	Susan	1878	Michael Sexton	Mary Quigley
Sexton	Thomas Michael	1879	Michael Sexton	Mary Quigley
Sexton	Rose	1890	Michael Sexton	Mary Quigley
Sexton	Mary	1876	Thomas Sexton	Ellen Fitzgerald
Sexton	Patrick Thomas	1877	Thomas Sexton	Ellen Fitzgerald
Shannon	Mary	1869	William Shannon	Catherine Fitzgerald
Shannon	William	1871	William Shannon	Kate Fitzgerald
Shannon	Eliza	1870	Michael Shannon	Bridget Cullinan
Smith	Maryan	1877	James Smith	Hanora Woods
St George	Edward	1860	Robert St George	Ellen Hayes
Thomas	Thomas	1859	George Thomas	Emma Burke
Walsh	Thomas Frederick	1904	Matthew Walsh	Elizabeth Jordan
Warrick	Annie	1904	Benjamin Warrick	Mary O'Brien
Webber	Elizabeth	1861	George Webber	Mary Anne Palmer

Williams	Charles Joseph	1866	Hannibal Williams	Elizabeth Jane Hodge
Williams	William Robert	1869	Hannibal Williams	Elizabeth Jane Hodge
Williams	Emily Jane	1871	Hannibal Williams	Elizabeth Jane Hodge
Williams	Charles	1868	Thomas Williams	Eleanor Reece
Wood	Margaret Ann	1888	John Wood	Margaret Smith
Woods	Honora	1890	John Woods	Margaret Smith
Woods	Ellen	1895	John Woods	Margaret Smith
Woods	Kathleen Alice	1898	John Woods	Margaret Smith
Woods	William Christopher	1901	John Woods	Margaret Smith
Woods	Arthur Robert	1903	John Woods	Margaret Smith

Marriages on Baker's Flat – Catholic Church Records

Marriages: Kapunda Catholic Marriage Records 1849–1881				
Total matching records: 29				
Listed here are any records that list place of abode as Baker's Flat, The Dirty Light, Light, Light Bridge, Kapunda or St John's. Incomplete?				
Husband	Wife	Year of marriage	Place of abode	Priest
Laurie, William	McGuire, Catherine	1854	The Dirty Light–Allens Creek	Fr J. Fallon
McCormick, Patrick	Miller, Mary	1856	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Fallon
McCarthy, Martin	Francis, Mary	1858	River Light–Kapunda	Fr J. Roe
Maxwell, Peter	Flanagan, Bridget	1858	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Fallon
Brazil, Michael	McInerheny, Mary	1859	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Fallon
Tose, William	McInerney, Mary	1861	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr S. Carew
McInnerney, Denis	McDonnell, Ellen	1861	The River Light–Kapunda	Fr S. Carew
McInnerney, John	Robinson, Mary	1861	The Light–The Light	Fr M. Ryan
Marsland, James	Loyd, Catherine Mary	1864	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr S. Carew
Jordon, Michael	McMahon, Bridget	1865	The Sour Flats–Kapunda	Fr S. Carew
McMahon, John	McNamara, Margaret	1866	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr F. Byrne
Mannicks, John	Reilly, Margaret	1866	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr F. Byrne
O'Leary, Cornelius	McGough, Mary	1867	Kapunda–St Johns	Fr F. Byrne
O'Connor, John	Meehan, Margaret	1867	Baker's Flat–Baker's Flat	Fr F. Byrne
Hartnett, Denis	McGrath, Mary	1867	Light–Light	Fr W Shimmick
Kenny, John	McSweeney, Margaret	1869	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr P. Keating
McInerney, James	Lahiff, Mary	1869	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr C. Horan
Collins, Michael	Mescell, Amy	1870	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Roche
McCarthy, Patrick	Kerin, Bridget	1871	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Roche

Daly, John	McMahon, Bridget	1872	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. O’Sullivan
McInerney, Denis	Kelly, Mary	1872	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Roche
Rodgers William	McNamara, Ellen	1874	St Johns–Light Bridge	Fr J. Maher
Jordan, John	Meers, Mary	1877	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Maher
Flaherty, Michael	Mens, Margaret	1878	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Maher
Hogan, James	McNamara, Mary M.	1878	Woortunga–Kapunda	Fr J. Maher
Marsland, William	Higgins, Catherine	1879	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Maher
McGrath, Michael P.J.	Fitzpatrick, Margaret Ann	1880	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr J. Maher
Savage, John	McInerney, Bridget	1881	Kapunda–Bagots Well	Fr G. Williams
McInerney, Thomas	Brennan, Mary	1881	Kapunda–Kapunda	Fr G. Williams

People with a Baker’s Flat address

These names were provided by R. Featherston in an email dated 06/10/2016.		
Brennan, Maria 1861–1922	Markham, Bridget 1836–1911	O’Loughlin, Catherine 1871–
Daly, Michael 1867–	Mary 1833–1906	O’Loughlin, James John 1905–
Donellan, John Thomas 1842–1870	McInerney, Bridget Ellen (Lily) 1809–	O’Loughlin, Mary 1896–1969
Donellan, John Thomas 1869–1954	McInerney, Ellen 1873–1880	O’Loughlin, Thomas 1815–1875
Fitzgerald, Margaret 1870–	McKeen, Patrick John 1869–1941	Ronan, Catherine 1821–1891
Gleeson, Ann Norah 1866–1867	Meaney, John 1816–1896	Ryan, Simon 1824–1904
Gould, Mary 1827–1903	O’Halloran, Patrick 1840–1896	Walsh, Thomas Frederick 1904–

Other significant names associated with Baker's Flat

Bagot

Date	Person or Event	Reference
1788	Charles Harvey BAGOT is born in the old family mansion at Nurney, County Kildare, the eleventh of twelve children born to Elizabeth and Christopher Bagot.	Bagot, C.H. 1942 <i>A Holograph Memoir of Capt. Charles Hervey Bagot of the 87th Regiment</i> . Adelaide: The Pioneers' Association of South Australia, p.1.
1795	Bagot's early memories describe a life of privilege; c.1795 his father took the family to Dublin to pass the winter in a house he then had in Eccles Street. Bagot remembers his mother and two elder sisters having their hair dressed with powder and donning high-heeled shoes in preparation for the St Patrick's Day Ball at Dublin Castle. Later the 1798 rebellion leads to a downturn in the family fortunes.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.1
1815	Bagot marries Mary MacCARTHY in Mauritius, while on posting there.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.12
1817	Bagot's first son, Christopher, is born in India, while on posting there.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.13
1818	Bagot's first daughter, Mary, is born in India, while on posting there. She later becomes Mrs Jacob of Moorooroo.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.15
1819	The family returns to Dublin in June on <i>Alert</i> . When they arrived 'a miserable car brought us into Dublin and not knowing where my father lived, or if he was in town, we went to Mary's uncle, Mr Morgan, in Hardwicke Street, where we received a warm and hospitable welcome. On the following day I made off to my father, who with my sisters, Nancy and Sophy and her husband Robert FORSTER, lived together in Rutland Street'.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.16
1821	Bagot's second son, John, is born at Nurney, now home of John (brother of Charles) and Kitty Bagot. Bindon BLOOD, who had married Bagot's sister Harriet, offers Bagot the agency of Blood's property in Clare, and that they should reside at his cottage, Rockforest. Bagot accepted. They travelled to Clare in November. Life here was a bit of a shock to Mary, who had been 'reared in all the ease and comfort of a well-regulated English country house ... Now she was placed in a humble dwelling with very limited income, attended by a rude, uncultivated but exceedingly civil and amenable Irish peasantry'.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.17-19

	Not many neighbours around with whom they could socialise, the nearest ‘congenial acquaintances’ being more than 12 miles away past Corofin—these included the Rector, Frederick BLOOD and his wife at Roxton.	
1822	Another son, Edward.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.19
1823	Bindon Blood brought his family to live at Cranaher, a property about 12 miles from the Bagots. Frequent visits ensued.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.19
1824	Another daughter, Charlotte.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.19
1825	Another daughter, Tempe.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.19
1828	Another son, Charles.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.19
1838	Bagot’s second son, John, dies from respiratory problems and is buried at Drumcliffe, Ennis.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.21
1839	Tempe, and youngest daughter, Sophia, die and are buried at Drumcliffe, Ennis. Bagot’s two oldest sons were keen to go to the Australian colonies. Bagot ‘went over to London to enquire about these colonies, and this recently established South Australia appeared to be the most suitable to us. I determined to come here. Sir Montague CHAPMAN, to whom I was introduced by William T. O’Brien, proposed to me to select and take charge of a special survey of land for him on terms of having a portion of it for my trouble for ten years. The portion to be one-fourth as to value at the end of the ten years’.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.21–22
1840	‘In May I went to London, and arranged with the Commissioners to select emigrants enough for a vessel to be engaged, and to sail from Cork with the understanding that I was to take my family in her and settle in South Australia. The contract was taken for the barque ‘ <i>Birman</i> ’, just launched at Greenock, to which port I repaired and made my arrangements with the orders for my passage, etc.’	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.22
1840	24 August 1840, <i>Birman</i> set sail from Cork. On board were: Bagot and his wife Mary, sons Christopher, Edward and Charles, daughters Mary and Charlotte Dr John Davies in charge of emigrants William Bernard of Dublin, attorney and brother to Robert Bernard ‘who held the post of Advocate-General in South Australia, but who we found to have died on our arrival there’ 224 emigrants of all ages in steerage During the voyage, Michael Hickey, ‘a carpenter who had been in my employment and for whom I had a sincere regard’, died of typhus fever leaving a wife and child. 8 December 1840, landed at Port Adelaide. Bagot got his wife and children on shore on 10 December; went first to Government House where they had been invited by the Governor Colonel Gawler.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.23–24

1841	For about a month, Bagot, accompanied first by William OLDHAM, and then by his son Christopher, rode around the countryside looking for suitable land for Montague Chapman's Special Survey. '... I did not meet with any spot upon which I could with satisfaction select four thousand acres in a block. Upon application to Col Gawler he permitted me to take that quantity in several blocks of not less than five hundred acres. These I selected in various places, and after making some changes they were finally settled as follows: Koonunga 800, Head of River Light 500, Allen's Creek 500, Dry Creek 2,200—total 4,000 acres. In the division of the property which has since been made between Sir Montague and myself the two first named have fallen to my share. Upon Koonunga I had established myself in April, 1841, and it is still the residence of my son Christopher.'	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.24
1842	Bagot's son Charles finds copper.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.24
1844	The copper mine opens and is very successful.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.24
1851	A new legislature is established composed of some nominee members and others elected by the people. Bagot had sat for seven years in the former legislature as a nominee of the Crown. In the new council he was elected as representative of the counties of Light and Eyre.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.29
1852	South Australians leave in droves to the gold rush in Victoria. The establishment of an Assay Office in SA, a higher price than that offered in Melbourne, and a gold escort led to the return of most of the successful diggers. Mining greatly affected by loss of labour.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.29–30
1880	29 July 1880, Charles Harvey Bagot died at Nurney House, North Adelaide, aged 92 years.	Bagot, C.H. 1942, p.34
	In Limerick, at Glynn in the west, and Hospital and Baggotstown in the south, there used to be lots of Bagots of various spellings. The Irish Bagots seem to have originated about 200 years ago when Staffordshire Bagots and Kildare Bagots were involved in the Agricultural Movement: animal breeding, crop yields enhancement, the Grand Canal from Dublin to Limerick. Most Bagots were Established Church, aka C of E, now called Anglicans. Charles Harvey Bagot 'skipped church' and became a Congregational. Baggot is the usual Irish spelling of 'BAGOT' and my Charles Harvey Bagot, with the one 'g', as I spell my name, seems either, not to have regarded himself as particularly Irish, (descended from Bagot in 1169) or he used the term 'Irish' probably to avoid saying Catholic, but I do not know.	P. Bagot in emails 22/06/2015, 26/08/2015, 28/08/2015
Keywords	Bagot, MacCarthy, Forster, Blood, Chapman, Oldham, County Clare	
Notes		

In State Records, there is a reference list (record no. MRG 33/20) of the original land purchasers in South Australia, what section of land they bought and how many acres. Listed below are examples of interest relating to Kapunda. These indicate that Bagot and John Baker knew each other, suggesting that it was a simple task for Bagot to get permission for the Irish to live on Baker's Flat.

Section	Purchaser	Acres
1	F.H. Dutton	437
105	J. Baker	80
106	J. Baker	217
1284	C.H. Bagot	100
1404	C.H. Bagot	96
1406	C.H. Bagot	119
1412	C.H. Bagot	109
1462	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	80
1464	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	80
1460	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	110
1465	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	80
1466	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	96
1467	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	88
1468	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	97
1470	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	113
1471	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	107
1472	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	101
1476	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	108
1477	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	80
1511	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	104
1512	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	80
1513	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	103
1514	C.H. Bagot & J. Baker	80
1529	W. Blood	128
1544	C.H. Bagot	80
7598	Howard, Baker & Poole	490

Birman 1840

Listed below are names common to both *Birman* and Baker's Flat. However, these are not included as Baker's Flat families in the listings above unless there is clear evidence that they lived there. There may be connections that have not yet been found.

Name	Person or Event
Cleary	<p>John Cleary, age 34, brick maker and labourer, travelled with his wife, age 32, and four children, a boy (8) and three girls (13, 12, 9). sponsored by Captain Bagot.</p> <p>In 1870, a story about the accidental death by gunshot of Johanna Callaghan states that a Mrs Cleary carried the dying Johanna home in her arms. <i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i>, 29 July 1870, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108266948</p>
Fitzgerald	<p>Patrick Fitzgerald, age 20, labourer, single, sponsored by Captain Bagot. John Fitzgerald, age 28, labourer, travelled with his wife, age 27, sponsored by Captain Bagot.</p> <p>John is listed by Drew (2017:138) as from Cork, Patrick from Ennis. (Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i>. Adelaide: G.J. Drew)</p> <p>In 1866, John Fitzgerald is listed as a member of the Kapunda Mine Rifles. <i>South Australian Advertiser</i>, 3 August 1866, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28789701</p> <p>In 1866, a horse race is described on Baker's Flat with Fitzgerald listed as one of the two riders. 'Friday, April 13. ... A horse race (private) for £10 a side came off on Baker's Flat — the Kapunda Curragh — on Tuesday last, between Mr. Freeman's mare, ridden by Fitzgerald, and Mr Rollinson's e.g., ridden by Chamberlain, half-mile heats, which was won easily by the former, held hard.' <i>South Australian Weekly Chronicle</i>, 14 April 1866, p.3 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/94744613</p>
McNerney / McInerney	<p>John McNerney, age 32, shepherd, travelled with his wife, age 29, and four children, four girls (8, 6, 4, 2). sponsored by Captain Bagot. Patrick McNerney, age 27, labourer, travelled with his wife, age 26, and 1 child, a girl (5). sponsored by Captain Bagot. John McNerney, age 28, shepherd, travelled with his wife, age 25, and two children, two boys (6, 2). sponsored by Captain Bagot.</p> <p>John (the older) is listed by Drew (2017:138) as from Lisheen, County Clare. (Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i>. Adelaide: G.J. Drew.</p>
Murphy	<p>Timothy Murphy, age 32, shepherd, travelled with his wife, age 29, and two children, two boys (7, 1). sponsored by Captain Bagot.</p>
Neylan / Neilan	<p>William Neylan, age 25, labourer and farmer, travelled with his wife, age 30, and three children, one boy (10) and two girls (12, 7). sponsored by Dr Bernard. There is a photo showing an extract from a school exercise book belonging to Mary Teresa Neilan, St Joseph's School, Baker's Flat dated 4 September 1878.</p>

Noonan	<p>Maurice Noonan, age 35, gardener, travelled with his wife, age 34, and six children, four boys (14, 7, 3, 5m) and two girls (12, 10). sponsored by Captain Bagot.</p> <p>In 1936, a story about the Catholic history of Kapunda mentions the name Michael Noonan as one of the signatories of an illuminated address in 1866; he is described as the uncle of James Noonan of Kapunda. <i>Southern Cross</i>, 23 October 1936, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167080890</p>
O'Dea	<p>Margaret O'Dea, age 19, farm servant, single, sponsored by Captain Bagot. John O'Dea, age 25, labourer, travelled with his wife, age 20, and one child, a boy (1m), sponsored by Captain Bagot. Honor O'Dea, age 20, farm servant, sponsored by Captain Bagot.</p> <p>Margaret age 18 and her sister (12) are listed by Drew (2017:138) as from Liskee, County Clare, John from Clancashen, County Clare, and Honora / Hannah age 26 from Ballygum, Ennis, County Clare. (Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i>. Adelaide: G.J. Drew)</p>
O'Loughlin	<p>Dennis O'Loughlin, age 34, shepherd, travelled with his wife, age 33, and four children, two boys (11, 6) and two girls (8, 2), sponsored by Captain Bagot. James O'Loughlin, age 28, shepherd, travelled with his wife, age 24, and one child, a boy (4m), sponsored by Captain Bagot.</p> <p>Dennis is listed by Drew (2017:138) as from Liskeen, Ennis, County Clare, James from Cragreagh, Kilfunna, County Clare. (Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i>. Adelaide: G.J. Drew)</p>
Ryan	<p>Patrick Ryan, age 27, shepherd, travelled with his wife, age 27, and one child, a boy (4m), sponsored by Captain Bagot. John Ryan, age 36, labourer and ploughman, travelled with his wife, age 30, and six children, one boy (7) and five girls (13, 10, 8, 5, 1), sponsored by Dr Bernard. Mary Ryan, age 15, domestic servant, sponsored by Dr Bernard. John Ryan, age 28, labourer, travelled with his wife, age 27, and one child, a girl (3w), sponsored by Dr Bernard. Thomas Ryan, age 35, labourer, travelled with his wife, age 32, and five children, three boys (11, 9, 8m) and two girls (8, 3), sponsored by Dr Bernard.</p> <p>Thomas and his wife Honora are listed by Drew (2017:138) as from Drombane. (Drew, G. 2017 <i>Captain Bagot's Mine: Kapunda Mine 1844–1916</i>. Adelaide: G.J. Drew)</p> <p>In 1873, Thomas Ryan, a resident of Kapunda, is a witness in a court case re Michael O'Brien charged with assaulting James Hogan. <i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i>, 18 February 1873, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108271268</p>
Notes	<p>Lisheen, Liskee, Liskeen are probably all misspellings of the same place, linking the McInerneys, O'Deas and O'Loughlins.</p>

Blood

Date	Person or Event	Reference
	<p>Dr BLOOD was the first medical doctor in Kapunda. Connections with the Bagots through the Bloods of County Clare.</p> <p>In terms of his connections with Baker's Flat, the items listed here are from newspaper articles where he is reported as having ministered to people on Baker's Flat, also his donation of land for the first church.</p>	
1860	<p>Mass in Hogan's Forge.</p> <p>Father Ryan decided to secure some suitable place in which to say Mass for the people before beginning the erection of a church. This was not easy, as there was then no institute or public building in the town. The difficulty was, however, overcome by the generosity of Timothy Hogan, who kept a forge in the spot where the present Soldiers' Memorial Hall now stands, or just close to it, and offered it to Father Ryan for the purpose of having Mass for the people of the town and Baker's Flat on Sundays.</p> <p>The forge was cleaned up every Saturday evening and made as presentable as willing hands could make it for the Sunday's Mass. A table was used for an altar, and this very table on which the first parochial Mass was offered in Kapunda is now in the possession of the McGuire family. Meantime Father Ryan was busy searching for a suitable piece of land on which to build a church. This was eventually secured from Dr. Blood, the town's medical practitioner. On this site was a large stable, and towards the end of that same year (1860) the congregation was transferred from the forge to the stable</p>	<p><i>Southern Cross</i>, 16 October 1936, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/167080778</p>
1868	<p>CORONER'S INQUESTS.</p> <p>An inquest was held on Wednesday last at the house of Mr. Pat. GOULD, Baker's Flat, before Dr. Blood, J.P., and a Jury of fourteen (of whom Mr. J. Elliott was elected foreman), on the body of Michael BOLTON, who had been killed on the previous day by a fall of earth at the Kapunda Mines, where he had been working. ... by which time Dr. Blood arrived, and Dr. Brack immediately after; made an examination, and found the neck of the left thigh bone broken in the capsule; examined the chest, and had the impression that there were severe injuries to the lungs; the man never rallied from the collapse, but died in about an hour after witness first saw him; did not think that anything could have saved the deceased, who was sensible up to within a short time of his death; ...</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i>, 11 September 1868, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108264576</p>
1869	<p>A somewhat singular but serious accident occurred on Saturday afternoon last to a boy named Thomas SUPPLE, son of Mrs. FRY. It appears that a number of young men were playing football near Baker's Flat, when Patrick DUNDON gave the ball a strong kick in the direction where young Supple was standing. The boy put up his arm to keep the ball from striking his face, but it came into</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i>, 23 July 1869, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108265638/10496793</p>

	such violent contact with his hand as to break the arm a little above the wrist. The boy has since been attended by Dr. Blood, and is now under his care progressing favourably.	
1871	CORONER'S INQUEST. An inquest was held on Friday last at the Morning Star Inn, before J. Varley, Esq., S.M., and a Jury of fourteen (Mr. R. Cameron acting as foreman), on the body of Patrick CONWAY, who had died on the morning of that day. [Bridget and Patrick Conway lived on Baker's Flat. Patrick was found dying in a paddock, the day after a funeral.] ... Dr. Blood, legally qualified medical practitioner, deposed that he had known the deceased for many years. He was a strong healthy man, between 40 and 50 years old. Examined his body that morning. His limbs were sound, and none of the bones injured in any way, nor was there any mark of violence. There was a scratch on the face, apparently done with a piece of fencing wire. The only way witness could account for deceased's death was that he was drunk when he was going home, that he fell against the fence, and in struggling got through it, and being unable to get up again went to sleep, and perished in the wet and cold. There was no external appearance of deceased having had fits, convulsions, or other unusual complaints.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 4 August 1871, p.4 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108268231
1871	On Friday last Joseph BAILEY, labourer, of Baker's Flat was charged before Messrs. W. Liston and Henry Kelly, with being a pauper lunatic. After hearing the evidence of Dr. Blood and Mrs. Bailey, the prisoner was committed to the Lunatic Asylum as a pauper lunatic.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 29 December 1871, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108268675
1873	Attempted Suicide. — On the morning of April 30, Thomas GRIFFITHS, an elderly man living on Baker's Flat, near Kapunda, attempted to end his existence by cutting his throat. He has not been in a sound state of mind for some time, and on Wednesday as he appeared rather strange in his manner the man's movements were watched. He was seen to enter his room, and on some person going there shortly after Griffiths was found lying on a bed with blood flowing freely from his throat, he having inflicted a wound with a razor. Dr. Blood was immediately sent for, and upon his arrival found that although Griffiths had lost a good deal of blood, the injury inflicted was not very serious. The man was taken before Mr J. Varley, S.M., the same morning, and was by him sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Griffiths was brought to Adelaide by the train on Wednesday afternoon.	<i>Adelaide Observer</i> , 3 May 1873, p.7 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159469442
1874	KAPUNDA, November 13. A boy named MANEY, five years old, of Baker's Flat, was drowned in the River Light this afternoon: An inquest has been held by Dr. Blood, but there was no evidence to show how the child came to his death. A verdict was returned, accordingly.	<i>South Australian Advertiser</i> , 14 November 1874, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28735674
1875	Accident.—On Wednesday afternoon an old woman named HILL, residing at Baker's Flat, stumbled over a piece of wood in her house, and in the fall which resulted broke her left thigh bone. Dr. Blood, assisted, by Dr. MacLachlan set the thigh, and the poor woman being in destitute circumstances was sent on to the Adelaide Hospital.	<i>Kapunda Herald and Northern Intelligencer</i> , 28 May 1875, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108368851
1878	MAGISTRATES' COURT, KAPUNDA. [Before Mr. J. Varley, S.M.]	<i>Kapunda Herald</i> , 17 December 1878, p.3

	<p>Thursday, December 12, 1878. J. SIMPSON v. J. QUIGLEY. J. Quigley v. J. Simpson and Others. P. MacNAMARA v. J. Quigley. Mary Quigley v. Mary Simpson. These were actions for assaults. Mr. Davis appeared for J. Quigley and his wife, and asked that these four cases, which were really one, might be heard together. Dr. Blood examined by Mr. Davis—Was a legally-qualified medical practitioner residing in Kapunda. Knew Mrs. Quigley, wife of John Quigley. Was called to see her professionally on November 15. She complained very much of pain in her neck and a bruise on her thigh. The latter was not of much consequence. The pain in the neck might have been caused by a blow, or by her neck being wrung. Had known her for some years. Witness saw her three times, on the 15th, 16th, and 29th. There was also a mark on her eye, which might have been caused by a blow.</p>	http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/106561106
1879	<p>Sudden Death.—A rather sudden death took place at Bakers Flat on Wednesday last. Mrs. Bridget MALONE who had recently been confined, and to all appearance was getting on well, suddenly swooned away in her husband's arms and died. Dr. Blood attended deceased in her confinement and attributed her sudden death to heart disease. Mrs. Malone has left a husband and family of eleven children for whom much sympathy is felt.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 4 February 1879, p.2 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106561361</p>
1880	<p>Sad Accident.—A sad accident occurred on Wednesday last on Baker's Flat (which at one time it was feared must end fatally) to a girl, daughter of Mr. Dennis McINERNEY, aged about seven years, whose mother was ill in bed at the time. So far as we can gather the girl by some means spilt some kerosene on he pinafore, and went near the fixe to dry it, when it burst into a blaze. At first the child thought she could manage to extinguish it without alarming her mother, but finding she could not screamed, and her mother came to her assistance, her hands and knees being much burnt whilst aiding her daughter. The child was found to be very badly burnt from the chest downwards. Dr. Blood was at once called in, as also Dr. Hamilton in consultation. Prompt measures were taken to alleviate the pain, and we understand Dr. Blood now entertains some hopes of the child's recovery.</p> <p>BURNT TO DEATH. An inquest was held at Baker's Flat and the Courthouse on Wednesday evening to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Ellen McInerney, aged 7 years and two months, who was severely burnt on the morning of the 16th inst., and who died on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock. Mr. J. Elliott, J.P., was Coroner, and Mr. John Williams acted as foreman of the jury. ... As soon as assistance came sent for Dr. Blood, who was there with in an hour of the time of the accident. On the evening of the same day Dr. Hamilton was called in in consultation. Dr. Blood at tended deceased regularly, but she died at about 9 o'clock yesterday evening. Death was caused by burning. Used kerosene her self in lighting the fire sometimes in wet weather, but did not think the children</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 22 June 1880, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564525/10574436</p> <p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 25 June 1880, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106564559</p>

	ever saw her doing so. Dr. Blood, duly qualified medical practitioner, practising at Kapunda, deposed that he had seen the body of deceased.	
1881	<p>MAGISTRATES' COURT, KAPUNDA. Tuesday, August 2, 1881. [Before Mr. J. Elliott. J.P.] Ann FLANNIGAN was charged with being a pauper lunatic. John Flannigan, laborer, Baker's Flat, deposed that the prisoner was his wife. Believed she was out of her mind. She tried to set fire to his waggon. She has been in the lunatic asylum three or four times before. She was there last about fifteen months since. Thought she was in the asylum then about seven months. She had been bad now about six weeks. Dr. Blood had seen her occasionally. Witness was now engaged at stone breaking. They were seven of a family. The eldest boy was earning a little the last two months. The two of them averaged about 25s. per week betwixt them. M. H. S. Blood, legally-qualified medical practitioner residing at Kapunda, deposed that he knew Ann Flannigan. Had examined her, and found she was insane, and it would be unsafe for her to be at large. She could not be properly looked after at home, and considered hers a fit case for the asylum. An order was made for her removal to the asylum.</p>	<p><i>Kapunda Herald</i>, 5 August 1881, p.3 http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106567348</p>
Keywords	Blood, Bagot, Bolton, Gould, Conway, Supple, Fry, Dundon, Bailey, Griffiths, Hill, Simpson, Quigley, MacNamara, Malone, McInerney, Flannigan, Maney, Baker's Flat, County Clare	
Notes		

Appendix H—Artefact Data [Electronic Files]

H(i) Baker's Flat Ceramics (attached)

H(ii) Baker's Flat Glass (attached)

H(iii) Baker's Flat Buttons (attached)

H(iv) Baker's Flat Metal (attached)