

Gepp's Cross

- The beginning



Lance Merritt

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Pubs and Publicans of early Gepps Cross, Grand Junction, and Dry Creek in the colony of South Australia



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Bibliography

Includes endnotes

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Cover page: 'Country Water Cart', engraving by William Henry Pyne (1769 – 1843)

Image courtesy of Luton Culture

Title page: Walker and Hall pint tankard,
measure and mark (Queen Victoria - Sheffield); 
and quarter gill (noggin) spirit measure.

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Gepp's Cross - The beginning - Pubs and Publicans of early Gepps Cross, Grand Junction, and Dry Creek in the colony of South Australia

CONTENT

Early development of Gepp's Cross, Dry Creek and Grand Junction and adjacent areas in the Hundreds of Port Adelaide and Yatala in the County of Adelaide in the colony of South Australia.

Early South Australian landholdings, roads, teamsters, railways, schools, licensed houses and 19th century inhabitants in the area, and the fortunes of some local identities and events that influenced them.

Interesting commentary on South Australia's early liquor trade and how discoveries of gold and copper affected colonists.

Detailed reference to the inhabitants and publicans in the Gepp's Cross, Dry Creek and Grand Junction areas.

SOURCES

Over 800 endnote references, and a table of birth, death and marriage registrations relating to people in the area before 1900, containing 2,400 registry office references.

AUTHOR

Lance Merritt worked in Western Australian courts administration, as senior clerk of courts, Magistrates' Courts administrator and deputy sheriff. In addition to managing courts, he conducted legislation reform and implementation of laws specific to courts. His English, Irish and Prussian ancestors arrived in South Australia in eight unconnected migrations to between 1838 and 1855. His Merritt family colonists settled at Gepps Cross. Family members at various times owned and ran hotels at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Gawler and Wallaroo.



Other works are,

MATTERS OF INFLUENCE- Life of Lance Merritt at Bunbury, Wyndham, Katanning and Perth, Western Australia,

MERRITT-KITSCHKE FAMILY HISTORY – Biographies of Kenneth Albert Merritt and his wife Plenda Annie Kitschke and their ancestors,

and with Kevin Coate

FINCH TRAPPING IN THE KIMBERLEY – A History of Commercial Finch Trapping in the Kimberley Division of Western Australia. ISBN 978-0-85905-621-2

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Money Values – Historic Exchange Rates

After the Norman Conquest an English sterling pound (£) could be divided into twenty shillings or 240 pence. In the medieval times the symbols 'l' for pound; 's' for shilling; and 'd' for pence were adopted, derived from the Latin libra, solidus and denaris. From 1817, a gold sovereign coin had a value of one pound. Sterling currency units were:

Guinea = 21 shillings	Crown = 5 shillings	Penny = $\frac{1}{240}$ pound
Pound = 20 shillings	Florin = 2 shillings	Halfpenny = $\frac{1}{2}$ penny
Pound = 240 pence	Shilling = 12 pence	Farthing = $\frac{1}{2}$ halfpenny

Throughout this manuscript, money values are for the time and place of the event described. To account for inflation, the table below may be used to relate a value in Australia or England to the approximate value of the Australian dollar in February 2015 when one Australian dollar was worth fifty pence sterling: Aus \$1.00 = Eng £0.50.

CONVERSION: To convert English sterling pound (£) value between 1820 and 1900 to the equivalent 2015 value, multiply the value quoted by the factor for the relevant year and currency.

Note 1: Relative wage levels were higher in 2015 than they were for most of the period covered by the table based on the prices of goods.

Note 2: All English sterling pound values (Eng £) are based on an English goods price index.

Note 3: Australian (AU \$) values for the years 1820 –1865 are equal to the English value based on an English goods price index; from 1870 to 1900 Australian (AU \$) values are based on an Australian goods price index (CPI).

Note 4: Colonial Australia used English currency and there was no actual exchange rate until 4 September 1909 when Australia adopted the Australian Pound, with both pounds having equal value: Aus £1/-/- = Eng £1/-/- = (US \$4.866).

HISTORIC EXCHANGE RATES TABLE

year	AU \$	Eng £
1820	88.95	23.72
1825	91.50	24.40
1830	100.35	26.76
1835	113.95	30.36
1840	94.05	25.40
1845	106.62	28.43
1850	113.16	30.18
1855	89.61	23.90
1860	93.27	24.87
1865	96.06	25.62
1870	88.50	25.14
1875	81.66	24.59
1880	88.50	26.16
1885	87.03	28.37
1890	91.92	28.90
1895	101.22	30.34
1900	94.38	28.43

Preface

This presentation covers the fortunes of Isaac Gepp, publicans of the Gepps Cross Hotel, ten other early colonial inns, contemporary local identities and retells events that influenced them. It touches upon early landholdings, roads, railways, schools, copper and gold mining, licensed public houses and early inhabitants around Gepps Cross.

Genealogists will find helpful data to sort out families in the area. There are tables of birth, deaths and marriages registrations of residents in the Gepps Cross, Grand Junction, Dry Creek and Yatala areas of Northern Adelaide.

The foundation of South Australia on a free enterprise economic model, colonial government and political identities are well covered in other publications.

Those encouraged to migrate to South Australia did so to escape servitude and poverty. The young unskilled manual workers and servants left England and what certainties they knew, reliant on the Wakefield scheme of assisted settlement that offered a better life. As a part of the poor British working class, they were highly unlikely to attain financial independence or land ownership in the mother country. In the Province of South Australia, at least in theory, a labourer migrant could become a landowner in three years.

Coverage of the hotels north of Adelaide and families involved with them reveals life stories of trials and triumphs similar to the life pattern of many other migrants to the province, and the general development of the colony outside central Adelaide in its formative years. The fortunes early migrants waned and improved parallel to economic growth of the colony, restrained by poor government, and spurred by the release of land holdings for acquisition by immigrants, early copper discoveries, gold rushes, and the enduring liquor trade.

The colony might have failed without early discovery and mining of minerals. The references to the copper industry in this manuscript relate mainly to bullock teams and roadside inns during the several years to 1850, when copper was transported to Port Adelaide by bullock drawn drays. Writers of South Australian history often undervalue the gold rushes in the 1850s. Few men left Adelaide for the rushes to California and New South Wales. However, the Victorian rush profoundly affected South Australian individuals and the general economy of the colony. Not to make mention of it would be a mean omission.

The narrative describes the emergence of Gepps Cross as a locality, centred around the Gepps Cross Hotel on land Section 360, originally farmed by James Pitcher. A few years after disembarking at Port Adelaide, John Merritt was a self-employed carrier. After eight years in the colony, in the 1840s, he and Isaac Gepp separately bought adjoining parts of land Section 360, five miles north of Adelaide; Gepp several acres to build a new hotel; and John Merritt forty acres with a cottage and outbuildings, to farm and keep his working bullocks. Merritt soon purchased an additional nearby property, recently developed with a residential house, licensed public house, stables and stockyards.

The story of inns and innkeepers' families around Gepps Cross provides the means to focus on early occurrences in the outer northern suburbs of Adelaide. The references to the licensed public houses gives an insight into the early liquor trade in the province and colony. Many details within the narrative and addendums will assist those interested researching the residents and inns in the settlements of Gepp's Cross, Grand Junction, Dry Creek and Yatala areas north of Adelaide during the time the Merritt family owned land in the area. The work includes meticulous details of publicans and residents. To lighten the reading, there are accounts of minor historic social events. However, there is deference to the reader who would prefer factual detail rather than an embellished exciting tale.

This work is not an exhaustive treatise on any subject mentioned herein. Matters extensively researched and documented by others are omitted or scarcely mentioned. The wide range of historic matters means that there is at least one revelation within the pages for every reader.



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Note on sources and terms

This manuscript essentially covers the period of forty or so years starting from European settlement in South Australia. The narrative is not fictionalised. Much of the material has been gleaned from newspapers viewed on line through the National Library of Australia website, TROVE, [@ trove.nla.gov.au](http://trove.nla.gov.au) and some British events, especially court reports, through the on line website *British Newspapers 1600-1900* [@ gale.cengage.com](http://gale.cengage.com). Quoted articles are used and sourced, but to save space and for the sake of continuity of the narrative, some summarised interpretations of relevant information from sourced articles have been used. Reported facts are faithfully reproduced.

South Australian life events data are source from published tables compiled by the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society Inc, assisted by members of the Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS), taken from the South Australian Birth, Deaths and Marriages Registry Office.

Sources are in the endnotes, some of which have multiple references. Wherever possible sources quoted are those most easily accessible to amateur historians and persons interested in following up family history. As this manuscript is essentially South Australian based, sources from that State have been preferred if there are more than one.

Much of the data concerning the Merritt family is from the author's accumulated family history records. Information here of bullock teams to haul loads and the Burra copper hauling tracks is sourced from the author's personal family history notes, accumulated and documented from numerous publications.

Anyone using the internet for family history research, or indeed general history research, will be aware that conflicting data often arises, in such cases the author has made a determination based on best evidence and contemporary history. Sources transcribed from government registry offices, baptismal, marriage and burial records have been preferred over unverified family tree sources. The valuable LDS resources have provided more family information and leads than any other single source.

For the sake of consistency throughout this manuscript, unless the context of the subject matter requires an alternative, the author has amended names of persons and objects reported incorrectly. For better identification, the author has added some given names or full names known to him that were not included in the source material. Some quoted advertisements and articles have been amended by replacing capitals, or by deleting tautologies or irrelevant matters.

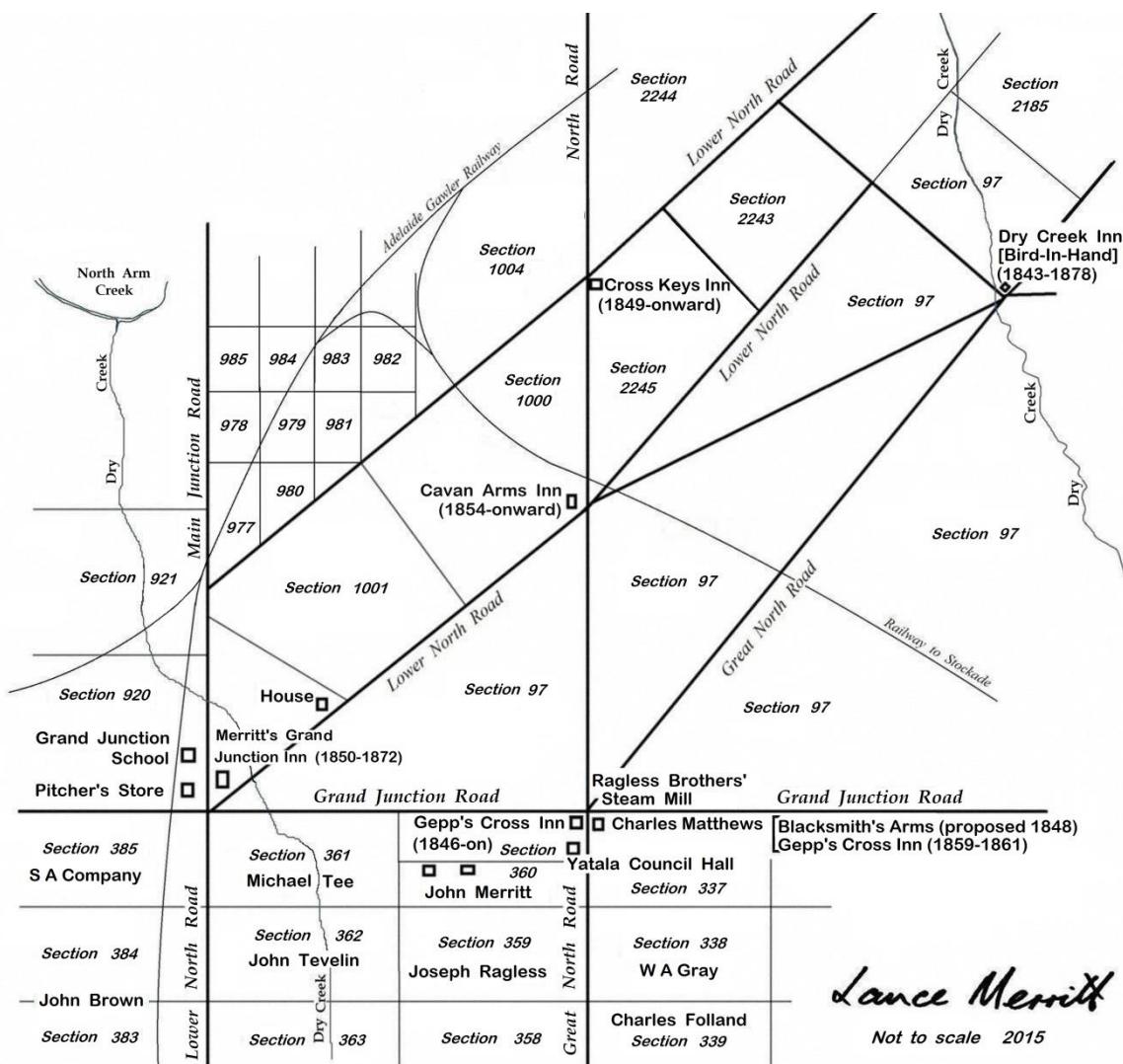
Nineteenth century South Australia, from the time of settlement, was and is often referred to as a colony; in fact, it was colonised. The term 'province' has been used preferentially up to 1842 when the settlement became a Crown colony with a governor and nominated legislative council under *The South Australia Act 1842* (United Kingdom). The State of South Australia did not exist for the period covered herein.

The word 'inn' mostly describes a licensed public house, despite the contemporary discretionary usage of the terms 'hotel' and 'inn,' and occasionally 'tavern'. All new and renewed publican general licences expired on the 25th March following. The dates of licensees' appointments given hereafter generally refer to the date the licensing bench granted a certificate for the issue of a licence. Any earlier managerial role of licensee is seldom taken into account.



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Map - Gepp's Cross and Grand Junction late 1850s



Road names

In early Adelaide, reported road names used by various boards, councils, organisations and persons were inconsistent and therefore problematic. In 1850 and 1851, the road address for the Grand Junction Inn varied, named as North Road, Lower North Road and Great North Road. See under sub-title *Grand Junction [1850-1872]*, below. For the sake of comprehension throughout this manuscript, unless the context of the subject matter requires presentation of an alternative:

Grand Junction Road is the name generally used for the east-west road from Upper Dry Creek past the Grand Junction Inn to the Port, sometimes called 'road to the Port'¹, 'Port Road,'² or officially as 'Grand Junction Hotel and Port Causeway Road'³;

Great North Road is the name generally used for the road from Adelaide passing through Gepp's Cross to the north, sometimes referred to as North,⁴ Main North or Northern Road;

North Road is the name generally used for the road due north from Gepp's Cross, the straight extension of the Great North Road where it veers to the north-east (see map page 61), variously referred to as the Port Gawler,⁵ Salisbury, Wakefield and in the 1860s, Wallaroo Road; and

Lower North Road is the name generally used for the road north from Adelaide to the Grand Junction sometimes referred to as Lower North Road and first known as North Road and renamed Churchill Road in June 1945.⁶

South Australian land

Rights of ownership



Under the British Act of Parliament
empower His Majesty to erect South
Provinces and to provide for the
thereof," by letters patent, the
and unoccupied Lands which are
purposes of Colonization." "On the North the twenty sixth
South the Southern Ocean—
thirty second Degree of East
one hundred and forty first Degree
all and every the Bays and Gulfs thereof together with the Island called Kangaroo Island and
all and every the Islands adjacent to the said last mentioned Island or to that part of the main Land
of the said Province." It further provided, "Always that nothing in those our Letters Patent
contained shall affect or be construed to affect the rights of any Aboriginal Natives of the said
Province to the actual occupation or enjoyment in their own Persons or in the Persons of their
Descendants of any Lands therein now actually occupied or enjoyed by such Natives."

By writ of Privy Seal, letters patent issued at Westminster, Nineteenth day of February 1836.⁷



entitled *South Australia Act 1834*, "An Act to
Australia into a British Province or
Colonization and Government
province site was deemed "Waste
supposed to be fit for the
The boundaries were set —
Degree of South Latitude On the
On the West the one hundred and
Longitude — And on the East the
of East Longitude including therein
the Island called Kangaroo Island and
all and every the Islands adjacent to the said last mentioned Island or to that part of the main Land
of the said Province." It further provided, "Always that nothing in those our Letters Patent
contained shall affect or be construed to affect the rights of any Aboriginal Natives of the said
Province to the actual occupation or enjoyment in their own Persons or in the Persons of their
Descendants of any Lands therein now actually occupied or enjoyed by such Natives."

The South Australian Land Commissioner instructed no land be sold until it had been acquired from its native owners who were not to be disturbed in the enjoyment of the lands over which they may possess proprietary rights. The proponents of settlement in South Australia did not recognise that Aborigines possessed such rights, so there was no purchase of land from the Aborigines and there was no compensation given for any loss of their lands. When the British Government objected, the Commissioner quoted the Act of Parliament establishing the colony in which the land was described as being 'wasteland and unoccupied'.⁸ In August 1840, Governor George Gawler advised the British Colonial Office, Aborigines had very ancient rights of proprietary and hereditary possession of lands and he had given the Protector of Aborigines priority to choose portions of land for their use and benefit.⁹

European settlement

The province of South Australia and its capital Adelaide were named prior to settlement. In 1834, the formation of the South Australian Association triggered the British Parliament to pass the *South Australian Colonisation Act*, "An Act to empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province or Provinces and to provide for the Colonisation and Government thereof." The Act provided for migration of labourers under the age of thirty be paid out of the Emigration Fund raised from controlled land sales. The Act further specified that it was to be self-sufficient; £20,000 surely had to be created and £35,000 worth of land had to be sold in the new colony before any settlement was permitted. These conditions were fulfilled by the close of 1835.

The plan for the economically viable settlement scheme was based on the premise that the proper use of 200 acres would require four male agricultural workers and would justify one other working man in the colony. It was proposed that the number of men should equal the number of women. Land area and working population were to be linked with assisted passages to be met from land sales. Every four acres sold would finance ten adult immigrants.¹⁰

The South Australian Commissioners first attempted to sell land at £1 an acre, but due to less than expected sales, they reduced the price to the minimum price of 12 shillings, laid down in South Australian Act of 1834. The South Australian Company purchased sufficient land to enable settlement to proceed, and the province of South Australia was established in February 1836. The money raised from speculation in South Australian land in 1838 and 1839 was used by the Commissioners to pay for, or subsidise, the passages of thousands of emigrants. Once they arrived, Governor Gawler employed the immigrants on public works. The funds he drew from to pay them were the same already spent to pay their passage. It was planned that poor immigrants would remain so and serve the land-owning working class. However, even though food and rent were expensive, high earnings could be saved by living rent-free in rough shelters or tents on parklands surrounding Adelaide. Many who never dreamt of owning land in Britain quickly became landowners in the new province. The inevitable outcome from double dipping into the public purse caused economic recession and the Wakefield experiment failed.

In 1840, the Province and the Commissioners were on the edge of bankruptcy. A British Parliamentary Enquiry recommended the replacement of the Colonisation Commissioners with a more orthodox form of colonial administration. South Australia became a Crown colony under The *South Australia Act 1842* (United Kingdom) 'An Act to provide for the better Government of the province of South Australia'. The Act gave all powers to the Governor and a Legislative Council of at least seven members nominated by the Crown, subject to the Colonial Secretary.¹¹ The price of £1 an acre was then restored. Land sales between 1836 and 1850 amounted to 636,000 acres. Between 1851 and 1860 a further 1,608,500 acres were purchased. By 1858, the South Australian Company held about 64,000 acres, most of the land being let to tenants on farms.¹²

Tenure of divided lands

Land originally granted by the Crown was subsequently held and dealt with under the English general law system of tenure through the issue of a deed of conveyance. All subsequent dealings with the land required verification of the validity of the deed under transfer. Each and every transaction the previous chain of history of the deed for a period of up to thirty years preceding the transfer was searched to ensure there was proof of a good root of title and that there were no legal impediments to the effectiveness of the deed transfer.¹³

Immigrant labourers were prohibited from purchasing land in the first three years after their arrival, but they could become tenant farmers. Under the 'Regulations for the disposal of Land in the Colony, for the preliminary sales of colonial land in the country, and for the emigration of labourers, Lincoln's Inn Fields, June, 1833,' signed "Rowland Hill," Secretary, by order of the Commissioners: —

Leases of the pasturage of unsold land shall be granted for terms of three years, at a rent of 10s per square mile per annum, the tenant having a right of renewal in preference to any other applicant. Such leases to be held subject to conditions, which will prohibit the cultivation of the land. The land, or any portion of it, shall be liable to sale, and, if sold, the lease will terminate on a notice of two months. The tenant, however, will have a right of renewal to unsold portions.

The object of the regulation was to promote growing of wool and rearing of livestock; the tenant was not allowed to cultivate the land. Governor Grey stated the regulation did not interfere with Articles, which prevented labourers from becoming landowners until they shall have worked three years for hire, it agreed in their object. He added that by the low price of pasturage, one facility would be provided for the mode of production, which had been most successful in the neighbouring settlement of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

The licences were of three kinds:

1. A depasturing licence to be taken out by the occupiers of purchased lands wishing to depasture stock on the public lands - ten shillings and sixpence annually;
2. An occupation licence to be taken out by such stockholders that are not occupiers of purchased land - five pounds annually; and
3. A licence to authorise the cutting of timber, &c - one pound annually.¹⁴

Land could only be purchased in proclaimed areas, so as the demand for land grew, new hundreds were declared. Within each hundred, the land was surveyed into sections, which were then offered for sale. The term hundred refers to an area of land, adopted from England where a hundred was the division of a shire. When introduced by the Saxons in the seventh century a hundred had enough land to sustain approximately 100 households. Hundreds were divided into tithings, which contained ten households. The basic unit of land, enough to support one family was a hide. Later the hide became a unit used in taxation assessment and indicated the profitability of the land with no necessary relationship to its area. A few years after settlement, South Australia adopted the hierarchical model of Counties, Hundreds, Sections, and Lots. A hundred was approximately one hundred square miles and land. South Australia titles still record in which hundred a parcel of land is located.

The County of Adelaide is one of the 49 counties of South Australia and contains the city of Adelaide. Governor Grey proclaimed it on 2 June 1842. It is bounded by the Gawler River and North Para River in the north, the Mount Lofty Ranges in the east, Gulf St Vincent in the west, and goes as far south as near Willunga. The counties immediately north and north-west of Adelaide, namely, Barossa, Munno Para, Para Wirra, Port Adelaide, and Yatala were all proclaimed in 1846; and Port Gawler was proclaimed in 1851.

In 1840, Robert Richard Torrens [1814-1884] left his job in the Port of London and migrated to South Australia where he was appointed collector of customs. Between 1851 and 1857, he was a nominated member of the Legislative Council and in that period held a number of important government positions. In 1852, Governor Grey appointed him colonial treasurer and registrar-general; in 1855 he became a member of the Executive Council; in 1856, the minister for his department; and on 24 October 1856, he became treasurer.

On 17 October 1856, the *Register* announced:

We are happy to find that the question of the simplification and cheapening of the laws relating to the tenure and transfer of real property will not be permitted to fall to the ground. Mr Torrens, the Registrar General has, it seems, been devoting the Parliamentary recess to the consideration of the subject, and the result is now brought to light in the shape of a draft Bill, embodying a large number of salutary reforms.

The article explained that current laws for transferring land were complex, cumbersome, and unsuited to the colony and that the inhabitants of the colony suffered losses, heavy costs, and much perplexity. An outline of the draft Bill was published. The proposal was for an Act requiring the department of the Registrar General to keep a register of all land parcels, each described on a certificate, and for all lands, record transfers, transmissions, sales, mortgages, encumbrances, the discharge of mortgages, and the release of encumbrances. Importantly it would avoid the consequences of lost titles, eliminate many grounds for court actions in respect of land titles, and greatly reduce the costs of land sale and transfer. The *Register* concluded the article:

We understand that on Wednesday evening last a party of influential gentlemen met at the residence of Mr Torrens to consider the measure, and expressed the most perfect concurrence in its general principles.¹⁵

Robert Torrens' Bill was the conclusion of much needed law reform to fix the unsatisfactory state of South Australia titles by doing away with the complexity of proving land entitlement. In the House of Assembly elections of 1857, Torrens topped the poll largely due to his advocacy of land titles reform. The populace was kept informed of the Bill's passage.¹⁶ The proposal was generally well accepted. An exception was the legal profession, which strongly opposed the Bill because they profited from the old English land law based on medieval concepts that made conveyancing or the transfer of properties, cumbersome, time consuming and expensive. The Bill was assented to on 27 January 1858 and the *Real Property Act* became law on 2 July 1858.¹⁷

The Torrens system of land registration is now widely used in many parts of the world. Under the system, title or ownership right to the property is actually created by the very act of registration, or recording in a central register or record. All Australian States and Territories operate separate systems of land law, but all are based on the same Torrens system. He returned to England in 1863, and knighted in 1872 for his dedication to reforming systems for the people.

The purpose of the Torrens system is to provide certainty of title to land. Land ownership occurs when the document that transfers ownership of the property is filed with the Land Titles Registrar. The Real Estate Industry of South Australia describes the Torrens system succinctly.

The main object of the Torrens Title System is to make the register conclusive. Once [a person] is registered on the Torrens Title register, [they] become the owner of the property to the exclusion of all others. [They] therefore obtain 'title by registration', which is a pivotal concept of Torrens Title.

Under the system, a Certificate of Title exists for every separate piece of land. The certificate contains a reference that includes a volume and folio number, ownership details, easements and/or rights of way affecting the land and any encumbrances including mortgages, leases and other interests in the land.

Torrens Title is useful because it eliminates grounds for most dispute litigation, avoids the consequences of lost certificates and greatly reduces the costs of land sale and transfer. People can change the Torrens Register through lodging and registering a dealing.

Normally, the person who is recorded as the owner of a parcel of land cannot have their title challenged or overturned. This concept is known as indefeasibility of title. There are, however, a few exceptions to this general rule such as if the land was registered fraudulently.¹⁸

On Thursday, 2 August 1860, the annual ploughing match took place in a section of land belonging to Robert May of Dry Creek, followed by a dinner attended by about 40 persons at the nearby Bird-in-Hand Inn. After the usual toasts, the vice-chairman John Stuckey proposed:

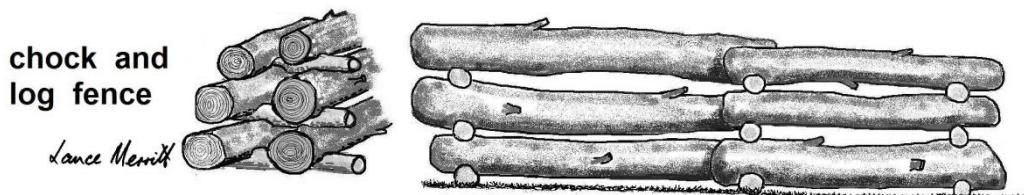
The land we live in... Look at their little homesteads dotted over the colony. ... In England, they could not become possessors of landed property, but they could here, and transfer it, too, thanks to the Torren's Act.¹⁹

Fences

The man-made landscape feature of fences in South Australia was a consequence of European settlement. As land was partitioned, surveyed and sold, Lots and Sections were enclosed to show rights of private ownership and to confine livestock.

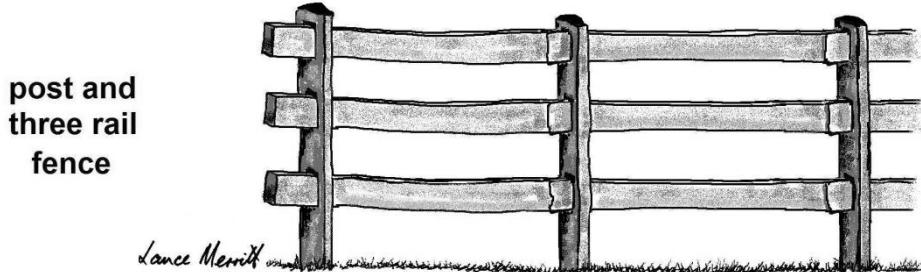
The first settlers, by necessity, allowed their cattle and sheep to roam free, guarded by stockmen and only built rough stockades to retain horses. The first fences were made from locally available material in the easiest manner possible. In wooded areas the rough timber felled to clear the land for pasturage, with brushwood, was used to form barriers to straying stock. The drawbacks with these brush fences were that they had to be topped up frequently with brush or saplings, and were liable to destruction by fire. Long brush fences were still made into the 1860s.²⁰

The rough chock-and-log fence used in extensively in Victoria and early New South Wales was seldom used in South Australia because it required numerous long straight logs. The chocks, crosspieces about three feet wide with notches, were laid at right angles to the boundary line to support three or four heavy logs 10 to 15 feet long on top, usually in the form of a small pyramid.

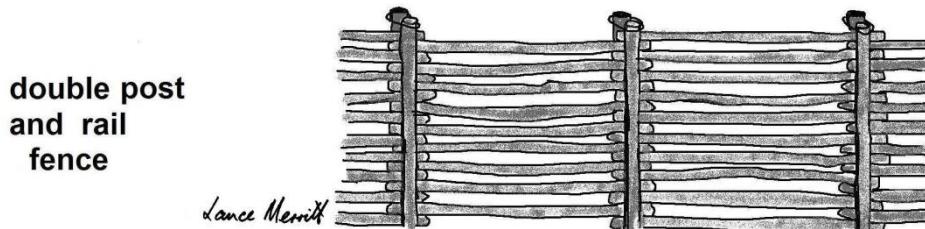


In South Australia, the more sophisticated post and rail fence was preferred over the chock-and-log fence, as it made better use of the limited local timber resources. Skilled axe men who mortised three elongated holes in each post to hold the rails made the post and rail fences. The rails were narrowed at each end with an axe so that they fitted into the mortise of the uprights. Mortises were cut through sturdy uprights using an auger and a narrow adze. Men usually employed by a fencer were paid 2½ d per post. Eighty posts were considered one good day's work, so an expert mortiser could earn up to £6 a week. On soil it was usual for two men to erect thirty panels of three-rail fencing a day. Splitters, called 'tiersmen' in South Australia, in reference to the Stringy Bark Tiers or Ranges, produced timber too rough for sawing for shingles, hurdles, fencing, etc. Frequently working alone, they would fell trees, cut them up single-handed with

a smaller cross-cut saw, and split the logs for the material required. A large tree could provide them with a full week's splitting.²¹



A variation of this type of fence was a double post and rail, often used for yards. Two posts were sunk into the ground about six inches apart with sapling poles dropped in between them. The posts were then tied together at the top.

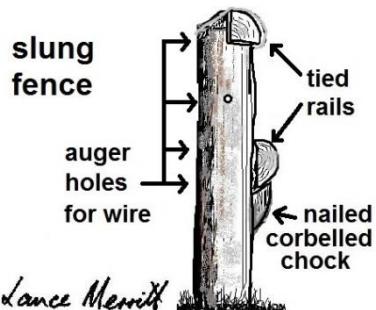


Another variation of the post and rail fence was the slung or sling fence, where instead of the rails being mortised into the post they were tied to the side of the post through auger holes. Rails were at first lashed on with green hide, which soon gave way. With the advent of wire this type of fence became popular and effective, as it was quicker to construct than mortised rails. Sometimes a parallel wire was added between the rails. The wire fence gradually superseded the common post and rail fence.

By 1840 in Adelaide on Section 549, Thomas Par Perry had enclosed two acres with "post and three rails, and posts and wire fence."²² Perry's use of wire was uncommon, and station runs were generally not fenced with wire until well into the nineteenth century, after the gold rushes. Not so much because of the shortage of shepherds, but because of the demands of a growing meat market and the fact that imported wire was cheaper and generally better than the all-wood fence. The use of wire fences increased during the gold rush years in areas where natural timber resources were scarce. Called 'bull wire', the material was an expensive imported product, up to £20 per ton, and had to be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, because of its low tensile strength.²³

In his book *Pioneering Days*, Gerald Walsh states that stone fences were common in South Australia, built from the loose stones or boulders usually gathered when clearing cultivation paddocks.²⁴ Despite Walsh's claim it seems few properties were advertised for sale in colonial South Australia with stone fences that were not ornamental features. On Yorke's Peninsula where limestone was abundant, farmers in their spare moments used stones cleared from paddocks to form dry stone dykes, which were sheep and fire proof. Many holes for post-and-wire fence posts on Yorke's Peninsula had to be drilled or blasted into the flinty limestone ground.²⁵

Over a number of years commencing in the 1850s, skilled waller migrants from Ireland, Britain and Germany built a continuous forty-miles-long dry stone wall from Farrell Flat to Booborowie,



known as the the Camel Hump Wall. Made from the local sandstone and limestone, it was contructed across the ridges and valleys as the dividing fence between Hill River and Gum Creek.

Live fences, or hedges, were experimented with, but not widely used. Live fences took up space, absorbed nutrients from the soil and required trimming from time to time. The problem was finding suitable hedging plants for the South Australian climate and soil types. A Sydney newspaper article, reprinted in Mount Gambier's *Border Watch* in July 1866, claimed the English whitethorn, raised from seed in Tasmania, was the best of hedge plants for any climate where common fruit trees would grow. It stated there were scores of miles of whitethorn hedges in Australia; and even in the hot climate of South Australia, it was the preferred hedge plant.²⁶

As fencing spread in the 1850s, and sheep were allowed to graze freely anywhere in the paddocks, the craft of professional shepherds began to die out. Their place was taken by the 'boundary rider', a sort of mobile inspector and handyman whose main task was to ensure that fencing was kept in good repair. On very large runs the boundary rider might only glimpse his sheep only occasionally. Even when they had to be mustered for shearing, his well-trained sheepdogs would do most of the work. Shepherds played an important role in lambing ewes. A good shepherd would save a lamb if the mother had died while giving birth by giving it to another ewe whose lamb had died. He made a coat out of the skin of the dead lamb and placed it around the living lamb, which was quickly accepted by the foster-mother as its own offspring. The normal lamb survival rate was 85 per cent, and some employers would pay their shepherds one shilling a head for all lambs born above this figure. However, with wire fencing and no shepherds, ewes and lambs had to fend for themselves. Lambing rates dropped to between 50 and 80 per cent, depending on climatic conditions and the success to eliminate wild dogs from the district.²⁷

The introduction of the Bessemer steel process in 1856 made it possible to produce thinner and stronger steel wire in various grades. When used, fence posts could be placed much further apart, usually about 30 feet, supplemented by four or five 'droppers' between each post to keep the wire stable.²⁸ The types of wire strainers varied. Permanent strainers became part of the fence and numerous inventions of portable strainers using levers and ratchets quickly appeared. Charles Osborn Ralph Walker's permanent cast iron dumbbell-shaped roller tightened wire wound on it by steel rod levers. When the wire was tight, the reel was fixed to the end fence post by pins through the level holes. By mid-1888, his only agent, Mclean Bros and Rigg of Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide sold 700,000. Pastoralists were the main users of Walker's strainer. The invention coincided with the building of railways and the South Australian, other colonial and New Zealand Governments quickly adopted it for use in fences alongside their railway lines.

In 1874 at De Kalb, Illinois, USA, Joseph Glidden invented a practical machine for making barbed wire and set up the Barbed Fence Company. The Australian Implement Company first exhibited it in February 1881 at the South Australian Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society Show, when the Judges said they could not recommend it for fencing.²⁹ However, it became widely used because it could confine cattle and sheep with fewer strands than other wire fences.



The spread of the rabbit from Victoria in the early 1880s created a demand for wire netting to contain the infestation. Until the 1890s, all wire netting in Australia came from Britain where it was invented in the 1840s. By 1880, the Victorian Galvanised Iron and Wire Company manufactured a range of wire netting, and from 1884, John Lysaght of Sydney made 12 miles of 24-inch woven wire netting every week. From the 1880s, colonial governments erected thousands of miles of vermin-proof fencing to stall the movement of wild dogs and rabbits. Between 1886 and 1889, 350 miles of rabbit-proof fencing was erected along the New South Wales and South Australia border. Later, in places, its height was increased to six feet, to stop the movement of wild dogs. In 1887, a vermin-proof fence was erected between Victoria and South Australia.

Burra mine copper cartage before railways

Five years after colonisation, South Australia had the first metal mine in Australia, for silver-lead at Glen Osmond in the Adelaide foothills. The first organised settlement away from Adelaide followed discoveries of copper ores at Kapunda in 1842, and within two years, there was a working mine at the site. Shepherd Thomas Pickett discovered Copper at Burra in 1845, one hundred miles to the north of Kapunda mine, and double the distance from Port Adelaide. Teamsters handling bullock teams successfully pioneered a route to the north. This route became a main road, known as the Great North Road.

Lands around the country-based copper discoveries were surveyed for mineral tenements, mining townships and agricultural use. Basic road networks were established to cart mined ore to Port Adelaide, and to deliver heavy machinery to the mines. The South Australian Mining Association opened what was to be called the Burra Burra Mine. The high grade copper ore was shipped half way around the world to Swansea, South Wales to be smelted.

The mine became known throughout Australia as the *Monster Mine*. It produced £750,000 of copper before Victoria produced a pot of gold. Its dividends were huge and those who wanted them often paid over £200 for a £5 share. Burra alone soon exported more wealth than the united tally of wool and wheat from the colony. The company's record output of 23,000 tons of ore and concentrate in 1851 would seem trifling to a modern miner, but over a thousand men and boys mined and dressed that ore. No Victorian gold mine ever paid as many men as the Burra Burra mine. From 1845 to 1848, recalled Henry Ayers, "you might safely say all South Australia was employed by the Burra mine."³⁰

The journey from Burra Burra to Port Adelaide would take a bullock team from eight to ten days, often longer. On return trips, the drays carried stores, machinery, and other goods to the mine and the mining community. In October 1846, nearly four hundred drays were employed for that purpose. For the first six years of the mine's existence, nearly 80,000 tons of ore were sent by bullock dray.³¹ John Merritt was one of the teamsters, who with bullock teams and drays, hauled copper ore from the Burra Burra mine to Port Adelaide.³²

To an Englishman, a cart had two wheels and a truck had four low wheels. A truck without wheels was a sled or sledge and covered it was a waggon. A dray, or drey, was the name given to a cart or sledge used to carry heavy loads. In Australia, dray usually had a narrower meaning, a low cart, often without fixed sides, usually two wheeled. Waggons were vehicles with four wheels and fixed sides. The lack of tools and materials meant many early bullock drays and wagons were hand-made, hewn on the spot from available hardwoods. Manufactured spoke wheels were mostly used, although teamsters had to know how to make repairs on the track where there were no fancy finishings such as metal ferrules and iron tyres and tyre expanding gear.

The most common vehicle used on the copper ore tracks was the flexible two-wheeled dray, with a centre pole and narrow three-inch iron tyres. It was difficult to load, but its value came from the fact that it could be manoeuvred in rough country with relative ease. Drays were much more stable on non-existent roads than four-wheeled wagons, and more able to negotiate the steep inclines. Two-wheel drays could be steered around obstacles on the road, dragged sideways out of boggy ground or swivelled about to face the opposite direction. A team load was between two and five tons, hauled by up to nine pairs, and it was common for twenty and more teams to string along the bad roads. In wet weather, teams would double-bank.

Bullocks had many advantages over other cart animals, especially for carting heavy loads. Bullocks were far stronger than horses and could survive on grazing along the route. At the end of its working life a bullock could be fattened and slaughtered for meat and hide. Its sale could often recoup the initial outlay. Horses once worked out, provided no such return. To their detriment, bullock teams were often unable to travel in winter, being prone to catching the flu in the wet and

windy conditions. Muddy road conditions made carting heavy loads impossible. Very hot weather was also difficult, for bullocks like dogs sweat only through their tongues. The major disadvantage of bullock teams was that they were slow. They were also renowned for their stubborn nature, but this depended greatly on how well bullockies worked them.

Bullocks were preferred over horses as they had greater stamina, maintained a steady pace and applied constant pressure on the draw-pole, whereas horses tended to pull by a series of strained efforts. Bullocks also ate less feed and required less water than horses, which was a distinct advantage in dry inland Australia. The bullocks pushed on a wooden yoke across the necks of a pair of bullocks, thus pulling on a chain attached to the draw-pole. They were more sure-footed than horses and very rarely shod. In boggy ground, it was common for a bullock team to help pull a horse team out of trouble, but rarely the other way.

The teams mostly ranged in size from a single pair up to eight pairs, although some larger teams had up to twenty pairs. Each pair had different tasks, according to the number in the team. In big teams the first pair, the strongest 'polers', supported the draw-pole and steered the cart, the second pair 'clampers' held the pole down and assisted in turning, then came the 'body', and in front the most highly trained 'leaders'. The drivers controlled the team by simple voice commands and a teamster's whip, often more than twenty feet long, cracked beside a 'slacker'. Instead of brakes the wheels were 'spragged', that is locked by placing a pole through the spokes, which jammed against the dray body, or heavy objects called 'drags', were used. The most common form of dragging a steep hill was to chain a felled branch or log to the back of the cart, which acted to slow the descent. It was courteous to tow the drag log back up the hill on the return journey.

Bullock teams in the 1840s were as common as farm utes in era of mass produced motor vehicles. Most farms had a team of bullocks, or a single bullock with a light dray known as a 'shafter', but only gentlemen had saddle horses. By the time John Merritt had his working team of bullocks there were 'overlanders' who operated on well-worn Aboriginal tracks that linked South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. The fee for a long inter-colony haul was more expensive than a sailing ship fare to England. A team could cover about ten miles a day. The life of a teamster was solitary, especially if the haul was over a great distance. Often the only human contact they had on the track was their offsider and the other teamsters and wanderers they met.

Overloaded drays could overbalance causing severe strain on the animals, especially the polers. Four wheeler wagons were able to carry more, but only used once the better roads were established. On poor roads, heavily laden wagons could capsize and injure an entire team, killing some beasts, not to mention the bullocky.³³

Small stopover towns sprang up along the route between Burra and Port Adelaide, roughly at nine miles intervals, the distance that a bullock team could travel in one nine-hour day. Davies (now Hanson), Black Springs, Manoora, Saddleworth, Riverton, Tarlee, Emuville, Waterloo, Springfield, Marrabel, Hamilton, Freeling, Hamley Bridge, and Wasleys were evening watering holes for the hundreds of bullock drivers who took the copper to Port Adelaide. The route through Apoinga and Tothill Creek passed the Allendale property of James and Jane Merrett, John Merritt's brother and sister-in-law at land Section 1572 in the Hundred of Kapunda.³⁴

There was never a single route used to cart copper from Burra Burra to Port Adelaide during the 1840s. The only two constants were the first two-day's journey south of Burra past important sources of fresh water at Porter Lagoon and Black Springs outside the Black Springs Inn, and the last leg from Gawler Town through Dry Creek and the Grand Junction to Port Adelaide.

South and west of Black Springs, roads fanned out with routes through Saddleworth and Riverton following the River Gilbert, usually bypassing Kapunda. They passed through Waterloo, Marrabel and Hamilton on the western side of the River Light along the stretch known as the 'Dirty Light'; and past Apoinga Lagoon, along the Tothill Belt between the Tothill Range and the

Dirty Light through Kapunda. In the early 1850s, before the railway reached Gawler, teams headed west from Black Springs on the 'Gulf Road', through Mintaro to Port Wakefield.

In the earliest days of the Burra Burra Mine, there were two main routes between Adelaide and Burra, although if the condition of the track warranted, other routes were used. The faster travelling traffic, horse drawn carts and coaches carrying passengers turned off at Gawler for Kapunda, up the valley of the River Light to Apoinga, then on to the mine. The slower bullock drays and wagons carrying goods to Burra and returning with copper ore mostly took the shorter route bypassing Kapunda and headed straight for Saddleworth and then on to Black Springs where they joined the coach route for the last two days of their journey to Burra.

Before 1850, those bullock teams travelling south from Burra to Kapunda, wended their way south through the Tothill Belt and Tothill Creek near Marrabel and came out on the road near the small settlement of Springfield near Marrabel. However, in good seasons, when roadside pastures were plentiful and drivers were not so thirsty, the teams went straight on from Tothill Creek Post Office along the eastern side of the River Light, and onto the road near Allendale.

BULLOCK TRACKS

Burra Burra to Port Adelaide

Burra Burra to Port Wakefield



The towns grew and attracted saddlers, wheelwrights and blacksmiths to service the copper wagons, and grog shanties and inns opened along the track to cater for the weary and thirsty bullockies. There was a crude roadside inn known as the Sod Hut about eight miles south of Burra, a popular overnight stopping place run by an Irishman Daniel O'Leary who travelled to Australia aboard the *Lysander* with John and James Merritt. The Hanson Arms serviced what is now the town of Farrell Flat, and the Emu Hotel opened in 1844 catering for the teamsters at Emuville near Black Springs. The Stone Hut was a small tavern beside a waterhole in the River Gilbert, immediately north of what is now Pioneer Park in Saddleworth. At Tothill, the Australia Arms Hotel looked after the needs of the bullockies and their teams. Most hotels and wine shanties kept a supply of fodder on hand.

Bullockies were renowned for their profane use of language and their heavy drinking along the track. History shows that John Merritt, although industrious and respected by his Adelaide peers, imbibed more than the occasional social drink. Drunkenness was an occupational hazard and occasionally drivers died, crushed to death after falling from their drays in a drunken stupor. Rightly or wrongly, bullockies were accused of not caring for the very road verges that supplied sustenance for their teams.

At the beginning of summer 1846, the *Register* reported a fire:

some large crops and stacks near the Dry Creek had a narrow escape, the cause of combustion having been one of those lighted pipes, which some folk carry everlastingly in their mouths, to the frequent annoyance of other people, and the imminent risk of the combustible property with which the colony abounds; especially during the season of harvest. The north road now swarms with teamsters, and consequently with smokers—they feed their bullocks and horses at free cost on both sides of the road, and the least they can do is to be very careful not to burn up what they cannot eat.³⁵

The plentiful high-grade ore turned around the fortunes of the young and struggling colony in financial trouble. The mine became one of the greatest copper producing centres in the world and returned huge dividends for the South Australian Mining Association and its shareholders. In the year 1848 alone, shareholders investments earned a dividend of six hundred per cent. However, they were not inclined to share their good fortune and the miners and teamsters carrying the ore were paid a pittance.

In September 1848 the miners went on strike, and in October, William Chace, an Irish teamster, organised a carrier's strike. In a letter published in the *Register*, addressed to the Gentlemen Directors of the Burra Burra Mine, Chace set out his concerns for general information, and with the advice and consent of some five hundred men:

We feel dissatisfied with the present prices of cartage down at two pounds fifteen shillings per ton of 21cwt. to the ton. We beg leave to state that this price is not sufficient to meet our expenses in the first place, the Para Plain is now nearly all private property, and we cannot expect to run our bullocks upon it. We have already been told by several parties that we should not run them on their land, so that we must purchase hay for our teams. Eight bullocks will consume one truss of hay each, at two shillings per truss, say sixteen shillings for each trip, at an average of three weeks to the trip. Then there are our own rations, which, at eight shillings per week, will come to one pound four shillings per trip, if we meet with no delay. For wear and tear per trip, we cannot reckon less than, say, eighteen shillings; our wages per trip of three weeks, at fifteen shillings per week (the same as we pay if we hire), amounts to two pounds five shillings; total expenses, five pounds three shillings, for three tons of copper ore delivered at the Port, for which the present payment is eight pounds five shillings; leaving a balance in our favour of only three pounds two shillings, if we kill no bullocks. Last summer we lost from two to three

hundred bullocks, and we may fully expect to lose more this season if we go; as the feed that is still unenclosed is much worse than it was, and the cattle more apt to stray. We wish the price to be raised to three pounds five shillings per ton down from the Mine between the 1st of October and the 1st of April; and to three pounds fifteen per ton from the 1st of April to the 1st of October; return loads to the Mines from the Port to be three pounds, winter and summer. We likewise decline to stow any more copper ore in the sheds at the Port; we mean to stick out against this as an infringement upon our rights. We wish to obtain those prices, Gentlemen, because nothing less will fairly pay us, and we earnestly wish you to take this into consideration and grant our requests; if not, we see but one alternative, that is, to lay our whips aside until our lawful object is obtained.³⁶

In the same newspaper edition, two pages further on, another letter appeared, very much in the style of William Chace, under the pseudonym 'A teamster,' calling on his fellow teamsters to strike. It is a valuable insight into the lot of the bullock driver.

THREATENED STRIKE AMONGST THE CARTERS OF BURRA BURRA ORE.

Gentlemen— 'The Press,' that all-powerful engine of modern times, is solicited by the poor bullock-driver, to help his starving team along the road, and through the 'pinch'.

Listen to our story, Gentlemen, and when you have heard but 'gentle roundelay,' give us a pull, and when you are hard up, by

'All the blood of all the Howards,'

all of us will hitch on, and double-bank you through the mud and over the hill. Let what will, you shall never stick for a pull or a pound, any day of the week.

Now to work. The Burra Directors have just now endeavoured to diminish the pay of the labourers and others at the mine to a guinea per week. This is unjust, because the pay of the labourers about Adelaide is 4s per day all the year round; and at hay and wheat harvest more, while provisions there are about 40 per cent, cheaper than at the mine. We, the drivers, sympathise with the demand of the labourers for increased pay, and we are prepared to insist on an increase in the price of the cartage for ourselves, and we will show you good and rational ground for the increase; or, if we cannot, we'll have none of it.

Now then — A good team of eight bullocks, dray, and apparatus, costs about £100. This team can only be used about 7½ months in the year; the rest of the time must be spell time. During the 7½ months, only ten trips can be made. The general average of load will be 2 tons and a half weight, or 2 tons 12½ cwt of actual weight, which will give, for each trip, 137s 6d, or 6s 6d per day, for this most wearisome and exhausting labour; and that, too, when everything goes smooth. Now I affirm, and my brother whips will re-affirm what I say, that not a score out of hundreds on the road have made, or in the nature of things can make, 10 successful trips in the year. I say 10 trips, without serious loss or breakage; if so, how much does the owner and driver get? — Why not labourers' wages. The mechanic in town, or elsewhere, gets his 7s or 8s per day; but, mark! He has no anxiety in his mind after his day's labour is over. He has his clean, soft bed, and, perchance, his own house and smiling wife, dreaming of heaven. He has his well-prepared and punctual meal. He has his evening to himself by his own ingle, or is at his club-library, or Mechanics' Institute. On the Sabbath he can go to church with his well-dressed little ones; he has 'his day of rest'. Does the poor bullock-driver, this poor 'pariah' of Australian society, does he have any rest? Look at him on the road, belted and bearded, covered with dust and perspiration. When does he get a comfortable meal, a soft bed, a wash, a shave, or a Sabbath! Perhaps he has to walk hundreds of miles to find lost bullocks. Last week I met a man who had sold his all to buy a team, and who on this, his first trip, turned out his cattle at the Five-miles Stump, and had been walking after them for more than three

weeks, without once hearing of their 'whereabout'. I myself have had two pairs adrift this six months. I now hear that I may perhaps pick them up at the She Oak Wells, on the Sydney side, so that I have the delightful choice of a journey of 400 or 500 miles for a chance, or at once to abandon them. Will 6s 6d per day compensate for this?

This is not the worst of it either. The Burra people pretend to weigh the ore at the mine, at the thing they call a weighbridge. I call it a steal trap. And why?— It is so uncertain in its operations that it mostly weighs over the actual weight 8, 9, 10, and even 15 cwt in the load; so that after the journey of 200 miles is done, and the bullocks are done— the driver finds that he is done. The true weight at the Port shows the error of the mine weight, and the poor driver is mulct 10s per cwt for all the ore said by the ticket to be short delivered. I know cases where the drivers have at the mine requested their ores to be re-weighed, or weighed by some other means than the weighbridge, —which has been refused as troublesome. They have then battened them down and padlocked them up; never left them, and even slept upon their drays until the load has been delivered at the Port; the weight at the Port, has shown the error at the mine; the Directors and their semi-professional Secretary have stopped the whole of the cartage for the alleged loss. I know other cases where three drays in company, one of them protested against the weighing of his load, as the quantity appeared to him small. He was refused any other means (than the steal trap) of re-weighing it. On his arrival at the Port, an error appeared of 8 cwt. Himself and his two mates volunteered affidavits that no loss had occurred, or could occur from the precautions taken. These three men be known to me; two of them are consistent members of Christian churches, and for either of them, had I the means, I would be bound for a large amount. Yet with all the representation made of the care used, and the moral certainty of error in the well-known inaccurate 'steal trap,' the Secretary refused to pay the driver. Now, Gentlemen, mark the liberality and justice of the Board. Other cases occur where the weight has been in the driver's favour us much as 15 cwt in the load. In the case of alleged loss they have made the driver pay for loss, or rather alleged loss. But do they, in equal justice, pay him 10s per cwt for the excess in their own weighing? No. Then, with the Burra Directors, what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. In the name of all that's just, if the weighbridge at the mine is not intended to rob the driver, why then not pay him for the excess, as well as mulct him the deficiency?

Now, Gentlemen, have I made out our case— If so, let my brother whips knock off driving until some new and equitable arrangements are made. What I want for us is the honest thing.

1st — A true telling weighbridge.

2dly — A deduction on real loss of the carriage price only.

3dly — For the three spring months of October, November, and December, £3 per ton for the ore of 20 cwt to the ton. £3 10s per ton for the three summer months. And £4 per ton the six winter months; with half these prices for back carriage.

I think this a rational and a moderate advance, warranted at once by the severity of the labour, and the cost of accident, and if this proposition is not cheerfully assented to by the Board, I for one shall knock off, and turn my bullocks into beef, or go to the Reedy Creek and other mines.

One word to my brother-whips. Stick to it, lads. It's right and just. Stick to it. Don't yoke a beast after the first of November, until these arrangements are fully made. Meet at the Stone Hut. Let us who have horses take care of the bullocks of those who have none. Let us be all sober, and show the colony that we, bullock-drivers, can do something besides drink grog and 'talk bullocky'. Show, I say, that we have shrewdness to perceive and the will to enforce that which is true and right. Shall the Directors, who by a turn of luck,

by a 'happy accident,' have been whipped round from 'clowns to gentlemen,' shall they twist us round their little fingers as they like. Let us show them that we can talk as well — write as well — and, if need be, fight as well for our rights, as any of the 'snobs'.

I am, Gentlemen, and Brother-whips,

Yours,

Teamster.

The road to the Burra Burra,

October 7th, 1848.³⁷

A team of eight working bullocks in the above quoted article was valued at £100. Nine years earlier, three years after settlement in 1839, eight working bullocks were valued at £200, £50 per pair, and good horses from £100 to £150 each.³⁸

The newspapers generally denounced the actions of The South Australian Mining Association. Directors reacted strongly with notices of trial for libel against the editors in respect of leading articles published in the *Observer* and *Register* newspapers, "making very strong remarks in reference to the conduct of the directors of the Mining Association, which have been interpreted, to imply a charge of corruption against the whole or a portion of their body." The Editor of the *Register* apologised, exonerating the directors from all corrupt motives.

The jiggery-pokery of the Mining Association directors show the phenomenon of spin is not new. In an attempt to sway public opinion, they declared:

Practically there is and has been no strike [and] the suspension of the underground operations at the mine had been determined on previous to the visit by the Directors to the mine in September last, and previous to any intimation of a strike. That determination was duly carried into effect. Since then, surface operations have gone on as usual; and there has been no want of labourers, or of miners, and other skilled artisans, for all the work which the Association have in progress.

The directors dismissed William Chace's denouncement of the Burra Directors as rubbish. "They did not know of discontent among the carriers of ore, or of any intention of a strike by them." Some months previous, the Mining Association had banned Chace from carting for them.³⁹

William Chace soon advertised for his 'brother-bullock drivers' to strike again, this time at O'Leary's Sod Hut Inn, a day's travel south of the mine.⁴⁰ On 17 October 1848, the carriers stopped carting to Burra. About 80 to 100 bullock drivers camped at the Sod Hut and sent word to the storemen of Burra that if they wanted their goods they had to come out to the camp and get them.

Two Adelaide brothers, Doctors William James Browne and John Harris Browne, sent William Chace to explore the Flinders' Ranges north of Port Augusta for suitable land and discovered the Arkaba, Wilpena and Aroona country. Hans Mincham, a historian with a long time interest in the Flinders Ranges, credits William Chace with discovery of the 29 square miles mountain basin known as the Wilpena Pound.⁴¹ In 1850, piloted by natives, Chace found the Wilpena and Willowicannia Creeks. The Browne brothers applied for leases in the area in December 1850. In June 1851, the *Register* reported, "new pastoral country has been discovered north of Mt Eyre. ... It is a mountainous country and the ranges rise to a height of about two thousand feet. There are several streams some of which are said to run the whole year." The land was described by a surveyor in the same article as, "a piece of level land capable of depasturing five hundred head of cattle, surrounded by perpendicular rocks which rise to a height of a thousand feet, and there is only one point of ingress or egress, a narrow swampy gorge, which the cattle will not willingly pass. It has been named the pound. Mr C N Bagot claims the honour of discovering this new country."⁴² The Chace Range on Arkaba station's eastern boundary is a lasting record of William Chace's discoveries and endeavours in the area.

In 1848, the Patent Copper Company (PCC) was formed to smelt copper in Australia. Equipment to build a complete smelting works and Welsh smelters arrived from Wales. The PCC's first move was to establish continuous delivery of copper ore to Adelaide. The winter track between Port Adelaide and Burra was a quagmire and in summer teamsters suffered from sandy blight (ophthalmia), temperatures were high and water and stock feed were scarce, consequently the bullock teams mostly operated between Burra and Port Adelaide in autumn and spring.

In 1849, Robert Buck, master of the 35-ton barge *Phoebe*, who described himself as the oldest barge owner in the colony,⁴³ discovered a tidal inlet in the mangroves on the River Wakefield, 65 miles north of Adelaide. Captain Matthew Flinders had charted that part of the coast for Britain in 1802, but he could not take the *HMS Investigator* closer than three miles offshore because of the shallow water, and so he missed the tiny gap in the dark green of the mangroves. Within months, a port was established to export copper. The PCC laid out the gulf road from Burra to the shallow harbour at mouth of the Wakefield River called Port Henry from where copper could be exported. The new road cut 50 miles off the teamsters' boggy winter trips from Burra to Port Adelaide. The ketch *Lady Young* with 85 tons of PCC copper ore from Port Henry under Master Robert Buck arrived at Port Adelaide on 14 January 1850 and sailed out on 23 January loaded with 90 tons of coal for the PCC.⁴⁴ A township near Port Henry was surveyed in 1850 and named Port Wakefield. Between 1850 and 1877, the township and port prospered and the name Port Henry discontinued.

By virtue of its connection with Burra Burra by an all-weather road, Port Wakefield became a major copper port. The bullock drivers turned west off the old southward route to Adelaide at Farrell Flat or Black Springs, to Mintaro, passing through Balaklava on their way to the coast. The new road to Port Wakefield caused many working teamsters to consider whether it was worthwhile to continue working, which would mean longer periods away from Adelaide and their families. Like many teamsters, John Merritt ceased carrying copper about this time.

The PCC commenced building copper smelters at Burra in 1849, but they were not the first. In October 1847, Messrs Penny and Owen chose Apoinga as the site for the first metal smelter in Australia. It was twenty-three miles south and the closest source of timber to Burra. In January 1849, their private smelter was allotted 5,000 tons of ore as a trial. Apoinga Lagoon is an unexpected spread of fresh water in a dry region, a parkland setting nestled between the steep Julia Range and the densely wooded Tothill Range. Locally collected wood fuelled three furnaces twenty-four hours per day to produce copper ingots. The PCC erected sixteen smelters at Burra, fuelled by timber from the surrounding scrub country and coal from Newcastle.

Bullockies assembled at the Redruth stables near the gaol and north of the Burra smelter. The mine provided teamsters quarters, workshops and smithies to mend drays and to shoe bullocks. Schooners, ketches and cutters between 20 and 100 tons, collectively known as the 'mosquito fleet', carried coal and supplies from Port Adelaide to Port Wakefield for overland transport to Burra. Copper ingots delivered by teamsters from the mine were transported on the return voyage.

By 1850, South Australia was the busiest and most progressive colony in Australia. Up to 1851, the output of copper from the Burra mine was 10,000 tons realizing £700,000. Initially the rich copper ore was simply quarried by unskilled labour. After three years, it was necessary to go deeper causing an increased inflow of water. Four water whims kept going day and night to enable the men to work in the lower levels. An engine was transported from Adelaide on a huge jinker hauled by bullocks.

Although the rich copper ore remained plentiful, starting in 1851 a number of setbacks to mining operations occurred. On 'Black Thursday' 5 February, an unusually hot day, a fire was driven from the north toward Burra by a 100 miles an hour wind; laden with black ashes, sand and gravel as large as peas. Burra resident James Thomas who was aged 13 years at the time, recounted how people found it difficult to breathe. He recounted:

The day was so dark, both indoors and out, that candles had to be used to see to do the household duties, and even with that aid we could see no better ... Very many nervous and superstitious people thought the end of the world had come, others got away to the pubs and got jolly! Well it was a thirsty time. There were no casualties, but there was much to clean up.⁴⁵

The South Australian Mining Association was unhappy that one third of the copper ore allotted to the Apoinga smelter was still unprocessed in July 1851 and only small tonnages were supplied in the next two months. Early October 1851, firm news of vast gold strikes in neighbour settlement Victoria excited Burra men and women and many got gold fever. Apoinga smelter workers quietly dumped much of the best ore into the slag heaps causing ingot production to plummet and the smelter was closed. A month after the gold strike news reached Burra there was scarcely a man to be seen in Burra. Many mine and smelter workers sold off stock, poultry and anything they could sacrifice to raise a passage for the Victorian Goldfields diggings. Those remaining bought cows at twelve shillings and fifteen shillings each.

The desertion of mine workers for the diggings in Victoria caused all mining operations to be suspended, and the engine that had been working for some time was idle and the mine became full of water and remained so until men returned in sufficient numbers to restart the mine. The engine house had been built on rotten ground that had been undermined causing damage to the engine and shaft. The replacement Number 2 engine and house started to collapse and had to be replaced by a third new engine and shaft based on solid ground.

The deserting miners left Burra for Victoria in search of fortune. Young James Thomas recounted some achieved their dream, one man, afraid to cash his find at a bank, returned with twenty-six pound weight of gold in his carry belt. Of others struck with gold fever, he wrote:

Each man intended to remain on the diggings until they secured enough gold to retire, but they could not stay on the diggings sufficiently long for that purpose. When they got £200 or £300 worth of gold, they could not resist the temptation to come back for a rest, which really meant a spree... This four month trip was repeated a second time with some success and with a repetition of the same folly. This going to the diggings became a habit with the Burra miners so they went the third time, but lo, when they got there they found that thousands of men from Europe, Asia and Africa had reached there too, and the place was turned upside down ... they could not locate the spot they had previously worked ... and all the alluvial gold had been worked out.⁴⁶

Initially copper ore and later ingots were transported to Port Adelaide to be reloaded and shipped to the Patent Copper Company's parent smelting works for refining in Swansea, Wales, Schneider & Co. Some teamsters continued to use the one hundred mile track from Port Adelaide to Burra through the 1850s, although the shorter Burra to Port Wakefield became the favoured route. In 1852, the labour shortage problem was partially solved by the importation of mules and Spanish speaking muleteers from Chile in South America.

In March 1853, the Patent Copper Company ran advertisements:

NOTICE TO TEAMSTERS. — INCREASED RATE OF CARTAGE.

Notice is hereby given that the have fixed the rate of cartage between the Burra Copper Works and Port Wakefield at 36s per ton, and between the Burra Copper Works and Adelaide at 40s per ton for the ensuing season, say until 31st March, 1853. The Company will also be willing to enter into arrangements with parties who may be desirous of hiring teams to work in their service on the Port Wakefield Road.

Adelaide, 22nd November, 1852.⁴⁷

Port Wakefield's importance was short-lived, as in 1857, the copper trade through Port Wakefield ceased abruptly when a rail terminal was established at Gawler. Many skilled miners left Burra in the early 1860s for the Wallaroo and Moonta mines where could make better money. The Burra mine finally closed down in 1877. In twenty-nine years, the output was 234,648 tons of ore, yielding 51,622 tons of pure copper. From start to finish, the average yield was 22 to 23 per cent of copper per ton, a return not exceeded by another mine in South Australia.

Effects of gold discoveries on South Australians

Ten years after settlement, gold was discovered eight miles from the City of Adelaide, near Castambul. On 7 April 1846, the *South Australian* announced:

DISCOVERY OF GOLD

The grand, the crowning triumph has been accomplished- South Australia seems destined to become the real Eldorado. The most of the precious minerals and metals have already been found, and now, at last, gold- the most precious of all- has been discovered.

On Saturday, morning, Mr Tyrrell, captain of the North Montacute Mine, belonging to the Victoria Mining Company, found a vein of gold about two inches big in the section No. 5597, which the South Australian Company attempted some time ago to secure, in virtue of a preliminary land order. The section was sold on the 20th December by the Government, by auction, and was purchased by Messrs Wicksteed and Sanders, on behalf of the Victoria Mining Company.⁴⁸

Although other substantial gold finds were made over a wide area of South Australia during the nineteenth century, the greatest economic impacts on the economy of the colony were the gold rushes that occurred elsewhere, namely California, New South Wales, and Victoria.

In January 1848, James Wilson Marshall discovered gold while constructing a saw mill along the American River northeast of present-day Sacramento. The *New York Herald* printed news of the discovery in August 1848 and the rush for gold accelerated into a stampede.⁴⁹ Twelve months after the rush, it was revealed to South Australians.

The *South Australian* newspaper announced:

A most extraordinary excitement had been caused in California by the discovery of immense quantities of gold in the River Sacramento. In the towns, lawyers had forsaken their clients, merchants their-counting-houses, and, worse than all, subscribers their newspapers. In consequence of the latter circumstance, two journals had breathed their last. The ore on the banks of the river was in some places eighteen inches thick. The whole province was in a perfect mania on the subject, and it was exceedingly difficult to retain men, even by extravagant wages, to do the ordinary business of the country.⁵⁰

At the same time of the announcement in South Australia, in Sydney, the ship *Eleanor Lancaster* was ready to sail for California.⁵¹ South Australians reacted immediately. Shipping agents advertised for human cargo for California, sailing from Adelaide, as samples from the *Register* newspaper one week later demonstrate:

First ship for California. The New Gold Country. The A 1 ship *Mazeppa*, Mordaunt, commander, will sail for the above splendid country ten days after her arrival in this port.

And

For 'California' direct. If sufficient inducement offers.

The fine new fast-sailing ship *Stein Warden*, Captain Cramer, about 400 tons.

For particulars, having first-rate accommodation for passengers.⁵²

The Californian gold rush indirectly led to the discovery of gold deposits in Australia sufficient to support large scale extraction efforts. Edward Hargraves, an Australian immigrant from England, joined the California gold rush without much luck and spent his last dollars on a passage back to Sydney. He was familiar with the Blue Mountains and saw the similarity of its quartz outcrops and gullies with those he had seen in the Californian goldfields. In February 1851 at Lewis Pond Creek, a tributary of the Macquarie River close to Bathurst he found gold in several of his first pans. Word spread quickly and within a few days, 100 diggers were frantically digging for gold. The road over the Blue Mountains from Sydney became choked with men and by June, there were over 2000 people digging at Bathurst, and thousands more were on their way.⁵³

Passage to the New South Wales diggings was soon offered to South Australians similar to the Californian rush.⁵⁴ Although many South Australian men left for Sydney, it had no severe detrimental economic impact on the colony. Editorial comment in the *Register* downplayed the gold rush of men to Bathurst, advising:

our fellow-colonists, of all classes, who may feel a longing to go and see what the new diggings are like. From all that we can learn, the spot where the precious metal has been found is limited in extent, and the space, according to the latest accounts, was very fully occupied. Great numbers of people, who were known to have left their usual work, had still to arrive, particularly the colliers at Newcastle, whose defection had caused coal to rise to an extraordinary price in Sydney. The probability therefore is, that there will not be much elbow-room for new-comers, especially as the licensing system has been adopted by the Government; for every man will then have an unquestionable right to a certain portion of the ground. It is perfectly certain that gold mining, in order to succeed, must be carried on in an economical and systematic manner like any other mining, and that to rush at it helter-skelter, every man for himself, and very imperfectly provided, is the way to disappointment and not to riches... But to those who may take our counsel and remain in this colony, we venture to predict that, by industry, perseverance, and economical habits, they will be better off this-day twelvemonth than the bulk of those who are now heedlessly starting off to the Gold-diggings.⁵⁵

The gold discovery at Bathurst in New South Wales and the resulting rush of labour from the adjoining state of Victoria prompted Victorian Governor Charles J La Trobe to offer a £200 reward to anyone who found payable gold within 200 miles of Melbourne.⁵⁶

Gold finds on the New South Wales diggings abated and it was reported Adelaide life was returning to normal. "The gold fever is fairly subsided. Great numbers of people were returning from the diggings after becoming thoroughly convinced that the cold, the labours, the privations, and the expense more than counterbalanced the gain of a few pounds... Shepherds in the neighbourhood of Bathurst were returning to their employment, and labour was never cheaper."⁵⁷ By November 1851, it was reported some diggers around Bathurst had met with success, but by far the greater number failed. South Australian miners had returned to Sydney from the gold diggings without money enough to pay their passages back to the province.⁵⁸

The Victorian diggings proved far more rewarding to prospectors than those around Bathurst in New South Wales. Gold was discovered on 20 July 1851 by a shepherd and hut-keeper on the Barker's Creek, on the Mount Alexander run. A population of miners at Forest Creek grew and took on the name of the station, Mount Alexander. Forest Creek runs through the suburb of Chewton in present day Castlemaine. By the end of November 1851, some 250,000 ounces had been taken from the central Victorian region, 13,000 men were at the diggings, including 10,000 at Mount Alexander, and soon of the 77,000 men in the colony 46,000 were prospecting or mining. Civil Servants' salaries had to be raised, in Victoria as in New South Wales. However, the exodus from normal occupations was greater in Victoria, where strikes were richer.⁵⁹

South Australians flocked to the Victorian diggings, despite pleas for “everyone who may have intended to go over to the Victoria diggings to just wait a little, and first see what turns up in that line in South Australia.”⁶⁰ Many left Adelaide for the Victorian diggings by ships to Melbourne. Two circuitous overland routes to Mount Alexander of 500 to 600 miles were described in some length in the *Register*. It noted the distance between Adelaide and Mount Alexander was 360 miles direct, and argued that if an easy line of road could be found that the distance would not exceed 400 miles. The article postulated it was also the shortest line to Melbourne; if the gold diggings could be brought within this distance of Adelaide, and proper means of communication established, South Australians would have no fear of losing their population.⁶¹ Two days later, the South Australian *Register* announced:

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO MELBOURNE

It is the intention of government to send out the sappers and miners for the purpose of sinking for water on the overland route to Mount Alexander. The Surveyor-General and Mr McLaren, it is also intended, should survey the line. We trust, however, that no delay will take place in the Government procuring a report of the practicability of the whole line of proposed new road to Mount Alexander. Probably the government might despatch one of its officers, uniting scientific accomplishments with bush experience, to make the complete journey, simultaneously with the undertaking of sinking for water within our own territory.⁶²

The desertion of South Australian workers started to harm local industry. Nearly all the men left the Burra Burra copper mine to go to the Victorian gold diggings, so that all mining operations were suspended, and the pump engine, which had been working for some time, was idle. The mine became full of water and remained so till the men returned in sufficient numbers to restart the mine. Even then it was found to be in a bad state, and to make matters worse the engine shaft and house were found to be crushing the shaft out of perpendicular and twisting it, and the house to be cracked, so that it became necessary to get another shaft and engine.⁶³

In January 1852, six months after the Mount Alexander discovery, coinage in South Australia was running short and gold was not legal tender. A proclamation of 24 January summoned the Legislative Council for a special session of one day sitting on 28 January. Its business was to pass a *Bullion Act* that among other things set the price of gold and allowed the minting of gold tokens.⁶⁴ Henry Young, the Governor, announced the opening.

The urgent and reiterated representations which have reached me from all classes of the community, to the effect that immediate legislative action can alone protect the public interest at this time from general and imminent danger, have induced me to authorize this special session.⁶⁵

Without delay, the legislators proceeded with a measure which was to remain unique among expedients of currency inflation in Australian financial emergency legislation. The Adelaide banks – the Union and Australasia branches, and the South Australian Banking Company – had to revive their business and arrest the run on their funds, which was occasioned by the exodus of depositors to the Victorian diggings, and the *Bullion Act* was the stimulant which they administered. The 1852 ‘Act to provide for the assay of uncoined gold, and to make banknotes, under certain condition, legal tender,’ was to intended milk the gold colonies. A Government Assayer was appointed, authorized to cast gold into ingots and stamp them currency; the banks were obliged to receive bullion at £3 11s per ounce and give their notes in exchange. The contemporary price of gold being £3 per ounce in Melbourne and £3 3s in Sydney.⁶⁶ The Act declared notes legal tender during the operation of the Act, which was limited to twelve months.

The Second Annual Report of The South Australian Chamber of Commerce published in the *Register* on 5 August 1852 provided a comprehensive account of the unsettled economic dynamics of the day. It revealed the alarm felt by the South Australian businessmen caused when approximately one quarter of the colony's population suddenly departed at a time when the economy was already weak and there was a dearth of money in the colony. A criticism of the article is that it failed to acknowledge the input of George Tinline, acting manager of the South Australian Banking Company, who urged Governor Young to use his powers to outbid Melbourne for Victorian gold and to use it to back a paper currency.⁶⁷ The following lengthy extract is a small fraction of the interesting and informative report that covers most of the newspaper page.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The past year has been one of unusual interest and anxiety to the mercantile community, on account of the unprecedented crisis which has taken place in the affairs of this province. During the interval which has elapsed since the last annual meeting of this body the colony has been, to all human appearance, on the verge of ruin. During that interval we have seen credit destroyed, trade paralysed, the public finances undermined, and a feeling of alarm and insecurity universally prevalent; and if, while meeting, as we do at this time, under happier auspices, the future is not altogether relieved from doubt and difficulty, we may, at all events, take courage from the past, and with renewed confidence in the stability of our colonial interests, prepare ourselves to grapple successfully with any emergency that may arise.

Amongst the various measures which have engaged the attention of the Committee during their tenure of office, it is only fitting that a prominent place should be assigned. In their report to the Bullion Act which was framed by the Legislature to mitigate or avert the crisis to which allusion has been made; and, in order to explain the nature and effects of this celebrated Ordinance, it will be necessary to take a brief review of the circumstances of the colony prior to its enactment.

So far back as September last, accounts reached this colony of the amazing productiveness of the Victoria Gold-fields, and a growing desire to migrate thither began to manifest itself on the part of our population. The Ballarat field, which then attracted the enterprise and cupidity of the digger, shortly resigned the palm to those of Mount Alexander, which greatly excelled the former in richness; and when, in December, tidings succeeded tidings of the startling fertility of the new Gold-fields, a fever of excitement was created, and it became apparent that nearly all our able-bodied labourers would be drawn away to a scene so calculated to intoxicate the imagination, and fill the mind with visions of independence. Ship after ship, freighted with its human cargo, sailed from our shores, while the route overland was crowded with adventurers proceeding in the same direction. It is impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the number who left the colony during this exodus of its inhabitants, as apart from those who made their way overland, and respecting whom no numerical data exist, the Custom-house returns of the emigration by sea afford no criterion of the actual number embarked, as such was the rush of passengers, that almost every ship took many more on board than was indicated by her clearance. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that, at least 15,000 to 20,000 individuals left South Australia during the prevalence of the Gold mania; and, when it is considered these were all adults—the flower of our labouring classes—and that the entire population of this colony did not exceed 70,000 souls, the nature and extent of so serious a deprivation of its productive energy will at once be apparent.

The natural result of these sudden and unexpected events was a panic, which was rendered all the more severe and overwhelming on account of the unsound and tottering

state of our commercial position, even before the Gold discoveries interfered to increase the general embarrassment. For more than two years past there had been considerable overtrading, which was beginning to entail its usual consequence so such as a glutted market, an undue amount of paper afloat, a system of renewing bills, and of mutual accommodation, discounting on change at usurious rates of interest, and all those shifts which are generally premonitory of a coming crash. Speculation in the shares of bubble mines had been carried to a fatal excess, and many of our most cautious traders had been drawn into the vortex to their serious loss and impoverishment. The general unhealthy state of our colonial affairs was proved by the fact, that bills were offered for private discount at 30 to 40 per cent, per annum, and money was being freely taken on mortgage at 15 to 20 per cent, at a time when the employment of capital could not by any possibility justify such a harden. On the whole, it had become apparent that a crisis was approaching, and few perhaps will be prepared to dispute that, irrespective altogether of the derangement introduced into our affairs by the migration of the inhabitants, the present year would not have passed away without great commercial pressure and distress.

But the crisis which now threatened the colony was incalculably aggravated by the loss of our population. For a time, it seemed that the props of our material prosperity were about to give way. The streets of Adelaide were deserted; houses were abandoned by their tenants; rents fell, and property became unmarketable. The shops of our retailers presented their tempting wares in vain. There was a general arrest put on all business, and this at a time when the stock of merchandise in the market was unprecedented heavy, and when the bill engagements of the mercantile community were larger probably than ever they had been before. To add to the panic the Banks were subjected to a steady and alarming drain of specie. Every emigrant carried away his savings in Gold, and it soon became apparent that the stock of coin in the colony could not long hold out under the process of rapid exhaustion to which it was exposed. The Banks were thus placed on the horns of a dilemma. On the one hand, being compelled to redeem their notes in specie, they were under this imperative necessity of restricting their issues, and, consequently, their discounts, if they would keep faith with their creditors. On the other hand if they attempted to contract their discounts at a time when the commercial classes were subjected to a pressure which only the most liberal accommodation could enable them to sustain, a general crash was inevitable. At this juncture, as if to mark with greater emphasis the signs of the times, a vessel arrived at Port Adelaide from Melbourne with a number of our colonists on board, who, after a few weeks' successful digging at the Gold-fields of Victoria, had brought back with them to this colony, Gold-dust to the value of £50,000. This they were desirous of converting into money, but such was the straightened condition of the money market that purchasers could not be found for it. A portion of it was eventually sold at 55s to 56s per oz, the price at Melbourne being- 60s. At the time and the remainder, was carried back to Victoria. Nothing could more significantly attest our critical situation than the circumstance here referred to. If on the grounds of sound policy, there was one object more than another, which, at this unfortunate period, it was desirable to effect, that object was to attract and secure, by every lawful means the return of our own colonists, who would thus be induced to spend and invest their earnings in this colony; and yet with every disposition on their part to meet our wishes, they were met on the very threshold by a barrier which threatened to bring about as practical an exclusion, as if in imitation of an imperial ukase, we had enacted a law to forbid their return. We were unable to buy their Gold-we were unable to supply them with a circulating medium, and must therefore remain where they were.

It was at this time, when ruin was staring everyone in the face and when there had already been unmistakeable symptoms of an approaching run on one of the Banks, that the Committee held a conference with the Managers of the three Banking institutions, with reference to the measures to be adopted to meet the appalling crisis. At this meeting, the difficulties of our position were fully discussed. The radical cause of the extreme financial embarrassment which existed was acknowledged to be the sudden and uncontrollable efflux of specie which was gradually contracting the circulation into dimensions totally inadequate to meet the wants of the community. It was considered that if the Banks were permitted by law to base their issues for a time on uncoined Gold, at such a price as would leave a safe margin for the transmission of the Gold to England, and its replacement in coin, that perfect security would be afforded to the public, and a palliative if not a complete corrective, presented to the disorder which prevailed. It was perceived that such a measure, if devised, would enable the Banks to afford the required Banking accommodation to their customers, so that every really solvent man should have an opportunity of retrieving his position. It was anticipated that a currency, so free and yet so legitimate, would create a market for the raw Gold, and that thus- which was a much-coveted desideratum- the Gold-digger of South Australia would be laid under inducements to return with his auriferous treasure to this colony. It was unanimously held that we were shut up to the line of policy here indicated, if we would preserve the colony from general bankruptcy, and avert a catastrophe which threatened to engulf all our colonial interests, for a time, at least, in overwhelming confusion. To embody these views in some definite shape, it was resolved, that the Chamber in conjunction with the Banks, should make urgent application to the Government to establish an Assay-Office, for the purpose of assaying and converting Gold into stamped ingots, to be exchanged with the Banks for their notes. Such was the crude form of a scheme, which ultimately resolved itself into the present Bullion Act.

At a special general meeting of the Chamber, held on the 19th January last, a series of resolutions was submitted by the Committee, embracing the views of the conference, to which reference has been made. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a memorial founded on them, ordered to be prepared to His Excellency the Lieut-Governor, to be presented by a deputation, praying him immediately to convene the legislative Council for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to a measure for assaying and stamping Gold, and making the bullion legal tender. The result is well known; a reply was received from His Excellency stating that he would embrace the earliest opportunity of calling the Legislative Council together, and that he would be prepared to submit such a measure as the emergency might require.

The Legislative Council, convened on the hasty summons of His Excellency, met in second session on the 28th January when, after a brief discussion, the Ordinance introduced by the Government was, with some amendments unanimously carried, and afterwards in due course became law. And here, it is only an act of justice to the Lieut-Governor to acknowledge the obligation under which he has laid the colonies, for having, at considerable personal responsibility, although at their unanimous desire, affixed the Royal sanction to a measure which, however imperatively called for and however beneficial in its operation, is apt to be looked upon with suspicion or aversion at a distance, where the peculiar circumstances which rendered it necessary, however forcibly described, can be but faintly appreciated. Such an act on his part was a graceful concession to the popular will, as expressed in one of its most intelligent forms, and as such, is calculated to strengthen the good understanding which ought to subsist betwixt the Government and the people.

By the Bullion Act it was provided that an Assay-Office should be established, under the auspices of Government, for melting, assaying and stamping Gold, for which a charge of one per cent should be made to cover the cost of the establishment. The assay office assessed the purity and weight of gold imported from the Victorian diggings. After smelting it stamped the weight and purity on the ingots. It was further provided that the owners of Gold stamped at the assay office should be entitled to demand of the Banks their notes against the Gold, at the rate of £3 11s per oz for standard fineness, the Gold in such case being passed direct from the Assay-Office to the Banks. It was also provided that the notes of the Banks should be legal tender betwixt third parties. These were the chief features of the measure, which was to last for on twelvemonth from the date of its enactment.

The effect of this measure was little short of miraculous. Credit and confidence were almost instantaneously restored; the extreme tightness in the money market was relieved; our traders were enabled to meet their engagements; and the public mind was at once raised from a state of paralysing despondency to one of hopefulness and vigour. In its more permanent results, the measure has greatly exceeded the expectations which were formed of it. The most sanguine could only have calculated that it would break our fall—that it would save the colony that it would save the colony from general bankruptcy. No one could have foreseen that, in less than six months, we would not only be rescued from impending ruin, but that our condition would be infinitely sound, and healthful and prosperous. The enormous stock of goods, which formerly lay like an incubus on the market, has by exports to Melbourne, where, generally speaking they realized saving prices, been reduced to a manageable compass. In point of fact, the demand now in many cases anticipates the supply.⁶⁸

Brian Charles Fitzpatrick [1905-1965], journalist, historian, socialist and defender of civil liberties praised the forward thinking of those behind the South Australian legislation:

The measure was a perfectly sound one. It was not that South Australia was over-valuing gold but that buyers in Victoria and New South Wales were under-valuing it in the purchases they made. For in England the Mint price of gold was £3 17s 10½d per ounce of standard metal, and under the *Bank Charter Act* of 1844 the Bank of England was bound to give its notes for bullion at this valuation, less handling charges, or at £3 17s 9d per ounce. There was as yet no branch of the Royal Mint in Australia, and gold buyers were taking advantage of the fact by allowing themselves up to 30 per cent gross profit on their transactions with diggers... So minted gold went out of South Australia as raw gold came in, and the banks had to devise a gold coin which would satisfy the Bullion Act's provision that a quarter of local currency should be metallic. They issued the 'South Australian sovereign', a 'dump' cut from ingots, and tokens to serve the purposes of silver change. Before the Act ran out, the Australian price of gold had risen above the South Australian price; in the meantime Adelaide bank reserves had been increased greatly as a result of the January expedient, and abundant capital was in hand for the farming and wheat-handling for colonial interchange, which would be agricultural South Australia's means of gold-getting.⁶⁹



On 10 February 1852, the Adelaide Gold Assay Office opened to receive bullion and it took 2,010 ounces, valued at £10,000.⁷⁰ The Gold Escort, a troop of police was charged with conveying the gold of South Australians back to the colony. The first Gold Escort under leadership of Commissioner of Police Alexander Tolmer, arrived on 9 March 1852 with gold valued at £18,456 9s, sent by 1,800 diggers, and more gold returned in the diggers own pockets. Overland gold escorts to Adelaide ceased in December 1853 after the South Australian Government made arrangements with the Melbourne Government to collect gold belonging to South Australian diggers at the various goldfields, take it to Melbourne and then ship it to Adelaide by sea. At the same charge as for gold sent under escort, it was insured against all possible ordinary risks and delivered to consignees in South Australia.⁷¹ Without royal consent, the South Australian Government Assay Office mint struck Australia's first gold coin, the 1852 Adelaide Pound.

More than one hundred years after the Chamber of Commerce report, above, Eric Richards, Emeritus Professor of History at Flinders University, in *The Flinders History of South Australia, Social History Between 1851 and 1855* stated his belief that an estimated 10,000 South Australians left for Victoria, lured by gold. He noted, while many who rushed to Victoria had no family obligations, others clearly did, and Adelaide had its share of families deserted by these optimistic diggers. In 1852, the Destitute Board declined to render aid to families left destitute for this reason, on the grounds that prospective gold-diggers should have provided for their families before leaving them. The period of the rushes to the Victoria's alluvial goldfields was a glorious one for South Australian wage earners.⁷² Many who had been wage earners benefited from high wages caused by the rush of others to the diggings. The favourable change of economic fortunes of various persons mentioned throughout this manuscript can be linked directly to gold recovered from the Victorian gold diggings.

As a result of the gold rushes, many wage earners were able to accumulate savings, and lucky or hard working former wage earners gained wealth directly from the goldfields. Popular use of new money in the hands of wage earners or those returning from the diggings was to purchase farming land or invest it in a business. The expenditure on land resulted in a huge increase in assisted immigrants. In the two years 1854 and 1855, more than 20,000 arrived at Adelaide.

Gepp's Cross and surrounds

Early land sales

William Light's survey of Adelaide commenced on 11 January 1837. Soon after completion of the survey on 10 March 1837, unsold and unreserved land Sections in the town of Adelaide in the area now known as Gepp's Cross and Grand Junction were offered for sale. The general location of the Sections mentioned here may be seen on the map at page ix, above.

Five miles north of the Adelaide town centre, the northernmost Sections south of Grand Junction Road in the vicinity of Gepp's Cross and Grand Junction were mostly bought by land speculators for the price of five guineas. Prices suggest the sale of leases.

Section 337 – which had its northern boundary on Grand Junction Road and its western boundary on North Road, was purchased by Isaac Emery of Adelaide.

Section 338 – which was immediately south of Section 337 and had its eastern boundary on North Road, was purchased by W A Gray of Adelaide.

Section 360 – which had its northern boundary on Grand Junction Road and its eastern boundary on North Road, was purchased by South Australian Company.

Section 359 – which was immediately south of Section 360 and had its western boundary on North Road, was purchased by South Australian Company. In September 1849, Joseph

Ragless was granted a cattle Slaughtering licence for Section 359, Great North Road, near Gepp's Cross;⁷³ and in 1925, William Norman subdivided Section 359 for the suburb of Bosworth.⁷⁴

Section 361 – which had its northern boundary on Grand Junction Road and its western boundary on Lower North Road, was purchased by South Australian Company. Section 361 was owned by A Thompson in 1866.

Section 362 – which was immediately south of Section 361 and had its western boundary on Lower North Road, was purchased by John Tevelin of Adelaide.

Section 385 – that had its northern boundary on Grand Junction Road and its eastern boundary on Lower North Road, was purchased by South Australian Company.

Sections 383 and 384 – immediately south of Section 385 each with its eastern boundary on Lower North Road, were purchased by John Brown of Adelaide for the sums of £5 3s 0d and £6 12s 0d respectively.⁷⁵

On 1 September 1839, John Ragless junior purchased section 343 on Main North Road in the Pine Forest, which he named Angmering Vale Farm, after his birthplace in Sussex, England.

In July 1849, the Government Gazette advertised Crown lands for sale by public auction on Wednesday 22 August, 1849 at the Court-house, Adelaide, at 11 o'clock; country lots at the upset price of £1 per acre. Included were County Adelaide – Hundred of Port Adelaide, No. of plan in Land Office, 1 and 330-Section 1000, 156 acres; Section 1001, 159 acres; and Section 1004, 245 acres.⁷⁶ The attendance at the sale was good, and the biddings for a few favourite lots pretty brisk. The purchasers were: Section 1000 – William Henry Maturin for £212 0s; Section 1001 – Esau Burford for £159 1s; and Section 1004 – Daniel Brady for £255 1s.⁷⁷ See further sales of Section 1001 under subtitle Grand Junction Inn in the Rural Inns North of Adelaide, below.

Sections 920 (Crown Land 101 acres) and 921 (Crown Land 100 acres) immediately west of the Grand Junction Inn were first offered for sale by public auction at noon on 18 June 1851 for the upset prices of one pound per acre. The lots were only four lots offered in suburban Adelaide, and the balance being throughout the colony from Goolwa south to Redruth in the north; totalling in all 4,326 acres 2 roods.⁷⁸ The auction was lively and reported in the *Register* as:

THE GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.

The sale proclaimed for yesterday was accomplished under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and no little annoyance. A number of intending purchasers repaired to the hall of the supreme court at the appointed hour of 11 am, and found the Treasury officials occupying, as is their wont upon such occasions, the judicial bench; but the prisoners' dock having been removed, together with a considerable extent of flooring, a dangerous chasm presented itself instead of the accustomed place of assembly with its handsome accommodations. To think of holding an important sale there was out of the question, and an intended adjournment to the Treasury was announced. Thither everybody repaired, and the reading of the conditions of sale was about to commence; but the audience being packed almost as tightly as herrings in a barrel, soon began to lose temper, and another adjournment to the hall of the unfinished Post Office was demanded and acceded to. There fresh difficulties presented themselves in the shape of some cumbrous cedar fittings, about which the joiners were busily employed, and it was evident they did not want to be disturbed; but at length the sale commenced, and some of the lots were knocked down pretty audibly, considering the unabated chisel and mallet accompaniments, which did not harmonise with the musical cadences of the official auctioneer. It was a good solo however; and the particulars, which appear below, are gratifying in many respects...

Twenty-two lots sold above reserve price of one pound per acres with the keenest bidding for land around Onkaparinga. The highest price paid above reserve was William Williams's purchase of lot 4350, 281 acres at Para, suburban to Adelaide and Port Adelaide, for the sum of £491. Thirty-eight lots sold at the upset price. The sum realised at auction for all land sold was £5,464 4s 0d.

Town Sections going at the upset price included lots jointly purchased by George Brandis, Thomas Hinkley, and John Chamberlain, viz:

County Adelaide, Para Plains, Hundred of Port Adelaide,
suburban to Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Plan No. 101.

Section	acres	price
920	101	£101 1s 0d
921	100	£100 1s 0d ⁷⁹

Years later, just days before the planned opening on 1 January 1857 of the new Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway, between Adelaide and Salisbury, the land holder of Sections 920 and 921 subdivided his land near the railway and advertised lots for sale by auction at the Grand Junction Inn. See details under subtitle **Grand Junction Locality**, above.

The forty acres on which the Grand Junction Store and school were situated was offered for sale by auction on Friday 10 July 1863:

Under instructions from England. Lot 13. Grand Junction. Valuable block of land, consisting of forty acres, being the south eastern portion of Section 920, situated at the junction of the roads leading to Gawler, to Virginia, to The Port, and to Highercombe, immediately opposite the Grand Junction Hotel, and adjoining the Township of that name. Reserve low.⁸⁰

On Thursday 27 April 1854, five small acreages immediately near the Grand Junction north of Section 1001 were offered for sale by public auction at the Local Court House in Adelaide. The conditions of sale were a deposit of 10 per cent and an upset price of £1 per acre. All lots at the sale were sold with spirited bidding, the results being:

Section	acres	roods	purchaser	price
977	16	3	Edward MacCabe	£ 50 0 0
978	10	0	Edward MacCabe	£ 25 0 0
979	9	2	William Lavers	£ 24 0 0 [possibly William Levi]
980	7	2	Arthur Hardy	£ 24 0 0
981	8	3	Edward McEllister	£ 31 10 0 ⁸¹

Sections 2192 and 2193 about one mile north-east of the Bird-In-Hand Inn at Dry Creek were subdivided in 1855 and 1856 to form the township of Rathmines. Advertised as:

A New Township in the neighbourhood of the Dry Creek ... by public auction, on Wednesday, 1st August [1855] the township of Rathmines, comprising Sections 2192, and 2193, in the Hundred of Yatala. These Sections have a frontage of half-a-mile to the Great North-road, with abundance of fresh water either from the Creek, or at a depth of six feet. Terms – One-fourth Cash, one-fourth at 4, 8, and 13 months.⁸²

The following year on 8 August 1858, adjacent lots to the north of Rathmines were offered as the locality of Gunfire:

For sale by auction, Dry Creek (near to) Section 2193. This Section has very valuable frontages on to the Upper and Lower North-Roads, and a Government road connecting the two; it is situated about a mile to the north of the Bird-In-Hand, Dry Creek, and adjoining the Township of Rathmines, which sometime since realized prices varying from £10 to £19

per acre. A portion of the above Section, about sixty acres, is now in the market, and will be submitted at a nominal reserve, the proprietor being determined to realize, thus affording an excellent opportunity of securing a block of land within a very short distance of Adelaide (only eight miles) an object very difficult to attain; or it would pay well as an investment, being adapted for subdivision. For Plans and further particulars apply at the offices of the Auctioneer.⁸³

Gepp's Cross locality

The nomenclature of Gepp's Cross locality can be directly dated as March 1848 and attributed to Isaac Gepp owning an inn on the junction of Grand Junction and Great North Roads. Before the licensing bench on 13 March 1848, Gepp applied to renew his publican's general licence for his premises on Section 360 at the intersection of Great North and Grand Junction Roads, he abandoned the previous title 'Miner's Arms' and substituted 'Gepp's Cross' Inn.⁸⁴ It is probable that the name existed colloquially a year or so before Gepp put down 'Gepp's Cross' as the name for his inn on his 1848 licensing application, thus placing on record the name that became synonymous for the locality. Gepp the publican's origins are unknown, but it is likely Essex, England, near London.

Thomas Gepp, a farrier and veterinary surgeon, ran a livery stable in Weymouth Street, Adelaide. In 1839, he returned to England to buy horses and married 17 days before returning to the province. He sailed with his wife, assisted migrant Isaac Gepp, Isaac's wife and child on the *Fairlie*, arriving at Adelaide on 4 July 1840.⁸⁵ See author's note on relationships between the five Gepp family members under heading **Gepp migrant families – South Australia**, below.

Isaac Gepp the publican is first mentioned in Adelaide newspapers in March 1843, as a water carrier. Many households had no wells and relied on water stored in barrels near their dwellings for drinking and cooking. Isaac Gepp was one of many carriers who sourced water direct from the River Torrens and delivered it untreated to the townspeople by means of a large barrel mounted horizontally on a frame between dray wheels. Water carriers' carts stood full in their yards overnight, ready in case of a fire breaking out in the city. The first water carrier to arrive on the scene of conflagration would receive a bonus from the corporation of the insurance society.⁸⁶



Other notable water carriers were Robert Kirk, Charles White and Worthy Worthington George Nicholls, sometimes unkindly referred to as 'Piss Nicholls'. Nicholls, a sober, quiet, industrious, and honest man, was derided the other water carriers, largely because of his odd religious beliefs. Other regular carriers were noted for their coarse language and disorderly conduct at the river. In February 1843, Nicholls prosecuted water carrier Robert Kirk, for annoying and threatening him in the river, but the matter was dismissed, as Nicholls would not make an oath to give evidence.⁸⁷ Nicholls continued to suffer in silence for one month when he changed his religious opinions sufficiently to be duly sworn, and proved a series of ill treatments against the carriers – Gepp, White and Kirk. They were each fined ten shillings and bound over to keep the peace.⁸⁸ Nicholls reduced his carrying fee and next month a person he suspected was connected with another water carrier shot the horse he used to ply his trade.⁸⁹ A pack of wheat and money totalling £22 3s was donated by well-wishers enabling him to liquidate his debts and replace his horse. Public outrage called for the licensing of water carriers who it was said "claimed the right of standing in the river

as long as they please, and also of stopping new beginners from going out, unless they risk running foul of [colliding with] their carts.”⁹⁰

One month after being bound over by the court, Nicholls prosecuted Gepp for “running foul, of his horse and cart, and using violent and threatening language.” Gepp claimed Nicholls was unlawfully filling another’s barrel. The court dismissed the case and ordered Gepp to pay costs.⁹¹

Water carrying continued unregulated, and in December 1845, water carriers held a meeting to regulate prices and other matters. They elected Worthy Worthington Nicholls chairman. He proposed to send a memorial to the Governor to regulate the business of water carriers and the source of water for carrying.⁹² However, years later the matters remained unresolved and carriers continued to fight at association meetings and at the river.⁹³ Isaac Gepp had given up water carting before any meeting; he became publican at the Windmill Inn on the Great North Road early in 1845.⁹⁴

Isaac Gepp transferred the *Windmill* licence to Robert Carter in June 1846 and at the same hearing gained a licence for his new public house on North Road being part Section 360,⁹⁵ land he had purchased from William Webber the previous year. Gepp ran the inn for three years and first named it the Miller’s Friend in reference to the nearby Ragless Mill. In his second application, he called it the Miners’ Arms in an effort to gain favour with travellers and teamsters en route between Adelaide town and Port Adelaide, and the copper fields at Kapunda and Burra. The following year he named it the Gepp’s Cross Inn. Joseph Ladd the second publican named it Gepp’s Arms and when Charles Matthews became licensee, he named it the Victoria Cross (five years before the medal of the same name).⁹⁶ Although Isaac Gepp had moved on, patrons and residents favoured the name the Gepp’s Cross so much so Charles Matthews reverted to using that name in 1852. The name has been retained since. See further details of the inn under the subtitle *Gepp’s Cross [1845-onward]*, below.

James Pitcher of Hindley Street, Adelaide purchased the lease of the 80 acre Section 360 on the north-east corner of the Main North and Grand Junction Roads in September 1842,⁹⁷ which he named *Bushy Farm*.

He was at *Bushy Farm* in 1844 when he advertised that a large black and white boar had come to his premises and refused to be driven away, offering the return to the rightful owner upon paying expenses incurred.⁹⁸ In February 1845, he signed a memorial against the introduction of convicts and gave his address as *Bushy Farm*.⁹⁹ Pitcher may have been leasing some part of the property, as in May 1848, it was offered for sale by auction, advertised as:

Sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, ...
at eleven o’clock, on Monday, the 19th day of June, 1848. Suburban Section 360, 80 acres,
County of Adelaide, Situated north of the City of Adelaide, and in the Hundred of Yatala.
No. of Plan in the Land Office, 125.

After the outright sale James Pitcher remained in residence on part of Section 360 and lived there at least until he operated the Grand Junction Store.¹⁰⁰ Local historian H John Lewis states Pitcher sold the southern forty acres of Section 360 in 1845 and at the same time sold the north-eastern corner of about eight acres to William Webber. Webber, a blacksmith of Tam O’Shanter is reported to have had right of occupancy of eight acres at the north-east corner of Section 360 in August 1845 but passed it on to Isaac Gepp for little gain.¹⁰¹ If the government then still had good title to the land, the small consideration may be explained because it was for the transfer of a short-term lease rather than for the sale of freehold land.

It is ironic that Isaac Gepp only briefly resided in the area that bears the long term legacy of his name. One year after naming his hotel the ‘Gepp’s Cross Inn’, he left the area, although he retained commercial interest in the land and hotel at Gepps Cross until 1854.

In 1849, he leased the hotel to Joseph Ladd and moved to Magill five miles east of Adelaide town, where his wife could convalesce in the fresh air of the Mount Lofty foothills. At the quarterly meeting of the bench of magistrates, Monday 11 March, the publican's license for the World's End Hotel at Magill transferred from John Townsend to Isaac Gepp.¹⁰² He renewed the hotel license the following year and in September, his wife Anne died of consumption.

Gepp busied himself improving the World's End Hotel, situated on the corner of Magill Road and Peppers Street. In November the following year, in a front page advertisement he announced:

THE "WORLD'S END INN," MACGILL

ISAAC GEPP returns his best thanks to his numerous friends for past favours, and begs to state that he has now finished his additions and improvements upon the above premises with a view to their increased accommodation and comfort.

Among other things I. G. has completed, in beautiful style, the run of Tea-Gardens for some time in progress, together with a number of additional sleeping apartments; and is enabled to accommodate private families "in all the joys of home" at his hostelry, the picturesque and healthy situation of which is unequalled by any other in the vicinity of town.

Wines, Spirits, English, and Scotch Ales, and Porter, of the best qualities.

Stockyard, paddock, stabling - in short, the best entertainment for man and beast - upon a scale of charges which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Macgill, 18th November 1850.¹⁰³

On 20 October 1838, the *Register* carried an advertisement for blocks in the new village of Magill, pointing out that 'one of the best roads from the Stringy Bark Forest is through the same property. As with Glen Osmond and Beaumont gullies, and Fifth Creek at Montacute, the Magill track made use of easier gradients where creeks wore away land. The waterway was Third Creek, and it provided the easiest of all hill climbs along the scarp, until the upper reaches, then the rise was so steep hairpin bends improved the gradient to Norton Summit.

Old Norton Summit Road once supported a range of settlers and businesses associated with a settlement along the gully known as Third Creek, which was popular with visitors. In July 1851, Isaac Gepp remarried to seventeen-year-old Mary Pennels, two days before the birth of their first child. In the following eighteen years, they had nine children, the last eight at their residence, *Rock Cottage*. In 1854, Gepp bought a long stone house with a shingle roof tucked into the side of the hill. In December 1856, on the condition he add two rooms by the next annual meeting, Gepp was granted a licensed victualler's license for his house. In March 1857, he was granted a publican's general license for the Rock Inn, Third Creek.¹⁰⁴ He ran the inn, mostly as the *Rock Tavern*, until September 1879, when he sold it to John Wake.¹⁰⁵ The hotel was largely rebuilt in 1882 and stands today as a private residence. Gepp's opposition was John Baier's Sanatorium Hotel. He allowed the license to lapse and it reopened as a tea garden in the cause of temperance.

Gepp sold his Part Section 360 to Charles Matthews in 1854 to finance his move to *Rock Cottage*. For further details of sale and mortgage default, see under subtitle **Gepp's Cross [1846-onward]**, below. In 1858, Matthews sold one acre of his Part Section 360 bordering Merritt's farm to the council, which wanted the land to erect a civic hall and stray animal pound.¹⁰⁶ Once built, the council used the hall as an office and school until 1899, when it became a dwelling.¹⁰⁷

John Merritt took up occupancy of the southern 40 acres, Part Section 360, *Bushy Farm*, as a residence for his growing family, to farm, graze his team of working bullocks and a base for his business of carrier. He left Islington after April 1845 and resided at 'the pine forest' before August 1847 when his son Frank was born there, followed by Rosetta Merritt in December 1849 when the family's residence was given as 'North Road'.¹⁰⁸ He subsequently purchased the 40 acres.¹⁰⁹ Early in 1851, John Merritt paid five pounds for an option to purchase from Charles

Matthews his 13 acres, being part of section 337 in the Hundred of Yatala for the sum of 55 pounds. He relinquished this option after he became publican of the Grand Junction Inn about the time he finalised the *Bushy Farm* purchase.¹¹⁰ After John Merritt's death in 1858, the southern 40 acres, Part Section 360, being *Bushy Farm* with cottage and outbuildings, was held in trust under the terms of his will.¹¹¹ Various members of the Merritt family used it until the death of John Merritt's widow Elizabeth Eldridge in 1876: briefly by his brother Henry a teamster who had arrived from England after serving his sentence of transportation to Gibraltar; and in particular John's son Frank Merritt, also a teamster.¹¹² In February 1877, the family sold the southern 40 acres Part Section 360. The land transferred one year later when administration of John Merritt's estate was finalised.¹¹³

Thomas Smith bought the southern 40 acres, Part Section 360 at a public auction in September 1884 for the sum of £1,095. He immediately subdivided the land into smaller lots, and by his agent George Seltz, offered them for sale. The area became the suburb of Pendleton.¹¹⁴

The earliest newspaper record found of Gepp's Cross being apparently accepted into colloquial speech as a location name, without reference to the inn of that name, was by Dr George Mayo and John Harris in a court case, one year after Isaac Gepp named his 'Gepp's Cross' Inn.

William Henry Brown and Thomas Brown were accused of feloniously shooting with intent to kill John Harris on 15 April 1849 at the Dry Creek. James Coyte a constable in the Mounted Police stated that information was received that morning that a man who had been shot was lying dead on the road at the Dry Creek. He proceeded there and found in a room at Ragless's Mill a man named John Harris, lying on a bed. He had seven holes in his breast.

Dr George Mayo a surgeon stated that he:

was called that morning at about five o'clock, to go see a man named John Harris, who was lying in the mill at 'Gepp's Cross'. He had been shot under the arm over the seventh rib, and the charge lodged near the spine. The man's arm must have been raised when he was shot, and the gun was held close to him, as the whole surface of seven wounds visible could be covered with a half-crown piece. There could have been very little powder in the gun, or the shot would have caused instant death. As it was, if the shot had not glanced off the ribs, the wound would have been mortal. The man had lost a great quantity of blood, and was by no means out of danger.¹¹⁵

John Harris said he lived at 'Gepp's Cross' and was with several other men at Ladd's Gepp's Cross public house, on the night two days before the shooting. Mrs Brown came in and enquired if one of them would go and assist her to lock her door. Harris went out with her and they returned in about three-quarters of an hour. She later accused him of 'mistreating' her and Brown was heard to say by a workmate John Wright, "if that man comes here again, I will shoot him." Wright advised Harris not to go near Brown's house; but went to make it up with him.¹¹⁶ Shortly after Harris went to the Gepp's Cross Inn for a brandy, but before he could drink it Joseph Ladd took it away and threatened him with a pistol. With assistance Harris was forced out of the inn. Ladd told Harris the pistol was unloaded, and added, "If it had been loaded he would have given him [Harris] the contents of it, because he had ill-used Mrs Brown."¹¹⁷

Within days of the reported two references to Gepp's Cross as a general location name in the Harris shooting case, William Rains advertised his departure from his business at the Dry Creek, and his intention to carry on his business as butcher, baker and storekeeper. His new arrangements were to supply his customers at their own residences, calling at the Para Plains, Para, and the vicinity of Gepp's Cross, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at McLean's Farms, Wednesdays and Saturdays, to deliver goods and receive orders.¹¹⁸

By 1848, John Merritt, James Pitcher and Isaac Gepp owned and occupied parts of Section 360. Immediately east across the Main North Road, Charles Matthews had his blacksmith's shop on

Section 337. South of Matthews on Main North Road, John Morphett owned the undeveloped Section 339, which he sold to Charles French Folland of North Adelaide in 1848. After Folland cleared his land, he reckoned it would grow anything. He planted malting barley, wheat and canary seed. His garden contained vines, almond and fruit trees, melons and potatoes. After harvest, pigs foraged the stubble for remaining grains and rooted up any missed potatoes. In his diary, he made a record of his building on section 339 in the Pine Forest:

We put up two small cottages. The walls were only four inches thick of single brick six feet high. The roofs were high, strong and plastered inside to keep out the countless millions of mosquitoes that swarmed in the Pine Forest at the time.¹¹⁹

Folland was one of the enterprenuers to take advantage of the flour shortages on the Victorian gold rushes. Using teams he overlanded two loads of 25 cwts. One hundredweight (cwt) is equal to 112 pounds or one twentieth of one ton. In Victoria he converted his funds from his flour sales into gold at the exchange rate of £3 per ounce. It was an astute move, as he knew South Australian banks were obliged to receive bullion at £3 11s per ounce and issue bank notes in exchange.

John Ragless [1791-1878] came to South Australia on the *Eden* in 1838 with his wife and eleven children.¹²⁰ In 1839, John Ragless junior [born 1815] was appointed publican of the Woodman Inn in Grenfell Street and took up section 343 in Pine Forest on Main North Road. The Montague Steam Mill opened on 9 March 1847 with notice, "John Ragless begs respectfully to acquaint the merchants and public generally that his mill is now in full operation, and that he is prepared to grind wheat at the usual charges. Flour, bran, &c, &c, always on sale at the market prices. A beautiful sample of seed wheat, specially adapted for the plains."¹²¹

Two years after the mill opening it was announced, "John and Richard Ragless having completed the erection of their new Engine, are prepared to receive wheat to grind; and also to purchase wheat at market prices for cash. N.B. — For Sale, a 4-horse-power engine, for which, if required, wheat will be taken in part payment."¹²²

For a time the mill was the meeting place for the Yatala Council, no doubt elected councillor John Ragless junior influenced the venue choice. In March 1855, Ragless became council chairman.¹²³ Early-1857, at public meetings at Smith's Creek, Salisbury, Walkerville, and the Dry Creek, John Ragless junior was endorsed to become a candidate to represent the district in the House of Assembly, but he graciously declined, advising no ambition for a seat in the House.¹²⁴

In February 1861, Messrs Ragless put up for sale by auction, on the premises, Upper North-road, at Gepp's Cross their mill, advertised in the *Advertiser* as:

Valuable freehold, &c. 10 acres of freehold land, on which is erected steam flour mill, 18 horse-power engine, with dressing and smutting machine, elevators, bins, &c., all but new, in perfect good working order; Two six-roomed cottages, with two acres of garden attached to each, and tanks for 4,000 gallons water; blacksmith's shop, stables, laborers brick cottages. Storage rooms, sufficient to hold upwards of 20,000 bushels of grain.

The property is all well enclosed, and round the Mill is a strong stone wall, with every convenience for carrying on a good business in a thickly populated district, and will be found a first-rate investment to a capitalist, and a lucrative business can be carried on at a small expense.

Also, spare engine, 8 horse-power. Pair mill-stones, complete with extra runner, two sets fire-bars and furnace-door. A quantity of firewood. Dressing-machine, by Coombs, Mark-lane London. Light cable. Cornsacks, old and new hay press, two-horse roller, horse-dray with horse and harness, box-cart and harness, winnowing-machine, chaffcutter, team of four bullocks and sundries-.

An omnibus will leave Green's Exchange on the morning of sale for intending purchasers at a little after a luncheon will be provided.¹²⁵

Charles Matthews of the Gepp's Cross Inn and Matthew Robinson who lived about a quarter of a mile from the Ragless Mill saw the mill all in flames at about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning 17 May 1861. An inquest started next day and a portion of the wall of the mill fell while the jury assembled. As John and Richard Ragless, the owners of the mill had tried unsuccessfully to sell it by an auction three months before the fire, the Northern Assurance Company was a very interested party in attendance.

Matthews recalled the mill was all right at half past 10 the previous night when he trimmed the inn lamp. The mill, empty excepting machinery, had been unoccupied for about two years and was kept locked. The ground floor of the old mill was concrete the other floors were of wood a few wooden bins, fixtures, doors and windows. Matthews the general caretaker of the mill entered it with Joseph Ragless one week before to retrieve two pulleys and the door was locked on coming out. Matthews stated that Ragless kept the keys. The engine was the only thing belonging to the mill that was not destroyed.

George Eldridge, who lived about a quarter of a mile from the new mill saw the light of the fire through the windows, but he remained in bed as he was not well. Richard Keane Spotswood saw the mill on fire at six in the morning. He was brother-in-law to John and Richard Ragless, the owners of the mill, but had no interest in the mill and knew nothing of the concerns of the mill. Christopher Brandis who lived about a quarter of a mile from the mill had returned home from Walkerville at about half-past 1 o'clock on Thursday morning recalled seeing Matthews's lamp alight on the opposite side of the road and saw no fire at the mill.

The coroner told the jury there was no doubt but that the fire had been caused, as he believed more than half the fires that occurred in the colony were caused, wilfully. After about five minute's consultation, the Jury returned the following verdict. "The premises were wilfully and feloniously lit on fire by some person or persons to the jury unknown."¹²⁶

The Northern Insurance Company was soon out of pocket and advertised in the public notices section of the *Register*:

Fifty Pounds Reward—

Fire at Gepp's Cross— A Reward of £50 will be paid by the undersigned to any person furnishing such information and evidence as shall cause the conviction of the person or persons who feloniously caused the fire at Ragless's Mill, Gepp's Cross, on the morning of the 9th day of May instant.

For the Northern Assurance Company, Elder, Stirling, & Co., Agents. May 11, 1861.¹²⁷

On 27 July, ten weeks after the fire, tenders were called for to rebuild the mill,¹²⁸ but nothing was done. In March 1862, notice was given that at the end of that month an auction sale would be held at Gepp's Cross, to sell the Ragless brothers' interests in "ten acres freehold land: also, one acre of land, and the remains of the mill; also, two dwelling-houses."¹²⁹

Martin Nicholls [1808-1875] and his wife Elizabeth Mills [1803-1893] arrived at Port Adelaide on the *Henry Porcher* in 1838 as fellow passengers with the extended Eldridge family. The family overlanded to Ballarat, Victoria with a bullock team after the announced gold discoveries. Nicholls was successful on the diggings and consigned to himself under escort 82 ounces 15 pennyweight of gold, which arrived on 6 July 1852.¹³⁰ On return from the Victorian diggings he took up farming at North Rhine, Angaston. He later purchased a triangular-shaped farm at Gepp's Cross, a quarter mile distance from Ragless's mill.¹³¹ After Martin and Elizabeth Nicholls retired to Prospect Village, their son Henry Nicholls took over management of the Gepp's Cross farm. On 8 November 1854, their daughter Jane [1835-1876] married George Eldridge [1834-1895] of Kraal's Creek at Gawler.¹³² Henry Nicholls' son Robert was already married to George Eldridge's sister, Eliza [1819-1861]. George Eldridge followed his father-in-law to the Gepp's Cross farm and was the licensee of the Gepp's Cross Inn between December 1861 and March 1863. Between 1861

and 1870, they had five children all born in the Gepp's Cross - Dry Creek area. When land was opened up for selection in Victoria in the 1870s, George and Jane Eldridge left South Australia to farm in the southern Wimmera at Harrow, Balmoral and Clear Lake. John Eldridge followed them about 1880 after the death of his second wife Elizabeth formerly Merritt née Figg.¹³³

Grand Junction locality

Grand Junction is the meeting point of what was once the most accessible route out of Adelaide City to the north (the North Road¹³⁴ later called the Lower North Road), and the east-west road from Upper Dry Creek to the Port (later called Grand Junction Road). It remained so until January 1843, when migrant labourers completed a bridge of 120 feet span across the Torrens River.¹³⁵ The bridge enabled travellers to take the more direct route northward on the road from the city to Gawler Town (later called the Great North Road), and the junction of roads at Gepp's Cross took on greater significance than the Grand Junction. The use of Lower North Road further declined after the Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway was commissioned. Road and place names used above are generally consistent with this manuscript, but may be anachronistic, for example two years after the bridge was thrown over the Torrens the road from the city had become known as 'Main North Road,' and name 'Gepp's Cross' did not exist until March 1848.

In absence of other evidence, the order of available early reportage of the phrase 'Grand Junction' in respect of the area several miles north of Adelaide on Lower North Road is:

1. Grand Junction Inn	February 1850
2. Grand Junction Store	May 1852
3. The Grand Junction District	November 1853
4. The Grand Junction	April 1854
5. Grand Junction Road	February 1854, common use December 1854, government use May 1856, Road Board use
6. Grand Junction School	1855
7. Grand Junction Town	December 1856
8. Grand Junction Station	December 1856

In June 1846, men of known wealth and prudence, Messrs Collier, Stocks, and others, said to be some of the best names in the colony joined in an association known as the Grand Junction Mining Association of South Australia, to speculate by buying huge tracts of land.¹³⁶ The name does not appear to have any relevance to the location around the Grand Junction Inn.

The Grand Junction Inn was built on a triangular shaped forty acres of land, being the southern portion of Section 1001. The layout of the subdivided section and adjacent Sections also first offered for sale at the same time may be seen on the map at page ix, above.

In July 1849, the *Government Gazette* advertised Crown lands for sale by public auction on Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1849 at the Court-house, Adelaide, at eleven o'clock; country lots at the upset price of £1 per acre.¹³⁷ Included were County of Adelaide, Hundred of Port Adelaide, Land Office plans number 1 and 330. The attendance at the sale was "good, and the biddings for a few favourite lots pretty brisk."

The sales of land near the Grand Junction were:

Section 1000 - 156 acres with the southern boundary along the Lower North Road purchased by William Maturin for the sum of £212 0s;

Section 1001 - 159 acres with the southern boundary along the Lower North Road purchased by Esau Burford for the sum of £159 1s. See further sales of Section 1001 under

subtitle **Grand Junction Inn** in the Rural Inns North of Adelaide part of this manuscript; and

Section 1004 – 245 acres with the eastern boundary along the North Road purchased by Daniel Brady for the sum of £255 1s.¹³⁸

William Maturin [1814-1889] was Deputy Assistant of the Commissariat Department and Auditor General and was Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor in 1851. He left the colony ten years later to take up a position in London as Deputy Commissary General with a seat on the London board of the Bank of South Australia. Esau Burford [c1805-1881] arrived in the province in 1840 and resided at Islington.¹³⁹ Daniel Brady [1797-1889] had various land holdings in the area, including the Cross Keys Inn on Section 2245 situated diagonally across the North Road from the south-east corner of Section 1004.

The ink could have had hardly dried on the sale deed when Esau Burford subdivided Section 1001 into a near rectangular shaped lot of 119 acres and a triangular shaped 40 acres at the southern end. On the triangular 40 acres an inn, stables and holding yards were constructed near Grand Junction Road. The *Government Gazette* of 20 February 1850 recognised the building when the Central Road Board advertised for tenders to repair to the road near the 'Grand Junction Hotel, North-road'.¹⁴⁰ Two weeks later the inn was stocked and ready to trade.¹⁴¹

In 1854, in apparent reference to the junction of roads, land sales for small acreage lots immediately north of and adjoining Section 1001 were said to be situated 'Near the Grand Junction'. Land speculators, Edward MacCabe, William Lavers, Arthur Hardy and Edward McEllister, snapped up the five Sections most likely to have the future railway passing close to or through them.¹⁴²

The purchaser of Section 979, named in the *Register* of 28 April 1854 as William Lavers is possibly William Levi. In the list of landowners affected by the Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway there is no mention of Lavers, however William Levi is listed next after Edward MacCabe, in the same sequential order as the section numbers 978 and 979 are listed.

Edward MacCabe a wealthy auctioneer and commission agent of Hindley Street, Adelaide, who would have known a bargain when he saw one, purchased Sections 977 and 978.

Arthur Hardy, who purchased Section 980 arrived in the colony in 1839, was a pastoralist, barrister and quarry-owner. In 1851, he built a mansion, and in 1857, the first summer retreat on the highest ridge of the Adelaide Hills. He was president of the Court of Disputed Returns, between 1857 and 1874 served on the Central Board of Education, and represented the locality of Albert in the House of Assembly between 1875 and 1887. Reputed one of Adelaide's richest men, Hardy was living beyond his means when depression hit the colony's banks in February 1886. His debts amounted to more than £40,000 and he had to assign his estate to a trustee for his creditors.¹⁴³ Five months after the purchase of the Section, Hardy was not listed as a landowner affected by the Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway and is therefore likely to have sold it by September 1854.¹⁴⁴

Section 980 of 8 acres 3 roods, immediately north of the common boundary of Sections 1000 and 1001, was purchased by Edward McEllister for £31 10s in April 1854. McEllister was a storekeeper in Rundle Street, Adelaide and resided at Prospect Village. He was a frequent purchaser of land throughout the colony.

McEllister arrived in the colony with very little money. The 99-year lease his family held for three generations on one farm of Lord Glandmon's at Tralee, Kerry, Ireland expired during the Great Famine. In 1850, after only a few years in the colony, he retired from his Rundle Street store and was encouraging his countrymen to come to his favoured country. The *Register* stated at the time, "he has been a fair dealing, indefatigable, and fortunate colonist. [The newspaper had]

reason to believe that the annual value of his rents alone would be much more than equivalent to the annual dividends on £10,000 3 per cent." He was openly benevolent toward his countrymen suffering the effects of the Great Potato Famine.¹⁴⁵ In May 1848, he was prosecuted and fined £2 for using the footpath in front of his store to display camp ovens, coils of rope, and other goods. He was otherwise a law-abiding citizen and was selected to sit on grand juries.¹⁴⁶

Six months before he retired, in September 1849, Maria, the eldest daughter of Edward McEllister, aged 13 years, died of scarlet fever.¹⁴⁷ He left his store to become licensee of the Sir John Barleycorn Inn, Rundle Street, Adelaide; granted at the June 1850 quarterly sittings of the licensing bench. His time as a publican was brief, as at the next quarterly sitting in September he transferred the licence to John Hare.¹⁴⁸ McEllister returned to managing his vast real estate portfolio, by improving existing holdings¹⁴⁹ and purchasing new land Sections.

In May 1853, Edward McEllister came to public attention in a *Register* article for an unfortunate incident at his home:

DANGEROUS SWINE

Yesterday (Thursday) morning, as a boy of the name of Fisher was delivering the *Register* newspaper at Mr McEllister's house at Prospect Village, he was seized by a pig, and had a piece of the size of the four fingers of a man's hand bitten quite out of the fleshy part of the left thigh. A man passing in a cart conveyed the poor little sufferer to his mother's house at Bowden. A short time since a little child had its hand literally bitten off just above the wrist by another pig in the same neighbourhood.¹⁵⁰

Morris Marks resigned as a member of the South Australian House of Assembly representing Burra and Clare in August 1858. At the reading of the writ for the by-election at the Burra Hotel on 9 September, Edward McEllister was the only nominee. The returning officer declared him duly elected.¹⁵¹

In December 1856, some landholders in the Grand Junction area subdivided their land near the new Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway and advertised lots for sale by auction at the Grand Junction Inn.

Sections 920 (Crown Land 101 acres) and 921 (Crown Land 100 acres) immediately west of the Grand Junction Inn were offered for sale by public auction at noon on 18 June 1851 for the upset prices of one pound per acre. The lots were two of only four lots offered in suburban Adelaide, and the balance being throughout the colony from Goolwa south to Redruth in the north; totalling in all 4,326 acres 2 roods.¹⁵²

The Grand Junction Inn was first licensed in June 1850.¹⁵³ It was located on the junction of the major junction of the road east from the port to Upper Dry Creek and the 'high road' to the north. In newspapers perused on line, the first found reference to the Grand Junction Inn predates by four years reference to the Grand Junction Road. See under subtitle *Roads*, below.

In other cases, the area was referred to as 'the Grand Junction'. In May 1858:

Henry Pitcher was charged with assaulting Charles Matthews, junior May 19, at 'the Grand Junction'. The defendant pleaded guilty, but stated that he thought he was fully justified in whipping the boy, he being his brother-in-law. The boy was very saucy, and frequently did all in his power to annoy him. Fined 5s and 5s costs.¹⁵⁴

Six months after the Grand Junction Inn opened a traveller reviewed it, and described the country between Adelaide town and the inn.

January 25th, 1851 — It was on the evening of a very hot day that we took our departure from Adelaide to the North, the weather not permitting us to set out earlier.

We passed through North Adelaide, the Torrens forming the boundary of the Hundreds of Adelaide and Yatala, through the latter of which we pursued our road, skirting Prospect

Village at the back of Mr Graham's capacious enclosure and fanciful residence. The vegetation about this spot has wonderfully grown up, and has produced the desirable effect of partially hiding the two incomprehensible pyramids erected there, which however still stick up in the premises like a couple of gigantic pastilles.

After some miles of uninteresting country, we put up at the Grand Junction Inn, at the corner of the diverging roads from Town to the Port and the North, where, from our knowledge of the land lord [Robert Sutton Schuyler] and landlady, we felt sure of every comfortable accommodation. The sphere is a new one to the parties who keep this house of entertainment, but from their long acquaintance with what constitutes comfort combined with elegance, which they themselves have enjoyed, no house on the road can furnish more substantial luxuries in everything of the domestic character. We here experienced that relief from insect torment which mosquito curtains afford, and were provided with a bed, the goodness of which we had formerly appreciated on one of the Yankalilla hills. The fare was as good as the sleeping accommodation, and a lady may safely trust herself to the attentions of the hostess of the Grand Junction. The landlord shewed us a skittle-alley of his own erection attached to the building, covered in, yet light and well ventilated, with accommodations for players and spectators. The game, he said, was an attractive one to a profitable class of his customers, and he seemed rather proud of this auxiliary to his establishment.¹⁵⁵

James Pitcher and John Merritt of the Grand Junction Inn left for Melbourne on the ship *Asia* in January 1852 to try their luck on the Victorian gold diggings.¹⁵⁶ Immediately after their return in April 1852, James Pitcher advertised for blacksmiths to supplement the services offered at his Grand Junction Store situated opposite the Grand Junction Inn.¹⁵⁷ In 1857, notice was given that James Pitcher's store became an official post office.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

On and after the 1st April next, the following changes will be made with regard to the Dry Creek and Little Para Post-Offices:—

The office at the Dry Creek will be removed to the Grand Junction, at which place Mr James Pitcher is appointed Postmaster. The daily mail to the Little Para will be discontinued, and in lieu thereof a weekly one will close at the General Post-Office every Saturday at 3.30 pm.¹⁵⁸

James Pitcher took an active interest in civic affairs, often advocating protection of unrepresented colonists' rights and freedom. He was particularly active from 1850. He was appointed a delegate with four others to represent the Yatala district to join other Hundreds' representatives delegated in opposition to inequitable impositions of taxes for roads,¹⁵⁹ and he chaired meetings of the South Australian Political Association at Hindmarsh in 1850.¹⁶⁰ With 75 other landowners he petitioned the Legislative Council in 1851 for electoral ballot,¹⁶¹ In November 1853, at a council meeting for striking a proposed rate including the Gepp's Cross and the Grand Junction district, he held the floor and spoke at length to strong acclaim and cheers of the waste of rate monies on heavily-salaried officers. He opposed the fact that only five councillors with a quorum set as low as three were making decisions for up to five thousand; and that the District Council had chosen to pay John Chappie £180 for nine week's rates assessment work, when another had offered to do it for £75. James Pitcher further complained that he had looked at the assessment book, and found that he himself was entered as the owner of the section on which Gepp's Cross stands, although he had sold the property years ago. The consequence was that if the persons entered as tenants did not pay he should be held liable as owner. He maintained that if other assessment mistakes were made throughout the district then nothing had

been done for the £180.¹⁶² His campaign continued at a follow-up meeting and a letter to the editor.¹⁶³

James Pitcher was elected councillor for the Yatala Council in June 1854.¹⁶⁴ In an extraordinary council meeting in January 1858, he voted on a successful resolution for the council to buy from Charles Matthews about one acre, part of Section 360,¹⁶⁵ part of *Bushy Farm* once held by him. The council land was to be used as an animal pound and to erect a council hall. He actively campaigned for a replacement teacher at the Grand Junction School when the Education Board failed to replace a deceased teacher.¹⁶⁶ He resigned from public office in December 1859, on leaving the colony.¹⁶⁷

The first use of the locality 'Grand Junction' as a place of residence in an official birth, death or marriage registration was the birth of Samuel, born 1 December 1857, the son of Ann née Haunson and William Ridley.¹⁶⁸ The small community of Grand Junction has only one recorded marriage in the nineteenth century. On 20 March 1859, the marriage between James Morgan and Elizabeth Clarke was celebrated at the residence of Cornelius Clarke, Grand Junction.¹⁶⁹

In July 1853, in the Legislative Council it was proposed that the sum of Five Thousand pounds be set aside:

for the purpose of erecting at the Stone Quarry, near the Dry Creek, a Labour Prison;
for enclosing said quarry as a stone yard; and also
for laying down an iron tramway from thence to or near the Grand Junction Inn, for the purpose of transmitting metal and wrought stone to that place for sale.¹⁷⁰

Next month John Chamberlain one of the joint owners of Sections 920 and 921, as a member of the Central Road Board, proposed to the Board that trams should be laid down from the Grand Junction on the North-road to the Dry Creek as a trial.¹⁷¹ In a letter to the editor published two weeks later, he proffered:

From this line the public will reap the largest amount of immediate benefit. Materials will be procurable for the repair of the streets in Adelaide, for the North, Old North, and Port Roads, and for a portion of the Northeast Road, at a price far below their present cost, and building stone of the best quality will be brought within the reach of the city at a very reduced rate. These are direct benefits. The public will in the next place have an opportunity of testing the value of trams to their fullest extent, in consequence of their subjection to the heaviest kind of traffic, and that which is most destructive to the roads at present in use.¹⁷²

About a half mile north of the Grand Junction Inn, on the Adelaide and Gawler Train Railway, at the Grand Junction of that line with the North Arm and Dry Creek Loop Lines, was the Township of Ashby. It was created by division of land "into lots for sale so as to place the acquisition of a freehold in one of the most promising localities on the Gawler Town Railway within easy reach of the working man." On 15 December, Edward John Peake, Land Agent and Auctioneer Lots advertised lots for sale by auction on Monday 5 January 1857.¹⁷³

The Ashby Town lots announcement started a flurry of local land sales. The south-western corner of Section 920 was offered for sale by auction on 30 December, one week earlier than the proposed Ashby Town sale. Mr White of Green's Exchange described it as, "opposite the Grand Junction, having frontage to the Lower North-road and the road to the Port, containing 67 Acres, and likely to become a property of great value, from the fact that as the Gawler Town Railway passes through the property, a terminus is here intended for the branch to the port."¹⁷⁴ Lots 920 and 921 appear to have passed from the ownership of George Brandis, Thomas Hinkley and John Chamberlain as tenants in common, to be solely owned by Hinkley. In December 1856, land being the south-western portion of Sections 920 and 921 was subdivided into five acre lots by Greens

Auctioneers on behalf of Thomas Hinkley who had departed to Melbourne, Victoria. The Land offered in "the Grand Junction new Township" was said to possess "the advantage of valuable frontage on to the Main Junction and Port Roads, and in the immediate vicinity of the Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway." The auction held 30 December at the Grand Junction Inn had refreshments provided.¹⁷⁵ The Grand Junction Township name had relevance to nearby features: the new railway junction and railway station, the inn (1850) on Section 1001, and the store (1852) and school (1855) on Section 920, all of which included 'Grand Junction' in the title.

Immediate south of the Grand Junction was the farm of Michael and Elizabeth Tee on two Sections separated by the Lower North Road. Elizabeth aged 30 years died on 7 April 1851, survived by her husband and four children aged between nine years to eleven months. Tee remarried widow Rebecca Graham née Wilson in October 1853.

In January 1858, Tee's Sections were offered for sale by auction as:

Lot 38. Grand Junction. House, garden, &c. The land consists of part of Section 361, and contains five acres, enclosed with post and rails and live fence. The garden contains one acre, planted with fruit trees and vines. House of seven rooms, stable, stockyards, &c. Well of good water.

Also, Lot 39. Grand Junction. Block of-land, containing sixteen acres of good soil, substantially fenced, good water, &c adjoining the railway station.

Also, Lot 40. Grand Junction. Block of land, being the western portion of Section 385, containing forty-seven acres, the greater portion of which is good arable land, and the remainder good pasture. The whole is substantially fenced.

The above Properties are only five miles distant from Adelaide, adjoin the Grand Junction Station, and now in the occupation of Mr Michael Tee, The owner having made arrangement to go further into the country, the reserve will be merely nominal.¹⁷⁶

Three months after the above sale Michael Tee was contracted to build a bridge over the Little Para, Port Gawler Road for the sum of £499 18s 10d, and to apply 20-chain of metal on the North Eastern Road at Teatree Gully for the sum of £1395 18s 2d.¹⁷⁷

Dry Creek locality

Early British settlers' expectations of South Australia landscapes comparable to the verdant British Isles soon faded on arrival. They found that in summer, many rivers and creeks ceased flowing and some dried up altogether. The continued common accepted use of Dry Creek as the name for several watercourses in the colony turned into established names for some particular places. The local occupants of various localities north of Adelaide gave their residential address as Dry Creek: those immediately north of the Grand Junction, on Sections 1000 and 1001 and the smaller adjacent Sections immediately to the north; Section 360 at Gepp's Cross; Yatala Stockade; and the community near where the Great North Road crossed the Dry Creek. Curiously, the Kuarna aboriginal word 'Yatala' adopted as the name for the district, refers to running water.¹⁷⁸

North of Adelaide, Dry Creek is the name of a location found at northern point of the common boundary of Sections 1,000 and 1,001, near extremities of Broad Creek and North Arm Creek that are part of the tidal estuary known as Barker Inlet. John Merritt and his family, while at the Grand Junction Hotel, mostly used Dry Creek as a location address. In this manuscript, to make a distinction between the two Dry Creek localities, 'Grand Junction' is used for the area around the intersection of Grand Junction and Lower North Roads, known as 'The Grand Junction'.

The Dry Creek north of Adelaide is the name given to the watercourse that rises in the Tea Tree Gully Range and has several other tributaries generally flowing westward that have

their confluence near Modbury. A little way downstream the creek briefly intersects Grand Junction Road and continues past the northern boundary of the Yatala Stockade and then deviates north to where it is crossed by Great North Road and finally meets the Little Para River near the river mouth. Colonel William Light marked the dry watercourse on his maps 'Dry in Summer'.¹⁷⁹ What the residents called a town in the 1840s, emerged where the Great North Road crossed the Dry Creek. It had an inn and store that doubled as the post office and a school. In 1849, a bakehouse was under construction and John Edwards ran a slaughterhouse. William Jones applied for a second slaughterer's licence in the town. William Rains opposed the application, as there would be two slaughterhouses within sixty yards and the place was opposite a town and a nuisance to neighbours. Referring to Jones' supporting memorial, Rains argued, "as for the signatures to the application, any one could get as many as he pleased for a glass of beer, a kind action, or a shake of the hand; it was quite ridiculous, as their worships must know." Despite the objection, Jones got his slaughterer's license.¹⁸⁰

In December 1847, it was reported that settlement and cultivation of the country between Adelaide and Gawler Town was rapidly developing:

The great traffic on the road has caused the establishment not only of several good Inns (of which there are five altogether on the road to Gawler Town, distance of 26 miles, besides three in that township, and one at Walkerville, for which a license has just been granted), but of many houses where water and food are provided for man and beast, at which there is generally fenced and cultivated land. The district on each side of the first six miles of road front Adelaide, is almost entirely under cultivation, and appears to produce good crops; and on the road beyond, the traveller now sees lines of fencing and ploughed fields, where all for years was waste and unenclosed. On the road near the Dry Creek Inn, about seven miles from Adelaide, are laid large heaps of metal for forming the new line of road over the great swamp, which every winter has been the chief means of interrupting Communication and transport to and from the north. The new road will, of course, been immense boon to the settlers.¹⁸¹

In January 1851, a traveller on the North Road from the Grand Junction Inn through Dry Creek on his way to Salisbury, described his journey as presenting no attractions.

It lies along an immense expanse of plain, interrupted only by the strips of vegetation of the Dry Creek and the Little Para. There is an inn at the former of these places, kept by a Mr Merryweather, where another instance may be found of persons of education adopting themselves to the circumstances of so public a life. There are many farms up the Dry Creek under the hills, along a range extending probably 10 miles, where good corn crops are produced, and which have not altogether been so much affected by the season.

About a mile from the Little Para, opposite a road leading to the township of Salisbury, is a way-side inn, the Bull and Mouth, the property, we believe, of Mr Bean. At the Little Para the traveller will find accommodation at the Old Spot, formerly the Traveller's Rest. It was indeed an 'old spot' to us who had visited it 10 or 11 years ago. We could hardly recognise even the locality, from the alterations made by enclosures and buildings. Of the original inn nothing remains. The landlord (Williams) is a very civil and intelligent person, and his wife a pleasant and obliging landlady. The house is in progress of improvement, and private sitting-rooms and bedrooms are nearly finished. The inn requires these; for although the present erection supersedes what was little better than a den, the bed-rooms are too small, and without sufficient ventilation.

The heat was oppressive, as we walked over the plains of Salisbury. On our way we called on Mr Aubert, whose residence, west of the road, among the vegetation of the Little Para.

Mr Aubert has carefully fenced his two sections, and in the one he lives upon has preserved the vegetation. Below the hill on which Mr Broadbent has pitched his tent, is a small wattle scrub, almost the only green object, besides the few trees in the bed of the Para. There are here a baker, a butcher, and a general storekeeper.

Behind the hills to the east, the Roman Catholic Bishop has a residence, and there are farms belonging to Mr Blackham and some others, where good wheat and other corn crops have been successfully raised. A few miles in the same direction is the property of Messrs Grant and Butler, considerable sheep farmers. Near Mr Grant's house is a spring, which, by an enlargement of the pool there for sheep washing, has thrown up a volume of water so great as to flow profusely along the plains. This flow, if permanent, would be an inestimable advantage; but it may be the result, as before has been the case, of a confined body of water, which, in spending itself, may create disappointment. We came to Salisbury after a walk of about a mile and a-half.¹⁸²

Grand Junction road stretched between Port Adelaide and Upper Dry Creek where it intersected the North-west Road east of the Yatala Stockade. Daniel Cudmore's Harp Inn at Upper Dry Creek is included in this manuscript due to the commercial link between his family and the Merritt family. The area that included Highercombe, Tea Tree Gully and Modbury Farm was proclaimed the District of Highercombe on 4 July 1853.¹⁸³ The Highercombe Inn in Tea Tree Gully commenced operation in 1854.

Roads

Streets and squares were first formally named in Adelaide on 23 May 1837,¹⁸⁴ but in the first few years of the South Australian province, arterial roads outside the town were often unnamed. In the first decades of settlement, there was keen competition for allocations of public funds to lay down, improve and maintain roads from the limited treasury reserves available to the emerging province and colony. Some public funded roads were marked on maps as 'main roads', other roads were just pathways used to get to a destination. Often road names merely described the route covered, for example, 'Grand Junction Hotel and Port Causeway Road'.¹⁸⁵

Road deaths and injuries were commonplace, caused by adverse road conditions, driver insobriety, neglect, or incompetence. Stumps in roads were a constant danger to travellers and teamsters in the first decades of settlement. Government neglect sometimes caused settlers to take matters in their own hands. In 1845, private citizens raised a small subscription for the removal of the stumps and trees in the Great North Road nearest town, which for some years had endangered the lives and caused the fracture of the arms and legs of several individuals. Nevertheless, roads still got in a "dreadful state from the effects of storms with pools of water extending from one side of the road to the other, making it imperatively necessary for pedestrians to scramble over the fences and trespass on the private property of the settler."¹⁸⁶ Occasionally landholders took drastic steps to drain the low lying ground around the Dry Creek. In July 1853, Mr Connaught was driving his cart on the North-road, about two miles beyond the Grand Junction Hotel, when the cart overturned in consequence of a deep hole that Mr Thomas had made opposite his premises. Connaught successfully sued Thomas for damages, £10 for his cart, a broken case of drugs and ruined clothing.¹⁸⁷

Thirteen years after settlement in Adelaide, town cabinetmaker Thomas Burns, was proceeding to his residence about ten o'clock in the night when his horse started as he approached the Ford, and the cart, coming into collision with a stump, overturned, throwing him out with great force. Police Constables Brown and Banks were proceeding to their beats at North Adelaide at the moment of the accident, and promptly conveyed the unfortunate man to the Black Swan Inn, where a messenger was despatched for Dr Smith. The doctor immediately attended and found

that the man was labouring under compound fractures of the skull and wrist, and was in a most hopeless condition. The police stated there was no bit in the horse's mouth, and attributed the accident to the careless manner in which the horse was harnessed, as the man was perfectly sober, and the night not dark.¹⁸⁸

Just five months after the above reported accident, on a September night 1849, John Pearce, aged 25 years, and his wife were proceeding home in a cart when one of the wheels hit a stump. The cart turned over in the road about a hundred yards from the Woodhouse [also Wodehouse] Arms, Islington. The seriously injured woman kicked the tailboard out, and so got from under the cart, but her husband's head was jammed under the front rail, and he was found dead.¹⁸⁹

Accidents involving stumps were not confined to the drunk and reckless citizens. In June 1851, respected gentleman, Mr Justice Crawford, met with an accident when one of the wheels of his Irish car passed over a stump, he was thrown violently back upon the ironwork and sustained a severe spinal injury.¹⁹⁰

Drivers and teamsters were unlicensed and often young. In November 1847 two brothers, John Gower, aged six years, and Edward Gower, aged five years, sons of John Gower, farmer, were in a dray driven by William Gilssenbury, a boy of twelve years old. After entering a property, the driver was replacing slip rails when the bullocks set off. Apparently, the youngest child had urged them forward with a whip and the dray jolted over a stump throwing out the elder child breaking his neck. The team proceeded for some distance until the dray was upset after one wheel passed over a fallen tree and the younger child was dashed on his head killing him. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental deaths, caused by the over-turning of a dray.¹⁹¹

It was an offence for teamsters to ride on dray and wagon draw pole shafts, but because of tiredness on long journeys, they often did so, sometimes at their peril. John Merritt's brother Henry died in 1862 after falling from the shaft of his dray while working as a carrier between Kadina and Clinton. In 1874, the late John's eldest son Frank fell asleep while driving a dray, he tumbled from his seat and was badly injured. For further details of these incidents see **Henry Merritt [1826-1862]** and **Frank Merritt [1847-1914]** under the heading **Extended family of John Merritt born 1818**, below.

For as long as roads have facilitated faster travel there has been the inevitability of one road user racing another. Each added element of youth, testosterone, speed, animals and or vehicles, and alcohol adds risk and the chance of disaster. On 25 March 1856, the Coroner held an inquest at the Grand Junction Inn, into the road death of Andrew Dempsey. Near sunset the evening before, James Pitcher, storekeeper, and Thomas John King, schoolmaster, near the Grand Junction, heard two horsemen riding at full speed along the road. When they were about 25 yards distance from them, the riders urged their horses on towards the Grand Junction Inn. The horseman behind the other spurred his horse, and had almost reached his companion when he fell forward over his horse's head, and the horse fell at the same time, and rolled over him and he did not speak a word after the fall. He made one gasp and died.

Miles Garrigan stated he was with Dempsey on the road. They had been drinking and had left the Port to go the Grand Junction Inn, when Dempsey challenged him to gallop to the Cavan Arms. Garrigan offered to race with him to the Irish Harp. The Coroner remarked.

This was one of those cases in which a fatal accident had occurred, in consequence of the practice of some men to ride their horses like madmen. But, though the conduct of Garrigan in that respect was inexcusable, still it was not from any act of his that the unfortunate man was thrown from his horse.

The Jury found, "That the deceased was killed from a fall from his horse whilst in a state of partial intoxication."¹⁹²

In March 1839, Mr Bentham advertised his Islington Village, one mile from the Park Land and in reference to the Lower North Road stated, it was "the high road to Port Gawler going through."¹⁹³ One year after the building of the Grand Junction Inn, the Board of Commissioners for the Hundred of Port Adelaide announced:

Hundred of Port Adelaide.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the construction and improvement of the roads or cart tracks of this Hundred, namely; for-

The construction of that part of the united Great North and North East Roads, which touches and intersects the Company's Port Road, below the Cemetery.

For the improvement of the lower road from the Grand Junction Hotel to the Little Para.

The Tenders for construction must specify how much per cubic yard, end for improvement how much per square yard. Earth work only is contemplated, not metalling.¹⁹⁴

John Eldridge won the tender for work near the Grand Junction Inn.¹⁹⁵

What is now Grand Junction Road was commonly referred to as the 'road to the Port' from a place east or north, or the 'road past or from the Grand Junction to the Port'. The first reference found to 'Grand Junction Road' in a newspaper is February 1854, when land near the port was offered for sale by auction, described as:

The township of Yatala, being portion of Section 422; bounded by the Torrens and Port-road on the one side, and by the Grand Junction-road on the other. The Port Railway passes through the Township'.¹⁹⁶

In addition to the junction at the intersection of Lower North Road and the Port Road, Grand Junction may have applied to Northhampton at Section 405 where the 'high road to the North Arm Port' branches off the Port. The next Grand Junction Road reference is the following December, when evidence given to the Select Committee in respect of the Gawler Town Railway was told the crossing "known as the Grand Junction-road from the north to Port Adelaide, and is a line of considerable traffic, and could not be closed."¹⁹⁷ The phrase 'Grand Junction Road' has greater usage in earlier times by persons referring to Sections and locations nearer Port Adelaide than the Grand Junction Inn. Officially, the part of the road was called 'Grand Junction Hotel and Port Causeway Road'.¹⁹⁸

In December 1856, the new Grand Junction Township was advertised describing the Sections 920 and 921 as having road frontages on 'Main Junction Road', and 'Port Road'.¹⁹⁹ Main Junction relates to the important junction of the Adelaide Gawler railway and the Dry Creek Loop line to Port Adelaide situated on Section 921, see map on page ix.

In November 1854, the Legislative Council requested the Central Road Board to prepare estimates of the probable cost to form a road from the Grand Junction to the Port-road near Albert Town, now rendered necessary by the formation of the Adelaide and Port Railway.²⁰⁰ The road upgrade was shelved. In 1856, the poor state of the road between the Grand Junction Inn and Albert Town, through the Alberton Swamp, was a topic of much conversation. It was much an obstacle as an advantage. The actual pathway to from the Grand Junction Inn was not always the route intended; sections of the road were often swampy, forcing travellers off the surveyed roadway onto private property.

In April, the Chief Inspector of Central Road Board reported:

That owing to the railway and the enclosure of allotments at Alberton, the trespass-road by which the traffic from the Grand Junction had previously reached the Port-road was stopped up. Mr Duffield said the various District Councils interested in that route were about to pour in petitions on the subject to the Legislative Council. Major O'Halloran

thought they should not allow the traffic to be impeded. Every effort should be made to keep open or supply a means of communication. The Chief Inspector said the Committee of Works recommended the formation of the road already proposed across the swamp. The Board resolved to make that road as soon as possible.²⁰¹

The matter was a serious concern for many District Councils north of Adelaide, and in a united front, the District Councils flooded the Legislative Council with petitions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TUESDAY, APRIL 29, PETITIONS

Mr Blyth presented a petition from the Chairman and District Council of Highercombe, praying that a sum may be voted and steps taken to complete the road from the Grand Junction to Alberton, and to construct a crossing of the Adelaide and Port Railway, so as to open and maintain a communication between the Northern Districts and Port Adelaide. The petition was received, read, and ordered to be printed. Mr Blyth presented similar petitions from the District Councils of Munno Parra West, Talunga, and Munno Para East. Mr Angas presented a similar petition from the Chairman and Councillors of the Angaston District Council, and another from Barossa West. Mr Younghusband presented a similar petition from the District Council of Mudla Wirra, and another from the District Council of Clare.²⁰²

The profusion of petitions succeeded. and on 9 May, the Legislative Council passed a motion "for £2,500 to be placed on the Estimates, to form the road from the Grand Junction to Alberton."²⁰³ Early reference to the 'Grand Junction Road' was made by government officials in the form of a message received from the Governor-in-Chief: No. 42.

The Governor acknowledges receipt of address No. 28 of the present session, conveying the request of the Legislative Council for the placing upon the Estimates of the current year of the sum of £2,500, to enable the Central Board of Main Roads to form the road from the Grand Junction to the Port road near Alberton. As bearing on the subject of that address, the Governor transmits to the Council herewith copy statement by the Central Road Board of their intended mode of appropriating the sum appearing in the original Estimate of 1856 for main roads, in which provision is included for the road in question. The Governor, however, informs the Council, in reply to their address, that the amount requested to be set apart for the Grand Junction-road shall be made a special item in the sum to be placed at the disposal of the Central Road Board during 1856. Statement of the proposed appropriation of the sum of £63,000, which is stated in the Estimates for 1856, to be expended on the main roads in the province of South Australia.²⁰⁴

Progress on the Grand Junction Road was slow and it was not until May 1857 that approval was given to metal the new road.²⁰⁵ Road construction dragged on. Tenderers defaulted and further works were ordered, including an additional 1,090 yards of limestone on the swamp that still was not laid by the end of 1858.²⁰⁶ The Alberton swamp turned into a money pit for the road board and the community. The saga continued for years. In July 1861, the Central Road Board yet again called for tenders to make 19 chains of the Grand Junction Road over sands at Alberton Swamp.²⁰⁷ Popular usage of the 'Grand Junction Road' name greatly increased after the upgrade.

Education

An editorial comment in the *South Australian* in June 1848 concerning the state of education in the colony alluded to the scarcity of teachers. It proposed, even if new schools were established there were no competent teachers available to fill them, and in addition, a number of present teachers were incapable of instructing in more than the mere rudiments. The solution offered was

to establish a training school for masters and schoolmistresses, and for the Government and the colonists combine to get a person with high qualifications from Britain to superintend a training institution to insure a supply of men properly qualified to instruct the colonial youth.²⁰⁸ The *Education Act 1851* established the Central Board of Education. It was not until the *Education Act 1875* that education for children of primary level became compulsory.

Teaching in schools was by no means a path to wealth. Public schoolmasters and mistresses licensed them and they received a small stipend from the Central Board of Education. In 1861, in a letter to the editor, a schoolmaster explained:

In the prospectus of my school, I put down my terms at a guinea a quarter, and I state the same in the monthly returns of my scholars made to the Board of Education. I have a school of about 50 scholars, so that it may be supposed I receive school-fees to the amount of about 50 guineas per quarter, or 200 guineas per year. Would this were so; but, alas! I receive the guinea per quarter for only six or seven of my scholars. Of the rest, for the majority I receive one shilling a week, making a deduction when there are more than one child of the same family; while for some I receive no fees at all; for, as a licensed teacher, I am bound to receive destitute children into my school, and yet, if I were to charge their education to the Board as destitute, I should lower the standing of my school, and should not be able to obtain the guinea a quarter from any one of my employers. The result of all this is that, instead of my school fees amounting to 200 guineas a year, they realize scarcely half that sum. I believe my case to be but a sample of the experience of most other teachers. Were I to give you my name, it would probably have the effect of reducing my income to a still lower point. I therefore beg to subscribe myself.

A Schoolmaster

June 5 1861²⁰⁹

In October 1865, a schoolmaster complained that his salary of £77 per annum, £52 from the Education Board and £25 from school fees, was insufficient to support himself, his wife and eight children, and that they were in great want. The Education Board Committee immediately called a meeting to see what could be done. After long consideration, they concluded that there was no use in petitioning Government for an increase in the teacher's salary. The Government had hungry servants enough of their own and it paid very little attention to their complaints. The committee then resolved to dismiss the schoolmaster, as they considered it a disgrace to themselves and their children to have a teacher who was receiving a Government salary in such a deplorable condition.²¹⁰

In its 1854 half yearly report, the Central Board of Education and the Inspector of Schools were unhappy to report that the number of schools had diminished in the previous quarter. The Inspector called for freer use to be made of the various country chapels and churches, as was largely adopted in America, where in every young township one of the first buildings erected was one that served as a school during the week, and as a church on Sundays. The number of town schools had decreased by one to 31. On average over the three months, the number of children in attendance had fallen by 123 to 1,666, being an average of 51 for each school. The total number of schools taught by licensed teachers was 118 being an increase of one school on the preceding quarter. The average numbers in attendance were: boys 2,848; girls 2,408; total 5,256; a decrease of 82. The general average of pupils for each school was 45.²¹¹

In its 1855 end of the year report, the Central Education Board noted that new private schools were flourishing; but it had no account of them. At the end of September the average attendance was – in town schools 1,609; suburban schools 1,305; country schools 2,780; making a total of 5,694, noting that of course the increase of population during the past year must be taken into

account. The total number of licensed schools was 132 compared to 121 in September 1854.²¹² One of the new schools in 1855 was the Grand Junction School.

Grand Junction School

The Grand Junction School situated at the corner of Main Junction and Grand Junction Roads opened in 1855, two years before Grand Junction Township was created.²¹³ At the end of the second school year a public examination of the 60 children at the Grand Junction School took place before a large number of their friends, after which the school broke up for the holidays.²¹⁴

The number of students was stable for a few years, although when inspected by the Central Board of Education in August 1857 only 43 attended.²¹⁵ In December 1858, Jane King the wife of the schoolmaster died at their home in Queenstown, Port Adelaide.²¹⁶ Thomas King left the Grand Junction School and took up a post with the Central Board of Education.²¹⁷

The Board inspected the Grand Junction School in September 1859 and reported there had been several changes in the management of the school and that it was progressing favourably under the present schoolmaster Thomas Sweetman.²¹⁸ King again had an interest in the in the school's affairs at the end of 1859 when the Board advertised for a person to immediately take up the post of "a schoolmaster for the Grand Junction School, near Adelaide. A married Man, whose wife could attend to the Girl's School, would be preferred. Apply to Mr King, teacher, Port Adelaide; or to E W Wickes Esq, Board of Education."²¹⁹ The number of children in the Grand Junction area declined and the Board of Education suggested that the school be transferred to a more central location, whereupon Sweetman applied to the Yatala Council for the use of the council chamber at Gepp's Cross, but the move never eventuated.²²⁰ Thomas Sweetman departed during the 1861 school year to take up an appointment at the Glenelg School.²²¹

No records have been discovered for any licensed teacher being appointed for the Grand Junction School for the three years after Sweetman's departure and all probability there was none. In March 1865, Elizabeth Pitcher applied for a licence to teach at the Grand Junction School, which was put aside by the Education Board to reconsider in the forthcoming financial year budget.²²² In July 1865, the Education Board appointed Miss Pitcher mistress for the Grand Junction School and she remained in the post until the end of the 1867 school year.²²³

Thomas Chartres was the schoolmaster at Allendale near Kapunda in the years 1861 to 1866, in addition he was a storekeeper. He was declared insolvent in February 1866.²²⁴ In 1867, he was appointed by the Board of Education as schoolmaster for the residents of Sunny Brae, about two miles to the south-west of Grand Junction.²²⁵ The following year he moved to Grand Junction where he was schoolmaster until his death in June 1870, when the post became vacant.²²⁶ Grand Junction Storekeeper, James Pitcher, pleaded to the Board of Education for the services of a disengaged teacher as a replacement for the deceased, as the school had been established fifteen years before and operated with satisfaction since.²²⁷ The Board of Education failed to respond favourably and the Grand Junction School ceased to operate.

Gepp's Cross School

Thomas Sweetman, the licensed schoolmaster for the poorly attended Grand Junction School, applied to the Yatala Council to use of the Council chamber at Gepp's Cross as a school starting in 1861. The council consented and a weekly rental of half a crown was agreed and minuted.²²⁸ However, Sweetman paid no money, as he left the area to take up a teaching appointment at Glenelg.²²⁹

Despite Thomas Sweetman's departure, the Gepp's Cross School opened in 1861 using the Yatala District Council office near the Gepp's Cross. It is probable that the Education Board funds were not available until the beginning of the new fiscal year in July when William Fitzgerald the first licensed teacher at Gepp's Cross was appointed. A Board inspection conducted at the end of the 1861 school year recorded that the "school has suffered considerably through a change of teachers and a decrease of population in the neighbourhood."²³⁰ William Fitzgerald died suddenly on New Year's Eve 1861 at the Cavan Arms Inn. The *Register* reported that:

William Fitzgerald, a feeble old man about 60 years of age, who was a schoolmaster near Gepp's Cross, having indulged during the Christmas holidays in excessive drinking, spending his time at the public houses in the neighbourhood, was observed on Friday evening to enter the Cavan Arms, he fell on the floor exhausted, apparently from the heat of the weather, as well as from the effects of liquor. He, however, soon rallied, and became urgent in his desire for more drink, which was refused him. —

He remained at the house, where he passed a restless night, wandering about from room to room; and in the morning, while the family were at breakfast, he went into the yard and again fell down, this time becoming quickly insensible, and dying in a few minutes.

Dr Woodforde held an inquest at the Cavan Arms on Saturday, and a verdict of 'Died by the visitation of God' was returned.²³¹

After the death of William Fitzgerald the Education Board offered to replace him with Shapland Graves, subject to acceptance.²³² In February 1862, supported by a petition of Gepp's Cross residents, Shapland Graves was appointed the Gepp's Cross schoolmaster.²³³ He also agreed to pay a rental of two shillings a week.²³⁴ Previously he had been the appointed schoolmaster at the Edwardstown School situated between Adelaide and Glenelg.²³⁵ In September 1862, schoolmaster Shapland Graves sought to open the council room for divine worship, a request which was granted provided that services were conducted in a proper and Christian manner.²³⁶ He vacated the Gepp's Cross school in February 1865 to take up an appointment at Mount Lofty.²³⁷

The Gepp's Cross schoolteacher vacancy was filled by Mrs [Prudence?] Treweek.²³⁸ In 1868, Susannah Johns' application for appointment as the schoolmistress was refused,²³⁹ but she was ultimately appointed for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, and replaced by Alice Ford. During Alice Ford's term of appointment, due to a complaint received from solicitors, an inquiry was held as to why the teacher Mr Braddock had expelled a boy from the Gepp's Cross School. Mr Braddock said he told boys not to come to school without their work, letters, poetry, &c, and when the boys came to school without their work, he would not admit them. The Education Council found Braddock did not absolutely expel the boys, but only told to remain at home until they completed their work. The council also approved of the action taken by Mr Braddock.²⁴⁰ Alice Ford remained at the school between 1874 and 1879, after which she departed to teach at Le Fevre Peninsula.²⁴¹

Adelaide and Gawler Town railway

John Chamberlain, one of the joint owners of Sections 920 and 921 opposite the Grand Junction Inn was a member of the Central Road Board and displayed an interest in heavy haulage on rail lines. Coincidentally there was talk of a railway between Adelaide and Gawler Town that would pass through both of his Grand Junction properties. He was keen for a test tramway from the Grand Junction on the North Road to the Dry Creek. In August 1853, he claimed the tramway would benefit the public by cheaper transportation of resources from Dry Creek. He cited examples: building stone of the best quality could be brought within the reach of the city;

and materials to repair Adelaide streets, especially the North, Old North, and Port Roads, and a portion of the Northeast Road. He explained how heavy loads would easily move on the line. A wagon would run with increasing velocity down a slope of 1 in 150 from the force of gravity alone; and that a loaded wagon, weighing ten tons, could be drawn with ease by a single horse for two miles up an ascent of 1 in 274.

Chamberlain also had a plan for the Dry Creek quarry. He proposed prisoners who had been allowed to lie idle should be fully employed. There had been an experiment to employ prisoners on the roads, but some of them escaped, and the practice was abandoned. He said the quarry should be converted into a place of detention for offenders sentenced to hard labour. Those prisoners should be made to perform the work of quarrying and breaking of stone and to lay down between the Dry Creek and the Grand Junction a roadway for stone trams.²⁴²

On 21 September 1854, public notice was given to lay before the Legislative Council a Bill "To authorise the formation of the Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway." It was proposed that such railway shall pass through the several sections and townships situate in the Hundreds of Port Adelaide, Yatala, and Munno Para, in the County of Adelaide, and Mudla Wirra, in the County of Gawler. In the Hundred of Port Adelaide the railway would pass through the townships of Bowden and Islington, through sections 378 to 385, and past the Grand Junction Inn through Sections 920, 921, 1001, 977, 978, 979, 983, 984, 988, 989, 993, 997, and 1004. And it was further directed that a branch of such railway shall pass to the Dry Creek, through the several Sections in the Hundred of Yatala— Sections 1000, 2245, and 97, etc. See map of the area on page ix, above.

It was further directed owners and landlords that could be ascertained were to be notified, including John Pitcher, James Pitcher, Thomas Hinkley, John Chamberlain, and George Brandis, John Merritt, Henry Ayres, Edward McCabe, William Levi Archibald Jeffrey, Joseph B Montefiore, William Rains, William Ridley, Daniel Brady, John Saint, Thomas Conarty and William Rains.

The names of occupiers of the said Sections, in the said book of reference, so far as their Christian and surnames could be ascertained, included:

Hundred of Port Adelaide.—

Thomas Rewell, Edward McEllister, Edward Klingender, Thomas Williams, Edward Lavis, William Frost, John Wells and William Ridley, Edwin Lavis, George Haunson, John Maley, Michael Fee [sic Tee], John Merritt, Thomas Lillywhite, Daniel Brady.

Hundred of Yatala.—

Daniel Brady, John Hill, James Conelly, G A Ludovigs, Bell Freeman, George Waterhouse, Henry Huggin and Joseph Ayles, Adam Lymburner, Henry Bushanshot, William Edward Short, Patrick Spain, John Millan, Robert Pretty, Donald Stewart, John Harvey, John Moss, Joseph Broadstock.

Hundred of Yatala (Dry Creek Branch).—

Daniel Bandy, Thomas Connochy, Joseph Irwin, William Rains, James Bryce, Michael Callaghan.

Hundred of Munno Para.—

John Saint, John Moss, George Webb, Charles Rumley, Henry Ivett, Henry Colman, Nicholas Goodman, William Reily, David Smith, Alexander McLelland, William and Henry Glasson, William Adair, William Farly, Richard Gaspar Sims and Hayter, William Stephens,---- Scott, John Smith, and Joseph Boundy, Robert Clark, George Roberts, Henry Wilson, David James, John Bush, William Wade, Joseph Barnett, James Mitchell, — Callaghan, John Handcock, George Somerton, John Tyfield Turner, Walter Duffield, Richard James Turner, John Russell.²⁴³

In January 1856, the Commissioners of the Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway called for tenders for earthwork and fencing from Bowden past the Irish Harp to a point near the Grand Junction Inn, and the public were informed of plans and progress of the railway from Adelaide and the branch line from Dry Creek to the Stockade.

BOWDEN TO THE DRY CREEK STATION

From Bowden to the Grand Junction, a distance of three miles and a half there will be two level crossings — one near the Irish Harp, and the other at the Grand Junction road. Nothing is done here at present, but the materials for the fencing are nearly all laid down upon the line, which runs along the left side of the road at an average distance of about a furlong. The crops are now in course of removal, and immediately afterwards the works will proceed, having only been delayed here, as in several other parts of the line, for the gathering in of the harvest. From the back of the Grand Junction, upon the swamp on which the Dry Creek expends itself, the earthwork is finished for two miles and a half and the fencing is being erected. The site fixed upon for the Dry Creek station is about a mile from the Grand Junction, and a little beyond the level crossing for the main road to Port Gawler and Port Wakefield. A convenient piece of land has been secured for the purpose, and a quantity of stone and timber is already upon the ground. The latter is a fine lot of Swan River mahogany, and is chiefly to be used for the railway work. No bridge is requisite at this point, the waters of the Dry Creek spreading themselves into a mere swamp; to which also, in high tides, the saltwater from the North Arm sometimes extends. The line is secured by several large and well-built culverts. The position of this station has been and still remains a very vexed question, some persons having urged the propriety of it being nearer to the Cross Keys, and a more vigorous movement having lately been commenced in favour of the Grand Junction. It is still possible that an alteration may be made, though we believe it will be attended with some difficulty, the land having been bought upon the faith of its being applied to the particular purpose intended at the time. The branch to the Dry Creek Prison has also been laid out with a view to its junction being at this point, and any alteration must involve expense. On the other hand it is said that considerable outlay will be necessary to make the intended station approachable, and that its removal to the Grand Junction would bring it into a much more settled part of the country. We imagine also that the Grand Junction would be the most convenient point from which a branch might be made to Port Adelaide.

BRANCH TO THE DRY CREEK PRISON

This line starts, as we have already intimated, from the site at present fixed upon for the Dry Creek Station, and is about three miles in length. Of this the earthwork, with the exception of the deep cutting near the Stockade, is finished, and the fencing being erected. The excavation is rather a serious affair, extending in one place to a depth of 17 feet through solid and very hard rock. The calculated quantity to be removed is no less than 17,000 yards, of which between 13,000 and 14,000 have been taken out. This work is being performed by the men whom the Government handed over to the Board as unemployed immigrants, and of whom there are at present 141 engaged at the excavation, besides five horses. It is likely to be completed in somewhat more than a month, after which that part of the line will be ready for ballast. It can hardly be supposed that this kind of labour is the cheapest and most effective, or that which the Board and Engineer would select if they had their choice; but the best has been cheerfully made of it, as a matter of necessity, and there have been at times as many as 300 or 400 of these immigrant labourers engaged at the excavation and upon the swamp. Their wages have reached from £500 to £600 per week, and will somewhat tend to swell the apparent cost of the Gawler Railway; but this cannot

all be regarded as loss, for nearly as much must have been expended upon the maintenance of the men, through the Destitute Board, had they been left unemployed, not to mention the great colonial disadvantage of extending so largely the ranks of able bodied pauperism. The average earnings of these men has been about 35s per week each. Many of them were employed in the first instance in raising and breaking stone upon what is called the Free-labour Quarry, by the side of the branch railway, and an immense quantity of broken metal lies there waiting a market. When the branch is completed, it can be readily removed, and it is thought it will repay the Government the full cost of the labour expended in its preparation. Near the Prison is a smith's shop for the repair of tools and implements. The rough, heavy stone is very destructive to the wheelbarrows, a whole host of which, in various stages of dilapidation, lie, like the killed and wounded after a general engagement, awaiting burial or professional assistance. The branch will be constructed, in the first instance, for the employment of animal power, and it will have the effect of making road metalling and rough rubble-stone much cheaper in Adelaide and on the roads near the line of railway. The original object of the branch is the conveyance of stone for the railway works, but it will ultimately be found a very great public convenience. It can at any time be made available for locomotive engines in event of the proposed extension to Teatree Gully, or any similar additional branch being carried into effect. It has four level crossings, two of which are on the main northern lines near the Cavan Arms, and between Gepp's Cross and the Bird-in-Hand. A convenient piece of land has been secured for a siding at a point near Ragless's mill, so as to offer every facility for the transit of grain and flour. We noticed that along the whole line the engineer has directed his attention to making the railway as generally accessible as possible.²⁴⁴

The 7-mile long animal powered tramway between Goolwa and Port Elliot, opened in 1854, was the first railway in South Australia.²⁴⁵ The second was a line between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. On 7 April 1856, a train of five carriages crowded with invited persons and any others who could squeeze in left the Adelaide City Station on a trial journey to the Port. "The train was drawn at a rate of at least 20 miles an hour," and reached the Port Station in exactly 28 minutes.²⁴⁶

The year of 1856 was one of considerable achievement for Adelaide and South Australia. Two railways were completed, a telegraph system constructed, and the finest bridge in the colony erected. The City and Port Railway costing £175,000 opened for public traffic on 21 April. The Chief Secretary estimated it had saved merchants £20,000 by the end of the year.

The third railway, 14 miles of railway from Adelaide to Gawler Town, as far as Salisbury, cost less than half the cost of the City and Port line. The line opened for general use on New Year's Day 1857. The extension of the railway to Gawler Town was expected to open in April.²⁴⁷ The Gawler Town railway brought an air of optimism for landowners and land developers who envisaged further settlement along the railway.

By July 1856, the public pushed for another railway to the Murray River via Kapunda. On 19 November, Charles Hargrave, chairman of the Gawler Town Railway Commissioners, publicly announced his economical estimate of a an extension from Gawler Town to Kapunda to be £5,901 6s 1d per mile. The total cost with additional rolling stock would be £178,498 10s.²⁴⁸

The Population around the Grand Junction Inn expanded after 1850, and the Grand Junction School opened in 1855. Soon after completion of the railway, advertisements of lots for the new towns, Grand Junction and Ashby appeared.

The railway established next to Lower North Road again lessened its importance. The government wanted few rail crossovers and the line was a barrier to east-west traffic. Councils that disagreed with government initiatives in respect of the railway usually lost out, as did local landholders, who lost land through acquisition and disrupted travel.

On 31 December 1856, the South Australian Railway advertised the first North Line timetable for the new Adelaide to Gawler town railway. On and after 1 January 1857, until further notice, trains would be dispatched as follows:

						Sunday Trains	
DOWN TRAINS		1	2	3	1	2	
		h. m.					
Adelaide, Departure		8 0	12 0	4 0	8 0	4 0	
North Adelaide, do		8 4	12 4	4 4	8 4	4 4	
Grand Junction, do		8 15	12 15	4 15	8 15	4 15	
Dry Creek Junction, do		8 20	12 20	4 20	8 20	4 20	
Salisbury, Arrival		8 40	12 40	4 40	8 40	4 40	
UP TRAINS		1	2	3	1	2	
		h. m.					
Salisbury, departure		9 30	1 20	5 30	9 30	5 30	
Dry Creek Junction, do		9 43	1 43	5 43	9 43	5 43	
Grand Junction, do		9 48	1 48	5 48	9 48	5 48	
North Adelaide, do		9 59	1 59	5 59	9 59	5 59	
Adelaide, Arrival		10 10	2 10	6 10	10 10	6 10	

TABLE OF FARES

	Salisbury		Dry Creek		Grand Junction		North Adelaide	
	1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Adelaide	4 0	2 6	2 2	1 4	1 10	1 2	0 6	0 4
North Adelaide	3 6	2 2	1 8	1 0	1 4	0 10		
Grand Junction	4 2	1 4	0 4	0 2				
Dry Creek	0 10	1 2						
Salisbury								

Children under 3 years of age, accompanying passengers, free;

Children above 3 years and under 12 years, half price.

Dogs, 1s each for any distance.

First class passengers allowed of ordinary luggage 100 lbs; second class, 60 lbs.²⁴⁹

The opening of the northern line of railway to Gawler Town for general traffic took place on the first Monday in October 1857 witnessed by many hundreds of spectators who stationed themselves along the North Terrace. The train left the Adelaide Station at 9 o'clock carrying an unknown number of passengers, but estimated to be up to 930. The train consisted of 13 first and second-class carriages and three or four open cars besides the locomotive and tender. Numerous flags of various colours gaily decorated the carriages, amongst which the Union Jack was the most conspicuous. A brass band occupied one of the open carriages with its inspiring strains adding to the general hilarity of the assembled multitude. The Salisbury Station was reached at 10 o'clock precisely, and the Gawler terminus, 25 miles from Adelaide, at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock. The return journey to Adelaide Station was completed in 6 hours and 15 minutes. The greatest speed attained was at the rate of 33 miles per hour between Smithfield and Salisbury on the return journey. The only accident reported was the ignition of one of the flags by a spark from the engine before the train returned to Adelaide.²⁵⁰

Liquor trading in early South Australia

Between 1836 and 1839, the first three years of European settlement, the Governor granted liquor licences in South Australia under his prerogative powers.²⁵¹

The South Australia settlement was a new model for society based on moral principles. On 28 December 1836, Governor Hindmarsh proclaimed:

In announcing to the Colonists of His Majesty's Province of South Australia the establishment of the Government, I hereby call upon them to conduct themselves on all occasions with order and quietness, duly to respect the laws, and by a course of industry and sobriety, by the practice of sound morality, and a strict observance of the ordinances of religion, to prove themselves worthy to be the founders of a great and free Colony.

The new government's fourth Act passed in council at Glenelg on 2 February 1837 was, "An Act for the granting Licenses, the regulating the sale of Wine, Beer, and Spirituous Liquors, for the Prevention of Drunkenness, and the Promotion of good Order in Public Houses."²⁵² By the end of 1837, there were fifteen licensed houses in Adelaide, Glenelg and Port Adelaide.²⁵³

A person who sold more than five imperial gallons of liquor required a general publican's licence at a cost of twenty-five pounds per year. Licensees had to conspicuously display their name and have a lamp containing at least two burners and openings and the top fixed in front of the house and near the main entrance, and to keep the same alight from sunset to sunrise throughout the year. Licensed premises had to be closed at 10 o'clock of the evening of all working days, and closed on Sundays, except between 1.30 and 3 of the clock in the day – then only for the purposes of serving malt liquor and for regular customers not drinking it on the premises and also for bona fide travellers.

The proposed 1837 Act contained provision to charge 50 pounds for a licence. Licensees agitated to amend the proposed liquor licensing laws on the grounds of unfair duties imposed on spirits, wine, and tobacco and for cheaper licences. Opponents argued the duties and fees based on the sums levied in Van Diemen's Land provided greater temptations to engage in the nefarious smuggling traffic.²⁵⁴ In December 1838 it was announced that the Queen, with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, disallowed Act number 4, "An Act for the granting Licenses, the regulating the sale of Wine, Beer, and Spirituous Liquors, for the Prevention of Drunkenness, and the Promotion of good Order in Public Houses."²⁵⁵

The first South Australian liquor licensing legislation, proclaimed to operate from 21 February 1839, was an amended version of the first proposed Act, which endorsed a reduced annual fee. The legislation allowed for three classes of licence, namely:

1. A General Publican's Licence –
that allowed the holder to sell wine, ale, beer, spirits, or other fermented liquors for consumption on or off the premises. The annual licence fee was 25 pounds;
2. A Wine, Ale, Beer and other Malt Liquors Licence –
that allowed the holder to sell these items for consumption on or off the premises. The annual licence fee was 12 pounds; and
3. A Storekeeper's Licence –
that allowed the holder to sell wine, spirits and other fermented liquor in minimum quantities and for consumption off the premises. The annual licence fee was five pounds.²⁵⁶

Pursuant to the 1839 Act a publican had to:

Keep his name at length and the words 'Dealer in Wines and Spirits' legibly printed in letters not less than three inches in length on some conspicuous part of his licensed house; Have a lamp containing at least two burners 7 to 10 feet from the ground, well cleaned and trimmed, alight from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year; and Receive the traveller and his horse, or the horse of a traveller not becoming a guest at the house, or any corpse which might be brought to the public house for the purpose of a Coroner's Inquest.

One month following the commencement of the 1839 Act the Governor in Council determined, "that the number of publicans' licences issued for the town of Adelaide and its neighbourhood within ten miles thereof shall not exceed eighty, and that every merchant and wholesale dealer in wines and spirits throughout the province may receive a storekeeper's licence." The number of publicans' licences, was according to the Governor, so large "to provide for the growing wants of the community, and in the expectation that, before the next annual meeting for granting licences, other towns and villages will, in all probability, be formed."²⁵⁷

At the first meeting of magistrates to grant licences in March 1839, the learned chairman, George Stephen, before dealing with any application addressed the open court. He thought it would not be improper in himself, as a member of the Legislature, and the chairman of the body of magistrates which had that day to work out the Act, to explain to the publicans and to the community some of its provisions:

With regard to the ginger and spruce beer sellers in the first place, Mr Stephen admitted that the drinking so harmless a beverage ought to be encouraged by no licence for their sale. But that it had been communicated to the Legislature that ginger beer shops were in most cases converted into sly grog shops; and that the Legislature therefore deemed it but an act of justice to the honest publican, who paid a large sum for his licence, to protect him, by requiring the retail dealer to take out a licence; but that if the ginger beer dealer or seller would confine himself to wholesale profits, by selling in quantities not less than five gallons at a time, no licence whatever was required. If, however, he was not contented with such profits, and would insist on having a ginger beer drinking shop, he must pay for a licence, which would help to pay the police for watching over the interests of the publican and the revenue, by seeing that the ginger beer shop was not made a cloak for sly grog selling.

He could see no injustice nor even impropriety in requiring that the merchant or storekeeper who was so greedy after gain as to wish to enter the field of profit with the poor publican, by selling out of his wholesale stores such a pitiful quantity as a gallon, should be compelled to subscribe to the few conditions mentioned in the act, and which were likewise framed for the protection of the publican. But, Mr Stephen added, these gentlemen require no licence if they only confine themselves to the wholesale business of a merchant.²⁵⁸

Chairman Stephen explained that the clause 'licensed premises' had a clear meaning under the Act and should not be confused with 'licensed persons'. Public houses could alone be meant to be 'licensed premises', whereas the 'premises' of storekeepers were expressly not 'licensed' Storekeepers as individuals were licensed, but were distinctly and emphatically forbidden to sell upon their 'premises,' for the purpose of being drunk there.

The lack of distinction between fermented liquors was a hotly contested topic and pastry cooks complained of not being able to sell ginger beer. In 1851, in a review of the liquor licensing laws, it was first determined that spruce and ginger-beer should be exempted from the operation of the Act. The licensed Victuallers Association successfully argued that the proposed alteration

would be highly prejudicial to the trade, and injurious to the public, as it would open great facilities for sly grog selling.²⁵⁹ Five years later the matter was still unresolved. It was stated in the Legislative Council that publicans had a monopoly of the sale of ginger-beer and other light harmless drinks. Many found the sale of such drinks so lucrative as to take out a licence for such sale only. Persons who wanted a glass of ginger beer were forced to go a public house. It was especially objectionable in the case of females, who most frequently required such beverages.²⁶⁰ By the close of 1856 there were 23 ginger beer makers supplying 114 public houses in Adelaide.²⁶¹

Later the Licensed Victuallers Act 1863 required new hotels to provide for stables for at least six horses with sufficient hay and corn, and made it an offence to supply liquor to aborigines and to any boy or girl younger than twelve years or to any person in a state of intoxication.

The table below, the ratio of licensed public houses to South Australian population from 1837 to 1880, shows the early South Australia settlers had plenty of opportunity to imbibe.

year	population	No. of licences	ratio
1837	3,273	17	1 : 192
1840	14,630	107	1 : 137
1850	63,700	197	1 : 323
1855	97,387	376	1 : 257
1870	184,546	540	1 : 342
1880	276,393	678	1 : 408

The ratio in 1837 is similar to ratios of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the only other Australian colonies existing then. By 1880, the ratios for all colonies varied:

New South Wales 1 : 193 Tasmania 1 : 291 and Western Australia 1 : 388 and the new colonies Victoria 1 : 200 and Queensland 1 : 187.²⁶² By late twentieth century, in most Australian States, the ratios were trending toward 1 : 2,000.

The building of a public house in early times was entirely the commercial decision of an intended licensee. Most public houses were simple constructions, built without prior submission of plans to any regulatory or licensing authority. Once the building was complete or near complete the owner would apply to the quarterly sittings of the licensing bench for a licence to sell liquor. The grant of a licence depended on the state of solvency and character of the applicant and the physical state of the premises to be licensed. In the case of a new application proximity to currently licensed premises was an issue often put to the licensing bench by existing licensees, usually countered by the applicant offering endorsement of his application by local residents in the form of a memorial, that is, a petition. Past improper use of premises could be raised at renewal of licence sittings. A notable exception to simple construction was the York hotel, originally a boarding house, it was remodelled in 1865 to offer patrons 46 bedrooms and five bathrooms. In 1850, there were 88 licensed hotels in the Adelaide, and by 1861 the number increased to 113.²⁶³ By 1879, brewers owned probably more than half of the 136 public houses in Adelaide.²⁶⁴

Protestant religions were predominant in the early years of settlement and Protestant religious leaders were proud of their position of influence, which they attributed to South Australia's godly pioneers who had established the colony on a religious basis. The social experiment for the new South Australian settlement had an impact that lasted for one hundred years, until the fervour dissipated, and the State assimilated to the Australian norm. On his 1871-72 trip, Anthony Trollope acknowledged Adelaide as a seat of piety, as a 'city of churches'.

From the outset, drinking alcohol was not suppressed by religion and the institution of the public house was imported from England. In 1875, Rosamund Davenport Hill and her sister Florence, described many elements of South Australian life, including the effect of alcohol on society:

The drinkers, still more the drunkards, are found among the immigrants. The reasons are not far to see – wages are much above what they have been accustomed to; distance from those whose good opinion they value; a climate which at first seems more exhausting than that they have left, and the effect of which they mistakenly suppose alcohol will counteract; the weary toil and long hours of labour and lack of many ordinary comforts of life, which those engaged in station work have to endure; and lastly, the cheapness in a wine-growing country of the coarse strong spirit distilled from the refuse of the grape.²⁶⁵

To protect tap room drinkers from becoming indebted to publicans who may allow patrons to run up an account on tick, the Licensed Victuallers' Act contained a clause that no publican shall recover any debt for liquors, unless such debt shall have been bona fide contracted at one time to the amount of twenty shillings or upwards.²⁶⁶

Public houses were licensed on application at a licensing meeting, usually a bench of a magistrate and several honorary members.

Provided that no Justice, being a brewer, maltster, distiller, importer or for sale or dealer in wine, malt, or spirituous liquors, or in partnership with any such person, or directly or indirectly as owner, trustee, manager, or agent, beneficially interested in any house licensed or about to be licensed, [could] sit or act in any matter relating to licences, convictions, or appeals; nor [could] any Justice vote on the hearing of appeals against his own convictions, under a penalty of one hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt.²⁶⁷

The role of the bench of magistrates was to assess the application of a prospective licensee and to grant, renew, transfer or refuse a licence. The colonial treasurer actually issued the licence on payment of the prescribed fee. From time to time, a person granted a certificate by the licensing bench, carried on selling grog without paying for the issue of their licence. At the licensing meeting held 14 June 1852, Mr [Francis] S Dutton from the bench said he "thought it would be desirable that at each quarterly meeting of the bench, the clerk should come prepared with a tabular statement of the names of those to whom licences had been granted, but who had neglected to take them up. Mr Hardy said that he for one would not consent to a licence being renewed to anyone who had not strictly complied with the regulations of the Licensed Victuallers' Act." Counsel representing at the meeting were of the view that "compliance of the law was a matter for the police and that the names of those who had paid for their licences were published in the *Government Gazette*."²⁶⁸

Applicants for licences in most cases attended the hearing, sometimes with their sureties and counsel, especially if there was a known objection. The report of the 14 March 1853 annual licensing meeting is interesting as it not only gives an insight to the meetings, but also comments on selling liquor to aborigines. The supply of liquor to aboriginal communities was prohibited from 1839 to 1915.

BENCH OF MAGISTRATES

The General Annual Meeting of Justices of the Peace was held yesterday at the Local Court-house, for granting of publicans', auctioneers', and other licences, a few minutes after the appointed hour (10 o'clock) the following magistrates took their seats: – T Gilbert Esq, Chairman; G Stevenson, Esq, W H Trimmer Esq, J Ellis Esq, H Mildred Esq, A Hardy Esq, C W Stuart Esq, Thomas Burr Esq and J G Nash Esq.

Previous to the reception of the first application the following letter was read by the Clerk to the bench of magistrates: —

To the Worshipful the Bench of Magistrates, Adelaide

City Council Office, Adelaide.

4th March, 1853.

Worshipful Sirs — I have the honour, by direction of the City Council, to request the attention of your Worships to the dangerous evils arising out of the practice of furnishing the aborigines with intoxicating liquors. The Council have given the matter serious consideration, and ascertained that various measures have been resorted to for the purpose of indicating so injurious a practice. Informations have been laid by the Protector of Aborigines, by the Police, and by the corporate officer, the Inspector of Nuisances, but with very little apparent effect; and the Council, therefore, consider themselves bound to submit to your Worships the absolute necessity of the refusal of a licence to any publican or other person convicted of the offence referred to.

I have the honour to be, Sirs, your most obedient servant,

William T Sabben, Town Clerk.

Mr Stevenson remarked that the letter did not bear the signature of any member of the Council, and no further notice of the document was taken during the day. The only instance in which a licence has yet been refused is to James Thompson, for the Balhanna Inn, Balhanna. It was impossible either in this or in any other case to ascertain upon what grounds the bench arrived at a decision.

The Court was crowded during the whole day with applicants and their sureties, attorneys, clerks, police-constables, and others; and the consequent noise and confusion rendered it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to hear the remarks or comprehend the objections made by solicitors or opposing attorneys, or by the bench.²⁶⁹

It was an offence to give, sell, or supply intoxicating liquor to an aboriginal native, but as the prohibition was in the Act that regulated publicans many assumed its application was restricted to publicans. On 30 November 1846, an aboriginal native known as Jemmy Moorhouse was convicted of a drunken assault on two soldiers and was sentenced to two months gaol.²⁷⁰ To prove a point Matthew Moorhouse the Protector of Aborigines charged Peter McDuff who worked at Andrew Birrell's brewery with supplying beer to Wambarno alias Jemmy Moorhouse, a native.

The case against Peter McDuff was heard in the Police Commissioner's Court a few days after Wambarno's release from gaol. Wambarno told the magistrate:

I have been to goal two months for drinking. You sent me to goal. I was brought here to you. I sit down in goal a long time — two months — it was drunk and beating somebody. That man made me drunk. He gave me four pots of beer. Four quarts of beer. The pots were big enough. I was drunk then. He gave them at the brewery. It was not grog. It was not ale — it was beer. ... He gave me drink in the cellar for emptying out the well. He gave me no coppers, be gave me some on Saturday. When me come back then him not there. He ask me work, and him give me sometimes dinner, sometimes beer, sometimes copper. Me nothing to do with Mr Birrell. Me work for this man and him pay me.

The defendant Peter McDuff swore he was elsewhere on that day with two other men, but could not call them as witnesses as they had gone bush. And, that if his witnesses were in town, he could positively prove that he gave the aboriginal native Jemmy Moorhouse no beer that day. He then pleaded that he had eight small children to support upon five-and-twenty shillings a week. He claimed that he could not pay any fine; and if he was fined he would have to go to gaol, and God only knew what would become of his little ones.

The *Register* reported:

The Court considered the case proved. It was no justification that prisoner might not be aware of the law which was positive. The word of the native alone was now by the law of the Province made testimony. The native had been made drunk, and the consequence was almost the loss of human life. As it was the first occasion on which a fine had been inflicted the minimum [of one pound] would be perhaps sufficient. The publicity which would be given to the case would no doubt be a warning to the public.²⁷¹

Matthew Moorhouse wanted everyone to know he believed the natives should be total abstainers and that giving them drink was just as much an offence as selling aborigines intoxicating drink. The *Register* in an article on the same page of the paper report of McDuff's conviction went on to condemn those who supplied intoxicating drink to aborigines, and to warn colonists that further convictions could result in more severe penalties.

We have seized the country — the proper birth right of these poor people, on the pretence (sound or unsound), that they were unable to develop its capabilities as we could do; that, in fact, they would be benefited by colonization. We put it to the conscience of every Englishman, whether in maddening them by unaccustomed drinks, which in an instant overpower their shallow brains, we fulfil our implied part of the compact. Is the simple son of the forest raised by being made a drunken instead of a sober swage? Do not the tattered remnants of European clothing and the disgusting tobacco pipe already degrade him enough, that we must make him intoxicated too? Oh, the idea of an intoxicated savage! Bad, at any time, and hard to manage; but then infuriate and uncontrollable. How opposed is this to the work of civilization, and how confirmatory of the oft repeated assertion, that colonization destroys the aboriginal race?

It is said by some that this destruction is necessary, to the improvement of the human kind; this, however, is not the present question. We are told, by Divine authority, that though offence must needs come into the world, those by whom it cometh will endure a fearful judgment. It is not for us to lower the character of the natives, but to endeavour to improve it — the result is then in higher hands — hands which may destroy at pleasure. We are bound to uphold.

The law is now clear, and will, we understand, be enforced in every possible instance. The penalty is from one pound to ten; and, of course, if the milder prove ineffective the more severe -will be inflicted. We should hope, however, that a sense of moral obligation and common humanity will be sufficient to deter the conscientious man from an act which religion and reason must alike condemn.²⁷²

The Licensed Victuallers Act required publicans to hold a general licence costing £25 per annum. In 1864, the publican's annual licence fee for premises outside Adelaide, a 'Country Licence,' was reduced to £15.²⁷³ Publicans were jealous of licensees of wine saloons, who could obtain a wine licence, which cost only £12 per year, and were not compelled like publicans to provide suitable accommodation, stables and stockyards with a provision of hay and corn, to keep a lamp burning in front all night and to take in dead bodies when necessary. The House of Assembly Select Committee on beer and wine licences recommended a single licence type in 1858, but it never became law.

Much of the beer, wine and spirits consumed in province and early colonial days were imported from Britain. For example, the published cargo list of the ship *Lysander* on which John and James Merritt arrived in July 1839 included 19 cases port, 9 cases sherry, 29 cases hock, 10 quarter casks marsala, 19 casks, 15 cases wine, 5 hogsheads, 16 cases brandy, 10 hogsheads beer, and 2 tierces.²⁷⁴ Now little used, tierce is a word for a one-third part. A 'pipe', not mentioned here,

was a large cask that contained 105 imperial gallons. The capacity of a 'pipe' was equal to: 1½ firkins; 2 hogsheads; 3 tierces; or 4 barrels.

Anthony (John) Lillyman was the first Adelaide brewer followed by John Warren.²⁷⁵ William Williams, one time owner of the Grand Junction Inn built the Victoria Inn, Hindley Street in 1839 and brewed beer. Williams was the second person to hold a licence to sell liquor in the province. On 16 June 1837 he successfully applied for two licences for his premises opposite North Terrace, Adelaide; one to sell wine, beer & other malt liquors, and another to sell liquor.²⁷⁶ Lillyman's business lasted until September 1838. Auctioneer J Richardson gave notice,

On Monday next, October 1st, at Mr Lillyman's Brewery, West Adelaide, at Twelve o'clock, who is declining business, the following Goods, viz : — A copper pan, mash tub, underbacks, coolers, malt mill, wort pump, casks, &c., three half pockets of fine Kent hops, a ten gallon still fitted complete, 50 prime Westphalia hams, 2 bags fine raw sugar.²⁷⁷

John Warren landed at Adelaide in January 1838. His intention was to establish a farming property in South Australia and have his wife and children he had left in Scotland join him. On arrival, he found no suitable land available, the climate hot and beer sold for 2s 6d a bottle. The enterprising gent decided to set up a brewery. He immediately wrote his wife Lydia:

As to the bruerie I have now got my Ground by the riverside on Government land for which I pay no rent License nor duty. The Colonial Secretary (who is a Scotsman) has proved himself my true friend I have purchased a lot of Barly and the most needful Implements at Present, having no opposition here worth taking notice of I shall soon make cash.

I have been so much engaged in business that I have not seen but little of the country and am now erecting my Bruery establishment which requires my close attention and will be scarce of cash until you com out, I am living soletery here without you and our children which want I trust be shortly made up. Should the colony continue to be prosperous and I to live but a few years I shall be possessed of thousands for Hundreds that I could have possessed of had I remained in Scotland.

I now proceed to direct you how to proceed regarding your Embarkation.

He advised his wife to book two cabins and leave Britain in the months before September for a better voyage. He did not enjoy his passage in steerage and told her intermediate passage was no better. Warren gave his wife a detailed list of provisions to carry for consumption on the voyage and items for their use in the province. For his brewery, he instructed:

Go to the copper Smith cause him to make a whisky Pot with one rod only strong particularly in the botem to hold about 3 ancers, packed in a dry cask, fill her and it with any small things that nothing be empty.

The capacity of the whisky pot he ordered was about 25 gallons. Now obsolete, an anker, ankor or anchor, was a Dutch liquid measure used in Britain. It was equal in capacity to 10 old wine or 8½ gallons.

Warren was concerned his important letter may not reach his wife and he wrote again on 22 June, repeating his explicit instructions. In addition, it contained a progress report on his brewery, and an explanation why he started brewing in preference to farming:

I am still in good helth but very hard persued at the Brewery, I am working it all my self, make my malt & grinds it upon a Hand mill which is hard labour. I brew only 8 bushels a week, as I am unwilling to go on at a great extent until I see how I succeed.

The reason why I entered with a Brewery was the land was not being made open for purchase owing to the Indolence of the Surveyors and also the high price of Sheep and

cattle which are lower now in price than when I land and will be much lower ear long – therefor Judging the brewery would give me a surer and quicker return of my money I turned my attention to it.

Lydia Warren arrived in the province from Dundee in March 1940. John Warren ran his brewery for three years before taking up land in the Mount Crawford district. He and his son developed the property named *Springfield* into a successful merino sheep enterprise.²⁷⁸ Lydia Warren died at *Springfield* aged 79 years in 1863. Ten years later, John died there aged 89 years.

Late 1838, the Adelaide Union Brewing Company opened the Union Brewery opposite to the Southern Australian printing office, to provide a “constant supply of superior and genuine Ale, made from Malt and Hops, and warranted perfectly free from drug or adulteration of any kind.” Quantities from ten gallons upwards could be had on application to Daniel Cudmore, Brewer, William Williams, Storekeeper, or Thomson and Innes, Storekeepers. The proprietors proudly anticipated that within twelve months hence they could produce ales made entirely from grain raised in the Province.²⁷⁹ For details of Cudmore’s Inn, see under subtitle *Harp* [1843-1844], below.

Colonial wine had a poor reputation in the early days and the local brandy was, according to Anthony Trollope, who visited South Australia in the early 1870s, “a villainous, vitriolic, biting compound of deadly intoxicating qualities.” At that time there were six breweries in the city: Simms’ West End in Hindley Street, Syme and Sison’s Adelaide in Pirie Street, Primrose’s Union in Rundle Street (the oldest), the Anchor in Morphett Street, and the newer Dragon of Chambers and Blades on South Terrace, together with the Lion in North Adelaide. Those breweries were then producing an acceptable product, at least for the majority of Adelaide’s beer drinkers.²⁸⁰ In the years prior to Trollope’s visit, other Adelaide breweries had come and gone.

Initially anyone could legally distil liquor, provided he paid duty. The 1837 law required a duty of four shillings be paid on each and every gallon of sprits made and distilled from grain in the province. An 1839 amendment removed reference to grain from the Act. In June 1842, George Grey, Governor repealed the 1837 law and enacted a new Distillation Act for the licensing of distillers. A licensed distiller could lawfully carry on the business of a distiller or a rectifier or compounder of spirits. No other person could keep or make use of any still or other utensil for distilling of spirits or for rectifying or compounding of spirits in the province, under a penalty of not less than one hundred pounds nor more than five hundred pounds.

The harsh penalties deterred would be sly distillers, or they were careful not to be caught. Few breaches of the Act were reported in the first years. In September 1843, Francis McCullum was convicted of “having and keeping a still in his possession, for the purpose of distilling, compounding, and rectifying spirits, without a licence, at Walkerville.” He was fined £100. A witness, “William Marshall, after he had given his evidence, and with more liquor in his head than he could well carry, while standing among the crowd became noisy; the magistrate ordered him into custody, and fined him five shillings.”²⁸¹ On 3 May 1845, on the premises of James Pitcher, police found a bottle containing a small drop of whisky on a shelf in the kitchen, a still, a still head, and a worm. In a cellar under the house, there was a copper, with a flue carried under the floor to the chimney. Sub-Inspector of Police Captain Charles Litchfield laid charges, which came before the court in October. Thomas Henry Allen was convicted of further offence of illegally distilling and sentenced to three months imprisonment, and the still and utensils forfeited.

Pitcher pleaded he was implicated in the offence of another person. He had let his cellar and had removed the illicit still after it was not removed on his request. He averred, one day Mr Stephens, of Walkerville, came to his farm at Section 360 and told him he would make a fortune for him if he would let him still there. He agreed to let Stephens the cellar and to fetch wood and water for him. One day he went to Walkerville and fetched bricks to wall in the still and the pipes. Stephens brought the still there at night from Walkerville, and one cask of molasses. Mr Veale, of

Walkerville set the still, and helped to work it to make seven gallons of spirits. Stephens said he could not attend to it himself, but Francis McCullum was soon due out of gaol would help him. Pitcher was not pleased with the arrangement and told Stephens to take away the still. Nothing was done to remove the still, so Pitcher took it out of the cellar and hid it under some straw.

The doorway to the cellar was at the back of the house with its entrance from outside the house. Pitcher said that Stephens and Veale worked the still at night, when they locked themselves in. The police remarked that the very circumstance of his having removed and hidden the still showed he had an interest in it. The court convicted Pitcher of keeping a still and fined him £150, to be paid within one week, or else go to gaol for four months. Pitcher said it was hard for him, his small family depended on him, and that he grew barley and wheat and had no property. The police told the court he had recently purchased some cattle. Two months before his trial, perhaps anticipating conviction, he sold the north-east corner of Section 360 to blacksmith William Webber. About this time, John Merritt purchased the southern 40 acres of *Bushy Farm*.²⁸²

Public houses and roadside inns overall were rough constructions and not always kept clean. Many licenced houses were refused licence renewals on becoming derelict or dirty. In one case, the application for renewal was refused after an inspector objected, "on the ground that the house was not well conducted, insufficient accommodation, and that the bedding when he visited the house was nothing more than a bundle of rags."²⁸³ To the disturbance of patrons, pigs and other domestic animals were often found in inns. A pet pig at the Grand Junction Inn took a fancy to wearing a maid's bonnet.²⁸⁴ Pigs became such a nuisance in the city that a special meeting of the City Commissioners was held on 20 October 1849 to redress the problem of pigs and several other matters to make By-Laws and Regulations, pursuant to Section 29 of the City Improvement Ordinance, including by-laws published on 1 December 1849:

8. No person shall pump out, or allow in any other manner to be emptied, into the public or private streets or thoroughfares, any water from cellars or any impurities, sweepings from houses, straw, rubbish, matters, or things; and
9. That no pigs shall be allowed to be kept within the precincts of the city of Adelaide within twenty-eight days after the publication of this notice.

The by-laws did not apply outside Adelaide. The new lessee publican of the Cross Keys Inn complained to a court

When he took possession the owner's pigs had quartered themselves in the kitchen, and for a long time they were a great nuisance, frequently rushing into his kitchen and upsetting all the pots and pans, and swallowing the contents to satisfy their hungry appetites, to his great loss.²⁸⁵

During the 1800s, inns were an important community facility and usually had the only large room in the district for social and civic gatherings. An inn was the social hub, and used for official functions and meetings, and coroner's inquests. Before 1851, some inns were post offices.

Rural inns North of Adelaide

Roadside inns

Outside central urban Adelaide, the need for roadside inns grew with the increase and spread of population. Inns were meeting places for local residents, and staging places for travellers going from place to place on business where they could shelter, refuge and socialise at the end of a day's travel in relative comfort. A traveller instead of camping by the road and eating salted foods could get a bed, a meal and replenish provisions. Most had stock holding yards and stables where broken equipment could be repaired, horses shod, and stock ewed and pastured.

In ideal conditions, a lumbering bullock team could travel at three and one half miles per hour, but north of Adelaide most travelled slower because of heavy loads, varied surfaces and climatic conditions. This was especially the case between Kapunda and Burra, because of the terrain and track conditions, teams travelled at about one mile per hour. To cope with the sections of hard ground Bullocks were shod with two bullock cues per foot to accommodate their cloven hooves. The northern half of the journey from Port Adelaide to Burra was rough and took two thirds of the journey time. Northward from Adelaide and Port Adelaide to Kapunda and later to Burra small stopover towns sprang up along the route, roughly at nine miles intervals, the distance that a bullock team could usually traverse in one nine-hour day. Leaving Burra to go south, depending on the route taken, stopping places could be; Davies (now Hanson), Hanson (now Farrell Flat), Black Springs, Manoora, Saddleworth, Riverton, Springfield, Marrabel, Hamilton, Allendale, Tarlee, Kapunda, Freeling, Wasleys, Gawler and Salisbury. The inns at these places were the evening haunts for the hundreds of bullock drivers who took the copper to Port Adelaide.

In the outer rural northern Adelaide suburbs a number of inns appeared, some solely to service communities; with many being created due to the discovery and cartage of copper. The Grand Junction Inn, Cavan Arms Inn, Gepp's Cross Inn, Cross Keys Inn and the Bird-in-Hand Inn were strategically located to capture the patronage of teamsters leaving north from the city or port. The Hand and Heart Inn on the Lower North Road was on the perimeter of urban Adelaide, it also had amenities to cater for teamsters and attracted travellers from the north.

Inns that sold the full range of alcoholic beverages were licensed premises, under the grant of a publican's general licence at the cost of £25. In 1864, the publican's general licence fee was reduced to £15 for country inns, that is, inns outside the city of Adelaide. An inn operating under a wine and beer licence at the cost of £12 was restricted to retailing wine and beer, for consumption either on or off the premises. The major distinction between the licences was an inn with a publican was licensed premises, whereas an inn under a storekeeper's license was not licensed premises, but the licensee himself was licensed to trade in liquor. Other differences were that an inn operating under a wine and beer licence or storekeeper's licence did not have to provide lodging for travellers, fodder and shelter for animals, or accommodate the coroner as a place for inquests. On occasions sheltered animals caused problems to innkeepers when the owners moved on without them, leaving the publican to mind the animals until claimed or to sell them at the owner's risk to pay expenses.²⁸⁶

By the late 1850s, the number of licensed inns and the frequent absenteeism of publicans was a concern to those issuing and renewing licences. At the 1859 annual licensing meeting of the Yatala District Council that controlled the areas of Dry Creek, Grand Junction and Gepp's Cross:-

The Chairman said he knew the district well, and asserted that the number of licensed houses was already too great. It appeared that too many men, as soon as they obtained licences, turned for a living to bullock-driving, or some other employment, thus leaving their bar to the management of children, servants, or other unfit, persons. That trade required the constant supervision of the owner. The bench therefore were disposed not to grant licences to new houses during the present trying times, nor to renew licences for old houses that might be allowed to lapse from time to time, unless under very peculiar circumstances, until a distance of from five to seven miles should intervene between every two road-side houses; as a greater number would be only a temptation to the traveller, and be sure to destroy the trade, by sending the holders of licences through the Insolvent.²⁸⁷

The roadside inn hosts provided food for the hungry, rest for the weary, drink for the parched and good fellowship to the lonely before the railways made the inns redundant as stages for heavy haulage carriers.

Harp [1843-1844]

Location Section 1576, North East Road, Upper Dry Creek

Licence Wine and beer licensee

10.08.1843 CUDMORE Daniel Michael Paul

Application Applicant

1844 Nil

In the 1850s, Mr Neville licensed an inn with a similar name, 'Irish Harp', situated on Lower North-road, midway between Adelaide and Grand Junction. It is now the Reephams Hotel.

Daniel Cudmore senior [1811-1891] inherited a small fortune from his family estates in Ireland and first migrated with his wife Mary to Van Diemen's Land before settling in South Australia in 1837. After a decade of dabbling in the liquor trade, he acquired vast tracts of pastoral land, mostly in South Australia.

Cudmore was one of Adelaide's earliest brewers and started brewing ale for the Adelaide Union Brewing Company in 1838,²⁸⁸ one year after he arrived in the colony. He later purchased a farm at Modbury near the Dry Creek.²⁸⁹ With no desire to deal in spirituous liquors, in August 1843 he applied for and was granted a Wine and Beer Licence, his nominated establishment being the Harp Inn, near the Dry Creek at Section 1576, North East Road, Upper Dry Creek.²⁹⁰

Two months after his wine and beer licence lapsed in March 1845, his new considerable and substantial brewery, was regarded one of the improvements in Adelaide.²⁹¹ Having in mind the stream of teamsters hauling loads of copper from Burra mine to Port Adelaide he transferred his efforts to the Mid North. In October 1846 he applied for and was granted, a Wine and Beer licence operating from the Miner's Arms Inn at Emu Springs on the Burra Burra Road.²⁹² It was about two days south of Burra near the Tothill Gap. Next year he renamed his premises the Spring Inn.²⁹³

In 1847, Daniel Cudmore took up virgin land in the Canowie Belt, which he converted into a sheep property he named Yongala Station. Cudmore's interests in the liquor trade gave way to pastoral concerns, acquiring stations in South Australia's Mid North and Riverland, and Queensland. In the 1860s, Daniel Cudmore senior purchased a home in Glenelg named *Claremont*, where he resided until his death. He sold *Yongala* in 1869 to Alexander McCulloch, who kept 53,000 acres and subdivided the rest into small farming blocks for selection, bringing some seven hundred people to the district. Daniel Cudmore junior managed Avoca Station on the Darling River. He built a grand home at Victor Harbour, which is now a country club.

Children of John Merritt and Daniel Cudmore had some joined interests. In 1860, Augustus Henry (A H) Pegler married Sarah Ann, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Merritt of the Grand Junction Inn. Cudmore's eldest son, James Francis, managed Paringa Station in South Australia's Riverland. He leased Ned's Corner Station in 1860, and in 1876, he enlarged the station in partnership with Robert Barr Smith and A H Pegler.

The Cudmore family bought a cattle station on the Bulloo River, Queensland from Vincent Dowling, which they named Milo Downs after one of Daniel's sons. James Cudmore managed it. He formed a partnership with Sir Thomas Elder, Robert Barr Smith and A H Pegler to purchase Welford Downs on the Barcoo River, amalgamating it with *Milo*, making a run of 5,100 square miles. James Cudmore withdrew from the management of the stations and led a lavish lifestyle in South Australia. He spent £40,000 building and furnishing a grand home at Somerton Park south of Glenelg, designed by the celebrated architect Edmund Wright. By 1886, James Cudmore's debts exceeded £200,000, and in 1888, he declared insolvency.²⁹⁴ His Somerton Park mansion, *Paringa Hall*, was turned into a school in 1914 and is now part of Sacred Heart College.

For further details see *Sarah Ann Merritt [1843-1911]* under the heading **MERRITT family, Extended Family**, below.

Dry Creek / Bird-In-Hand [1843-1878]

Location Dry Creek Section 97, Great North Road, Dry Creek
on 52 acres near the creek crossing.

As Dry Creek

Licence Wine and beer licensee

25.04.1843 SAINT John

Licence Publican

26.03.1845 HILL James

26.03.1846 SMITH John

As Bird-in-Hand

09.03.1847 STUCKEY John

22.06.1848 FULLER John

10.09.1849 MERRYWEATHER John

31.03.1853 JAMES Henry

20.03.1856 SAINT John

14.06.1858 JACKSON Benjamin

26.03.1860 SAINT Thomas

14.03.1865 DAVEY George

13.03.1866 BEAUMONT Charles Frederick

03.04.1870 PAGE Henry

Application Applicant

13.03.1871 PAGE Henry (adjourned for police report)

Licence Publican

12.12.1871 BEAUMONT Charles Frederick

09.09.1872 BADGE Joseph

10.06.1873 WARNCKEN Heinrich

As New Bird-in-Hand

09.03.1877 COUPER Donald

As Bird-in-Hand

Application Applicant

11.03.1878 WILTSHERE W [William William?] (refused; leave to apply next quarter)

10.03.1879 MARTIN John (refused; leave to apply next quarter if plans filed)

09.06.1879 MARTIN John (refused)

09.03.1880 REID William (refused - insufficient accommodation)

14.09.1880 O'CALLAGHAN Joseph (refused; leave to apply next quarter)

11.03.1881 O'CALLAGHAN Joseph (refused)

Bob Hoad, in his informative book *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia*, has the Dry Creek Inn [1843-1846] and the Bird-in-Hand Inn [1847-1877] as two separate premises.²⁹⁵ The licenses for the public house under different names at the same place near the Dry Creek crossing on Great North Road are uninterrupted. Two early maps of Adelaide differently number the Section of land next to the Dry Creek on the Great North Road.

The Plan Of Country Sections &c In The Immediate Vicinity Of The City Of Adelaide, 1849
*In the province of South Australia,*²⁹⁶ shows John Fuller's premises on Section 2185. The map circa late 1850s, seen at page ix, above, shows the land as being part of Section 97 adjoining section 2185, which is consistent with the size of the land and its proximity to surrounding sections. C H Bagot purchased Crown Land, Section 2185, 100 acres on the Para Plain on 18 June 1846,²⁹⁷ after the first licensing of the Dry Creek Inn.

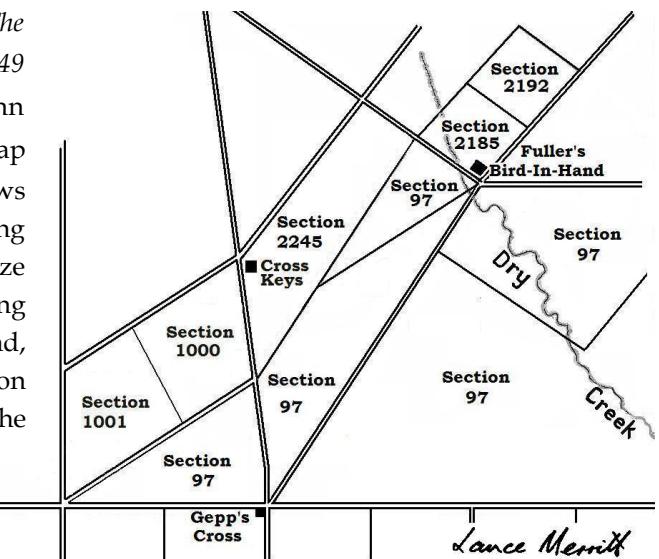
In May 1845, the *Register* advertised, "Adelaide hunt - We are requested to state, that the hounds will meet on the Queen's birthday, at half past one o'clock, at the Dry Creek."²⁹⁸ Artist Samuel Thomas Gill [1818-1880] executed several artworks at the meet, one entitled 'Meeting of Adelaide hounds at Dry Creek, Northern Road'.²⁹⁹ Gill's 1845 drawing and wash places the inn at the same place as shown on the 1849 map and before the Fuller's licence for the Bird-in-Hand Inn in 1849. The house was renovated while unlicensed about 1879.³⁰⁰

Dry Creek as watercourse and community centre on the North Road came to life in 1843. In January the second rough bridge in one year was thrown across the Dry Creek,³⁰¹ and a new inn opened next to the North Road immediately to the north-east new bridge. Constant rainfalls in June, July and August, made it the wettest year since the colony was founded. On the North Road, there was a strong current in the Dry Creek that had not run for the three years past.³⁰²

John Saint [1797-1869] of the Dry Creek Inn obtained a Wine, Ale, Beer and other Malt Liquors (wine and beer) Licence on 5 April 1843.³⁰³ He paid his £12 and believed he had solved the problem of supplying liquor to the small Dry Creek community. The licence issued under the 1839 Act allowed the holder to sell the items specified in the licence for consumption on or off the premises. The licence applied to a person, not any premises, see under title Liquor Trading in early South Australia, above. Seven months after the grant of his wine and beer licence John Saint was fined £12 for retailing spirits without a licence.³⁰⁴ Saint resided with his wife Susan at Dry Creek where four of their children were born, a girl in 1847 who died aged 12 days, and three others between 1848 and 1851. The mother Susan Saint died at Dry Creek in 1853 aged 28 years.³⁰⁵

In February 1864, John Saint was in the act of lifting down a double-barrelled gun for the purpose of shooting a hawk, when the gun slipped out of his hand and fell to the ground, immediately discharging both barrels, one of which lodged its contents in his heel. His foot was saved, but he lost the power it.³⁰⁶ He lived at Virginia on the Wakefield Road. He died aged 73 years on 12 June 1869 at Balaklava where Thomas Saint was an innkeeper.³⁰⁷

James Hill first licensed the Dry Creek Inn as a public house in March 1845.³⁰⁸ The previous year Hill held a licence for the Shepherd's Inn near the Dry Creek. His new fully licensed inn had its grand opening day on Thursday 15 May with a pigeon match at noon followed by dinner at four o'clock at the cost of 2s 6d per diner. The *South Australian* promoted the day, spruiking that some of the best shots in the colony would attend.³⁰⁹ On the Monday before the opening, an excellent well contested pigeon match came off at Day's the Gawler Arms. "So close was the shooting that the winners had only one bird to spare."³¹⁰



In October 1845, publican James Hill had the unpleasant duty of hosting the coroner at the inn to hold an inquest. The inquiry was into the death of Betsy Reed a little child aged five years. Her mother, Catherine Reed, left Betsy with young children in the morning to go to Adelaide. A short time before the mother returned to Dry Creek in the evening the child was playing near the embers of the fire on the hearth in the hut, when some portion of her clothes ignited, upon which the child ran into the open air, and was soon enveloped in flames. A verdict of "Accidental death by her clothes catching fire," was returned and the coroner reprimanded the mother for not having provided a more competent person to take care of the child daring her absence.³¹¹

At the next annual licensing bench sittings John Smith was granted a publican's general licence for the Dry Creek.³¹² In July 1847, at a government land sale of agricultural lands, Sections sold for the upset price of one pound per acre. Sections 1714, 1715 and 1719, each of 80 acres, midway between the Little Para and Gawler Town, were "bought by Mr John Smith, the former landlord of the Dry Creek Inn ... to erect forthwith a commodious roadside inn, with stockyards and every requisite, on the new site thus thrown open to the public."³¹³

The next publican's licence for the inn at the Dry Creek on the Great North Road was granted at the annual meeting of the bench of magistrates to John Stuckey, under the name of the Bird-in-Hand.³¹⁴ At the end of 1847, metal was stockpiled to form a new stretch of road over the great swamp, which every winter had been a major obstacle to transport to and from the north. The new road was expected to be an immense boon to the settlers.³¹⁵ At the time, preparations were made for the road works the publican's mare was stabbed, causing death. John Stuckey offered a reward of twenty pounds for information as would lead to the conviction of the offender.³¹⁶ By March 1850, several small repairs had been done to the North Road from the Dry Creek to the 'Glue Pot'.³¹⁷

As the end of Stuckey's first licence year neared, he offered for sale:

Land near the Dry Creek. To Be Sold, in ten-acre blocks, good land at the foot of the hills, overlooking the Para Plains, with extensive back run, and excellent water on the section. Also, to be let, in five-acre blocks, land fenced in, on the North Road, about half-a-mile from the bridge over the Dry Creek, with or without a house and well of good water. For particulars, apply to Mr J Stuckey, Dry Creek.³¹⁸

Stuckey renewed his licence in March 1848,³¹⁹ but he was more concerned with his land development interests and left the inn three months later for his farm at Ardtornish, Upper Dry Creek. By September Stuckey was suffering cash flow problems and called on Mr C Rowland, Accountant, Rundle-street to manage his finances.³²⁰ John Stuckey continued to farm at Ardtornish until 1857 when he held a clearing sale:

to sell, on his farm, near Ardtornish, on Thursday, April 2 at 12 o'clock— Several useful plough horses, several useful mares, bullocks, heifers, steers, reaping machines, thrashing machines, drays, carts, scarifiers, ploughs, horse-rakes, with a great variety of farming implements. Also, 4 Sections— two fallowed, two unfallow.³²¹

At the June 1848 quarterly sitting of the licensing bench, the Bird-in-Hand Inn licence transferred from John Stuckey to John Fuller, a farmer of Dry Creek.³²² John Fuller of the Bird-in-Hand immediately sought the services of a male cook. He advertised the vacancy and at the same time advised he would on Monday 3 July raffle a hog that weighed between 560 lb and 600 lb. The hog could be seen any day after Wednesday, June 28 at Mr Fuller's, Dry Creek, North Road.³²³

In the two years prior to becoming licensee of his local public house John Fuller was a bullock driver and farmer at Dry Creek. He encountered trouble often. In September 1847, John Fuller was travelling on the road near the City Bridge with brothers Phillip and Edwin Langmead, the older Langmead on horseback, and the others driving each a team of bullocks. The trio "had amused

themselves upon the way down to the river by feats of spirit and agility, the natural result of their merry mood." On nearing the river one of them whipped the rump of a horse being ridden by a 'Blackfellow', causing him to be thrown to the ground. At the river, government workers were loading four drays with gravel. An argument arose because the workers were said to be on the wrong side of the road, which led to the younger Langmead beating a government horse most unmercifully with his whip stick. He also struck Harris, one of the carters, and gave him "several bumps, not known to Phrenologists." Another worker "came down on his horse to assist Harris, and he was knocked down in the water, and pretty nigh suffocated, after which he was kindly asked by the younger Langmead if he had had enough. The police made their appearance shortly afterwards, and the defendants were taken into custody." Assault and considerable battery of a very aggravated nature and a cold-blooded attack upon a dumb animal was proved. The Resident Magistrate said it was necessary to protect persons making the roads over which they passed and advised Fuller and the two Langmead brothers they could be imprisoned for three months. The defendants were each fined £5 and ordered to pay the costs.³²⁴

Three months after the incident at the river, at a Police Court hearing, Fuller stated, on 15 December, he had stopped at Black's public house, Gilles Plains, on his way home with a dray and that Robert Holding a farmer of the Dry Creek and Dougal Carmichael a labourer of Gawler Town and another man, without the least provocation beat him, struck him with a whip, threw him out of his dray and trampled upon him. He received many bruises. He claimed the assault occurred first outside the public house, and was repeated on the road a mile from there. Carmichael, in his defence, said that Fuller had moved his bullocks so as to bring his dray in contact with their reaping machine, and on being remonstrated with, challenged Holding to fight, and they had a couple of rounds, in both of which Fuller came off second best. His Worship was of opinion that there was nothing felonious in the affray, and dismissed the matter, adding if John Fuller felt himself aggrieved, he could seek a civil remedy for a common assault.³²⁵

In 1847, Alexander Macpherson, a married man, abducted Fuller's daughter Caroline aged 14 years 9 months.³²⁶ In August 1848, Macpherson was heard to say "He said he had old Fuller's daughter once, and he would have her again, dead or alive." For threatening to shoot John Fuller, Macpherson was bound over to keep the peace for six months in his own recognisances.³²⁷

On Thursday 26 February 1849, John Fuller rode a young colt to Adelaide. During the evening, on his way back to the Bird-In-Hand at the Dry Creek, the colt took fright and threw him. Fuller's serious injuries included two broken ribs.³²⁸ The following day John Fuller was worse and his wife Matilda decided to get help. It was agreed that John Kelly a blacksmith would ride Fuller's mare to get medicine from Dr Charles Davies. A saddle and bridle were borrowed from William Rains of the Dry Creek. William Fuller, the innkeeper's son, assisted Kelly to mount the mare, and saw him ride away. Kelly did not return. Kelly rode the mare to the Castle Inn, Morphett Street and stabled the horse. In the bar, he borrowed money from the publican and then had three or four nobblers. When he asked for more money and was refused Kelly said the mare belonged to him, and offered to sell her for £20, but no bargain was struck. On Sunday morning, William Fuller called at the Castle Inn, and said the mare was his father's.³²⁹ John Kelly was charged and convicted with having in his possession a mare said to be worth £25, the property of John Fuller, of the Dry Creek. He was committed to jail for a month with hard labour.³³⁰

John Fuller's accident happened two weeks before the general licensing sittings that started on Monday 12 March 1849. The magistrates had authority to determine the number of licences issued for the district of Adelaide: in 1848, there were 168 licences issued; the applications received in 1849 numbered 193. Matilda Fuller attended the hearing on behalf of her husband and the Bird-in-Hand renewal was granted.³³¹ Another John Fuller was granted the licensee for the Sturt Hotel, Grenfell Street in Adelaide.³³² He left his job as the hostler at the *South Australian Club* in 1845 to run the *Auction Mart Stables*.³³³ New applications for publican's licences were heard

on Wednesday 14 March 1849. The rise in the number of licences caused concern in the community and the clerk of the bench read in full to the court two petitions presented to the justices. Nine clergymen signed the first petition. They considered it their duty as guardians of public morals, who were deeply interested in the welfare of their fellow creatures, to pray to the bench to withhold licenses to all new applicants (they having no vested rights), so as to speedily as possible reduce the number of public houses, and thus benefit the community. Five inhabitants of North Adelaide signed the second petition. They had resided in North Adelaide for several years with great pleasure of the order and peace, which had been maintained (without policemen) in the place. They were surprised and alarmed that several applications for a publican's general license were to be made for houses situated in different parts of North Adelaide, and that they were fully convinced that the public houses at present existing in North Adelaide were more than sufficient to supply the legitimate wants of the inhabitants. They prayed that the Worshipful the Bench of Magistrates grant no new licenses for public houses in North Adelaide.

The bench dealt with new licence applications after hearing the petitions. William Couzens applied to licence the Bridge Hotel, Dry Creek. In reference to the Bird-in-Hand Mr Edward Stephens noted from the bench it was close to the Dry Creek. Mr Giles from the bench said, "There are two there already. It is no more wanted than..." but he was cut off by Mr Edward Stephens who quipped:

It does not seem a very dry creek, or perhaps the recommendation is, that the creek is dry, and wants another house." Counsel for Couzens, Mr Smith urged in support, that the Dry Creek was now to be considered a town, and the memorial bore the signatures of nearly two hundred persons, mostly residing in the neighbourhood, who thought another house necessary. The chairman replied, "It is useless; the Bench is unanimous, refused.³³⁴

William Couzens did not give up on his licence application easily. Before the bench of magistrates on Monday June 11, he applied for a publican's licence for his premises renamed the Montague Arms, Montague Village, Dry Creek. Mr Poulden supported, and Mr Gilbert opposed the application. Mr Poulden and the applicant were eloquent in their praises of the building, its stables and its paddocks. The bench did not support a licence for a small house in that locality where there was already a licensed house.³³⁵ Seven storekeeper's licence applications were called. The bench observed some small storekeepers in the country had no property and such licences should be restricted to towns. Only one licence was granted; John Gilby of Montague Farm, Dry Creek was refused, and William Rains of Montague Farm, Dry Creek withdrew his application.³³⁶

At the September quarterly licensing hearing held Monday September 10, William Couzens made a third attempt to licence his premises, again calling it the Montague Arms, Montague Village, Dry Creek. It was close by Fuller's Bird-in-Hand Inn, and was not at all wanted. James Hall of Durham House, Blacksmith's Arms, Dry Creek, Section 1571 also applied for a licence, which Mr Hanson opposed Hall on behalf of John Fuller. Hall in answer to the Bench, said his house contained seven rooms. The two new applications were taken together, and both were refused. At the same hearing, after an unsettled fifteen months as an innkeeper John Fuller transferred his publican's licence for the Bird-in-Hand to John Merryweather, who it was said had recently arrived from England, by way of the Cape, as a cabin passenger.³³⁷

Merryweather quickly popularised the use of the inn and grounds. The Yatala District Council regularly held meetings at the inn and the site was used as a place for the sale of large lots of horses and working bullocks. The inn was at this time often referred to by locals as 'Merryweather's Dry Creek Inn' or by licensing authorities as 'Merryweather's Bird-in-Hand,' so as to differentiate the premises from the 'Bird-in-Hand' at Grey Town near Mount Gambier.

As partners, Henry James and Samuel Bradley purchased the Bird-in-Hand Inn at Dry Creek, and James was granted the publican's licence for it in March 1853.³³⁸ James a blacksmith and Bradley an itinerant labourer had been friends for eight years and had been to the diggings together. Six months after taking over the new owners of the Bird-in-Hand Inn realised the house was running at a loss. Bradley agreed to sell to James his share for what he had given for it and left the inn. Later they went to the diggings again together where they parted by consent. Henry James returned to Dry Creek. About two months later Bradley also returned to the Bird-in-Hand Inn at Dry Creek when James paid him for his share of the inn. The dissolution of partnership was advertised and James got a signed receipt for his payment. For seven months, Bradley was a lodger and worked at the inn. He told people around Dry Creek and the servants at the inn he was still in partnership. When Henry James finally tired of Bradley's idleness, he told him to "clear off the place." The servants were rather surprised to think that a partner should be asked in to take his wages. Samuel Bradley signed a settlement of all dues and demands, and his wages. Bradley said it was the first time he ever had been made to sign his name to a book for wages stamped and before the servants swore that he would be the ruin of James.

Henry James was at the Bird-in-Hand for three years and left to go to the Mount Lofty Hotel where he was the publican between 10 December 1856 and 1 August 1857. On taking possession he insured the hotel with the Northern Assurance Office for £1,000. James once again employed Bradley who falsely told others around Mount Lofty that he and James were partners. Inevitably, they again parted company. According to James:

He had a few words with Bradley when he paid him off, but it was not a quarrel. [James] asked him why he could go and tell the neighbours that half the property belonged to him.

He denied having said any such thing, and so it was ended. James told him he would have no quarrel with him; he might take his wages and go off his ground.

Henry James moved to Adelaide to be the landlord of the Black Swan Inn, North Terrace. He retained ownership of the Mount Lofty Hotel and leased it to Llewellyn Ford.

A neighbour to the Mount Lofty Hotel recalled that on Monday 23 March 1858 the house was open for business and closed at 10 pm. Instead of being open the following morning the house was closed. It had been abandoned and all the furniture was gone except two tables. That night the inn was set on fire. The Mount Lofty Hotel, which had been standing empty, burned down leaving only the stone walls standing, the roof, floors, windows, and all flammable fittings were entirely consumed by the blaze. An inquest was held at the scene on 5 April and the insurer's representative and the insurer's agent were both very interested in the proceedings.

Henry James told the inquest the money he owed on the Mount Lofty Hotel was about the same amount as the insurance. There had been no written agreement between him and his tenant Llewellyn Ford and he had no quarrel with him. Henry James told the inquest there had been several threats to set the place on fire, but none had been made directly to him. James declared many people at Mount Lofty and Dry Creek had told him that Samuel Bradley had asserted to be in partnership with him, that he had got everything from Bradley, and that Bradley was determined to set the Mount Lofty Hotel on fire and he would ruin him. Bradley had said he would do it even if he was hung for it the next day. Henry James named several potential witnesses from Mount Lofty and Dry Creek who had told the same tale to him and who would swear to the truth of it. The persons named included "Matthew Caskey, John Merritt and William Merritt, and John Merritt of the Grand Junction."³³⁹ Like others had done previously, Henry James and/or the *Register* reporter confused the Merritt and Marrett families who dwelt around Dry Creek. The first three persons named here by James in fact refer to Matthew Caskey and his brothers-in-law, John and William Marrett.

John Saint replaced Henry James at the Bird-in-Hand. This person may have been John Saint [1797-1869], the original holder of the Dry Creek Inn under the wine and beer licence or, more likely, his son of the same name [1825-1892]. Another of Saint's sons Thomas subdivided land into twenty allotments to extend the township of Virginia ten miles north of Gepp's Cross on the North Road and offered the lots for sale in July 1857. Plans were available for inspection at the Bird-in-Hand Inn.³⁴⁰

At the June 1858 Yatala District Council quarterly licencing meeting, the Bird-in-Hand licence transferred from John Saint to Benjamin Jackson.³⁴¹ Jackson and his wife Mary, both of Hampstead near London, were two of the first immigrants to the province and married at Adelaide in 1836.³⁴² They had a 64-acre farm on Section 3028 farm about one mile east of the inn. Just short of twelve months after becoming licensee, his wife Mary aged 44 years died at the inn.³⁴³ The inn was no bonanza for Jackson and he transferred the licence to Thomas Saint in March 1860.³⁴⁴ Two months later his farm was offered for sale under the orders of his mortgagee, described as:

consisting of all that Section of land, containing sixty-four acres (more or less), and numbered '3028', in the Hundred of Yatala. The whole is fenced in, and there are two houses on the land, also other improvements. It is situated adjacent to the 'Bird-in-Hand,' public-house, and is known as Mr Benjamin Jackson's."³⁴⁵

Jackson's last job was station cook on *Arkaba* sheep station at Hawker north of Port Augusta, where he died in November 1890 aged 72 years.³⁴⁶

Thomas Saint and the inn thrived with all manner of meetings, sales and events frequently held there. In August 1860, the annual ploughing match took place in a section of land belonging to Robert May of the Dry Creek, followed by a dinner attended by about 40 persons at the Bird-in-Hand Inn hosted by Thomas Saint. Bracing winds prevailed during the day that sharpened the appetites of the diners. Saint laid out a feast of which the "profusion and quality was not often excelled in a country township."³⁴⁷ Future annual ploughing matches attracted ladies attendances, and in 1863:

The Dry Creek Annual Ploughing Match took place on September 1, on a section of land belonging to Mr Harahan, situated about one mile east of the Bird-in-Hand Inn. The attendance of visitors, although not so large as on previous similar occasion, was by no means small. About 300 spectators were present, many of them having come from Port Gawler, Virginia, Salisbury, Modbury, Peachey Belt, &c. The dinner took place at the Bird-in-Hand Inn. About 40 sat down to an excellent spread prepared by Host Saint. The usual toasts on such occasions were drunk and responded to. After dinner, a ball took place, and continued until the dawn of morning.³⁴⁸

Thomas Saint remained at the Bird-in-Hand for five years. At his last renewal hearing in March 1864, "the police reported that the accommodation was insufficient, and that the house was very dilapidated. The applicant stated that he had taken, the necessary steps to remedy the objections, and the bench granted the application."³⁴⁹ The work was indeed done, as at the next annual licensing meeting when George Davey was granted a licence for the Bird-in-Hand," the police report stated that "the accommodation of this house for man and beast, was very good."³⁵⁰

The big annual ploughing match at the Dry Creek was not the boon for Davey as it had been for past publicans. The day was miserable and the dinner was lost to the Cavan Arms inn:

The Dry Creek annual Ploughing Match was held on Wednesday, September 6, in a paddock belonging to Mr Hanrahan, situated a short distance from the Bird-in-Hand public-house. The weather was most unpropitious on the occasion; early in the morning it rained hard, and some very sharp showers fell at intervals during the day, and a cold strong wind was blowing across the ground, which was quite unsheltered on all sides,

time making it exceedingly unpleasant to be out. As may be supposed, the number of spectators was very small indeed, scarcely any one being present but those persons directly interested in the contest. Not much can be said about the locality, as the paddock was a plain, open on all sides to the winds. About a mile to the south was to be seen the Stockade, and a careful observer might have discovered in the distance the inmates of that institution engaged in their labors... There was only one booth on the field that belonging to the landlord of the Bird-In-Hand, at which as good a trade was done as could be expected under the circumstances. We are happy to say that no accident happened during the day. The dinner, with which ploughing matches usually conclude, was held in the evening, at the Cavan Arms.³⁵¹

Charles Frederick Beaumont was granted the licence for the Bird-in-Hand Inn at the annual licensing meeting in March 1866.³⁵² He was active in community affairs and six months beforehand he had been chosen Chairman of the Yatala District Council.³⁵³ He set about restoring the Bird-in-Hand as the social hub of the Dry Creek community. He wrested back the dinner for the Dry Creek 1866 ploughing match.

The match took place on a section of land belonging to Mr L O'Brien, about one mile from the Bird-in-Hand Hotel, and adjoining the Dry Creek branch of the Railway. The ground was about the best that could be got in the neighborhood, being of a sandy loamy nature, and the arrangements of the Committee and Secretary were carried out apparently to the satisfaction of all parties. We noticed the train passing and re-passing about five journeys within seven or eight hours... The dinner took place afterwards at the Bird-in-Hand, at which about 40 gentlemen sat down, and after enjoying all the good things provided by the worthy host Mr Beaumont, the evening was wound up in the usual manner.³⁵⁴

By September 1869, Charles Beaumont made plans to move on and advertised, "Public-House to be sold the Bird-In-Hand, Dry Creek with 52 Acres of excellent Land, commodious stockyards, and every convenience for an old established Roadside Inn."³⁵⁵ In October he advertised, "For sale, a standing crop of 40 Acres of Tartar Oats about 2 tons to the acre. Apply at the Bird-in-Hand, Dry Creek."³⁵⁶ While waiting for a sale he transferred the licence to Henry Page. At the annual licencing bench Sittings March 1871 the inspector opposed Page's licence application, he reported there was insufficient accommodation and dilapidation, and the hearing was adjourned for one month for a police report.³⁵⁷ It was granted three weeks later at the next hearing.³⁵⁸ The inn was run down and Charles Beaumont could not sell it. Landlord Beaumont resumed as licensee for the Bird in-Hand, Dry Creek at the December 1871 sitting of the bench of magistrates,³⁵⁹ and renewed the licence the following year.³⁶⁰

At the quarterly licensing meeting in June 1872, Charles Beaumont submitted to the Adelaide Licensing Bench plans for a new public house situated on portion Section 85, Hundred of Melville, Yorke's Peninsula.³⁶¹ He completed the construction of the two-storey Melville Hotel on the main intersection of Yorketown and became licensee there in September 1872.³⁶² He transferred the Melville licence to David Rossiter in June 1873³⁶³ and returned to Adelaide where he briefly ran the Fountain Inn at Glen Osmond.³⁶⁴

Since 1871, when the licensing bench called into question the inn's suitability as a licenced public house, the Bird-in-Hand was a liability. Beaumont still owned the premises, but there had been a succession of publicans at the inn. Heinrich (Henry) Warncken, storekeeper and postmaster saw an opportunity to start a new inn in the Dry Creek area, advertised as:

On Thursday, March 16 [1871] on the premises of Mr H Warncken, Dry Creek, near the Bird-In-Hand. S Barnard has received instructions from Mr H Warncken (who is relinquishing storekeeping) to sell by auction, on the Premises, as above... The whole of the stock-in-trade of a storekeeper, consisting of – groceries, ironmongery, &c. To be sold

in one line. Also 15 fat and store pigs 2 draught horses 2 useful horses.; chaffcutter, weighing-machine &c., &c., &c. Without reserve.³⁶⁵

Henry Warncken then applied to the June 1871 meeting of magistrates for a publican's general licence for the Montague Hotel, Dry Creek. Charles Beaumont through his counsel Luke Cullen objected on the grounds the premises was not required. There was already an inn serving the district.³⁶⁶ The application was refused.

In November 1867 Joseph Badge, a storekeeper and contractor at Kapunda, went broke.³⁶⁷ By December 1871, he was living in Stephen Street, Adelaide when his wife delivered a son.³⁶⁸ He was appointed a constable by the Yatala North District Council in July 1872, but reported a month later he physically incapable and was excused from further duties.³⁶⁹ In September 1872, Joseph Badge took up the licence for the Bird-in-Hand Inn,³⁷⁰ which he purchased from Charles Beaumont. Within six months, Badge had moved to the Criterion Hotel, King William Street, Adelaide and put up for sale the Bird-in-Hand Inn with the surrounding 69 acres.³⁷¹

Thwarted by Charles Beaumont in his effort to open a new inn, Henry Warncken purchased the Bird-in-Hand from Joseph Badge and was granted the licence for it in June 1873.³⁷² Warncken struggled on for four and a half years.³⁷³ He sold the inn to Donald Couper before he left to take over Jenkins' butchering business in Enfield.³⁷⁴ Warncken later became the licensee of the Seven Stars Inn at Redbank's, 10 miles north-west of Gawler.³⁷⁵

A couple of months before moving to Dry Creek Donald Couper had sold his five-roomed brick and stone house,³⁷⁶ and relinquished his offices as constable and councillor of Portland Estate in the Barossa West District.³⁷⁷ He took over as licensee from Henry Warncken in December 1877.³⁷⁸ The days of the Bird-in-Hand as an inn were limited and Couper held the licence for just three months before it expired.

At the annual licensing meeting on Monday 11 March 1878, Mr W Wiltshire applied for the publican's licence for the New Bird-in-Hand Inn, Dry Creek. The applicant's identity is uncertain, but he was probably William William Wiltshire who had been an appointed police foot constable between 30 October 1874 and 1 October 1877.³⁷⁹ Counsel Henry Wigley represented Wiltshire. Inspector Thomas Bee strongly objected to the application, on the grounds that the house was not well conducted and there was insufficient accommodation. He observed that the bedding when he visited the house was nothing more than a bundle of rags. The application was refused, with liberty given to apply next quarter.³⁸⁰ The 1878 licence application was ultimately refused.

At the following annual licensing meeting at Adelaide on Monday 10 March 1879, John Martin engaged the fine legal team of Charles Mann QC with respected counsel Josiah Henry Symon to advocate his application to licence the Bird-in-Hand Hotel. Inspector Thomas Bee again opposed the application. The *Register* reported the matter as:

No plans were filed. Last September, after having liberty to apply, the application was absolutely refused. It was then shown, as the Chairman remarked, that the very bedding was rotten and mouldy. Inspector Bee's opposition now was on the ground that the house was not required for the accommodation of the public, that it consisted of ten rooms only, and that the applicant was not going to keep it himself, he being a large carrier in town. The bench disregarded the last objection, but said they were disinclined to grant the licence because no plans were filed. That would not, however, absolutely refuse the application, but adjourn it, with liberty to apply next quarter on filing the plans.³⁸¹

Three months later on 9 June, John Martin made a further application to licence the Bird-in-Hand Hotel, Dry Creek, again represented by solicitor Josiah Symon. The inspector opposed the house as it was not required. Mr Symon noted that an application for a licence had been refused last quarter, with leave to file fresh plans, which he produced. The Inspector's opposition was upheld, and a licence was refused. He was denied leave to apply again.³⁸²

At the 9 March 1880 annual licensing meeting yet another attempt was made to restore the Bird-in-Hand, Dry Creek licence by William Reid, represented by his counsel John Cox Bray. The inspector entered a notice of opposition, but it was declared inadmissible because the address of the inspector had been omitted. It was noted that the licence had been transferred from the old Bird-in-Hand Hotel to the present house about two years ago, but afterwards had been withheld as the house was not properly conducted. A licence had been applied for by a new applicant and was refused on the ground that the accommodation was not sufficient. William Reid said he intended to erect additional rooms and to improve the property and called several witnesses to show the necessity for a house. The bench refused Reid's application without leave to apply again.³⁸³

Joseph O'Callaghan made a fresh application to licence the Bird-in-Hand, Dry Creek at quarterly sitting of the licencing bench on 14 September 1880. Solicitor John Cox Bray appeared for the applicant, and explained the application was to restore the licence that had been removed and the house had been closed for two years. Mr Cox said the owner intended generally to repair the building. The Inspector opposed the application on the ground that the house was unnecessary. The application was refused with leave granted to apply again next quarter.³⁸⁴

In December 1880, Joseph O'Callaghan filed with the clerk of the Adelaide Licensing Bench plans for a hotel to be erected at Dry Creek, to be called the Bird in Hand Hotel.³⁸⁵ At the annual licensing meeting on 11 March 1881, Joseph O'Callaghan made a last ditch attempt to licence the Bird in Hand Hotel at Dry Creek, again represented by his counsel John Cox Bray. The inspector opposed the application on the ground that the house was not wanted. Mr Bray stated:

This was a house which had been erected on the site of an old hotel. The licence had been taken away about two years before, and had several times since been refused."

Witnesses called by Joseph O'Callaghan stated that the house would be a great convenience for travellers, teamsters, swagmen, as well as to provide water for stock, there being no house on the road between the Dry Creek Hotel and Gepp's Cross. The bench was unswayed and again refused the application.³⁸⁶

Shepherd's [1844-1847]

Location on the Dry Creek

As **Shepherd's Rest**

Licence	Publican
26.03.1844	HILL James

As **Shepherd's**

Licence	Publican
26.03.1845	WILLIAMS James
26.03.1846	BRINTON Richard
Application	Applicant
1847	Nil

James Hill was a butcher and candlestick maker, and he had been to sea. If folk songs were indicators he should have become a baker, instead he became a publican and opened the Shepherd's Rest Inn on the Dry Creek, obtaining a publicans' general licence in March 1844.³⁸⁷ He and his brother William were butchers by trade and in February 1841, they established the North Adelaide Candle Manufactory in Kermode-street, North Adelaide. James ran the factory and William sold their candles from his butchers shop in Hindley Street, South Adelaide.³⁸⁸

In May 1842, Giles Abbott assigned to James Hill and William Shepherd, butchers his establishment and effects in trust, and claims from Abbot's creditors were invited.³⁸⁹ It is probable that the person named William Henry Shepherd in the assignment indenture was James Hill's business partner and brother, known by another name; and the name 'Shepherd' may be a cause as to why James Hill chose the name Shepherd's Rest for his inn. James Hill commenced his own butchering business at the corner of Hindley and Morphett-streets some months later.³⁹⁰

On 26 August 1843, one year after Hill had been in in his butcher's shop, in a celebratory mood he advertised, "A fat pig will be shown, on Monday next, at Mr James Hill's, butcher, corner of Morphett-street, the largest and fattest pig in the colony. He was fattened at the farm of Andrew Harriott, Esq, and weight upwards of eighteen score; it is only a twelvemonth old."³⁹¹ The display of the fatted pig was to draw attention to his business, as on the same day he ran the first of a few advertisements for the impending auction sale of his butchering enterprise and premises:

All that freehold property, in Kermode Street, North Adelaide, consisting of a well-finished butcher's shop and excellent yard, with cottage and Candle Manufactory behind. The proprietor of this eligible property, who is at present doing an excellent business, will hand over to the purchaser all his interest and good-will of the business, he being about to reside in the country. For further particulars, apply to W Williams, Auction-rooms, Hindley-street. Or to James Hill, butcher, Morphett-street.³⁹²

James Hill and his brother William had long been in dispute with John Baker Esq as manager of the *Adelaide Auction Company*. In 1841, *W & J Hill* bought thirty head of steers at £9 each, for which they gave a bill for £270. The bill was granted, though the cattle were not delivered, and ultimately the *Adelaide Auction Company* stepped in under a mortgage, and took possession of the vendor's herds, including nine head out of the thirty head purchased by the Hill brothers. After a lengthy summing up the Judge told the jury that the utmost they could find for was the value of seven of the bullocks and interest. Judgment was entered for seven bullocks at £9 each and £8 interest, a total of £71.³⁹³ James Hill removed to the Dry Creek soon after what was to him a disappointing court result, having recovered little more than one quarter of his claim.

After being licensee of the Shepherd's Inn for one year, James Hill became licensee of the Dry Creek Inn for one year before opening up a slaughtering house at Kooringa, Burra Burra.³⁹⁴ See further details of James Hill under sub-title *Dry Creek / Bird-in-Hand [1843-1847]*, above.

In 1845, James Williams was granted a licence for the premises under its everyday shortened name of Shepherd's Inn.³⁹⁵ In June 1847, James Williams replaced Thomas Neale as the publican for the Travellers' Rest Inn at the Village of Houghton, six miles east of the Grand Junction. At the annual licensing meeting of magistrates the following year, William's licence was renewed and in an uncommon demonstration of praise from the bench William Giles remarked, "The house had been very bad at one time, but was now very decent."³⁹⁶

At the 8 March 1846, annual licensing meeting the bench of magistrates granted James Williams the licence for the British Hotel, Pirie Street.³⁹⁷ Richard Brinton replaced James Williams as publican of the Shepherd's Inn, Dry Creek. Brinton and his wife, having arrived from Hobart, Tasmania, had been in the colony three months.³⁹⁸ He Brinton allowed the license to lapse at the expiration of his licence in March 1847.³⁹⁹ Six months later, at the September 1847 quarterly meeting of magistrates, Richard Brinton was granted the publican's licence for the Echunga Hotel at Echunga, Mount Barker.⁴⁰⁰

Gepp's Cross [1846 - onward]

Location Section 360, North-east corner
at the intersection of Great North and Grand Junction Roads

As Millers' Friend

Licence	Publican
16.06.1846	GEPP Isaac

As Miners' Arms

26.03.1847	GEPP Isaac
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As Gepp's Cross

26.03.1848	GEPP Isaac
16.03.1849	LADD Joseph
09.12.1850	MATTHEWS Charles

As Victoria Cross

26.03. 1851	MATTHEWS Charles
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As Gepp's Cross

26.03.1852	MATTHEWS Charles
12.12.1859	Removal of place of licence from Section 360

Location Section 337, North-west corner
at the intersection of Great North and Grand Junction Roads

12.12.1859	MATTHEWS Charles
13.03.1861	MATTHEWS Samuel (son of Charles Matthews)
10.06.1861	MATTHEWS Samuel removed his licence for the Gepp's Cross to The Northern at Enfield

Location Section 360, North-east corner
at the intersection of Great North and Grand Junction Roads

Application	Applicant
13.03.1861	LAMON (Refused on defect in application)
09.09.1861	KENT (adjourned)
23.09.1861	KENT (adjourned)

Licence	Publican
Oct/Nov 1861	CONNAGHTY Patrick
09.12.1861	ELDRIDGE George
1864 to 1881	SLY David

Etcetera

Isaac Gepp gave up water carting to be publican of the Windmill Inn on the Great North Road in 1845.⁴⁰¹ In May the following year, he gave notice of his application to licence a new public house on land being part Section 360⁴⁰² he acquired from William Webber the previous year. At the quarterly licensing meeting on 8 June 1846, Mr Smith on behalf of Robert Carter the intended replacement licensee for the Windmill Inn opposed Gepp's application. Not that Gepp's new house should not be licensed, but that Carter had contracted to purchase the Windmill Inn from Gepp upon the expressed understanding that there should not be another public house in the neighbourhood held by Isaac Gepp. The licence was ultimately granted.⁴⁰³ The inn was located adjacent to the junction of the Great North Road from Adelaide town to the copper mines at

Kapunda and Burra, and Grand Junction Road from Adelaide Port to the north. It was assured of passing traffic and near where John Ragless was constructing a steam driven flour mill. He named his inn the Miller's Friend⁴⁰⁴ in anticipation of the new mill under construction across the road.

Isaac Gepp had difficulty settling on a name for his inn. Nine months after it opened at the annual sitting of the licensing bench in March 1847, in an obvious attempt to connect with teamsters and travellers passing the inn to and from the copper mines to the north, Gepp applied for his publican's licence under the new name of the Miner's Arms,⁴⁰⁵ With some irony, John Ragless was celebrating the opening of his steam mill while under Gepp's application he was surrendering the name Miller's Friend.⁴⁰⁶ Next year Gepp was again publican and for the first time named his inn the Gepp's Cross.⁴⁰⁷ The *South Australian* confused the past and new names and incorrectly reported it as the Gepp's Arms, a misalliance of the former and new names.⁴⁰⁸ Although he only had the inn for fifteen months after first naming it the Gepp's Cross, the name was readily adopted by the community.

Directly across the Great North Road from the Gepp's Cross Charles Matthews resided, and when he was able, conducted his business as a blacksmith. In December 1848, Matthews applied for a publican's general licence for the Blacksmith's Arms. Isaac Gepp successfully opposed the application on the ground that it was directly opposite his licensed house. For further details of the application, see subtitle, *Blacksmith's Arms [The inn with one customer]*, below.

Gepp leased his inn to Joseph Ladd in 1849 who continued to call it the Gepp's Cross Inn.⁴⁰⁹ Joseph Ladd immediately advertised:

Gepp's Cross, Great North Road.

Joseph Ladd, having taken the above house trusts that by a system of uniform comfort and attention to merit the patronage of all travellers and commercial gentlemen. Draymen will find it a rare place of accommodation for themselves and teams.

N.B. Choice wines, good stabling, and excellent stockyards

March 16th, 1849.⁴¹⁰

Joseph Ladd was no shrinking violet and kept a musket close at hand while at the bar. One month after taking over the inn, he pointed it at a customer before throwing him out, albeit for a good reason. The customer John Harris had allegedly raped a local woman. See further details of Brown brothers shooting Harris under subtitle *Gepp's Cross locality*, above. Ladd renewed the licence in March 1850, but the following December he was lame and could move about well. He transferred the licence to Charles Matthews, the blacksmith who resided across the road.⁴¹¹

In December 1848, Isaac Gepp thwarted Charles Matthews' licence application when a licensing member stated, "as a publican the applicant would be his own best customer." Exactly two years later Isaac Gepp leased the inn and surrounding land Charles Matthews. In his first renewal application, perhaps drawing on past negative associations with the name Gepp, Matthews dropped the former owner's name from the inn name and changed it to the Victoria Cross.⁴¹² It obviously did not sit well with the patrons, who by then referred to the area around the inn as Gepp's Cross. In all likelihood, they continued to call the inn by its colloquial name. Matthews reverted to the accepted name in 1852, and it has remained so for 150 years.⁴¹³

Charles Matthews let the inn run down. In 1854, the bench cautioned him to keep his house in a proper state of cleanliness.⁴¹⁴ In November, he purchased the inn and surrounding lands from Isaac Gepp for the sum of £900, with repayment set out in the terms of a mortgage and two lease payments of £50 per year each for inn and surrounding land until the purchase was complete.⁴¹⁵ To secure the purchase Charles Matthews' put up as collateral his blacksmiths shop and house on Section 377. Matthews seldom came to notice of the authorities, although police charged him for having his doors open between 11 and 1 o'clock on Sunday 11 March 1855. He offered. "The day

was very hot, and the door was opened by his father-in-law, who was very old, and who sat near it, fanning himself." The court did not accept his implausible excuse and fined him £5.⁴¹⁶

Like most publicans, Matthews protected his livelihood, especially when others infringed on his trading patch. John Gurner, publican of the Lord Melbourne Inn, Melbourne-street, North Adelaide had cash flow problems and starting hawking liquor around Gepp's Cross on a regular basis. Police charged him with hawking without a licence. The two differing reports of Gurner's single court hearing shows a tendency of the press to publish unsubstantiated facts quickly, and how sometimes reports for the same event varied. On 15 February, the day after the trial the *Advertiser* reported:

John Gurner, publican, of Gepp's Cross, was fined £20 for selling a smaller quantity of liquor than five gallons. It appeared from the evidence of two witnesses, one of whom was Charles Matthews, a publican, at the same place, that the defendant had gone out with a cart containing cases of spirit which he had been supplying the people round in small quantities at low price, and that on the day named in the information he had sold a bottle of rum to one of them. The defendant requested time to procure the amount of the fine, but was informed by the bench that he must remain in custody till the whole was paid.⁴¹⁷

An apparently more accurate report appeared in the *Register* the day after its opposition:

John Gurner, publican, appeared on the information of Inspector Hamilton, charged with selling spirits at Gepp's Cross without a licence, Jan. 31. Charles Matthews, a lad, deposed that he saw the defendant at Gepp's Cross on the last day in January. He was in the road. Went and bought a bottle of rum from him. Gave him 4s and got 6d back. The rum was taken from a box in the cart. The defendant said he came out every Monday. Had not seen him since. Charles Matthews, father of the last witness, stated that he lived at Gepp's Cross. Took the bottle of rum which his son had bought from the defendant back to him, and asked him if he had a licence. He said he had, but that he had left it at home. The defendant, in answer to His Worship, said he did not know he was doing wrong. He was fined £30 and costs. Notice of appeal was given.⁴¹⁸

Charles Matthews last licensed Gepp's Cross Inn in his name at the annual licensing meeting of the Yatala District Council in March 1860.⁴¹⁹ At the expiration of his licence in March the following year, he was in a sorry state physically and financially; he was lame and skint. He had no equity in his two mortgaged properties and his realisable assets of goods, furniture and other chattels were valued at just £20. His debts due amounted to £936; unsecured creditors £63 19s; and mortgage debts £911 10s including £700 for the balance of his purchase of the Gepp's Cross Inn in 1854. At his final hearing before the insolvency court, he was present with his wife, both apparently "much affected during the examination."

The Official Assignee's statement to Commissioner Macdonald was that Matthews:

has been in business as a publican at Gepp's Cross. He has kept no accounts whatever, and I have consequently no means of ascertaining the trade he has done in the house...

It appeared that about 15 months since he removed the licence of the Gepp's Cross Inn to a house of his own on the other side of the road and he had since given up his interest in this house to a son, who carried on the business and in lieu of rent verbally agreed to keep his father and mother. The insolvent had taken two leases of the original house from Gepp each for a year, at £50 a year; but his takings sometimes did not amount to 10s a week, and he had been distrained on by Gepp's for the rent, in his present house his son sometimes did not take a penny a day.

There was no opposition by Charles Matthews, and a second-class certificate was granted to the insolvent.⁴²⁰

At the December 1859 Yatala District Council quarterly licensing meeting:

Charles Mathews received [a] certificate authorising him to remove his licensed business from, the house situate on Section 360, at Gepp's Cross, to the house erected by him on Section No. 337, also at Gepp's Cross, and being opposite the house hitherto licensed, the applicant [proved] that his lease of the former [did] not bind him to maintain it as a licensed house." ⁴²¹

The new place of operation of the Gepp's Cross Inn was the house that Mathews tried unsuccessfully tried to licence as the Blacksmith's Arms in 1848. Charles Mathews was apparently incapable of running the inn and his son Samuel became licensee,⁴²² but trade was poor. Because of Mathews' default on the mortgage and lease payments Isaac, Gepp seized his old inn under the mortgage and tried to restore its licence. Gepp's nominee licensee Mr Lamon applied for a licence for the Gepp's Cross Inn, but the annual licensing bench sitting in March 1861 refused him; there was already a licensed inn of that name in the vicinity.⁴²³ At the following quarterly sitting of the Yatala licensing meeting after the dismissal of a late objection, Samuel Mathews, of the Gepp's Cross Inn, obtained permission to remove his licensed business to the Northern Hotel, two miles south on the Great North Road at Enfield,⁴²⁴ thereby removing the major impediment for the relicensing of the old Gepp's Cross Inn. See further details of Mathews under the heading *Blacksmith's Arms, [the inn with one customer]*, below.

From 13 June to at least the first week in October 1861 there was no licenced Gepp's Cross Inn. Mr Kent's application to the Yatala District Council quarterly licensing meeting on 9 September for a publican's licence for the Gepp's Cross Inn was adjourned for a fortnight and then further adjourned without being granted.⁴²⁵ It appears that in October or November Patrick Connaught, who had in March the same year made application for the Cavan Arms licence,⁴²⁶ was granted a licence for the Gepp's Cross Inn, as it was reported that in December the Gepp's Cross licence transferred from him to George Eldridge.⁴²⁷ It is problematic as to whether or not Connaught was issued a licence by the colonial treasurer. George Eldridge was the brother of Eliza who farmed at Gepp's Cross with her husband Henry Nicholls, David Eldridge of the Hand and Heart Inn, and John Eldridge who held licences at various time for the inns: Hand and Heart at Prospect Village; Engine and Driver at Gawler; Grand Junction at Dry Creek; and Prince of Wales at Wallaroo. See relevant subtitles for notes on these latter-named inns, and under sub-title *Gepp's Cross locality* for details of Eliza Nicholls.

Over the next one and a half years, George Eldridge restored the respectability of the inn. The inn and the surrounding land were offered for sale by auction on 10 July 1863, described as:

Gepp's Cross Hotel, land, &c. the land consists of eight acres, being the north-eastern corner of section 360, situated on the main north-road at its junction with the road leading from Port Adelaide to Highercombe, and on which is erected all that substantial building known as the Gepp's Cross Hotel, composed of brick and stone, and containing ten rooms, cellar, &c; also, stone stable (six stalls), stockyards, outbuildings, &c. Reserve very low.⁴²⁸

The Inn that had been distrained (seized for non-payment of rent) by Gepp was sold to David Sly who also purchased Mathews' former land, part Section 337.⁴²⁹ On Wednesday 16 March 1864, David Sly was granted a publican's general licence for the Gepp's Cross Inn at Gepp's Cross,⁴³⁰ and he remained as the inn's licensee for the next eighteen years.

As a locality, Gepp's Cross grew in status and the Gepp's Cross Inn remained a viable commercial enterprise as a rural pub, adapting when the area became urban about the 1940s. The Gepp's Cross Hotel closed briefly in 2012, between 31 August and 12 October, due to a fire that caused damages estimated to be \$1,500,000.

Blacksmith's Arms [The inn with one customer]

Location Section 337, North-western corner at the intersection of
Great North and Grand Junction Roads facing Main North Road
Application Applicant
11.12.1848 MATTHEWS Charles William (Refused)

From 1841, Charles William Matthews [1806-1862] owned and occupied his blacksmith shop and residence opposite the Gepp's Cross Inn at Section 337, Main North Road⁴³¹ He resided there with his wife Kitty née Brotherhood [1820-1872] and two sons born at the North Road Residence, John 1846 and Edward 1850.⁴³² He also had other older sons, Samuel and Charles junior.

Charles Matthews through illness was unable to carry on as a blacksmith and during a year-long confinement to his bed he prepared his house as an Inn with the hope he could earn a living by it. Before the bench of magistrates at the quarterly licensing in December 1848 Charles Matthews applied for a publican's general licence for the 'Blacksmith's Arms'. Seventy neighbourhood persons signed their support for the application – in fact, every person near the place, with one exception. That person was Isaac Gepp, who appeared at the hearing to oppose the application on the ground that it was directly opposite another licensed house, his. In an obvious reference to the unfortunate Matthews' drinking habits, Henry Wigley from the bench observed that Matthews the applicant would be the best customer himself, which drew laughter from within the courtroom. The applicant's counsel countered that he believed that was a mistake; at all events, he was instructed that the man had renounced all his bad habits, which drew more laughter. Counsel for Gepp argued that the neighbourhood required no other licensed house, and two being placed exactly opposite each other would probably cause the road to be obstructed by drays. The bench ruled that competition for custom would induce a disregard for order or public convenience and refused Charles Matthews' application.⁴³³

After his unsuccessful application, Matthews put the unlicensed inn and land up for sale. John Merritt, whose farm was across the Great North Road from Matthews, paid him five pounds for an option to purchase the land, but he later withdrew the offer after he leased the new Grand Junction Inn and became the licensee.⁴³⁴ Matthews returned to his trade as a blacksmith and in January 1850 advertised for a wheelwright.⁴³⁵

The blacksmith's house on the eastern side of the Great North was licensed for a brief period from December 1859 to June 1861; not as the Blacksmith's Arms, but as a continuation of the licence for the Gepp's Cross Inn. Gepp who opposed Matthews' application for the Blacksmith's Arms leased the Gepp's Cross to Joseph Ladd in 1849, and two years after Matthews failed application, he became licensee of the Gepp's Cross in 1851. He mortgaged his house and blacksmith's shop to Gepp and purchased the inn and surrounding lands from him in 1854. Gepp's initial assessment of Matthews' character ultimately proved correct and the whole deal ended in commercial disorder. Matthews' claim in 1848 that he renounced his bad habits proved shallow and he apparently continued to drink heavily, contributing to his insolvency and his loss of the Gepp's Cross Inn. He was under the influence at his final insolvency hearing.

By Order of Charles Matthews' Assignees his land was offered for sale by auction one month after Matthews' insolvency: "North-Road, Section 337 part of hotel &c., containing thirteen and a half acres of land, or thereabouts, forming the north-western corner of the above-mentioned Section; together with the Public-House thereon erected, and all other improvements. The above Property is situated opposite the Gepp's Cross Inn, and from which it has had the licence transferred."⁴³⁶ Matthews' land including house sold for £275.⁴³⁷

The operation of the Gepp's Cross Inn was restored to the western side of the Great North Road in June 1861. See details under the subtitle *Gepp's Cross [1846-onward]*, above.

Hand and Heart [1848-1870]

Location On the Lower North Road allotments numbered respectively 11 to 20 and 51 in the subdivision of Section 371, Prospect Village, being about two acres and a half, together with Stabling and other Improvements.

In respect of John Eldridge's inn on Lower North Road between 1849 and 1870, occasionally newspapers published occurrences of licensing bench hearings and persons' oral accounts of events related to the inn, mistakenly naming 'the Hand and Heart' as the 'Heart and Hand'. The latter, reduced to 'Heart n' Hand', was phonetically similar 'Heart in Hand' and 'Hart in Hand', which led to confusion, as it was the name of another inn. Notwithstanding occasional use of the incorrect phrases by reporters and authors, this manuscript consistently refers to John Eldridge's inn on Lower North Road between 1849 and 1870 by its correct name - 'Hand and Heart'.

As Emerald Isle

Licence Publican
14.06.1848 ELDRIDGE John

As Hand and Heart

Licence Publican
13.03.1849 ELDRIDGE John

Application Applicant
15.06.1852 ELDRIDGE John (refused)

Licence Publican
13.09.1852 NUTT John Thomas

13.03.1854 WILLIAMS John

12.03.1855 STAYNER James

Mar 1855 CHITTLEBOROUGH James

17.03.1856 ELDRIDGE John

17.06.1858 BROWN M (Morris?)

21.03.1860 ELDRIDGE John

10.03.1861 ELDRIDGE David

Application Applicant
1870 Nil

In mid-1848, John Eldridge entered into an agreement with Desbrow Cathery [1794-1861] of Nailsworth, North Road, to lease Cathery's property two miles from Adelaide in Prospect Village on the Lower North Road. Cathery was reported as 'Mr D Cathary' and 'Nailsworth, North Road', was Section 346, Great North Road. The seven-year lease at the yearly rent of £25 included the tenant's right of purchase at any time during the term for £300. The property on Section 371 had a seven-room house with a cellar, and appurtenances including a stable, stockyard, and 2½ acres of land adjoining.⁴³⁸ John Eldridge leased ten acres next to the Inn from Thomas Crawford, a brewer, for a peppercorn rent on the condition that Crawford supplied beer for Eldridge's inn. Thomas brewed with his brother Edward James Frederick Crawford at the Hindmarsh Brewery.⁴³⁹ The deal soured after David Eldridge took over the inn.⁴⁴⁰

John Eldridge applied to the quarterly licensing bench in June to licence the premises as a public house under the sign of the 'Emerald Isle'. At the same hearing, Octavus Skipper also applied for a license for his Wodehouse [also Woodhouse] Arms Inn also on the Lower North Road on Section 368. Each was concerned that the bench may be reluctant to grant two licences in on the

same road. Mr Hanson supported Eldridge's application, stating the house was a large one, and had extensive yards attached, whereas that Skipper's was only a house of three rooms, and had no stockyards attached. Octavus Skipper said there was more land belonging to his house than that of Eldridge's, and that he intended to erect other rooms. The present erection was 42 feet, and there were 40 acres fenced in. Henry Wigley and William Giles from the bench said Skipper was to finish his house according to regulations, and then granted both applications.⁴⁴¹

The Emerald Isle was the only pub in Adelaide where beer could be 'bought by the pound'.⁴⁴² It was a means of getting twenty-four drink pound weight serves out of a gallon, as opposed to only twenty liquid measure pints. Eldridge renewed the licence the following year before the March sitting of the licensing bench under the name 'Hand and Heart Inn'.⁴⁴³ The name chosen by Eldridge and his wife Martha was sentimental reference to a ring to symbolise marriage. Tradition, two thousand years old, said that a vein ran from the third finger of the left hand direct to the heart, thus both hand and heart were embraced by the ring.

Four months after naming the 'Hand and Heart Inn' and only one year after entering the seven-year lease Desbrow Cathery advertised his property for sale at the price of £200, subject to the terms of the current lease with John Eldridge.⁴⁴⁴ Fearing the consequences of future uncertain dealings with another landlord, John Eldridge purchased the property. Years later Eldridge sold the property to his brother-in-law James Hyland. The mortgage document for the latter was misplaced and caused much trouble to Hyland when he wanted to sell the inn in 1877.

John Eldridge showed a keen interest in horseracing and supported formal and informal race meetings. He celebrated his new purchase of the Hand and Heart Inn by staging a match between horses *Nimrod* owned by Mr P Harvey and *Turpin* owned John Marrabel for a prize of £20. The advertised start time for the two-horse race was 9 o'clock on 24 July 1850. The horses would leave from Hand and Heart Inn, near Prospect house; go to the Hope Inn at Hindmarsh, and back. Other matches would follow the main event with drinks available to visitors, of course.⁴⁴⁵

The following year in October, John Eldridge staged a race day at the Hand and Heart Inn with a good hog skin saddle and bridle as the prize for each of two races. The races were well contested by a good field, and the attendance was far better than could have been expected considering the value of the prizes. The races were decided in heats of about one and a-half miles. In the first race heats between six horses, J Harvey's *Hotspur* won with Prest's Harkaway running a close second in the first heat and Williams's *Cocktail* in the second. The second round of heats over the same distance involved seven horses. After sundry protests and squabbles, the second race was decided at the close of the sixth heat by John Eldridge's *Whisky* being declared the winner. A Hurry-Skurry wound up the day's amusements, to the satisfaction of all concerned; and after a day's sport of long duration, the return home was cheerfully accomplished without any marks of vinous or spirituous excitement.⁴⁴⁶

Eldridge's other active interest was in roadworks, as a contractor for financial gain. In February 1851 he was sued by Elijah Topsfield in the District Court for the sum of £23 6s 6d on account for stone and lime; Eldridge counter-claimed for wine and spirits sold and delivered. Each party was ordered to pay the demand of the other and to bear his own costs.⁴⁴⁷

In March 1851 John Eldridge's tender for road works near the Grand Junction Inn was accepted,⁴⁴⁸ and the following month his tender for road works near Prospect Village on North Road was accepted for the amount of £268 2s 6d.⁴⁴⁹ He followed this by additional work on ten chains of work on the same road for the sum of £70.⁴⁵⁰ In June, his tender of £210 for work at Dry Creek was accepted.⁴⁵¹ Patrick Callaghan sued him for £7 16s, wages due for work done, and judgment was entered against Eldridge for £4 4s 5d.⁴⁵² His work at Dry Creek coincided with the initial appointment of John Merritt as licensee of the Grand Junction Inn. It is probable John Eldridge visited the Inn while undertaking roadwork and there, either became acquainted with or

renewed acquaintance with John and Elizabeth Merritt. They were all about the same age and John Merritt and John Eldridge lived only several miles apart in West Sussex.

By December 1851, John Eldridge's road works business was in a financial mess. John Chamberlain of the Central Road Board stated that Eldridge had received a great deal of money on account of his contract, and had not paid the poor men whom he had employed — one of whom, by the name of Gill, had a demand upon him of £40 for cartage, and Mr Gill was owed £10.⁴⁵³ Eldridge believed his reputation suffered by publication of the matter and paid to advertise:

To the editor of the Adelaide Observer.

SIR-In a report published in the *Register* of the 9th instant, of a meeting of the Central Road Board of the previous day, Mr John Chamberlain takes occasion to attack my character in a most unjustifiable and unmanlike manner. I beg to contradict most confidently the statement that I have ever deprived poor men of their earnings, I kept them out of their remuneration. And I challenge any one ever in my employ to come forward and substantiate any charge of the kind. With regard to the case of Gill, I beg to state that my refusing to pay him was grounded upon an overcharge; and for action pending between us arose out of his refusal to accept what I contend was the full sum he was entitled to.

JOHN ELDRIDGE. Hand and Heart Inn, Prospect, December 12th, 1851.⁴⁵⁴

Gill obtained a money judgment that Eldridge could not pay. Under a court writ the sheriff seized and sold sufficient of Eldridge's property at Prospect to satisfy the debt.⁴⁵⁵

As a result of the financial difficulties that John Eldridge faced in December 1852, he applied to transfer his Hand and Heart publican's licence to his brother-in-law James Hyland. In July 1849, James Hyland married Anne Lidyard,⁴⁵⁶ the sister of Martha Lidyard, John Eldridge's wife. The transfer application was adjourned. On resumption of the hearing, Mr Parker opposed the transfer on behalf of the creditors of Eldridge. He stated, Eldridge "had made the whole of his property over to his son-in-law, Highland, [sic, his brother-in-law James Hyland], and if the bench allowed the transfer, such a proceeding would defeat the creditors of Eldridge; besides which, [Hyland] was a pound keeper, and could not possibly take possession of a public-house." The bench refused Eldridge's transfer application.⁴⁵⁷

A few years later, an unrelated person named James Hyland [1833-1867], was the publican of the Norwich Arms in Flinders Street. His wife Margaret and four young children survived him.⁴⁵⁸ His wife's inheritance included the Norwich Arms and three cottages opposite the public-house that were 'entirely occupied by prostitutes'. Margaret Hyland remarried to Angus MacDonald, who took over the Norwich Arms and management of the girls in the cottages, who he almost certainly already knew through his previous job as a special constable. At the 1867 annual licensing meeting, an objection was raised against MacDonald's application to licence the Norwich, "in consequence of a memorial testifying that the house was the resort of disreputable characters, and that the keeper of it was the owner of houses of ill-fame close at hand." The Rev Canon Russel who resided in the street "noticed the character of persons who frequented the Norwich Arms. They appeared to be prostitutes." Frederick Cook, of Flinders street, said "the house was frequented by prostitutes, so much so that he had left off going there. They lived in three cottages, which were part of Mrs Hyland's estate." Counsel submitted that "MacDonald had been spoken well of by Sergeant Etheridge and others of the police force," and "because the house was frequented by prostitutes was no reason why the licence should be refused, because if prevented from going there they would go elsewhere." The licence application was refused.⁴⁵⁹ The tradition continued and forty years later, in 1915, Alice Wilson, "attired in a stylish costume" appeared before the Adelaide court charged with keeping a brothel at 164 Flinders Street.⁴⁶⁰

Soon after the refused transfer hearing John's father William Eldridge set off for Melbourne on the brig Peri to try his luck on the gold diggings. James Hyland resigned his post of pound

keeper⁴⁶¹ and followed his father-in-law to Melbourne a few weeks later on the brig Anna Dixon.⁴⁶² William Eldridge did well; assay records show he consigned home 129 ounces 15 pennyweight of gold in December 1852.⁴⁶³ Three months later William Eldridge installed himself as licensee of the Miners' Arms, Glen Osmond.⁴⁶⁴ He purchased an old licensed house at the River Light Bridge south of Kapunda and expended a considerable amount on repairs before reopening the premises the following March as the Miner's Arms Inn.⁴⁶⁵ He remained licensee for four years before selling it to William Hammat who let the licence lapse.⁴⁶⁶

David Eldridge followed his father to Melbourne on the ship *Hashemy* in April 1852.⁴⁶⁷ It appears David may also have some success on the diggings as he and his wife took a trip back to England on the ship *Queen of Sheba* in April 1854.⁴⁶⁸ He returned to Australia and again went to the diggings in and arrived back in Adelaide in November 1855 on the brig *Sea Nymph*.⁴⁶⁹

John Eldridge of Prospect Village, licensed victualler, filed a petition for declaration of insolvency to on 14 January 1852 and the matter was set down for hearing on Friday 6 February.⁴⁷⁰ His publican's licence for the Hand and Heart expired in March and was renewed,⁴⁷¹ but only for three months, so that the result of his insolvency action could be taken into account. His publican's licence again came up for renewal in June when he was absent, but represented by Mr Matthew Smith. It was noted – "There might be an objection to the applicant who had been insolvent, but he had since discharged all his obligations to his creditors." Mr Maguire opposed, stating "he was instructed that the applicant was not in the colony, and that if a licence were granted, the house would be conducted by another man." The application was refused.⁴⁷²

A new publican's licence for the Hand and Heart was issued to John Thomas Nutt at the next sittings of the bench of magistrates on 13 September 1852.⁴⁷³ John Eldridge returned to reside at the property,⁴⁷⁴ but a succession of licensees came and went. John Nutt continued as licensee at the next annual sitting of the licensing bench.⁴⁷⁵ At the following annual licensing bench sitting in March 1854, John Williams became licensee.⁴⁷⁶

James Chittleborough [1832-1918] recalled some 50 years later, that "about 1854 Mr Eldridge let the hotel to Mr Stainer [sic] and took a trip to England."⁴⁷⁷ In fact, when John Williams left the inn James Stayner replaced him. Stayner had run an unprofitable business as a Fruiterer and Seedsman in Hindley Street opposite the Victoria Hotel and in March had desperately advertised the sale of his shop lease.⁴⁷⁸ By July 1854, he was forced to sell up his stock-in-trade, advertised as: "comprising Seeds of every description and the finest in the colony, fruit, crockery, glass, confectionary, counters, weighing-weights, &c."⁴⁷⁹ Stayner applied in his name to the annual licensing bench to be publican for the Hand and Heart, which was granted on 12 March 1855.⁴⁸⁰ At the time he was issued a licensee for the Hand and Heart, the licence of the Star Inn near his old shop in Hindley Street became available and he departed within days of the grant of his licence for the Hand and Heart to take up the Star Inn licence.⁴⁸¹

Two months after taking up the *Star* licence, at Grenfell Street, James Stayner's wife gave birth to a son that died.⁴⁸² He did not settle in well at the *Star* and was before the court "for assault upon the noses of his neighbours. He said the nuisance was of long standing, and that he had been endeavouring to abate it during the few weeks he had entered upon the premises."⁴⁸³ Business at Starr Inn suffered under his management and he lasted only a brief time. In May 1856, James Stayner petitioned for insolvency.⁴⁸⁴

James Chittleborough arrived at Adelaide on the ship *Buffalo* in 1836 aged four years. His father opened the Buffalo's Head Inn and a few years later farmed at Hurtle Vale. When James was 19 years old he left for the Forest Creek diggings in Victoria where he had three successful years before he returned to Adelaide.⁴⁸⁵ The sudden departure of James Stayner from the Hand and Heart provided an opportunity for Chittleborough to settle down with a degree of confidence and certainty; he became licensee of the Hand and Heart in March 1855.⁴⁸⁶ On 24 March 1855, he

married Priscilla, youngest daughter of James Rivern, of Penzance, Cornwall.⁴⁸⁷ In his first weeks as publican, he was involved in a coronial inquest into the death of a patron. A bullock driver who was on a spree slept at his house for two nights. On the next morning, Chittleborough called him to breakfast, but the bullocky did not answer. Later he went into the room and discovered him dead, lying quite tranquilly as though he was asleep.⁴⁸⁸ James Chittleborough settled in to hotel life and at the end of the year, he and his wife had their first child, a son born at the Inn.⁴⁸⁹

James Chittleborough went on to be secretary to the Licensed Victuallers' Association and fifty years later wrote to the *Advertiser* about the Hand and Heart hotel. His knowledge and or recall of long past events is problematic. He claimed John Eldridge who ran the inn also built it, and in March 1855, he (Chittleborough) became landlord of the hotel and kept it till 1856, when Mr Eldridge returned from England, inferring John Eldridge.⁴⁹⁰ The building of the Hand and Heart by Eldridge is contradicted by the mention in July 1849 that as lessee John Eldridge was one year into a 7-year lease of a developed property.⁴⁹¹ John Eldridge's trip is unlikely, as he was broke. It is feasible James Chittleborough was confused with his recall of David Eldridge's trip to England.

John Eldridge resumed as licensee of the Hand and Heart Inn in March 1857,⁴⁹² and renewed it next year as well as resuming his commercial interest in road works. On 4 March 1858, the Central Road Board accepted his tender, the lowest of seven tenders, for the flooring platform of the bridge, River Light, at the Burra crossing, North-West branch on North-road.⁴⁹³ In June 1858, he transferred the Hand and Heart licence to Mr M Brown⁴⁹⁴ and left for Gawler where he took up the publican's licence of the Engine and Driver at Gawler for one year until June 1859, before returning to Adelaide. See also subtitle *Engine and Driver / Criterion [1858-onward]*, below.

In November John Eldridge was injured in a horse accident, reported in the *Register* as:

About half-past 8 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 26th inst. He was riding along Rosina-street, and had just got opposite the Golden Fleece, when he fell off his horse on to the ground. Some persons seeing that he was hurt, picked him up and took him into the inn just mentioned, where he was visited by Dr Devine, who found him suffering from a contusion on the forehead and a slight injury on the right hip. In the morning, the patient had sufficiently recovered to be taken home, and he is now progressing favourably.⁴⁹⁵

In December, he resumed his passion for horseracing and purchased a booth at the Adelaide races.⁴⁹⁶ At the Yatala District Council annual licensing meeting in March 1860, John Eldridge was appointed licensee for the Hand and Heart for the last time. His brother David who also resided at the inn along with his expanding family assisted him.⁴⁹⁷

On 6 May 1860 at the Hand and Heart Inn, Lower North-road, John Eldridge's wife Martha died aged 45 years.⁴⁹⁸ John Merritt the licensee of the Grand Junction, who John Eldridge was well acquainted, died in 1858, survived by his wife Elizabeth and six children, girls aged 13, 14 and 18 years and sons aged 4, 6 and 11. On 2 August 1860 at Christchurch North Adelaide, the Reverend William John Woodcock solemnised the marriage between widower John Eldridge of Prospect Village and the widow Elizabeth Merritt of the Grand Junction Inn.⁴⁹⁹ The *Register* newspaper incorrectly stated the wedding date as being solemnised in July.⁵⁰⁰

In June 1861, by order of Boucaut & Wren, Solicitors on behalf the mortgagee, John Eldridge's two properties were advertised for sale by auction on Friday 28 June as:

Lot. Lower North-road. Public-House, Land, &c

The land consists of Allotments numbered respectively 11 to 20 and 51 in the subdivision of Section 371 (laid out and known as the Township of Beresford), and containing two acres and a half or thereabouts, on which is situated the Public-house known as the Heart And Hand, together with stabling and other improvements.

Also Lot. Prospect cottages and land

The land is portion of allotment 30 in the subdivision of Section 372, and has a frontage to the Gawler-road of 120 feet, by a depth along Elizabeth-street of 270 feet; and on the same are erected three cottages, well built, and in the occupation of respectable persons.⁵⁰¹

The circumstances of the sale are not clear, but it appears John retained ownership of the Hand and Heart Inn and property at Prospect and his brother as licensee installed three months earlier remained in occupancy.

David Eldridge was first appointed licensee by the licensing bench on 10 March 1861⁵⁰² and granted the last licence for the Hand and Heart in March 1869.⁵⁰³ He moved out of the inn to the ten acres next to the property. John Eldridge had taken up use of the ten acres in 1848 under an agreement to purchase and when John left Prospect, he assigned the property to his brother David along with the other lands surrounding the inn. In 1846, brewer Thomas George Tremblett Crawford purchased from Susan Purcell, the ten-acre property next to the inn, part of Section 371. The title deeds were in the possession of Mr Gilbert, Crawford's solicitor, but after he died the title deed could not be found. Thomas Crawford was out of the colony and by depositions put in by his counsel James Boucaut, he claimed Eldridge's occupancy was under a tenancy at will, conditional that Eldridge would take Crawford Brothers' beer. Crawford had assigned the property to his daughter who had since died and because David Eldridge was not buying Crawford's beer he required David Eldridge to vacate. The Eldridge brothers, John followed by David, had been in occupancy of the land adjoining the Bird and Hand Inn for nearly twenty-five years and David Eldridge refused to give up the property claiming possession by assignment through his brother. He also claimed the property had been purchased from a lady forty years previous and the title deeds had been lost and that if Thomas Crawford could not show proof of title he required six months' notice to quit. Crawford sued for ejectment and in a messy and expensive court case before a jury, chambers application and appeal, all with solicitors and QCs. David lost the case.⁵⁰⁴ Thomas Crawford left the colony for the Victorian diggings soon after announcement of finds and he recovered substantial quantities of gold. In May 1852, on the second gold escort Thomas Crawford consigned to himself 107 ounces 10 pennyweight of gold.⁵⁰⁵ He moved to Brisbane, Queensland where he died in 1911 aged 88 years.⁵⁰⁶

The Adelaide and Gawler Town railway took all the Burra and northern traffic off the Lower North Road. The house became valueless as an inn, and the Hand and Heart ceased to be licensed in 1870 when no application was made to keep it open as a public house. James Chittleborough, one time licensee and ex secretary to the Licensed Victuallers' Association, many years later recounted, "It was closed and used as a dwelling until it became so dilapidated that it was not fit to live in. It was then demolished, and the spot it occupied was cultivated." All that could be seen in 1903 was a slight hollow in the ground where the cellar once existed.⁵⁰⁷

John Eldridge sold land in Prospect to his brother-in-law James Hyland but the latter lost the deed. He placed a series of the following advertisement in Adelaide newspapers early in 1877:

One pound reward— Lost, Deed of Mortgage over Property in Prospect Village and Smithfield, from J Eldridge to James Hyland. Any one returning the same to the undersigned will receive the above reward. W Wadham & Co. King William-street."⁵⁰⁸

John Eldridge continued tendering for road works up to April 1875 when his last two tenders were accepted by the Yatala South District Council for "supplying, breaking swamp stone, 7 chains at £4 per chain; and forming, &c, at Rosewater at 4s 4d cubic yard."⁵⁰⁹

Cross Keys [1849-onward]

Location Section 2245, North-western corner at the intersection of
Lower North and North Roads facing North Road

Application Applicant

24.03.1849 BRADY Daniel (refused; premises incomplete)

12.06.1849 BRADY Daniel (refused; premises incomplete)

Licence Publican

10.09.1849 BRADY Daniel

09.12.1850 BERTHEAU Charles Zacharie

10.03.1851 BRADY Daniel

09.06.1851 D'ARCY Michael

14.03.1853 RAINS William

15.03.1858 LILLYWHITE Thomas

12.03.1866 BROADSTOCK Joseph

12.03.1867 MATHER George

08.03.1869 ANDREWARTHA Richard

11.03.1872 BROADSTOCK Joseph

08.09.1873 SMITH J

13.09.1875 WARD John

12.06.1876 McDERMOTT Martin

12.03.1878 DAVIDSON W E

09.12.1878 FERNELL Joshua

Etcetera

Daniel Brady, an Irish immigrant born in Cross Keys, County Cavan in 1797, farmed on the Para Plains north-east of the Grand Junction and in July 1847 added to his land holdings Sections 2197 and 2210, each of 80 acres, about three miles north of the Bird-in-Hand Inn.⁵¹⁰ By the end of 1848, he owned 792 acres.⁵¹¹ The next year he added to his holdings Section 1004 of 245 acres on the North Road, diagonally opposite and north-west of the inn.⁵¹² On Section 2245 at the corner of the Lower North and North Roads, he erected a substantial building of stone walls roofed with slate with the intention of opening an inn. At the annual licencing meeting, he applied for a new publican's licence for the Cross Keys Inn. The premises were not finished and the bench refused Brady's application with leave for him to apply next quarter.⁵¹³ Anxious to get some return on his large capital outlay he re-applied for a licence at the next quarterly meeting, when:

Mr Johnson put up plans of Mr Brady's house, which he said had seventeen rooms. His client was well known; he had thirteen sections of land in the neighbourhood. He had spent £700 on the house at present, and it would cost £200 more. Captain Dashwood objected, on principle, to licensing unfinished houses. Mr Johnson said the expenditure would insure its speedy completion. No man would be out of £700 longer than he could help. By the bench - Brady refused.⁵¹⁴

Brady made his third attempt at the September quarterly licensing meeting with his counsel Charles Fenn who admitted Brady had not kept a public house before. From the bench Captain Bagot remarked, "This is a capital house, the best in the colony. I opposed it last time as it was not finished." He added. "The position of this house was not in the Glue Pot, but on high land near it."

The licence was granted.⁵¹⁵ The 'Glue Pot' was a swampy section of the North Road to the south and west, near Dry Creek Inn.⁵¹⁶

It did not take long for the new inn to be in the news, albeit for the wrong reason. In April 1850, Rose Brady accused her husband Daniel Brady of assaulting and beating her. He allegedly seized her by the nape of the neck, kicked her and tore out a handful of her hair. Daniel Brady was anxious the matter should be arranged between them. He said. "It had all arisen from the plaintiff taking it into her head to be jealous of her husband." The case was adjourned for a week, with a recommendation that the parties in the meantime settle the matter between themselves.⁵¹⁷

Despite the Cross Keys being "a capital house" by construction, the conduct of persons in it was unruly. In July 1850, Catherine Conarty was drinking wine at the bar of Brady's public-house when Rose Reid came in and confronted her; accusing her son of taking a pole-yoke. Conarty replied that it was men's business, and requested her not to speak to her about it. Conarty then threw a glass full of drink into Reid's face, and took up a quart pot and began battering her furiously about the head with it, and eventually threw her down upon the floor, whence she was taken up insensible. Daniel Brady stated that he saw them struggling together and fall. Both of them had a glass, and had been berating one another. His Worship fined Catherine Conarty £3, adding, "The fine is a lenient one. The quart pot might have caused death."⁵¹⁸

One year after opening the Cross Keys, Brady advertised:

To be Let, on the Para Plains, within six miles of Adelaide, a two-story public-house, with stockyards, stables, paddocks, &c. There is a good well of water on the premises. For further particulars apply to Daniel Brady, Cross Keys, Para Plains. Woodforde Estate.⁵¹⁹

At the December quarterly licensing meeting, Daniel Brady transferred the publican's licence for the Cross Keys Inn to Charles Zacharie Bertheau. The applicant had been in the colony for three years, one in town and two at Salisbury.⁵²⁰ The new publican was soon broke. In March 1851, when he should have filed an application for renewal of his publican's licence he instead filed for insolvency.⁵²¹ The Commissioner of the Court of Insolvency granted an insolvency certificate for Charles Zacharie Bertheau, publican of the Para Plains, on 5 September.⁵²² In November, those creditors who had proved their debts received a first dividend of three shillings in the pound.⁵²³

Daniel Brady was forced to return to the Cross Keys to resume as publican when Bertheau filed for insolvency.⁵²⁴ Two days later Michael D'Arcy was granted the licence for the Globe Inn at Gawler after fighting off objections from other publicans on the grounds the house was incomplete.⁵²⁵ Brady approached D'Arcy who became lessee of the Cross Keys under Brady's licence within weeks. He was in the area as early as 8 April,⁵²⁶ and at the inn on 21 May when an inquest was held touching the death of David Bryce. A witness said that Bryce fell while riding on the pole of his dray while intoxicated and the wheel passed over him, killing him on the spot.⁵²⁷ At the June 1851 quarterly issue of licences, Brady transferred the Cross Keys licence to Michael D'Arcy, and in a shuffle, D'Arcy transferred the Globe at Gawler to Frank Harris.⁵²⁸

Daniel Brady took off from Adelaide for the Victorian goldfields to add to his wealth, but not with shovel and pan. He overlanded, and at the end of October 1852, he arrived at "Bendigo, with nine teams of bullocks all loaded with flour, which was all bought up by Messrs McDonald and Co, Bendigo, storekeepers, at £9 per bag." In an aside to the article the *Register* reported, "On the 26th October Messrs Little and Co of Melbourne sold a lot of flour (seconds) at £41 per ton." In December, Brady was back in Adelaide and purchased from Mr E Solomon four unfinished houses in Weymouth Street, Adelaide for £320.⁵²⁹

In 1853, Brady advertised:

PUBLIC HOUSE ON THE NORTH ROAD

Arthur Fox - Is instructed to sell on Saturday 22nd January — The interest of the lease in that public house, situated on the North-road, and known as the Cross Keys. The term is five years unexpired from the 1st January, 1853. The house is two storied and slated, well of water, stable for 12 horses, stockyard, and 80 Acres of superior land, well fenced. Several fixtures can be taken at a valuation.⁵³⁰

William Rains, who was the storekeeper at Montague Village, Dry Creek, took up the lease. Rains advertised his two pieces of land for sale or leases. One piece, 47 acres of fenced land had: a shop and two houses, one of brick and stone containing nine rooms and cellar that was formerly intended for a public-house; a fenced garden partially planted with vines and fruit-trees; Stable, Stock and Stockyards; a year round running creek; and a well of pure fresh water. The second piece of land was an 80-acre Section at Dry Creek, adjoining the Main North-road, Para Plains.⁵³¹

William Rains leased the Cross Keys Inn from Daniel Brady and was granted the publican's licence at the annual licensing meeting on 14 March 1853.⁵³²

The Brady household was not a happy one. In August 1854, Daniel Brady, of the Dry Creek, was again charged with assaulting and beating his wife Rose. She stated that a few days before the hearing her husband came to the house and began to blow up the girls for not getting supper. After coming home from the Cross Keys Brady beat their daughter, and Rose went upstairs to be out of the way. He followed, knocked her down, and beat her violently over the head badly and kicked her. Rose attended by doctors, believed she had lost the use of one of her hands. The court case was in many respects a repetition of the 1854 case cited above. Brady said that his wife was jealous of him about all the married women in the neighbourhood, and a witness spoke of the constant abuse of Brady by his wife, arising apparently from her jealousy. The *Register* noted in parenthesis, "They are rather an ancient couple; certainly neither of them less than fifty." Daniel Brady complained that it was the fourth time he had been brought before His Worship on similar charges, none of which had been substantiated. He thought it by far the better plan that his wife should go and live with one of their married children, and he would allow sufficient for her support. His Worship ordered him to pay £1 and costs. Brady handed the money to the clerk, but said he was determined, at all events, that he would beat his daughters as much as he pleased. He had them well corrected now, and he would keep them so.⁵³³

In an understatement of his relationships with his wife and daughters, Daniel Brady of the Dry Creek advertised on 25 August 1854, "in consequence of an alteration in his family arrangements," he was to sell by public auction at the Cross Keys Inn, cows, 80 Pigs, a two storey stone house, and 107 acres of fenced land.⁵³⁴

On Tuesday 3 October 1854, Daniel Brady "who is about leaving the colony," offered by public auction, at the Cross Keys, Lower North-road:

Lot 1. Sections 2187, 2212, 2197, and part of 2213. Facing the Great North and Salisbury Roads, Hundred of Yatala, only 10 miles from Adelaide, and a good metalled road greater part of the distance, in all 165 acres, 60 of which is in wheat, and promising well. A well of good water within two feet from the surface substantial stockyard, and all enclosed with a good fence. To be let for a term of ten years, in one or two blocks.

Lot 2. Section 2243, Hundred of Yatala, being only seven miles from town, all in crop, consisting of wheat, barley, and oats; strongly fenced in.

To be let for a term of seven years.

Lot 3. Stack of good sound hay, about 40 tons, on Lot 1. In the event of either blocks being let previous to the day of sale, the crops to be taken at a valuation, and due notice will be given in this paper.⁵³⁵

Four years after Rains became licensee of the Cross Keys Inn, and after 27 years of marriage, William and Sarah Rains separated. William made plans to quit the hotel to pursue his farming and a new life with his mistress. In March 1858, William Rains put up for sale by auction at the Cross Keys, North Road, Para Plains:

His interest in the lease of the inn with 73 Acres of land and the furniture and stock-in-trade for an Inn;

143 acres of Agricultural Land adjoining the inn; and

draught horses and mares, pigs, cows, heifers and calves, and dairy utensils, 2 tons of good hay, all the farming implements necessary to carry on the operation of farming of the best description.⁵³⁶

At the Yatala District Council March 1858 quarterly licensing meeting, Thomas Lillywhite, carrier, aged 41 years, of Grand Junction, was granted a publican's licence for the Cross Keys, Para Plains.⁵³⁷ His business continued, managed by his son and Patrick Mullins to work his bullocks.⁵³⁸

In July, William Rains separated from his wife Sarah for another woman. On 19 November 1858, Sarah accused him in court of desertion, "that she was unable to work; and that she could not do with less than 30s per week; and, lastly, that she never gave defendant any reason to desert her." Sarah stated they had not been on the most friendly terms for about eight years. William said they did not wish to live together again. The court ordered he pay her 15s per week and the court costs.⁵³⁹ William Rains remarried to Anne Willesee and had three further children. He died in 1886 aged 75 years. Sarah Rains née Perkins died at Dry Creek in 1871 aged 57 years.⁵⁴⁰

Subtenants Thomas and Fanny Lillywhite believed the inn was out of repair and approached the owner Daniel Brady for work to be done. Brady (back in the colony or having never left) sued Rains for not undertaking agreed work at the time of taking the lease valued at £104 and damages for failing to keep the inn in good repair during the seven-year lease period.

William Rains, the defendant, stated that when he unfortunately took the house he believed both he and Brady were drunk. When he took possession Brady's pigs had quartered themselves in the kitchen, and for a long time they were a great nuisance, frequently rushing into his kitchen and upsetting all the pots and pans, and swallowing the contents to satisfy their hungry appetites, to his great loss. He said that when he took the place, there were no doors nor windows to the kitchen; that he had been obliged to put in ceiling joists and do other repairs to the upper rooms. He had expended upwards of £104, and told Brady when that sum was agreed, that it would be quite insufficient for the repairs required. Mr Rains also described the havoc that some of the rats had made in some of the flooring joists before he took the place, and stated that £14 would be quite ample to put the place in as good repair as it was when he took it.

The Jury found that Brady had made the repairs before 14 March 1854, and that he had paid for them. On the second claim they gave a verdict to the plaintiff, damages £40.⁵⁴¹

Thomas Lillywhite last renewed his Cross Keys licence at the 1865 annual licensing sitting of the magistrates' bench.⁵⁴² The Cross Keys Inn transferred from Lillywhite to Joseph Broadstock at the 1866 annual licensing bench of magistrates. Two days before the end of the licensing year, Lillywhite was forced to sell by auction at the Cross Keys Inn:

The Whole of the stock-in-trade as a publican household furniture and effects. Also. Horses, farming implements, &c, &c and the usual requisites- such as kitchen utensils, crockery, &c, &c, generally required in a public house.⁵⁴³

At the same hearing that Joseph Broadstock became licensee of the Cross Keys Lillywhite made application to take up the licence of the Kentish Arms Inn, Kent Town, but his application to the court bench was adjourned for want of his appearance. On the second hearing day, "Mr Cullen made an application on behalf of Thomas Lillywhite, Kentish Arms, Kent Town, refused the previous day, and called Mrs Lillywhite to prove that her husband was not habitually unsteady, and that a publican's licence was their only means of support. The bench granted the licence."⁵⁴⁴

George Mather became licensee of the Cross Keys in March 1867. In the evening of the first Sunday in December, a fire which was visible from Adelaide on the property of George Mather at the Cross Keys destroyed some hay stacks and damaged a fire van. On the following morning, John Challoner a soldier from the Stockade was in court accused of causing the fire. Challoner had been drunk and refused more drink at the Cross Keys and he vowed to make the landlord (named as John Mather in the *Register*) pay dearly and that he would "crown him." A witness explained that the "term 'crowning' meant in Manchester vernacular setting fire to a cotton-mill."⁵⁴⁵

At the annual licensing meeting in March 1869, Richard Andrewartha replaced George Mather as licensee of the Cross Keys, Dry Creek.⁵⁴⁶ He had previously held the licence for John Eldridge' Prince of Wales Inn at Wallaroo, see below. He held the Cross Keys licence for 3 years.

Auctioneers Baynton & Pizey advertised that they would on 6 February 1971, by public auction at the Town Hall Building, sell various land holdings, including Lot 14:

Cross Keys Public-House, Wallaroo road – Two-storey House of 14 Rooms, substantially built of stone, roofed with slate, stone Stable and Stockyard. There are also 75 Acres excellent agricultural land, all fenced and subdivided. The average yield was about 14 bushels to the acre this season. This property is let to the present tenant on a long lease at a very handsome rent, and would offer a first-class investment to capitalists. Also, one substantial two-storey stone house, roofed with slate, containing 10 rooms, besides two stone cottages immediately opposite the above property, together with 54 acres of excellent agricultural land, abundance of water. This Property would make a valuable stand for a person engaged in the carrying business. The above properties will be sold in one or two blocks to suit purchasers. At least half of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage at 8 per cent.⁵⁴⁷

Joseph Broadstock, a past licensee at the inn from March 1866 for the term of one licensing year purchased from Daniel Brady the Cross Keys Inn and the houses and farmlands surrounding it. Broadstock had turned to dairy farming after giving up the Cross Keys in 1869, but reckoned on returning to the pub trade.

In December 1871, he advertised auction of his stock and farming implements:

On Tuesday, December 12. Para Plains, near Winzor's Bridge. On the farm of Mr Joseph Broadstock, junior S Barnard is instructed to sell by auction, – 20 head choice milch cows in full milk; 1 well-bred bull; 10 useful farm horses; 25 pigs; stack hay, about 35 tons; all the dairy utensils &c, &c, &c. The attention of farmers, dairymen and others is directed to the above. Unreserved sale owing to the vendor giving up dairy farming.⁵⁴⁸

At the March 1872 annual licensing meeting, Joseph Broadstock reunited with the Cross Keys Inn when he was granted the publican's licence.⁵⁴⁹ His plans unfortunately went awry; within one year of his purchase, he became too ill to continue as publican and had to sell up.⁵⁵⁰ He relinquished the license to Mr J Smith. The Cross Keys Inn continued as licensed premises into the twenty-first century.

Grand Junction [1850 – 1872]

Location Section 1001, in Hundred of Port Adelaide, Corner of Lower North and Grand Junction Road facing West on 40 acre southern triangular Part

Licence Publican

12.06.1850 MAXWELL William

09.12.1850 MORGAN John Jayne

10.03.1851 PERRYMAN William

09.06.1851 MERRITT John

13.03.1854 HARTIG Elard

09.06.1854 MERRITT John

07.08.1858 Executors of the estate of John MERRITT (deceased 07.06.1858)

13.09.1858 MERRITT Elizabeth [widow of John Merritt]

10.03.1861 ELDRIDGE John [Husband of Elizabeth Merritt née Figg]

23.03.1863 MIDDLETON Joseph [son-in-law of Elizabeth Eldridge]

26.03.1864 Unlicensed

Application Applicant

16.03.1864 McMAHON Michael (new application refused, with
liberty to reapply next quarter)

13.06.1864 McMAHON Michael (adjourned for police report)

21.06.1864 McMAHON Michael (adjourned for police report)

Licence Publican

28.06.1864 McMAHON Michael

29.06.1865 Executors of the estate of McMAHON Michael (deceased 29.06.1865)

12.09.1865 McMAHON Bridgett

Application Applicant

12.03.1867 ELDRIDGE John (adjourned for police report)

Licence Publican

25.03.1867 ELDRIDGE John

Application Applicant

14.03.1871 ELDRIDGE John (adjourned for police report)

Licence Publican

03.04.1871 ELDRIDGE John

26.03.1872 Unlicensed

Application Applicant

11.03.1872 ELDRIDGE John (renewal application refused, with
liberty to reapply next quarter)

10.06.1872 ELDRIDGE John (new application refused)

10.12.1877 STUBBS William (new application refused)

On Wednesday 22 August 1849, at a well-attended government land sale, country lots, Sections 1000 and 1001 covering 315 acres with frontages on the Lower North Road and between Grand Junction and the North Road were sold. Esau Burford of Islington House purchased the southernmost Section 1001 of 159 acres for the upset price of £159 1s. With pretty brisk bidding the more favoured neighbouring lot, Section 1000 of 156 acres on slightly higher ground, sold above reserve price at £212.⁵⁵¹

Section 1001 was soon sub-divided into two parts; the northern part, 119 acres, roughly rectangular; and the southern part, a triangular shaped 40 acres on which the Grand Junction Inn was built without delay. The inn faced west toward Main Junction Road. Also built on the 40 acre Part 1001 were a stockyard and stables to support the inn, and a residential house facing to the Lower North Road. William Maxwell committed himself for the long haul and leased the inn for a term of 14 years from 20 March 1850.

Maxwell made the first licence application for the Grand Junction Inn to the June quarterly licensing sittings. Two parties represented by their counsels Mr Gilbert and Mr Johnson opposed the application, but the bench, without hesitation declared it granted.⁵⁵² A week later, the Colonial Treasury gave notice a publican's general licence for the year ending 25 March 1851 had been issued during the week to "William Maxwell, Grand Junction Hotel, Great North Road."⁵⁵³

In the last two weeks of July 1850, the gala opening of the inn was advertised no less than eight times in a twelve-day period.⁵⁵⁴

The Grand Junction Inn was large enough for lessees to have live in servants. The disharmony at the inn between servants, and between servant and master provided for a number of cases before the Police Court. On Thursday 14 November 1850:

Henry Brown was charged with attempting to murder Mary Healey, at the 'Grand Junction Inn,' on the Lower North-road, on Tuesday last. Prosecutrix said that the prisoner had been fellow-servant with her at the 'Grand Junction Inn', from which situation he had been recently discharged, when he swore he would be revenged on her; that he had come down to the house on Monday night and Tuesday morning and accused her of being a thief, and threatened to kill her. She went in fear of her life from him. The prisoner cross examined the witness with considerable ability, and obliged her to admit that she had for some time been intimate with him; that what he had said was under the influence of liquor, and that she had in reality no grounds of fear. He then told the magistrate that having lost his place he was a little vexed, and got drinking on the Monday and Tuesday, when he went down to the 'Grand Junction Inn,' and whilst in liquor might have threatened the prosecutrix, but did not recollect it, and certainly had no intention of offending her. Discharged.⁵⁵⁵

In respect of the above matter the reader must take into account that in 1850 a charge of attempted murder could have been easily brought before the court on the information of the accuser. In modern criminal proceedings, private prosecutions are unusual and consent is required to proceed to indictment. In modern times, most serious criminal allegations are handled

"Grand Junction Hotel."
LOWER NORTH-ROAD, 5 MILES FROM ADELAIDE.

OPENING DINNER.

MESSRS MAXWELL & SAYER beg to inform their friends and the public in general that Monday, the 29th inst., is appointed for their Opening Dinner, when they trust their exertions for the convenience of the public will meet with success from friends and well-wishers.

Messrs Maxwell and Sayer, to add to the amusements of the day, will have rifle target shooting, to commence at two o'clock.

Dinner on table at five o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr James Clarke,
"Commercial Inn."

Moonlight.

by the state: that is, assigned to police for investigation and for those officers to bring a complaint before a magistrate for committal for trial proceedings if there is sufficient supporting evidence.

Almost predictably, the new Grand Junction Inn proved to be a popular venue for community events. It was the only public venue within a one-mile radius where a large group of people could all be together in one room. In December 1850, the Ratepayers of the Hundred of Port Adelaide, by notice in the *Government Gazette* were, "requested to immediately register [their] qualifications for voting, and to assemble at the Grand Junction Hotel, near the Dry Creek, on the 1st of January, to elect Commissioners for the ensuing year."⁵⁵⁶ In April 1851, at a Port Adelaide election meeting "at the Grand Junction Hotel, North-road... a resolution that Captain Hall was a fit and proper person to represent the district was carried by 34 against 7."⁵⁵⁷ The number of electors and officials present indicate there was a room at the inn that would accommodate at least fifty persons.

At the December 1850 quarterly licensing sittings, the bench granted a transferred of the licence from William Maxwell to John Jayne Morgan, Grand Junction Hotel, Great North-road. The latter said he had been in the colony 12 months, but had held no licence. He came from Monmouthshire, in England, in the *Simlah*, and was a single man. He had resided at Mr Boord's ever since he came to the colony.⁵⁵⁸ Within weeks of Morgan being granted the licence for the Grand Junction Inn Robert Sutton Schuyler formerly a farmer of Yankalilla, was landlord of the inn. John Jayne Morgan, commonly referred to by his full name, returned to Boord Brothers' business. Two years hence, John Jayne and his brother William Morgan purchased Boord Brothers' grocery.⁵⁵⁹ W & JJ Morgan commenced their new business venture on 1 February 1853. Exactly two weeks later John Jayne Morgan became ill and died suddenly at the age of 24 years.⁵⁶⁰

On 25 January 1851, a travelling correspondent from the *Register* visited the Grand Junction Inn for material to include in his sketch of the country from Adelaide to Salisbury, reported:

We put up at the Grand Junction Inn, at the corner of the diverging roads from Town to the Port and the North, where, from our knowledge of the landlord and landlady, we felt sure of every comfortable accommodation. The sphere is a new one to the parties who keep this house of entertainment, but from their long acquaintance with what constitutes comfort combined with elegance, which they themselves have enjoyed, no house on the road can furnish more substantial luxuries in everything of the domestic character. We here experienced that relief from insect torment which mosquito curtains afford, and were provided with a bed, the goodness of which we had formerly appreciated on one of the Yankalilla hills. The fare was as good as the sleeping accommodation, and a lady may safely trust herself to the attentions of the hostess of the Grand Junction. The landlord shewed us a skittle-alley of his own erection attached to the building, covered in, yet light and well ventilated, with accommodations for players and spectators. The game, he said, was an attractive one to a profitable class of his customers, and he seemed rather proud of this auxiliary to his establishment.⁵⁶¹

Just six months after the gala opening, over one week, starting from the exact time the correspondent stayed at the inn, the premises was frequently advertised in the same newspaper for sale by auction:

Grand Junction Inn, Lower North-Road.

To be sold by Auction by Samson, Wicksteed, & Co. At their Auction Mart, on Monday, the 27th January, 1851, at noon — ALL those 40 Acres of land, part of Section numbered 1001, in the Hundred of Port Adelaide, with a substantially-built Public-house, stockyard, stables, and other conveniences thereon, and known as the Grand Junction Inn. The house is doing a large business, and is in the occupation of a respectable tenant. The above

property is held on lease for a term of 14 years, which commenced on the 25th day of March, 1850, at the rent of £20 per annum.⁵⁶²

The brewer William Williams [1804-1858] who already owned leases on the Waterman Arms and Newmarket Inn, a house in Wright Street, and eleven other freehold properties around Adelaide, added the Grand Junction Inn to his vast real estate portfolio.⁵⁶³

In hindsight, the correspondent's visit to the inn a week before the sale may well have been devised by Robert Schuyler to create interest in the inn for its imminent sale. If so, his ploy failed, as the article espousing the inn's fine qualities was not published until four months after the sale.

The lease sold, but Robert Schuyler stayed in possession. On 3 March 1851, servant Thomas Christopher Tolmer a former ship-steward was charged with stealing from his master Robert Schuyler, landlord of the Grand Junction Hotel, North Road, a silver florin, a silver sherry label, and some port wine. Tolmer claimed the servant had swept the florin and the label out of doors. He blamed her for her carelessness, and brought them in in his pocket, where he had accidentally left them.⁵⁶⁴ Maria Fitzpatrick, a servant, corroborated his story and he was acquitted. Maria was a part of the household and a pig of Schuyler's had taken a fancy to wear her bonnet at the Grand Junction. The accused and the witness both remained in the employ of Schuyler.⁵⁶⁵

Robert Schuyler's persistent possession came to a head at the 1851 annual sitting of the licensing bench when William Perryman applied to be publican of the Grand Junction Inn.

Mr Parker opposed on behalf of Mr Schuyler, the old landlord, who was still in possession.

Mr Gilbert explained on behalf of the applicant, that Schuyler had sold his lease, though he would not abandon possession. Mr Parker said the simple question was, "Who was in possession?" The Court could not license a man who had not possession of the house.

Refused- with permission to apply again, if in possession next quarter.⁵⁶⁶

Schuyler's objection created a problem for himself of his own doing. The very argument of a person not in possession being unable to get a publican's licence in his name equally applied to his application for a licence for the Farmers Inn, Franklin Street. At the continued hearing of the licensing bench on the same day common sense prevailed and the licence for the Grand Junction Inn transferred to Perryman and Schuyler was granted a licence for the Farmers Inn.⁵⁶⁷

Maria Fitzpatrick an orphan relocated with others from the Grand Junction to the Farmers' Inn, but left one week later before the new household had settled. She said her departure was in consequence of severe treatment she had experienced from Robert Schuyler. Schuyler was suspicious of her honesty and searched her boxes as she was leaving, and found in them articles allegedly stolen. Fitzpatrick was charged with stealing from Robert Sutton Schuyler landlord of the Farmers Inn, Franklin Street, three pocket-handkerchiefs and several articles of female dress belonging to his wife. Her plea that the items mixed with her washing during the move was ignored.⁵⁶⁸

At the June 1851 quarterly sitting of the licensing bench, the licence for the Grand Junction Inn, Great North Road, transferred from William Perryman to John Merritt.⁵⁶⁹ Merritt's appointment meant he had to reside on the premises. John and Elizabeth Merritt and their five children moved one mile west from *Bushy Farm* at Gepp's Cross to the Grand Junction. They remained in possession as occupiers or lessors until 1877. *Bushy Farm* and Merritt's working bullocks were leased until Frank Merritt commenced work as a carrier.

William Perryman left the colony for the Victorian goldfields. He departed for Melbourne on 18 December 1851 and returned as a cabin passenger on 8 November 1852; his name among passengers who signed an open letter published in the *Register*:

to Captain Francis, *Brig Lord Montgomery*.

Dear Sir- We, the undersigned passengers by your vessel from Melbourne, feel it at once a pleasure and a duty to bear our public testimony to your seamanlike qualities, as shown in the heavy weather and storm we encountered; your gentlemanly and kind; attention to all your passengers, as well as the comfortable arrangements of your vessel, and the liberal supply of provisions of the very best quality. Wishing you prosperity in your future voyages, and that all your passengers may be as well content as we are.

We remain, for selves and fellow passengers,

Yours, very truly, William Perryman, and others.

Port Adelaide, November 4, 1852.⁵⁷⁰

Like many other Adelaide residents, when they received news of rich gold strikes in the neighbouring colony, John Merritt was struck with gold fever. John Merritt, James Pitcher and James' son Henry aged 18 years booked their fares to leave Adelaide for Melbourne on the 523 tons Asia, due to sail on Saturday 24 January 1852 under Captain Roskell. They were informed there was room for a few passengers only, drays would be received on board up to Thursday and all horses were to be shipped on Friday. Passengers were had to be on board by 12 o'clock on Saturday, as the ship would positively go to sea on that day. They left in steerage at the advertised time. Among the other passengers was Henry Pegler, whose son Augustus Henry was later to wed John's daughter Sarah Ann Merritt.⁵⁷¹

The trip to the Victorian goldfields and return to Adelaide was a short affair for John Merritt and the Pitcher father and son team. If they had any success, they brought back their finds with them. There is no record of any gold consigned by or to them under escort or any record of gold deposited by any of them at the Adelaide assay office. Commissioner Tolmer's first escort arrived one day after John Merritt attended the licensing bench hearing for the renewal of his publican's licence on 8 March 1852.⁵⁷² Early in May 1852, James Pitcher advertised for his new store: "Wanted, general blacksmiths, five miles from town, to whom good wages will be given. Apply opposite the Grand Junction Hotel, Lower North Road."⁵⁷³

John Merritt returned to the Grand Junction Inn by Friday 17 June 1852. The following afternoon Coroner C W Stuart Esquire held an inquest touching the death of Louisa Sims aged 23 years, the mother of two children. The deceased had been ill for three weeks. Her husband John Sims left for the gold fields nine weeks earlier. On 17 June afternoon, she went to the Grand Junction Hotel to collect the mail before going home to Lyndoch Valley. When the mail came, it was too much for the two women and John Merritt had agreed to take them up. She and her sister stayed at the inn. In the night, her sister called for assistance. The servant and the landlady of the house came and thought deceased had suffered a fit, and sent for the doctor.

At about half-past seven that morning Dr Charles Davies attended Louisa Sims at the inn and found her quite dead and said she had been so for about two hours. He believed, "from her previous ill health and consequent weakness there could be no doubt that her death was caused by too long confine about in so close and small a room without sufficient ventilation."

Henry Gregg, corporal of the Mounted Police, stated, "he had seen the room in which the deceased died; it was about ten feet square and about eight feet high."

Eliza Hains recalled:

There were four of us sleeping in the room, my sister (the deceased), myself, and two children, one two years and a half old; the other eight months. When we went to bed we had a lamp, a common lamp, which was burning quite an hour. The door and window were both shut. There is no fire-place in the room. During the night the lamp was lighted for about twenty minutes, we never opened either the door or the window. I did not feel the room close or oppressive.

The Jury found, "That the deceased Louisa Sims died a natural death, accelerated, no doubt, by sleeping in a room without proper ventilation," and recommended, "that the room in question should be forthwith properly ventilated."⁵⁷⁴ It is interesting that there was no mention in the finding of the deceased's ill health or weak condition having been a contributing factor.

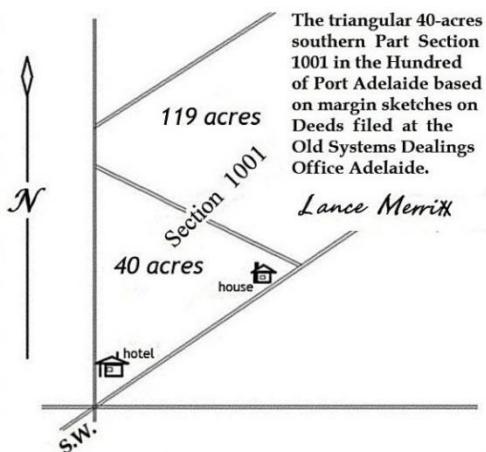
William Williams of Walkerville, common brewer and the leaseholder of the Grand Junction Inn petitioned for insolvency in January 1852.⁵⁷⁵ Williams had much to lose. He fought hard against his insolvency and the matter dragged on through the courts. After numerous adjournments notice was given that a certificate would be granted on 16 August 1852.⁵⁷⁶

The trade assignees of the insolvent William Williams wasted no time and gave notice to sell William's immense lot of freeholds and leaseholds by auction on Tuesday 17 August.

The lots included the Grand Junction Inn, the Waterman's Arms, the Newmarket Inn and his home in Wright-street. The Grand Junction Inn was advertised:⁵⁷⁷

On TUESDAY, August 17th.
SAMSON, WICKSTEED, & CO.
Are instructed to sell at the Mart, at 12 o'clock—
'THAT valuable PUBLIC-HOUSE known as the
GRAND JUNCTION INN,
and situate on the Lower North-road, near Islington.
This Property is let to a good tenant at a low rental of
£100 per annum.
The upset price will be £350.

The August sale did not proceed and the Grand Junction Inn, Lower North-road was again advertised for sale by auction on Thursday 18 November at 12 o'clock at the Mart, unless previously disposed of by private contract.⁵⁷⁸



By this time John Merritt was fearful of having the property sold out from beneath him. Not having sufficient capital to purchase the forty acres Part Section 1001 on which stood the Grand Junction Inn he sought a financier. John Merritt and Henry John Ayers struck a deal for Ayers to buy the land and inn. By deed dated 22 December 1852 Ayers purchased Part Section 1001 being the southern 40-acre triangular part of 159 acres (including hotel and house) and on sold it to John Merritt, described as a carrier of the Pinery, for £400 upon payment of a deposit and the balance to be paid to Henry Ayers with interest.⁵⁷⁹

Two years before the December 1852 Grand Junction Inn deal, Henry Ayers had become Managing Director of the South Australian Mining Association (SAMA) and at the age of 28 years was well on the way to amassing his significant personal fortune. Ayers was the about the same age as John Merritt and in 1841 at nineteen years with his wife arrived at Adelaide as an assisted migrant. He gave up his carpentry trade and served four years as a law clerk before taking up the position of secretary of the SAMA with few shares. He gained a reputation as a shrewd financier and was elected to the South Australian Legislative Council of the first Parliament in 1857, and served as Premier in seven different administrations between 1863 and 1873. In July 1873, William Gosse named Ayers Rock (Uluru) after him. He was knighted in 1872 and was a powerful member of the council until 1893. He died in 1897, wealthy, influential, and respected.

The purchase of the Grand Junction Inn gave John Merritt an expectation of regular and profitable income from the hotel enterprise and ample family accommodation at the new house next to the Grand Junction Inn. John and Elizabeth Merritt both took a part in running the inn with little assistance from their eldest daughters Eliza and Sarah aged eleven and nine years. In the first year of occupation at the inn their infant daughter Rosetta [1849-1850] died aged eleven

months and their second son, John [1852-1930] was born. The other children, Jane aged seven years and Frank aged five were too young to be of much help.

At the end of 1852, after only twelve years in the colony, John Merritt aged 34 years was financially secure. He had tenure of the Grand Junction Inn with a cash flow and a forty acres farm at Gepp's Cross. He chose not to exercise the option he had to purchase from Charles Matthews 13 acres Part Section 337 Hundred of Yatala.

John invited his parents to join Elizabeth and him in Australia. By the March 1851 United Kingdom census, John (senior) and Sarah Merritt had moved out of their High Street home and were lodgers with Henry Hammond, a young baker, Henry's wife Sarah and their three school-aged children living at nearby 150 Cross Street, Somerstown.⁵⁸⁰ John Merritt senior was nearing seventy years old, and no doubt he and Sarah five years his junior looked forward to retirement with their two eldest sons in South Australia. Some thirteen years after they applied for and were refused assisted migrant passage to South Australia, John and Sarah Merritt embarked as paid passengers. Until his departure, John worked as a general labourer. John Merritt senior was still active when he arrived in South Australia and able to assist in the running of the inn. Unfortunately, Sarah was less healthy.

At the next annual licensing meeting on 14 March 1853, John Merritt was granted a general publican's licence for the Grand Junction Inn, North Road.⁵⁸¹ One might feel some pity for the previous owner as four days after John Merritt's licence was renewed the following notice appeared in the *Register*:

INSOLVENCY NOTICES.

Fiat Annulled. The fiat in insolvency awarded and issued forth against William Williams, of Walkerville, common brewer, has been annulled by order of the Supreme Court ⁵⁸²

On Friday 9 October 1853, the *Register* reported a Coroner's Inquest:

Yesterday, at the Grand Junction Inn, North-road, Mr Stevenson held an inquest on the body of Charles Kentish, a young farmer of the Munno Para District, and much respected. On Wednesday last Andrew Francis was driving his father's bullock-team from Gawler Town to the Port, with a load of wheat, about 80 bushels. Deceased wished to go on ahead, and was passing on the off-side with his dray and bullocks, being at the time on the near-side of his bullocks and between deponent's dray and his own. Deponent had not turned off the road when deceased was trying to pass, but was calling his bullocks in, when he saw deceased under his dray just as the off-wheel had passed over his loins. He said "Oh, I'm dead, I'm dead!" Deponent helped to carry him into the Junction Tavern. Deceased had not called out to deponent to make room or to bring the bullocks in, but was trying to pass without asking deponent to go out of the track he was in. John Goodiar, who was driving his own dray just behind the others, ran to help deceased, and assisted in taking him into the Tavern. Francis's dray was in the middle of the road, and had not turned off at all to allow the dray of deceased to pass, although there was plenty of room on the near-side for Francis to draw off. Henry Wooldridge, surgeon, was called to the deceased soon after the accident, but he was then dead from the injuries received. The fourth deponent was the sister of the deceased ... was with him when he died, which was about a quarter of an hour after the accident. He was quite sober, but she had noticed that he had previously tried to pass on the off-side two other drays which were in the middle of the road. A verdict of 'Accidental death' was brought in by the Jury, but they requested him to call in the young man Francis, who was summoned accordingly, and severely reprimanded by the Coroner, who was requested by the Jury to record their unanimous opinion that bullock-drivers and others ought immediately to give a fair share of the road

to vehicles passing or meeting them, and that the fatal accident which had been the subject of enquiry was clearly attributable to the neglect of the rule.⁵⁸³

The end of March 1854 was hectic for the Merritt family of the Grand Junction; the landlord's mother Sarah Merritt née Knight was gravely ill having suffered a stroke and Elizabeth was again due to give birth. Distracted with family matters John Merritt employed Elard Hartig as substitute licensee for two months.⁵⁸⁴ William Merritt, the third son and last of seven children of Elizabeth and John Merritt was born on 23 March 1854.⁵⁸⁵ Five days later at the age of 65 years, Sarah Merritt died of paralysis.⁵⁸⁶ Elard Hartig [1809-1884] with his wife and six children had arrived from Bremen aboard the ship *George Washington* in January 1846.⁵⁸⁷ The licence for the Grand Junction transferred from John Merritt to Elard Hartig at the annual licensing meeting in March⁵⁸⁸ and the transfer officially reversed at the next quarterly sitting.⁵⁸⁹ Three years later Elard Hartig took over the Queen's Head Inn, North Adelaide and remained licensee for seventeen years.

On 21 September 1854, notice was given by the Colonial Secretary's Office, Adelaide, of the intention to lay before the Legislative Council a Bill 'To authorise the formation of the Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway'. It was proposed the railway would through various Sections in the Hundred of Port Adelaide including 385, 920, 921 1001 and 1004, affecting owners and landlords Thomas Hinckley, John Chamberlain, and George Brandis, John Merritt, Henry Ayres, John Pitcher and James Pitcher. It was also proposed that a branch of the railway would pass to the Dry Creek in the Hundred of Yatala, through the several Sections 1000, 2245 and 97, affecting owners and landlords William Rains, Edward McCabe and Daniel Brady. Hundred of Port Adelaide occupiers affected included Michael Tee and John Merritt. The Sections and names above is a small sample of selected by the author from the lengthy notice.

The owners and landlords having an estate or interest of any kind in the Sections of land through which the railway would pass were requested within three weeks from the notice in the *Government Gazette*, to express their assent to, or dissent from, the formation of the railway, or whether they are neuter in respect thereto.⁵⁹⁰ The list shows John Merritt and Henry Ayers as owners and John Merritt as an occupier, indicating that at the time of the notice, John Merritt had not discharged his financial obligation to Henry Ayers under their 1852 deed of purchase.

The announcement of the railway was the beginning of changes that influenced the trade of the Grand Junction Inn. Workers laying the tracks during 1856 would have undoubtedly frequented the Grand Junction Inn and produced windfall profits. However, once the railway between Adelaide and Salisbury opened in January 1857 the number teamsters going to and from the north passing the inn immediately diminished. Patronage and profits would have lessened again in October 1857 when the railway line opened to Gawler.

On 10 November 1857 John Merritt of Grand Junction, Lower North Road in the County of Adelaide in the Province of South Australia, an innkeeper, made out his will. The timing of the will and the inclusion for provision of the education of his children inferred his early demise was imminent. It was his earnest hope and desire that his real property should forever remain the property of his descendants, ordering that his share or shares or portions of the same should be sold or otherwise disposed of only to members of his family in the direct line. He appointed his friends, Thomas John King of Grand Junction, Schoolmaster, James Pitcher of Grand Junction postmaster and storekeeper and George Middleton of Section No 403 of Tam O'Shanter Plains in the County of Adelaide, farmer and dairyman as his executors.⁵⁹¹

On Christmas day 1857 John Merritt's youngest brother Edward Edmund with his wife Susan née Barnes arrived at Port Adelaide on the barque *Caucasian*.⁵⁹² Edward Edmund and Susan had

previously resided at Brighton in the County of Sussex, England. No further record of the existence of Edward, Edmund or Susan Merritt has been discovered.

Just short of seven months after making his will, John Merritt died at the Grand Junction Inn without much attention from outside his immediate family. A brief family notice in the *Register* newspaper announced his death:

On the 7th inst, Mr John Merritt, many years proprietor of the Grand Junction Hotel, Lower North-road, aged 39 years, much respected by all who knew him.⁵⁹³

To the annoyance of the administrators of his estate, and his descendants researching his existence, John Merritt's death was incorrectly registered under the name of John Mowitt.⁵⁹⁴ The cause of death being entered as 'delirium tremens' within four days of death, without any coronial inquiry is compelling evidence that John Merritt was an alcoholic. The immediate relatives of John Merritt [1818-1858] who survived him were: father John Merritt aged 74 years; wife Elizabeth aged 37 years; and children Eliza 17, Sarah 15, Jane 13, Frank 10, John six, and William four years. His brothers James and Edward Edmund were in the colony, and his sisters Anne and Sarah resided in Chichester in West Sussex. His brother Henry who had been transported to Gibraltar was at the time most probably in England.

John Merritt's widow Elizabeth took over the management of the Grand Junction Inn and the licence of the Grand Junction Inn transferred from the executors of the late John Merritt to her at the next Yatala District Council quarterly licensing meeting on 13 September. Elizabeth renewed her publican's licence at the next annual licensing meeting.⁵⁹⁵

The death in May 1860 of Martha Eldridge, wife of John Eldridge of the Hand and Heart Inn at Prospect Village was to have great effect on the Merritt family of the Grand Junction Inn. John Eldridge was certainly well acquainted with John and Elizabeth Merritt. He came from the village of Cocking in West Sussex, a few miles north of where John Merritt was born and raised as a child. In Adelaide, he made and repaired roads near the Grand Junction Inn over a number of years while the Merritt family had the inn. As they both had inns, John Eldridge and John Merritt would have met at Yatala District Council licensing meetings. At the time of his wife's death, John Eldridge had one child, Eliza aged 14 years. On 2 August 1860 at Christchurch North Adelaide, the Reverend John Woodcock solemnised the marriage between widower John Eldridge of Prospect Village and the widow Elizabeth Merritt of the Grand Junction Inn. The officiating witnesses at the marriage were John's brother David Eldridge and Mary Merritt, wife of her deceased husband's brother, Henry Merritt. Mary Merritt's address on the certificate shows her residence as North Road, which gives little indication of her exact address, but she probably resided at the inn. The next day's newspaper incorrectly stated the wedding took place in July.⁵⁹⁶

After their marriage, John Eldridge left the day-to-day running of the Hand and Heart to his brother David and at the next annual licensing meeting John Eldridge transferred the Hand and Heart Inn at Prospect Village to his brother and the Grand Junction licence transferred from Elizabeth Merritt to John Eldridge.⁵⁹⁷

In the early 1860, there were a number of changes to the Merritt family: John Eldridge and his daughter Eliza joined the Merritt family at the Grand Junction Inn. At Trinity Church on 25 May 1861 John and Elizabeth Merritt's eldest daughter Eliza married Joseph Middleton, son of a family friend George Middleton of the Tam O'Shanter Belt.⁵⁹⁸ John Merritt senior who had been living there since the early 1850s died in April 1862. Henry Merritt who was either residing at the inn or living at and working as a carrier from *Bushy Farm* at Gepp's Cross left to work at Kadina and died as the consequence of a dray accident there in December 1862. For further details, see **John Merritt of the Grand Junction Inn and some of his extended Family**, below.

John Eldridge continued his connection with of race meetings, taking a booth to sell beer and spirits at the autumn races before his wedding. On Monday 23 April 1960:

Thomas White, a young lad about ten years old, was charged with being found in Mr Eldridge's booth, on the Racecourse, the previous evening. It was suspected that he had entered the booth to take a bottle of peppermint and grog, but the proof was not direct upon that point. His Worship ordered him to be locked up for 24 hours, to enable his friends to be communicated with.⁵⁹⁹

After his marriage to Elizabeth, John Eldridge booked booths at the South Australian Jockey Club autumn meetings under the name of the Grand Junction Inn.⁶⁰⁰

Early in 1863, the Grand Junction Inn needed of an injection of capital to restore it to a good operating standard. John and Elizabeth Eldridge decided money could be better invested in a hotel in the new copper field at Yorke Peninsula. Some extended family members had already gone there. Elizabeth's daughter Eliza and son-in-law Joseph Middleton took over the running of the Grand Junction Inn and at the annual licencing meeting he applied for the publican's licence. The inspector's report confirmed the inn's wear and tear. The report of licences issued included, "Joseph Middleton, Grand Junction Hotel, Grand Junction, repairs to be made."⁶⁰¹ For further details of Eldridge's new hotel venture, see subtitle *Prince of Wales [1864-onward]*, below.

In addition to ordered repairs, there were other indications that trade in the Grand Junction Inn was in commercial decline. As consequence of a judgment debt against Joseph Middleton, household furniture was seized from the Grand Junction Inn to satisfy an execution writ. Thomas King, an executor of John Merritt's estate interpleaded to have the court determine the true ownership of the furniture. Thomas King stated that after the death of John Merritt he took an inventory of the personal property, and left them with the house in charge of the beneficiary Elizabeth Merritt. Afterwards her daughter married John Middleton, and Elizabeth Merritt left the place, leaving her son in-law in charge of the house, she having assigned the same to him to carry on the business. His Honour ruled the executors were not trustees, and that their executorship of the furniture terminated when Thomas King gave Elizabeth Merritt possession of the chattels. In effect, the furniture was properly seized.⁶⁰²

Joseph and Eliza Middleton left the Grand Junction after one year of Joseph becoming licensee and joined other family members around Wallaroo, Kadina. Elizabeth Eldridge retained possession of the inn and leased it to Michael [1820-1865] and Bridget McMahon. At the 1864 annual licensing meeting, police opposed Michael McMahon's publican's general licence application for the Grand Junction Inn. Police reported that there was insufficient accommodation and that the house urgently wanted repair. McMahon's application was refused, with liberty for him to apply next quarter. He re-applied on 13 June, only to have his application adjourned to 21 June. Police delayed the hearing for one more week to inspect the premises and to prepare a report as to the state of the house. At the 28 June 1864 listing, the lack of accommodation issue was resolved and the bench granted Michael McMahon a publican's licence, which he renewed at the next annual licensing meeting.⁶⁰³

On 3 October 1864, Michael and Bridget McMahon's son Anthony was born, but tragically he lived only two days.⁶⁰⁴ Three months after the first renewal of his licence, on 29 June 1865, Michael McMahon aged 45 years died at the inn.

The inquest into his death was reported:

Sudden Death on the North-Road –

Dr Woodforde, the Coroner, held an inquest on Friday morning, at the Grand Junction Hotel, North-road, upon the body of Michael McMahon, landlord of the house, who died suddenly during the previous night. The evidence of Mrs McMahon, several neighbours and lodgers, among who was a respectable contractor under the Central Road Board, showed that the deceased, whose age was about 50, had been for some time past a confirmed and most inveterate drunkard. As long as his wife had known him, a period of 20 years, he

had always been too fond of drink, and for the last 18 months or two years, he had scarcely ever been sober, except at intervals of an hour or so at a time. On Thursday night, being, as usual, in a helpless state of drunkenness, he was assisted to a sofa in the taproom, and left there lying in his clothes. It was his common practice to sleep there for the greater part of the night, and on this occasion his wife, being kept up by household business til 1 o'clock, came into the room to see him before retiring to rest, and found him lying on the sofa in the same position that he had been placed there, but quite dead. The Jury without retiring found that the deceased died from the effects of strong drink.⁶⁰⁵

BrIDGET McMAHON stayed on at the inn after her husband's death and at the next quarterly licensing meeting, the licence transferred her.⁶⁰⁶ She ran the inn with the assistance of servants. Not all were helpful; Margaret Bowden got 16 months gaol with hard labour for stealing Bridget's shawl and other articles, valued at £2 10s. Bridget McMahon remained at the inn as licensee until the annual licensing meeting in March 1867.

John Eldridge resumed as licensee of the Grand Junction Inn in March 1867. His application to the annual licensing meeting was delayed for a fortnight for a police report.⁶⁰⁷ John and Elizabeth remained at the Grand Junction for the next five years while Elizabeth's daughter Jane and son-in-law Edward Johnston ran the Prince of Wales, Wallaroo. In July 1869, John Eldridge was fined ten shillings for neglecting to keep the Grand Junction's lamps alight.⁶⁰⁸

At the annual licensing meeting in March 1871, the Grand Junction Inn licence was not granted as a matter of course. The inspector reported there was insufficient accommodation and the application was adjourned for three weeks for a police report. The licence was granted to John Eldridge at the adjourned hearing.⁶⁰⁹ The inspector raised the same objection at the next annual licensing renewal hearing. This time the hearing was not adjourned for a police report, the application was refused, with liberty to apply again next quarter.⁶¹⁰ Ten weeks after the licence refusal, police visited the Grand Junction. John and Elizabeth Eldridge were charged separately before the Police Court on 1 June 1872.

The *Register* reported:

Elizabeth, wife of John Eldridge, of the Grand Junction, was charged by Sergeant-Major Saunders with selling less than five, gallons of liquor without a licence to James Johnson. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined £10 and costs, 17s 6d.

John Eldridge was charged with unlawfully having on his premises at the Grand Junction five quarts and a pint of rum for sale, he being an unlicensed person.

Sergeant-Major Saunders on May 30 with, a search-warrant seized the liquor, and now asked that it might be confiscated. The bar of defendant's premises was fitted up as in a public-house with glasses on the counter, and an empty beer cask underneath. The cask appeared to have recently contained beer. Evidence was given that people had been seen drinking at the bar, and liquor had been fetched from the place. Defendant said he generally got a gallon of rum for his own use, and he had not sold any. His licence was refused, with liberty to apply next time. Information dismissed; defendant [was] allowed to retain the rum.⁶¹¹

John Eldridge made one last fruitless application to licence the Grand Junction Inn at the 10 June 1872 quarterly licensing meeting. Police again opposed it, reporting it was dirty and had insufficient accommodation. The magistrates' bench refused the application.

After the licensing bench refused to renew the licence for the Grand Junction Inn in 1872, John Eldridge had one last attempt to earn money through road works construction. Once known for his low tenders, his was treble the tender amount accepted.

The *Government Gazette* 25 April 1872 announced— “For approach to Moonta Jetty- Thomas Dixon (accepted), £97 14s; Richard Honey, £149; John Eldridge, £299 15s.”⁶¹²

Two years after the Grand Junction lost its licence John and Elizabeth Eldridge were residing there when Frank Merritt was injured, reported in the *Register*:

ACCIDENT

On Thursday afternoon, January 8, Frank Merritt, a young man residing at the Grand Junction, was admitted into the Adelaide Hospital suffering from a severe fracture below the knee of the right leg. He was in charge of a heavily-laden dray bringing wheat from the light to the Dry Creek Station, and while asleep tumbled from his seat and sustained the injury mentioned. The mishap occurred about three miles from Virginia, and there being no assistance near the poor fellow clambered into his dray and drove his team till he reached a house a short distance from the scene of the mishap. He was subsequently removed to his [step]father's house and thence to the Hospital, where he is now progressing favourably.⁶¹³

Elizabeth Eldridge formerly Merritt née Figg died at Wallaroo on 3 November 1876. Pursuant to the terms of the will of first husband, the late John Merritt his real property held in trust during Elizabeth's lifetime was advertised for sale by auction in February and March 1877: ⁶¹⁴

The farm near Gepp's Cross advertised as being approximately 110 acres was in fact 40 acres and, as was common, the surname Merritt name was also incorrectly spelled. Thomas Cowan who had been buying up much of the land around Grand Junction, including the 119 acres Part of Section 1001 and Sections 920 and 921 opposite the inn, purchased the 40 acres, Part Section 1001.

The last reported residence of any members of the Merritt family at the Grand Junction Inn is the birth of Frank Merritt's second daughter Rebecca. She was born there on 27 April 1877.⁶¹⁵ It is possible that the Merritt family had right of occupancy of the inn and farm at least until 14 February 1878, due to the inability to execute a transfer deed with the new owners. Eliza Middleton applied to the Supreme Court on behalf of the beneficiaries of the estate of Elizabeth Eldridge to bring portion of Section 1001 Hundred of Port Adelaide and part Section 360 Survey B under the Real Property Act of 1861, so that the lands could transfer.

AUCTIONS

On THURSDAY, March 8.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

AT THE MART, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING EXECUTOR.

**IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN MERRITT,
DECEASED.**

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

TOWNSEND, BOTTING, & CO. are favoured with instructions to sell, at their Mart, on Thursday, March 8, at 12 o'clock—

Lot 1.

All that Piece or Parcel of Land, part of all that SECTION of LAND containing 159 Acres or thereabouts, numbered 1001, and situate in the Hundred of Port Adelaide, in the County of Adelaide, the said Land containing 40 Acres or thereabouts, and being the south western corner or extremity of the said Section No. 1001; together with the Public-house erected thereon, and known as the Grand Junction Hotel, with Outbuildings, Stockyards, &c.

Lot 2.

All that southern half portion of the Country Section of Land, numbered 360 in the Provincial Survey, marked with the letter B, containing by estimation 110 Acres, little more or less; together with the Cottage and Out-buildings thereon. This property adjoins the District Council Hall, Gepp's Cross.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Dempster & Webb, Solicitors, Port Adelaide; or to the Auctioneers.

The obstacle came in proving the death of John Merritt. The death registration, in clear handwriting, incorrectly named the deceased as "John Mowitt." Luckily, Thomas King, one of John Merritt's executors was still around and was able to declare, among other things:

1. That [he] knew and was well acquainted with John Merritt formerly of the Grand Junction in the said Province Licensed Victualler, deceased.
2. That [he was] one of the executors named in the will of the said John Merritt bearing the date of 10 November 1857... and
3. That the said John Merritt died at Grand Junction aforesaid on the 7th Day of June 1858 and he is the same person referred to in the certificate of death ... annexed ... but is in such certificate incorrectly described by the surname Mowitt.⁶¹⁶

Nearly one year before Thomas King satisfied the authorities by his declaration that John Merritt was the past owner and since deceased, under lease, William Thaddeus Stubbs, late of Rosewater occupied the inn.⁶¹⁷ Frank Merritt may have been living at the house on Section 1001 in April 1877 when Rebecca Merritt was born at Grand Junction. In the same month, William and Mary Ann Stubbs formerly Berryman née Nettleton and their five-year-old child Isabella took up residence in the Grand Junction Inn.⁶¹⁸

Stubbs was deeply in debt, but ever the optimist he spent nearly three hundred pounds restoring the inn to the standard he considered suitable for licensing the house. At the December quarterly licensing meeting, William Stubbs applied for a publican's general licence for the Grand Junction Inn. Inspector Thomas Bee opposed the application on the ground that the house was not required. The licensing bench refused his application.⁶¹⁹ It was the final licensing matter considered by the bench of magistrates associated with the Grand Junction Inn on Section 1001 at Dry Creek.

Stubbs who gave his occupation as a former teamster was in financial strife before he arrived at Grand Junction. Eight months later the accountant's report filed at Stubbs final insolvency hearing was published in the *Advertiser*:

Liabilities –

unsecured creditors, £293 19s 6d; wages due on contract for discharging the ship *Ellerbank*, £114 4s 7d; mortgage debt, £358 15s = £7661 9s 1d.

Assets –

Mortgaged property valued at £350; contract price for discharging the *Ellerbank*, £110. It appears that after the insolvent's arrest this debt was attached at the suit of Barnard & Co, and their claim of £63 was paid by the ship's agents. Good debts, £3 7s = £483 7s. Estimated deficiency, £303 12s Id. The insolvent has not produced any books.

His statement, which has been arranged in the form of a balance-sheet is as follows: –

That his wife came from England on December 1875 with £300, and he also had an allotment at Rosewater valued £300, less 25 mortgage for £300 = £100; allotments at Yatala, since sold for £50; horse and cart, value £35; furniture, since sold for £26 = £510; that his earnings from December, 1875, to April, 1877, were about £850. and from April 30, 1877, to April 30, 1878, £78, and that he received for rent of cottages £57 6s., and that allotment at Rosewater had increased in value since 1875 £30 = £415 6s; that during his tenancy of the Grand Junction Inn from April, 1877, till April, 1878, he laid out on improvements £295; that in April, 1878, he agreed to buy a farm on Grace Plains from Mr Searle, by whom he says he was turned out of possession on June 18, 1878.

His loss appears to have been in stock about £80 4s; ditto for labor, £13 = £93 4s, and he claims £80 damages from Searle. Etc.⁶²⁰

Thomas Cowan's land holdings totalling 12,000 acres all within fifty miles of Adelaide, in the Hundreds of Port Adelaide, Yatala, Grace, Bremer, Alexandrina, Goolwa, and Willunga around Grand Junction were advertised for sale by auction on Thursday 15 November 1883, including:

Lot 8.

Hundred of Port Adelaide

Freehold Section 1001, comprising about 150 acres, at Grand Junction, well fenced with split posts and six wires. On this Property is erected the Old Grand Junction Hotel, and it forms a splendid site for a Public-house. It has plenty of good Water, and is mostly very rich land.

Lot 9.

Hundred of Port Adelaide

Freehold Part Sections 920 and 921, comprising about 100 Acres, close to Dry Creek Station, on the Main Road to Port Adelaide, and intersected by the Northern Railway. These Sections would form magnificent sites for manufacturing purposes, are only about three miles from Port Adelaide, and Water can be obtained from the Government Pipes.⁶²¹

No sale of Section 1001 came from the above advertisement. In June 1885, Thomas Cowan succeeded in selling, "Section 1001, Port Adelaide, close to Gepp's Cross, -with the old Grand Junction Hotel thereon, containing about 160 acres." Donald McLean and City Alderman William Kither purchased the part on which the old hotel sat was for £19 per acre. Four months later the 29 acres old Grand Junction Hotel site was under consideration by the City Council for the purpose of erecting livestock markets. William Kither let the council know he was willing to sell his portion at his cost price of £19 per acre, whereas Donald McLean wanted to capitalise on his investment and asked for £40 per acre.⁶²²

In December 1882, the Grand Junction Hotel, Quorn was licensed. Thereafter any current reference to 'Grand Junction Hotel' was for the licensed establishment at Quorn. The hotel on Section 1001, Port Adelaide, remained a recognised landmark for years after it ceased operation as a licensed public house, but seldom referred to in writing other than for historical reference. The Grand Junction Hotel on Section 1001 Port Adelaide was last mentioned in newspapers in 1907:

FATALITY ON THE NORTH ROAD.

On Saturday afternoon Mr John Nutt, aged 42 years, a married man, of Plympton, was found dead on the Lower North road near to the old Grand Junction Hotel. The deceased had been driving a team of eight horses, attached to a waggon load of hay belonging to E Ryan & Son toward Adelaide and was seen walking on the off-side of the horses. Shortly afterwards two men on bicycles passed and noticed that nobody was in charge of the team. They looked further, and found the dead body of Nutt lying on the road with the head severely crushed. The body was removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held.⁶²³

A 1920s Enfield municipal map noted the old Grand Junction Hotel site on Section 1001, Port Adelaide, as a place of interest for tourists.



Cavan Arms [1854-onward]

Location Section 1000, North Road
Licence Publican
15.12.1854 GILLICK Bernard
Application Applicant
12.03.1855 GILLICK Bernard (certificate granted but no licence issued)
15.09.1855 McCABE Charles (transfer refused)
Licence Publican
10.12.1855 JAMES Henry (ex Bird in Hand, Dry Creek)
09.06.1856 BROWN Joseph
Nov 1858 Official Assignee, in re Joseph Brown (by court order)
13.12.1858 BRADY Peter
Application Applicant
14.03.1859 BRADY Peter (transfer application adjourned)
Licence Publican
04.04.1859 BRADY Peter
Application Applicant
13.06.1859 McCABE Charles (transfer application adjourned)
Licence Publican
27.06.1859 McCABE Charles
Application Applicant
10.03.1860 McCABE Charles (refused)
Licence Publican
02.04.1863 FRANCIS Peter
11.03.1873 FRANCIS John
13.09.1887 CARTER William Daniel
Etcetera

On Monday 11 December 1854, the licensing members of the Yatala District Council granted Bernard Gillick the first publican's licence for the Cavan Arms, Section 1000, near the Dry Creek.⁶²⁴ Gillick arrived in the colony on the *Joseph Soames* in November 1850 aged 24 years. He had a dairy farm at Marrabel on the 'Dirty Light' and for a decade the Cavan Arms Inn was mostly in the hands of various members of Bernard Gillick's extended County Cavan Irish family. The Gillick, Brady, McCabe and Conaghty (Conarty) families, were connected by marriage, through business and conflict. In March 1853, Peter Brady the third son of Daniel and Rose Brady of the Cross Keys Inn married Anne Gillick.⁶²⁵ Daniel Brady left his wife to live with Alice Smith née McCabe.⁶²⁶ Catherine Conaghty married Charles McCabe,⁶²⁷ and McCabe was Gillick's brother-in-law.⁶²⁸ In 1848, the families fought publicly over a newly arrived Irish orphan servant.⁶²⁹ Bernard Gillick was declared insolvent in May 1867. After the sale of his horses, bullocks, harvested crops and equipment, his estate was valued at one pound. His debts amounted to £284 10s 1d.⁶³⁰

Police visited the inn on Sunday 11 March 1855. They charged Bernard Gillick that he neglected to keep his outer doors closed between 11 and 1 o'clock. He stated that the door was opened in his absence by some travellers who were at the house, in order to admit the police constable by whom the information was laid. The excuse was not accepted and he was fined £5.⁶³¹

At the next annual licensing meeting on 12 March 1855, Bernard Gillick was granted renewal of his licence.⁶³² There was an important distinction between the grant of a licence and the issue of a licence, as Gillick was soon to discover. A grant was in the form of a certificate issued by the bench that the successful applicant should present to the Treasury Office with the fee of £25, and a publican's general licence would issue. Gillick lost his certificate and the money to pay for the licence and returned to his farm without attending the Treasury Office to pay the due fee, leaving his brother-in-law Charles McCabe at the Cavan Arms Inn.⁶³³ Three months later William Rains, landlord of the Cross Keys Inn, Dry Creek, was served with some brandy at the Cavan Arms by a barmaid and he complained to the police the premises were unlicensed. Charles McCabe was charged for selling and supplying liquor, but as there was no proof that he was present at the time of the alleged offence, or that the house belonged to him, the case was dismissed.⁶³⁴

The police tried a second time to convict McCabe for trading without a publican's licence. Corporal Poynter claimed to have been served by a woman with a nobbler of brandy on 6 June 1855 at the Cavan Arms. It was believed to be McCabe's house, as he had married the widow of the former proprietor, and he observed his children there, but had he not seen McCabe there for two months. A witness stated that he was a servant of Bernard Gillick's who owned the Cavan Arms. Charles McCabe's counsel said Gillick "had obtained a licence from the Yatala District Council, but lost his certificate; and the money, when tendered at the Treasury, was refused; in consequence of the non-production of the certificate. When the certificate was afterwards found the money was again tendered at the Treasury, and again refused, as two months had elapsed from the time it was granted." The defendant was not proved to be owner of the house, nor was he satisfactorily connected with it and the case was dismissed.⁶³⁵

At the next quarterly licensing meeting Charles McCabe applied to have the licence transferred to his name, but the application was refused on the police report,⁶³⁶ describing the premises as being in "a beastly state and the owner appears to be an unsuitable person to hold the licence."⁶³⁷ Two recent failed prosecutions against McCabe did not help his cause. In any event, no licence had been issued for the house, and therefore there was no licence to transfer.

Henry James who had been the licensee of the Bird-in-Hand Inn up to 25 March 1855 made application at the December quarterly licensing meeting for an original licence for the then unlicensed Cavan Arms, Lower North-road, which was granted. In a pointed reference to the offence at the inn six months before, "The Chairman said he considered it the fitting time to inform the licensed victuallers of the district generally that the Council was determined to enforce that section of the Act which referred to the observance of the Sabbath."⁶³⁸ The licence transferred to Joseph Brown at the June 1856 quarterly licensing meeting, who renewed the licence at the two following annual licensing meetings.⁶³⁹

Joseph Brown, an apparently well-intentioned, but poorly educated farmer with no business training or experience, agreed to a five-year lease of the Cavan Arms. The terms were for £200 for the furniture, stock-in-trade and for goodwill of the house to be down paid and for £100 to be paid each six months. He mortgaged his freehold farming property to pay for the lease of the inn, furniture, stock and goodwill. The only records he kept were receipts, account of credit given by him and a banker's passbook. The furniture and stock were valued at £200, but he kept no inventory.⁶⁴⁰

Joseph Brown did not earn sufficient from the Cavan Arms to pay his day-to-day expenses and only managed to pay the £400 required in the first year of the lease. He did not make the third

six-monthly instalment of £100. Under a court order, the lease of the inn and Brown's personal property from the inn and Brown's farm were seized for the benefit of Peter Brady to recover the unpaid rent.

The sale was advertised in the *Advertiser*:

Under distress for rent. By order of the Official Assignee. Wicksteed, Botting, Townsend & Co are instructed to sell, at the Cavan Arms, Dry Creek, this day (Friday), October 8 1858 at 11 o'clock- All the furniture and effects of a public house, to satisfy the landlord's claim for rent.

Also, by order of the Official Assignee-

2 sets harrows; plough, table; 8 working s, bullock drays, bows, yokes and chains; scarifier; roller; and ladder.⁶⁴¹

The furniture and hotel items were purchased by Peter Brady, the landlord of the Cavan Arms.⁶⁴² The sale of his farming assets realised £220 1s 4s.⁶⁴³

On 12 November 1858, Joseph Brown appeared before Commissioner Mann seeking to be protected from creditors by being declared insolvent. Brown informed the commissioner his liabilities amounted to £428 7s 8d and his assets totalled £429 14s 10d. He could pay his creditors 20s in the pound, but would have no residue. His speculation into the business of the publican of the Cavan Arms had been a bad one. The business had been diminishing for the last 18 months and the losses had been the cause of his insolvency. In addition to the losses made at the inn, his farming enterprise was in dire trouble. He kept no books, and could not tell correctly what he made by farming. He had no cattle and his working bullocks had been seized by the court. He had sold a bullock dray for £9, a horse dray for £7, and while at the inn, he had sold a horse for £40.

Joseph Brown's counsel Mr Moulden pleaded to the insolvency commissioner that:

With regard to the insolvent not having kept books it appeared that his education did not enable him to do so, but he had managed his affairs honestly and prudently, and had only sought the protection of the Court through not being able to meet his engagements, which, however, he would have done had it not been for the unusual depression of the times. Mr Moulden submitted that if his client was not entitled to a first-class certificate, it would be difficult to imagine who would be entitled.

The Commissioner said that the fact of the insolvent not having kept books was sufficient to disentitle him to a first class certificate. Every insolvent ought, at least, to supply the accountant with such materials as would enable him to make out a balance sheet. When it was not supplied as in the present case it involved expenses on the estate which, in justice, ought not to be imposed upon it. He (the Commissioner) said that "in making those remarks he wished it distinctly to be understood that the Court had not the least suspicion that the insolvent had in any way acted with fraud or dishonesty: but the absence of books was one of the grounds expressed in the Act for withholding a first-class certificate, and the provisions must be adhered to.

The insolvent was then ordered an immediate second-class certificate.⁶⁴⁴

At the December 1858 quarterly meeting of the Yatala District Council licensing bench, the publican's licence for the Cavan Arms transferred from the Official Assignee, in re Joseph Brown, to Peter Brady.⁶⁴⁵ Peter Brady was in no better financial position as his former tenant Brown. One month later the lease was advertised: "To be let - The Cavan Arms Inn, with the paddocks and good well of water. For particulars, apply to Mr [Luke] Cullen, Solicitor, King William Street, Adelaide."⁶⁴⁶

Charles McCabe often ran the place in the absence of other licensees and he was again put in charge of the inn. Peter Brady the landlord of the house was sued for ale proved to have been

delivered to Charles McCabe, the agent of Peter Brady, who was the owner of the Cavan Arms Inn in 1858. The brewer said Brady had induced the sale. McCabe submitted the plaintiff be nonsuited, as McCabe already been previously sued for the same cause of action. He had not pleaded that special defence and the court rejected the otherwise valid submission. Brady had benefited from the transaction and the court gave judgment for the plaintiff against McCabe for the sum claimed.⁶⁴⁷

Peter Brady was unable to find a tenant and made application for renewal of his licence for the Cavan Arms at the annual licensing meeting March 1859. His application was for the benefit of the orphan owners. It was refused, "as the applicant would not be bound to reside on the premises; but having satisfied the Council that his object in seeking the licence was for the benefit of the orphan owners, permission was given to make such application as the Council may feel justified in granting at next meeting."⁶⁴⁸ Three weeks later Brady was granted a certificate; reported in the *Advertiser* as T Brady.⁶⁴⁹ Charles McCabe, an insolvent, applied for a licence at the next quarterly licensing meeting. The application was adjourned and granted at the next Yatala District Council meeting.⁶⁵⁰ Brady the landlord of the Cavan Arms being unable to obtain a tenant for the house permitted McCabe who was broke to remain in the house as an act of charity.⁶⁵¹

By the order of the mortgagee, the Cavan Arms Inn at Dry Creek was offered for sale by auction on 18 November 1859. Advertised as:

Hotel, land, &c., being the South Eastern Moiety of Section 1000, containing seventy-eight acres of good land, fenced in together with the Cavan Arms Inn, well-built of brick, also stables, stockyards, &c, &c, and all improvements.⁶⁵²

Peter Brady could not divert funds to his inn from his farming interest, as creditors pursued it. Under a court order to recover a judgment debt, William Boothby the sheriff seized all Brady's personal property on his farm at Virginia some twelve miles north of the inn. Brady could not pay the sheriff and on 13 February 1860, "his stock-in-trade as a farmer consisting of: 2 drays, 2 bullocks, 2 reaping machines, winnowing machine, 5 horses, 9 cows, 7 geese, turkeys, 1 spring-cart, 3 sets harness, small stack hay, household furniture, &c, &c, &c" was sold by auction to recover the judgment debt.⁶⁵³ On the day of sheriff's sale Peter Brady declared he was unable to meet his arrangements with his creditors and humbly published the fact in the *Advertiser*.⁶⁵⁴

Brady's inn and land proved difficult to sell and the mortgagees offered it and land for sale by auction on 24 February, 27 April, and for a fourth time on 22 June 1860.⁶⁵⁵ Still unsold the inn he offered it for lease or sale repeatedly between 25 June and 9 July 1860.⁶⁵⁶ At the 10 March 1860 annual licensing meeting, McCabe was refused a licence for the Cavan Arms,⁶⁵⁷ which made the sale of the inn more difficult after that date.

Almost predictably, the occupants of the Cavan Arms were caught trading in liquor. Inspector Hamilton charged Mary Connarty [Conaghty] for selling liquors without a licence. Mark McCullen said that at the Cavan Arms, Lower North-road, on 1 August, the day before the Dry Creek Ploughing Match, Conaghty, who he knew well, served him with a pint of ale, for which he paid her 6d. Sergeant Major Hall stated on 12 August 1860 he went to the Cavan Arms, which presented the appearance of an ordinary public-house and saw several men inside drinking ale. When he told them he was a police officer it caused great confusion. Ellen Gillick, called for the defence, gave evidence that she was in the Cavan Arms the day before the Dry Creek Ploughing Match. She was sure no ale was in the house on that day. The bench was sure ale was there and sold. The defendant was fined £10 and the court costs.⁶⁵⁸

At the 1861 annual licensing meeting, Patrick Conaghty's application for a publican's licence for the Cavan Arms was adjourned twice, and there is no evidence of a certificate being granted. Bob Hoad, in his book *Hotels And Publicans In South Australia*, has Patrick Conaghty as being granted a licence for the Cavan Arms Inn on 9 May 1861 and holding it through 1862.⁶⁵⁹

This conflicts with information that in December 1861 he was the licensee for the Gepp's Cross Inn when Patrick Conaghty transferred that licence to George Eldridge.⁶⁶⁰

There is scant evidence that the Cavan Arms was licensed premises between March 1860 and March 1863, save that in January 1862, the coroner used it to conduct an inquest into the death of William Fitzgerald. He entered the inn one evening and fell on the floor exhausted, apparently from the heat of the weather, as well as from the effects of liquor. He remained at the house overnight and while the family were at breakfast, he went into the yard and again fell down and died. Dr Woodforde held an inquest at the Cavan Arms the next day.⁶⁶¹

The best evidence available from contemporary newspaper articles and advertisements is that the Cavan Arms Inn had some defect or other impediment that turned away purchasers. In addition, the road in front of the inn was in poor state of repair. Brady could not find a tenant for the inn before he charitably let it to McCabe; see above. Brady became licensee, but failed to transfer it to McCabe and it was unlicensed in August 1860. There was certainly reluctance for anyone to make a reasonable offer to buy the inn, which was advertised for sale frequently from November 1859 to August 1862.⁶⁶² In a letter tabled at the Yatala District Council 31 March 1862, Edward Bowman stated there was a considerable quantity of broken material lying along the Lower North-road as far as the Cavan Arms. The stretch of road had been struck off from the schedule of main lines, as it ran parallel with the railway and was not likely to be placed again on the schedule. The council proposed, "That a petition be presented to the House of Assembly, asking for a grant of £3,000 to put the Upper and Lower North roads in repair, commencing at the Park Lands, and ending at the *Old Spot*, Little Para; and that the ratepayers of Yatala will undertake their future management and maintenance."⁶⁶³

Peter Francis ultimately purchased the Cavan Arms premises and surrounding 78 acres in 1863. At the annual licensing meeting before the bench of magistrates Peter Francis applied for a publican's general licence for the Cavan Arms, Lower North -road. His counsel Luke Cullen produced a memorial in favour of the application. The bench granted a licence; with comment that more accommodation should be provided by next year, otherwise the licence would be refused.⁶⁶⁴ No accommodation was added to the premises and the next year renewal was granted after a delay of two weeks.⁶⁶⁵

Peter Francis soon restored the inn as the place for community meetings and actively promoted the Cavan Arms Inn as a venue for sporting events. He hosted the first event for the Hamley Gun Club Champion cup and supplied the birds.⁶⁶⁶ The Dry Creek Races in the nearby grounds became an annual event⁶⁶⁷ and the Adelaide Hunt Club held frequent meetings starting at the Cavan Arms, despite some events proving uninspiring. On Saturday 11 September 1869 between 60 and 70 horsemen met at the Cavan Arms.

The hounds threw off about half a mile beyond the railway north of the Cavan Arms, and most present anticipated a run similar to those in the neighbourhood before, with a fair sprinkling of fences; but after the trail had led through two rotten fences, in which the difficulty was to find full panels, the hounds crossed the railway along the Queen's highway. The hounds in the meantime quickly passed through one small paddock, and then took to the road, down which they streamed at a good pace for some two or three miles, when, after passing the railway train at a level crossing, they diverged to the right and diversified the monotony by treating their followers to a gallop across about another three miles over country continually intersected by boggy creeks and full of rotten holes, and so down close to the old smelting works at Alberton, where the farce ended. Great and universal was the discontent expressed by all, as there are plenty of fences in the neighbourhood, and some of the pleasantest runs of the season have been in the vicinity of the Dry Creek, and there was no reason whatever why Saturday's should have been an

exception. The folly of 60 or 70 men galloping as if the Devil was after them along the hard high road is something too absurd, and altogether puts to night any preconceived notions of hunting.⁶⁶⁸

In 1873, John Francis became licensee of the Cavan Arms⁶⁶⁹ and he remained at the post for fourteen years. In 24 years, the Francis family strove for and gained high local respect for the Cavan Arms. The Francis family advertised the inn for sale by auction on 1 November 1886 as:

Tomorrow (Tuesday) November 2, at 12 o'clock. King William Street Auction Mart.
To brewers, wine and spirit merchants, farmers, graziers, and others. The freehold of the Cavan Arms Hotel, on the North-Road. And 75 acres land, with improvements. For absolute sale by order of Mr John Francis, the proprietor, who is retiring from business. Bruce Aldridge & Co are favoured with instructions to sell by auction as above-
All that valuable block of land, being the eastern portion of Section No. 1000 Hundred of Port Adelaide, containing 75 acres (subdivided into five paddocks), with the well-known hostelry the Cavan Arms, Dry Creek, containing ten rooms and outbuildings, underground tank (40,000 gallons), good well water, and other improvements thereon. Forty-five acres are under wheat, and the standing crop has just been sold for £5 per acre. As Free House, doing a capital business. The block and furniture to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser.⁶⁷⁰

At the September 1887 quarterly sitting of the Adelaide Licensing Bench the publicans' general licence for the Cavan Arms, Dry Creek transferred from John Francis to William Daniel Carter.⁶⁷¹

In June 1912, notice was given that Henry Slade, of Port Adelaide had been awarded a contract valued in excess of £4,000 to practically rebuild the Cavan Arms Hotel, at Dry Creek. The new building was to be two-storeyed, and in addition to the bar, saloon, dining, and commercial conveniences, it would have eight bedrooms. John Quinton Bruce was the architect, and the work would be undertaken for Messrs Downer & Co.⁶⁷²

Engine and Driver / Criterion [1858-onward]

Location 18 Nineteen Street, Bassett Town, Gawler Town

As **Engine and Driver**

Licence	Publican
14.06.1858	ELDRIDGE John
13.06.1859	CATCHLOVE Charles
12.06.1860	SCHMIDT James Ferdinand
13.11.1860	BASSETT William
11.06.1861	CATCHLOVE Henry

As **Criterion**

15.03.1864	BASSETT Elizabeth
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13.07.1864	executors of the estate of Elizabeth BASSETT (deceased 13.07.1864)
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Application	Applicant
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13.09.1864	SEGGINS Isaac (adjourned for consent of well-known householders)
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Licence	Publican
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27.09.1864	SEGGINS Isaac
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Etcetera

On 4 March 1858, Central Road Board accepted John Eldridge's tender for the flooring platform of the bridge over the River Light at the Burra crossing, North-West branch on North Road.⁶⁷³ At the time John Eldridge was licensee of the Hand and Heart Inn at Prospect Village on the Lower North Road. He arrived in Gawler Town, the nearest town to his roadwork, at the time entrepreneurial George Causby was setting up a private land sale, the extent of which was never seen before in young Gawler Town. John Eldridge and George Causby had a common interest in racehorses. Causby owned, bought and sold horses and was on the committee of the Gawler Town Race Meeting Committee.⁶⁷⁴ Among the lots for sale was a new hotel, not yet licensed.

John Eldridge saw the considerable traffic on the one-year-old Gawler railway as potential hotel customers and quickly translated his thoughts into action. George Causby had recently fitted out his new Engine Driver Hotel in Bassett Town and John Eldridge took on the licence, renaming it the Engine and Driver Inn.⁶⁷⁵ The newspaper report infers the licence transferred from George Causby to John Eldridge. However, this could not have been the case as Causby was at the time licensee of the Old Bushman Inn at Gawler and resided there. Between May and July, he consistently advertised sale of leases giving his address as the Old Bushman Inn.⁶⁷⁶

George Causby was running the Old Bushman Inn at 9 Cowan Street, Gawler some months before he was granted the publican's licence for the inn. On 6 November 1856, Thomas Smith was a lodger at the Old Bushman Inn. When Causby asked Smith to pay he said he had no money. Shortly afterwards Smith walked out of the house with two blankets and a counterpane tied up in a bundle. Smith claimed he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. The court convicted and sentenced him to two months imprisonment.⁶⁷⁷

George and his wife Ann Causby arrived at Adelaide as government emigrants on the *Trafalgar*, in July 1847.⁶⁷⁸ After some years of farming, he began to accumulate town lots in Gawler Town.⁶⁷⁹ By the time the Adelaide and Gawler Town Railway reached Gawler in April 1857, he had amassed considerable number and valuable town land holdings.

On the well-worn pretence used by persons wanting to quit property and make it seem like the sale was forced, George Causby advertised he was about to leave the colony, and that on 5 July at William Square's Globe Inn he was determined to dispose of all his Gawler business properties. He spruiked he had set nominal reserves and would sell at a sacrifice. Titles were guaranteed and terms liberal. The numerous lots offered were:

Those advantageously situated premises fronting Murray-Street, adjoining the Bank of the South Australian Banking Company –

1st That commodious Store lately occupied by Mr Lester, draper, &c.

2nd The Premises now in occupation of the Gawler Mechanics' Institute.

3rd That Store now occupied- by Messrs Schroder and Kruzer. These Premises were lately built by Mr Causby, the walls of substantial masonry, roofs slate and galvanized iron.

Eight comfortable stone-built cottages fronting High-Street.

100 Feet building frontage to High-street.

30 Feet frontage to Murray-Street, part of Lot 201.

In the township of Bassett –

The Engine-Driver Hotel, built on Allotments 33 and 34. It fronts the Gawler Railway offices and goods-shed, and is only 60 yards from the station offices. As a site for business it is not to be surpassed; Is a two-storey building, having 14 rooms, with bar, kitchen, servants' room, &c, stable-yard, excellent water; let on lease, 10 years to run.⁶⁸⁰

John Eldridge's venture into running the Engine and Driver Inn was determined by the term of his contract work. He remained licensee for a little over one year before returning to his commitments Adelaide.⁶⁸¹ In June 1859, he transferred the licence to Charles Catchlove.⁶⁸²

At the June 1860 Munno Para West District Council quarterly licensing meeting the licence for the Engine and Driver Inn transferred from Charles Catchlove to James Ferdinand Schmidt.⁶⁸³ Schmidt came to the inn with his finances in bad shape and only four months after being granted his licence his assets were sold up.

The sale was advertised in the *Advertiser* as:

On Tuesday, October 30.

In re Schmidt, Insolvent.

At the Engine and Driver Inn, Bassett Town.

By Order of the Trade Assignee.

Jefferson Stow will sell, as above, without reserve all the stock-in-trade of a, publican, including: cedar and horsehair sofas; tables and chairs of all kinds; iron safe; bagatelle table; bedsteads of all kinds; large quantity of crockery, glass, &c. Wines, spirits, &c; five-pull beer engine. And an immense lot of furniture. All the stock-in-trade of a butcher. 2 horses, good in saddle and harness. 1 horse, good in saddle.

The Lease of the Engine and Driver Inn and premises, having nearly eight years to run, at a low rental, with right of purchase.⁶⁸⁴

William Bassett [1833-1909] was the publican of the nearby Railway Hotel of Bassett Town in 1857 and 1858. In November 1860 he gave notice "to his old friends and customers that [he had] taken possession of the Engine and Driver Hotel, lately occupied by J F Schmidt, and by keeping a stock of the best quality, hopes to have such support as will be his endeavour to merit." Bassett formally took over as licensee of the Engine and Driver on 11 December when the quarterly licensing meeting transferred the licence to him from James Ferdinand Schmidt.⁶⁸⁵

William Bassett did not run the inn for long and he offered up the inn lease three months after he took up occupation.⁶⁸⁶ No immediate offers were made and he renewed his license before he sold the lease to Henry Catchlove.⁶⁸⁷ Catchlove last licensed the inn under the name Engine and Driver at the annual licensing meeting on 9 March 1863.⁶⁸⁸

On 9 March 1864 notice was given in the *Register*:

The Engine and Driver Hotel at the Railway Station has become the 'Criterion' and has been improved and beautified so as to form one of the most picturesque buildings of the kind in the colony. Mr Catchlove leaves us much regretted, and Mr Bassett succeeds him.

Three days later Elizabeth Bassett was granted the licence for the Criterion Hotel, Bassett Town. The former article without apology but with a smidgeon of humble pie was corrected one week later:

The Criterion, at Bassett Town, has ... changed hands, and will in future be kept by Mrs Bassett. The building was the property of her late husband. It has also been greatly improved in appearance, both externally and internally. Altogether, I think the town of Gawler can show quite as handsome and commodious a class of hotels as Adelaide, or any town in Australia.⁶⁸⁹

Elizabeth Bassett [1798-1864] aged 66 years, widow of the late William Bassett [1799-1859] and mother of the previous licensee, William Bassett [1833-1909] died of bronchitis at the Criterion Inn, Bassett Town on 13 July 1864.⁶⁹⁰ The granting of the Criterion licence was by necessity once more before the magistrates at the September quarterly licensing meeting with Samuel Way representing Elizabeth Bassett's executors. Isaac Seggins applied for a transfer of the licence, but his initial application was not readily accepted and he was forced to seek approval of well-known householders in the vicinity.⁶⁹¹

The Criterion Tavern at the same address was still trading in 2012.

Prince of Wales [1864-onward]

Location 32 Hughes Street, Wallaroo

Application Applicant

16.03.1864 ELDRIDGE John

Licence Publican

13.06.1864 ELDRIDGE John

12.03.1866 ANDREWARTHA Richard

09.09.1868 JOHNSTON Edward (son-in-law of Elizabeth Eldridge formerly Merritt née Figg)

05.03.1879 RICHARDSON William S

01.09.1880 TYRE Edward

15.09.1891 TYRE Isabella Tyre

1908 Etcetera

James Boor, one of Walter Hughes' shepherds, discovered copper on Hughes' Wallaroo Sheep Run in 1859. By this time, the South Australian government had valuable prior experience in the orderly development of the infrastructure needed to support a new copper mine and associated industries. By 1861 at Wallaroo, the first jetty was constructed, the town of Wallaroo had been surveyed and allotments were offered for sale, all before the smelters began operation. Wallaroo had an advantage over the copper mines at Kapunda and Burra Burra in that it had a deep-water port where large ships could be loaded. The jetty was extended in 1864 to accommodate the growing number of vessels trading through the port. The new town was ripe for the development of new hotels.

John Eldridge started building a new hotel at 32 Hughes Street, Wallaroo, about one half mile from the jetty. At the same time at Moonta, ten miles to the south of Wallaroo, Matthew Weeks was further advanced in the construction of his proposed hotel. Each named their hotel 'Prince of Wales,' after the good-humoured and likeable heir apparent to succeed Queen Victoria. There were already two inns of the same name in Adelaide, another in Queenstown near Port Adelaide, another at Kapunda, and yet one more at Watervale between Clare and Auburn. The marriage between the Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and the beautiful Princess Alexandra of Denmark, in March 1863, made the name even more popular.

Matthew Weeks was anxious to open his premises, and his application to the quarterly licensing meeting to license the Prince of Wales Hotel, Moonta on 8 June 1863 was adjourned for a fortnight for Weeks to provide plans. The adjourned hearing was reported:

The police report described the house as unfinished, but that it was rapidly approaching completion. Mr [Luke] Cullen said the house was much required, and read a memorial recommending the house for its superior accommodation, and the applicant for his good character. Mr Tomkinson said a postponement for one quarter would involve no injustice. Refused, with liberty to apply next quarter.

The licence was ultimately granted at the September 1863 quarterly licensing meeting.⁶⁹²

John Eldridge was keen to open his new hotel and on 15 March 1864 made his first application to licence the Prince of Wales Hotel, Wallaroo at the annual licensing meeting held at Adelaide. The *Advertiser* reported, "Mr Hazelgrove and others opposed the application, stating that the house was not required and was in the immediate vicinity of a church and a school. The granting of such a licence would cause inconvenience and annoyance to persons using and frequenting such church or school. Refused, with permission to apply next quarter."⁶⁹³

Richard Hazelgrove who opposed John Eldridge's licensing application was a builder and one of the first publicans at Wallaroo.⁶⁹⁴ In April 1862, he started building his new two-storey hotel on

the corner of Irwin Street and Owen Terrace and licensed it as the Cornucopia Hotel in September.⁶⁹⁵ The Cornucopia Hotel faced the railway line from the mine to the port and was about a half a mile from the jetty. Hazelgrove was a suspended insolvent at the time of the objection, having suffered large losses building the Kapunda railway station with his partner Edward Milstead. He had previously held the licences for the Old Spot Inn and the Railway Hotel at Gawler. He lost the latter when the Nation Bank sold it pursuant a mortgagee's sale. In January 1864, he was near broke and stood to lose his Cornucopia Hotel at Wallaroo. Under examination before the insolvency commissioner, he stated he had an allotment at Kadina and a hotel at the Wallaroo Jetty, which were mortgaged to the Bank for over £900 and he had taken out a second mortgage of £250. He was concerned that the property cost him about £1,500, but if sold by auction it might not realise £1,100.⁶⁹⁶ Richard Hazelgrove understandably felt threatened by John Eldridge's licensing application. The new Prince of Wales Hotel was directly opposite his hotel, separated only by the streets next to the hotels and the railway line.

At the quarterly licensing meeting on 13 June 1864 in Adelaide, John Eldridge again applied to licence the Prince of Wales Hotel, Wallaroo. This time he was better prepared to respond to objections. The application was covered in the *Register* newspaper.

A letter from J Thompson was read by Mr Ingleby, who attended to oppose the application. It submitted that the licence should not be granted, as the new house was in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cornucopia Hotel, and within an easy distance of five or six other public-houses, the names of which were cited. He also put in a memorial signed by a number of the residents, praying the bench not to grant a licence, as the house in question was directly in front of a school. In reply to the bench, as to whether the allegation was correct that the proposed new house was close to a school, the applicant stated that it was, but that the parents of the children attending the school had signed his memorial. Mr [Luke] Cullen, who supported the application, read a memorial signed by 80 or 90 respectable residents in the vicinity of the new public-house, and said the memorial stated that the establishment of such a house as that proposed would be of great benefit. What he relied on were the words, "will be conferring a great benefit on the inhabitants of Wallaroo" which were in the memorial, and the fact that it was signed so numerously. After some further discussion, the bench granted the application.⁶⁹⁷

Liquor for consumption at the Prince of Wales, Wallaroo came by ship from Adelaide. In October and November 1865, two hogsheads of porter at £5 5s each and five empty casks at 18 shillings each were sent by the steamer *Kangaroo* from Port Adelaide, and on being landed were conveyed by the Wallaroo Railway to the hotel.⁶⁹⁸ Unlike previous inns that John Eldridge had at Prospect, Gawler Town and Grand Junction, the Prince of Wales had the character of an urban hotel. It was not the sole amenity for local community events, celebrations or meetings, and there were no fields for John Eldridge to host his beloved horse-race meetings. The hotel supplied town accommodation to visitors to Port Wallaroo and drinks to its bar patrons.

By the time the Prince of Wales, Wallaroo opened, many of the Merritt family had moved to the booming copper mining area. Henry Merritt [1825-1862] had been a carrier in the area until he fell from the pole of his dray and died. Immigrants James and Jane Merrett disposed of their Allendale property to move to Wallaroo along with their younger daughter Jane and son Henry and his wife Maria née McAuliffe and their child. Elizabeth Eldridge's married daughters Eliza Middleton and Sarah Pegler, with their families also moved there a few years later. On 18 February 1866 at the Congregational Manse, Kadina, there was a double wedding of John Eldridge's daughter Eliza to John McRostie a teamster; and Elizabeth Eldridge's daughter Jane Merritt to Edward Johnston.⁶⁹⁹ Johnston was the alias of Julius Edward Jensen, a Danish sailor who deserted his ship at Albany Western Australia a few years earlier. Two years later Edward

Johnston became publican of the Prince of Wales and remained so for many years. For further details, see **John Merritt of the Grand Junction Inn and some of his extended Family**, below.

John and Elizabeth Eldridge returned to Adelaide in 1866. Elizabeth still owned the Grand Junction Inn, but the lease of it to the McMahons had not been successful. Michael McMahon had died a drunkard and by all accounts, Bridget found it difficult to run properly the inn. The licence of the new Prince of Wales, Wallaroo transferred to Richard Andrewartha at the 1866 annual licensing meeting.⁷⁰⁰ Andrewartha had been the publican of the Commercial Inn, Copperhouse, near Kooringa, built in 1863.⁷⁰¹ Richard Andrewartha was born at Saint Just, Cornwall in 1836. He and his future wife Elisabeth Williams came to Australia from England in 1854. He first settled at Burra where he married in 1856. Richard Andrewartha in 1869 was granted the licence of the Cross Keys Inn on North Road, Dry Creek, and two years later he went to the Victorian goldfields. The last 40 years of his life he spent in Orroroo where he died aged 82 years.⁷⁰²

Richard Andrewartha held the Prince of Wales, Wallaroo licence for two and a half years⁷⁰³ until it transferred to Edward Johnston at the March 1868 annual licensing meeting.⁷⁰⁴ Edward Johnston had married Jane Merritt, the daughter of Elizabeth Eldridge who jointly owned the Prince of Wales, Wallaroo with her husband John Eldridge. In October 1867, Julius Jensen wrote to his mother in Denmark for the second time since arriving in Australia after he had received a letter from his brother. He had not seen another Dane since leaving his ship, and he was worried that he had nearly forgotten how to write Danish. He informed his mother that in South Australia, he was called Edward Johnston and was married with one boy, and he intended to stay in South Australia for a long time. He had been employed in the copper smelter for three years earning £3 per week working 12 hours a day. He told his mother that his wife (Jane Merritt) sent her regards and that her family lived in Adelaide. They had two hotels and Julius Jensen was hopeful that he might eventually get one.⁷⁰⁵

Edward and Jane Johnston née Merritt's last five of six children were born at the Prince of Wales, Wallaroo and on 31 May 1873 Charlotte Johnston, their youngest daughter died there aged 13 months.⁷⁰⁶ Between 1866 and 1876, John and Elizabeth Eldridge lived at various times at the Grand Junction and at Wallaroo. In November 1876, Elizabeth Eldridge died suffering from corditis at Wallaroo aged 66 years.⁷⁰⁷ Edward Johnston was licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Wallaroo until the annual licensing meeting 3 March 1880 when it transferred to William Richardson.⁷⁰⁸

In December 1878 another William Richardson was elected as councillor for the Town of Wallaroo South Ward.⁷⁰⁹ He advocated temperance and supported Sunday closing of hotels under consideration by the Legislative Council. It had been widely introduced in other colonies and parts of the world. After eighteen months as publican, William S Richardson left the hotel to become the poundkeeper at Dublin, halfway between Adelaide and Port Wakefield.

Six months after becoming licensee of the Prince of Wales, Wallaroo Richardson transferred the licence to Edward Tyre⁷¹⁰ who was licensee until his death on 15 September 1891,⁷¹¹ and then the licence transferred to Isabella Tyre who held it for 17 years.⁷¹² In 1958, the Prince of Wales was renamed to Prince Edward Hotel, under which name it traded in 2012.



Prince of Wales Hotel Wallaroo circa 1890



Prince of Wales Hotel Wallaroo circa 1895



Prince of Wales Hotel Wallaroo 20th century

MERRITT family

Author's Australian immigrant families

New South Wales – The author has roots in early Australian European history. In August 1802, his great- great-great-grandfather William Smith from Warwick, England, arrived at Port Jackson, Sydney as a convict on the transport *Perseus*. William Smith had spent the year 1801 on the notorious hulk *La Fortunée* at Langstone Harbour when 25% of the 500 prisoners on that hulk died. At Parramatta, he was assigned first to Samuel Marsden, the 'Flogging Parson'. The illegal administration that overthrew Governor William Bligh granted his first ticket of leave in 1809. The new properly appointed Governor Lachlan Macquarie revoked it less than one month later in January 1810.

William Smith married convict Sarah Lake from Exeter, Devon when both were assigned to Lieutenant William Lawson at Parramatta. Sarah Lake arrived in 1809, on the all-female transport *Aeolus* bearing the unborn baby of one of the ship's crew. William and Sarah Smith received their tickets of leave in 1815 and farmed at Prospect Hill near Parramatta. After the death of William Smith, Sarah Lake married Welsh convict Thomas Weavers who became the stepfather of the younger Smith children. The family moved to Sydney where the eldest Smith daughter, Charlotte and her husband Thomas Galliott ran the *Currency Lad* and later *Eliza of London* hotels.⁷¹³

Colonial born James Smith, the son of William and Sarah Smith née Lake married Harriet Dover at Carcoar, New South Wales. The extended Weavers and Smith family farmed near Mount Macquarie, now Neville, and in due course settled at Newbridge between Carcoar and Bathurst. Harriet Dover's parents were convict James Dover from Hemel Hemstead, Hertfordshire and Dover's second wife convict Eliza Parker from County Cavan, Ireland, sentenced under the assumed name of Ellen Brady. James Dover's first wife, convict Louisa Hill from London, died within a year of their marriage. After being granted their tickets of leave the Dover family settled and farmed on the Coombing Creek near Mount Macquarie.

The Weavers, Smith and Dover families shared the area west of Bathurst with some infamous bushrangers at the height of their era. The first true 'wild colonial boy', John Peisley, at the age of 17, was tried for stealing Thomas Weavers' horse. Ten years later Peisley was hung for shooting an innkeeper at Bigga. Peisley called Thomas Weavers as his witness, but Weavers substantiated the crown case. Ben Hall's gang visited James Smith's Newbridge farm demanding food while on the run, and the same happened to his sister Mary (Lewis) at Fitzgerald's Valley. Harriet Dover's brother married Mary Burke the sister of Mickey Burke, a member of Ben Hall's gang before Burke was shot dead during the holdup of Gold Commissioner Keightley.⁷¹⁴

John Smith the son of James Smith and Harriet Dover married Ann Foster at Fitzgerald's Valley where Ann was born. Her parents Thomas and Elizabeth Foster née Cook had migrated from Huntingdonshire and settled at Fitzgerald's Valley near Newbridge. Thomas Foster was the unwanted bastard son of a young harness maker whose family had established roots around Huntingdon. Elizabeth Cook was rescued from the Hemmingford Grey poor house near Huntingdon where her father and brother had died. The Foster family arrived at North Head, Port Jackson on the very fast but disease ridden clipper *Beejapore* in January 1853. Their younger of two children was one of 52 deaths at sea. On arrival the ship, crew and passengers were quarantined for three months. In May 1853, an inquiry was held into the 107 deaths from the ship, all who were children but one. It found the water that supplied the Quarantine Station first ran through the station burial ground. In June 1853, the quarantine burial ground was moved into the bush. Emily Blanche Smith, the daughter of John Smith and Ann Foster is the author's maternal grandmother.⁷¹⁵

South Australia – John and Elizabeth Merritt, and John's brother James Merrett and his wife Jane and daughter Emma emigrated from Brighton, Sussex to South Australia. They arrived at Port Adelaide in July 1839. The following pages extensively cover their South Australian story.

The earliest of the author's South Australian ancestors, Edward, and Elizabeth Moore née Briant were assisted migrants from Chertsey, Surrey, in South West Greater London. They arrived at Holdfast Bay on the ship *Buckinghamshire* in March 1839 and first lived at Payneham, Adelaide. In 1852, they left for the diggings and settled at Avoca in the Pyrenees area of Victoria. The author's paternal grandmother Ellen Power Moore was born at Emerald near Avoca, the daughter of John Edward Moore born at Payneham, South Australia and Sarah Power.⁷¹⁶

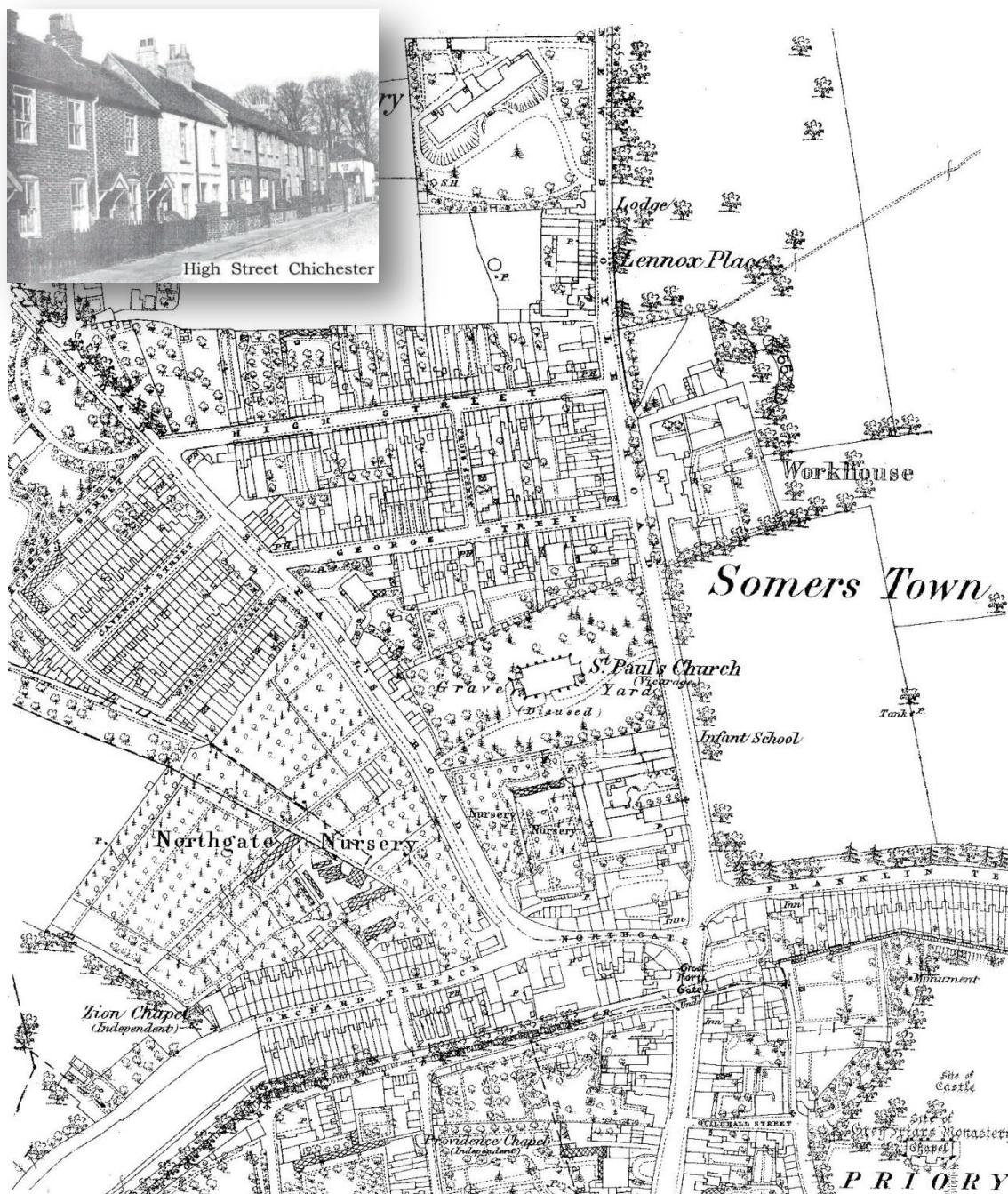
Thomas and Mary Brown née Edis from the Fens region in Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire arrived at Port Adelaide in 1848 and settled at Plympton between Adelaide and Glenelg where Thomas was a market gardener. Their eldest daughter Betsey married Charles Henry Coates at Adelaide after the birth of their first child Mary Frances, registered with the surname Brown. Charles Coates and his family had lived near the family of Thomas and Mary Brown in the parish of Wisbech St Mary, Cambridgeshire and at Plympton, in Adelaide. The group of thirteen Coates family members arrived at Port Adelaide on the ship *Amazon* in February 1852. Charles Coates and his family lived at Boor's Plain near Kadina where they met the Merritt family. Mary Frances Brown, also known as Coates, married William Merritt who was born at the Grand Junction Inn, Dry Creek. Their first son William John Merritt is the author's paternal grandfather.⁷¹⁷

Cornelius and Ellen Cleary née Naghten from Cratloe, County Clare in Ireland and their eight children who survived the Great Famine arrived at Adelaide in March 1851 on the ship *Prince Regent* after taking a steam packet from Dublin to Liverpool. The Cleary family settled at St John near Kapunda and the immigrant Cleary children married and lived around the Tothill Belt, Springfield, Marrabel, and Hamilton. Cornelius and Ellen's immigrant son John Cleary and Mary Hannah Bailey had three daughters born at Hamilton and Marrabel. They later farmed at Gumbowie near Petersburg where John Cleary died aged 34 years. Mary Hannah Bailey came with her parents Benjamin and Plenda née Thurlow from Shoreditch, London, to join Benjamin's eldest brother John, once the colony's botanist. The Bailey family resided at Marrabel. Mary Anne Cleary the eldest daughter of John Cleary and Mary Hannah Bailey married Andre Kitschke.⁷¹⁸

Lorenz Kitschke from Karschin, Silesia in Prussia a few miles east of the River Oder arrived at Adelaide on the ship *Wandrahim* in August 1854. He settled in the Moculta district amongst many other German immigrants. There he met and married Irish immigrant Ellen Donohue. Ellen and her sister Mary Donohue from County Limerick were two of 162 fortunate single Irish girls chosen to migrate to South Australia on the ship *Nashwauk*. They arrived in South Australia with a splash in May 1855 when the *Nashwauk* struck a reef two miles south of the Onkaparinga River mouth and broke up. Remarkably, everybody on board made it to shore alive. To begin with, the Destitute Board in the German Hospital in Adelaide housed Ellen Donohue. She was sent to Duck Ponds in the Moculta district where she met and married Lorenz Kitschke. Their son Andre married Mary Anne Cleary at Marrabel. Andrew Lawrence Kitschke, the son of Mary Anne Cleary and Andre Kitschke is the author's maternal grandfather.⁷¹⁹

Victoria - The poverty-stricken Power families came from the village of Aust on the Severn River in Gloucestershire. Widower John Power sold all his belongings to take his young family to Australia for the hope of a better life. Fortunately his arrival in Victoria coincided with the first announcement of gold discoveries. He joined the rush, found gold enough to sponsor migration of other family members and to purchase farming land at Hawthorne. The last of the author's family to migrate to Australia were John Power's parents William and Jane née Arnold, and his brother William and Jemima née Russ. They arrived at Geelong in June 1855. The younger William Power prospected at Bendigo and Redbank near Avoca before farming on the Redbank Creek. Sarah Power, the first Australian born child of William and Jane Power married John Edward Moore born at Payneham, South Australia.⁷²⁰

Somerstown, West Sussex England



John and Sarah Merritt moved from Hampshire to Chichester with their children James and Anne about 1815, and raised their children in their rented neat brick terrace house in High Street, outside the Roman wall. It was a new working class suburb named Somers Town, which became Somerstown.⁷²¹ To the north of the new housing area was the Dispensary, which in 1826 became the Chichester Infirmary; to the east was the Chichester Workhouse that operated continuously from 1625 to 1930. To the south was Northgate Nursery, immediately outside Chichester's North Gate. John Merritt senior was a gardener.

High Street with fifty-eight houses was the longest of the six streets in Somerstown. There were seven new public houses in Somerstown, including one at each end of High Street.⁷²² Further children were born to the Merritt family at Chichester; John baptized on 30 October 1818 in the

Subdeanery parish of Chichester in the Chapel of the Four Virgins in Chichester Cathedral, Sarah in 1824, Henry in 1825, and Edward Edmund in 1829.⁷²³

Another James Merritt, once a jockey, owned the Robin Hood Inn and Bakehouse in Shripney, North Bersted, Sussex, about six miles south-west of Chichester, now part of Bognor Regis. On 24 March 1823, in St Mary Magdalene Church, South Bersted, James married widow Elizabeth Barnard née Newell of South Bersted, who had three children, Richard, Elizabeth, and James. James and Elizabeth Merritt settled at New Fishbourne three miles west of Chichester near the old Roman Road where they three children: Eliza born 1824, Harriet born 1826, and James born 1829. After the father James died during the 1830s, his widow Elizabeth Merritt and her children resided in Somerstown. Harriet Merritt told her children that her mother decided to leave England as the folk in her village could earn no money and could not pay for their bread.⁷²⁴

The Merritt families in and near Chichester around the beginning of the nineteenth century are almost certainly linked, although the degrees of relationships between them is yet undetermined. John Merritt born 1782 and James Merritt born c1785 were possibly brothers, inferred by proximity close birth dates, and that after James' death his widow resided with or close to John Merritt.

In the Subdeanery parish of Chichester, Sussex, in February 1835, James Merritt, the son of John and Sarah Merritt of Somerstown, a carpenter, married Jane Hurdis Moore. Jane's parents Charles and Mary had married at Portsea in 1808 and after the birth of their son moved to Chichester where Jane was born in 1815.⁷²⁵ The newlyweds soon moved to Brighton, East Sussex, which had a population of 45,000 people, and was the fastest growing town in Britain. Their daughter Emma was born at the end of the year. James' brother John Merritt junior also moved from Chichester to the booming tourist town of Brighton about 1835 and got work as a gardener.

Late in 1837 the widow Elizabeth Merritt, a dairywoman, aged forty-one years of Somerstown applied to Henry Watson of Chichester, as agent to the Colonisation Commissioners for South Australia for assisted passage to South Australia for herself children Harriet Merritt aged eleven years and James Merritt nine years. Elizabeth's daughter Eliza Merritt, a servant, aged fourteen years falsely stated her age as fifteen and one half years.⁷²⁶ This age compelled to her make a separate application, but she travelled free. The passage money for children of assisted emigrants under two and over fifteen years, considered grown up, was paid out of the emigration fund.⁷²⁷

At the same time, six persons from New Fishbourne applied for assisted passages: brothers William, John and Henry Turner; and Elizabeth Merritt's children from her first marriage, Richard Barnard aged 25 years, Elizabeth Barnard aged 23 years, and Jane Barnard aged 21 years. The surname 'Barnard' was incorrectly transcribed as Barnham in the immigration records.⁷²⁸

Richard Barnard drowned soon after his migrant application.⁷²⁹ The remaining family embarked on the ship *Eden* under Captain W D Cooke. They left Portsmouth, Hampshire on 26 February 1838 and arrived at Port Adelaide on 24 June 1838. Elizabeth and her family were the first recorded persons named Merritt to arrive at Adelaide. The 513-ton *Eden* was no luxury vessel; measuring only 123 feet 9 inches long, 30 feet 8 inches wide, and six feet between decks. It made one prior voyage to Australia and three later voyages, all to transport convicts.

In Brighton, like his father, John Merritt junior found employment as a gardener. He was soon engaged to Elizabeth Figg a servant girl, born at Storrington, Sussex in 1820. John resided at 1 Ivory Place, Brighton and Elizabeth resided with her brother William Figg and his wife Charlotte née White at 27 Artillery Street, Brighton. John Merritt and Elizabeth Figg were married in the St Nicholas Church of England at Brighton on Monday 11 March 1839.⁷³⁰

Remarkably, on their wedding day the wedding party returned to Chichester. By the 1830s, the two thousand year old road between Chichester and Brighton had been much improved and coaching and posting had arrived at perfection. Three coaches ran from Brighton to Portsmouth every day and the same number in the other direction. In addition, a coach driven by Ralph Orton dashed daily from Chichester to Brighton and return. All coaches changed horses with split

minute timing at Worthing without the driver alighting. It is likely that the Merritt family had travelled to Brighton on the Sunday and took the Brighton-Chichester return coach, said to be the most comfortable, as Orton's bulky twenty-stone body kept the coach steady.

The cost of fast day coach travel depended on the seating. Fares for inside passengers, where four people could sit in comfort, were from four to five pence a mile. Outside passengers exposed to any kind of weather paid from two to three pence a mile, the lowest fare was for the outside seat facing backwards, which at night-time could be very dangerous. With a gardener's wage of less than twelve shillings per week John Merritt and his family would have rarely undertaken such a trip. The glory days of coach travel was short-lived as rail trains introduced in the 1840s drove them off the road. The first train from London to Brighton was on 21 September 1841. The Brighton to Chichester extension to the railway was built between 1840 and 1846.⁷³¹

With the exception of the eldest daughter Anne who was married, John and Sarah Merritt's family and a group of persons from around Somerstown about the same age as the younger John Merritt applied to John Elliott, the agent of the Colonisation Commissioner for South Australia, for assisted passage to South Australia. The application of John Merritt senior included his wife Sarah and their ten-year-old son Edmund residing at High Street. Apparently, in an effort to assist their application, the older John falsely gave his age as 49 instead of his actual 56 years and Sarah reduced her age from 50 to 44 years. Two teenage children made independent applications; Sarah a servant who had left home but not Somerstown, and Henry Merritt a labourer living at his parents' home. Sarah aged about 15 years increased her age to 17 years and Henry aged 14 years increased his to 15 in an effort to gain free passage.

John Merritt junior a gardener and his new wife Elizabeth made a joint separate application. The eldest son James Merritt 26 years, a carpenter living in Brighton also made joint application including his wife Jane 24 years and daughter Emma three years. John Merritt junior and his bride Elizabeth, John's brother James and his wife Jane and daughter Emma were accepted for assisted passage for migrant labour and set off to Plymouth to embark for a passage to South Australia. The colonisation agent refused the applications for assisted passage by John and Sarah Merritt and their younger children.⁷³² The Assisted Migrant Scheme policy preferred healthy young persons under the age of thirty years with an equal number from each gender.

One day before John and Elizabeth's wedding day the *Lysander* left Liverpool for Adelaide South Australia.⁷³³ The square-rigged ship built at Leith in 1834, later became a barque. The dumpy loading vessel of 473 tons could sit upright in the mud of a tidal river. A week later, on 18 March 1839, the members of the Merritt family members accepted as assisted migrants sailed from Plymouth under Captain William Currie on the *Lysander*.⁷³⁴

John Merritt senior, wife Sarah and their children Henry and Edmund continued to reside on High Street, Somerstown. Sarah returned to her work as a house servant in Somerstown.⁷³⁵ For further details of these family members, see relevant subtitles under the heading **Extended family of John Merritt born 1818**, below.

Early Adelaide

Elizabeth Merritt and five of her children, Jane and Elizabeth Barnard, and Eliza, Harriet and James Merritt arrived at Port Adelaide on the *Eden* on 24 June 1838. Five weeks later, Jane Barnard



married James Turner, a fellow migrant on the *Eden* also from Chichester.⁷³⁶ In May 1839, Jane Turner was pregnant and unwell. She was in bed, alone in the tent in which she and her husband lived, when an aborigine entered the tent. There had been trouble with the black people, and Jane's husband had left a musket with her in the tent. However, the aborigine did not attempt to do her any harm. He merely walked across to a case on which she had set out her dressing table set, picked up a hand-mirror and looked at himself in it, and then went out again. The terror and shock Jane experienced caused her to have a seizure. Jane Turner and her unborn child died soon after on 27 May. A few years later the extended Merritt family left for New Zealand.

In 1840, Mr Key illegally celebrated the marriage of Elizabeth's daughter Eliza Merritt aged 16 years and Captain William Butler [1814-1875]. Butler went to sea at an early age, and by age 24 years was in command of a sailing ship trading between New Zealand and Australia. Sometime in 1842, Elizabeth Merritt aged 45 years, remarried to Thomas Flavell (pronounced Flovell) at Mangonui where Captain Butler and his wife Eliza were living. Flavell owned and conducted the licensed premises 'Donnybrook' at Mangonui in 1842.

Years later Harriet Merritt told her children she experienced the Maori Wars in which Elizabeth Flavell and her family were involved either at Mangonui or Russell. Captain Butler's house at Mangonui was burnt in 1843; Russell was burnt in 1842 and razed to the ground in 1845. Harriet related how, after being warned by friendly Maoris, they would go across the river and stay until their friends told them it was safe to come back. On one occasion before leaving, they buried the family silver. When they returned, they could never find it; Maori warriors had flattened everything to the ground. Harriet used to lie on the ground when the Maoris were dancing a haka. She said they would all leap into the air at exactly the same moment, and she would be able to see daylight under their feet. Their eyeballs rolled right back made them look hideous.

Harriet Merritt married George Patrick Barry in 1848 and had two children in New Zealand. Victorian gold discoveries lured Harriet and her extended family were back to Australia. Her third child was born at Bendigo in December 1853. Elizabeth Flavell died at Bega, New South Wales, on 4 February 1878, and her daughter Elizabeth Howard née Barnard also died at Bega, on 10 July 1895, aged 86 years. Both were buried at Bega General Cemetery. Elizabeth Flavell's death certificate shows the date as being 4 February 1878 aged 96 years, but her head stone shows 12 February 1878 aged 95 years. Her death certificate shows her parents as John and Elizabeth Newell.⁷³⁷ When migrating in January 1838, she gave her age as 40 years, probably lessened for assisted passage. Elizabeth Newell's eldest known child, Elizabeth Barnard, was baptized on 28 February 1810 at St Peter the Great, Chichester, Sussex, England, and her last child was born in 1829. Common age at marriage and birth suggest she was probably born 1785-1790.⁷³⁸

On 13 January 1845, Henry James Browning Turner remarried to Elizabeth Anne Edwards and the union produced fourteen children. Henry died close to his residence near Mallala, about 28 miles north of Adelaide on 14 February 1893.⁷³⁹

The ship *Lysander* arrived at Port Adelaide on 6 July 1839,⁷⁴⁰ with 218 passengers and a general cargo. Among the steerage passengers were: John and Elizabeth Merritt; James and Jane Merritt and their daughter Emma; and several other persons who applied to John Elliott, the local agent of the Colonisation Commissioner for South Australia. See table of Applications below.⁷⁴¹

When the brothers Merritt arrived in Adelaide, the new colony was in a state of rapid progression. Cottages could be had on lease, but rent was very high—from 20s to 30s per week for two rooms. A cottage erected for £120 would produce a yearly rent of £52. The value of land was rising rapidly—£2 per acre had been offered and refused for land in the Special Survey. The supply of water depended upon the locality; pools of the Torrens lasted throughout the year, and good water could be procured anywhere close to Adelaide by sinking a well from 25 to 70 feet below the surface, at an expense of about 12s per foot.

The colony was not self-sufficient and the scarcity of provisions by a drought in New South Wales made prices rather startling: Bread 1s 6d for a 2lb loaf, flour 8d per lb, salt butter 2s 6d per lb, fresh butter 3s, milk 3d per quart, eggs 3s per doz, potatoes 38s, rice 3-8d per lb, oatmeal 6½d, bottled ale and porter 18s per doz. Good spirits and London malt liquors were dear. Cattle and sheep were expensive, but falling rapidly in price, as stock coming overland from Sydney was becoming more frequent. Working bullocks sold at £50 the pair, and good horses from £100 to £150 each. Agriculture had not been fully tested, although the soil appeared capable of producing anything, but the expense of enclosing land was very great, and the price of labour and of provisions was so high that only few men of large capital or practical working farmers had ventured upon agriculture on a large scale. The average wage of farm servants was £50 per annum with rations, and females from £12 to £18.⁷⁴²

John and Elizabeth Merritt first settled at North Adelaide. One year after their arrival in the province, Eliza their first child was born where they lived at Brougham Place, probably at the grand residence of Henry Jones.⁷⁴³ John found work with Henry Jones caring for his cattle. Henry Jones farmed in partnership with his brother Frederick on the outskirts of Adelaide.⁷⁴⁴

The Jones brothers were merchants, stockholders and agents, who imported stock to the province, and bought and sold stock within the province. Henry Jones Esquire, born 1810, arrived in the province on the *Isabella* in 1837,⁷⁴⁵ and one year later was appointed Justice of the Peace, and he sat on special juries.⁷⁴⁶ He was described as one of the most active and enterprising colonists.⁷⁴⁷ He was one of the gentlemen present at the public dinner given to Edward John Eyre, [1815-1891] Esq, the enterprising explorer into the interior of Australia, by the colonists of South Australia in commemoration of his return to Adelaide after his successful 14 months expedition to complete the geographical chain between the eastern and western coast of Australia.⁷⁴⁸ The explorer Edward John Eyre born 5 August 1815, and christened at Whipsnade, Bedford, England on 17 August 1815 is also widely reported as Edmund John Eyre.⁷⁴⁹

Henry Jones' wife Amelia Harriet gave birth to Maria Jane Jones on 18 July 1841 while John Merritt was working for her husband. The child lived only 13 months and Amelia Jones died six months later.⁷⁵⁰ The double tragedy obviously had great impact on Henry Jones and one year after his wife's death Henry Jones retired to his country residence at Rapid Bay,⁷⁵¹ being the first recorded settler in the district. One year later at Rapid Bay Henry and Frederick Jones had 22 acres in wheat, six acres oats, 7,000 ewes, and 2,000 lambs.⁷⁵²

While residing in North Adelaide John Merritt came before the courts on two occasions late in 1842. The first was in November, to give evidence after Henry Jones had testified he owned cows that were missing. John Merritt stated he was in the employ of Mr Jones the previous summer and identified a cow allegedly stolen from his employers Henry and Frederick Jones by William Rogers.⁷⁵³ One week after appearing as a witness John Merritt was again before the court, charged that he assaulted Jane Wright in her own house by catching hold of her by the throat for refusing to give up a dog, which he said was his.⁷⁵⁴ He picked the wrong victim – Jane Wright was a somewhat quarrelsome woman married to James Wright. He was appointed constable in the Metropolitan Police Force on 11 June 1844.⁷⁵⁵ In 1850, Wright was a cow-keeper residing in George Street. Jane was charged for obstructing the Inspector of Nuisances in the execution of his duty. She refused to admit him on the premises to investigate reports of Wright keeping pigs on the premises, and assailed a person whom the inspector brought as a witness. The inspector said she was "in a very great passion, and he had to leave without effecting his object. He exhibited his warrant, and would have read it to her if she desired it."⁷⁵⁶ In another action involving Jane Wright, she and the other party accused each other of assault. Mr Breaker had warned Jane Wright on a previous occasion not to go on his land, but she thought she had a perfect right to do so. The court dismissed both charges, and ordered each party to pay their own costs.⁷⁵⁷

In December 1849, Robert Scoles and John Merritt were each fined 5s for drunkenness in the public streets.⁷⁵⁸ This reported event could equally refer to the identity of John Merritt [1818-1858] or John Marrett [1820-1892]. John Merritt a bullocky liked a drink. At that time, he was married with a young family on his new farm at Section 360 on Main North Road near Gepp's Cross. Newspapers over many years frequently referred to John Marrett [1820-1892] as 'John Merritt'. At the time of the reported conviction, John Marrett was unmarried and farmed at Section 3033 Para Hills, Dry Creek, which he had bought in 1847.⁷⁵⁹ Like many South Australians John Marrett took off for the Victorian gold diggings and consigned to his brother William under escort gold weighing 36 ounces 15 pennyweight.⁷⁶⁰ In later years, he added Yatala Sections 3022 and 3011, and Teatree Gully Section 1585 to his lands.⁷⁶¹ He had thoroughbred horses and Scoles was a groom. John Marrett, reported as 'John Merritt of Dry Creek', exhibited a blood mare in the November 1850 Cattle Show.⁷⁶² He married in 1856,⁷⁶³ and in July 1861, John Marrett was elected to the Yatala Council, reported as 'John Merritt of Para Hills,'⁷⁶⁴ the incorrect use of name of 'John Merritt' in lieu of his proper name in many reports of his subsequent council activities failed to give him due credit. Perhaps the greatest indignity to John Marrett senior [1788-1851] was that his own solicitor scribed the name 'John Merritt' as testator in his last will and testament: at least he had gumption to sign the will 'John Marrett'.⁷⁶⁵ The brother of John Marrett [1820-1892], William Marrett [1824-1890], registered several of his children's births incorrectly using the surname Merritt.⁷⁶⁶ The Dictionary of South Australians incorrectly merges early Merritt and Marrett families. Perhaps the informant was confused by the fact that the three separate entities: John Merritt; John Marrett senior; and John Eldridge who married Elizabeth Merritt, each had a daughter named Eliza. After moving to the Grand Junction Inn John Merritt used 'Dry Creek' as his address, due to the extension of North Arm Creek that passed through his property.

In 1839, due to economic constraints in England, speculators turned away from buying South Australian land. Emigration to the province halted and the Commissioners in London dishonoured the Governor Gawler's bills. Sixty per cent of the population lived in Adelaide, speculators owned much of the surveyed fertile land close to Adelaide and few crops produced little income. John Merritt's brother James Merrett, his wife Jane and Emma stayed in the surrounds of Adelaide after their arrival at Port Adelaide in 1839, but James found work hard to find. In 1840 and 1841 there were over 500 labourers capable of working out of work.

Governor George Grey arrived in May 1841 to discover the province's projected debt for the quarter to be £18,000. He reduced the public service, drew bills on New South Wales and issued rations and dole to the destitute. James Merrett applied to the Emigration Department for assistance to support his family. Support was by way of rations: 8 lbs meat, 8 lbs flour, ¼ lb tea and 2 lbs sugar per week for James and a further half ration for Jane. James consistently used the spelling of the surname Merrett that appeared on his baptism and his descendants continued to use the varied spelling.⁷⁶⁷

The second child of John and Elizabeth Merritt, Sarah Ann, was born at North Adelaide in 1843, and the family then removed to the Islington-Nailsworth area north of Adelaide where their third child Jane was born 1845. By this time, John Merritt was a carrier with a dray and bullock team. The family relocated to *Bushy Farm* near Gepp's Cross where Frank the first son was born in 1847 and where their last daughter Rosetta was born in 1849 and died thirteen months after. John Merritt in 1852 and William Merritt in 1854 were born at the Grand Junction Inn property.⁷⁶⁸

About the time the Merritt family moved to the Grand Junction Inn, Dry Creek, John's elderly parents migrated from Somerstown, Chichester to take up residence at the inn. His mother Sarah died there in 1853 aged 64 years, and his father John died in 1862 aged 80 years. The younger English Merritt family members who applied for, but were denied assisted passage in 1839, eventually migrated to Adelaide, Henry in 1854, and Edmund Merritt in 1857, both with wife.

In December 1843, Henry Merritt aged eighteen years, was convicted by justices at Chichester, and fined 13 shillings with costs of 7 shillings for poaching. The following August he was again before the same court, convicted and fined 21 shillings with costs of 7 shillings for stealing and carrying away soil from the highway in the parish of East Lavant; not being able to pay he was committed to the Petworth House of Correction for two months. Immediately after release, Henry was arrested for stealing a gun from a residence in Chichester before his detention. On conviction, he was committed to hard labour for four months.

On 20 October 1846, Henry Merritt a sawyer appeared before the West Sussex Michealmas Quarter Sessions at Chichester, accused of stealing one sack containing three bushels of pollard valued at four shillings, a horse loin cloth, value sixpence, and a tarpaulin coat, value sixpence, the property of his employer, George Gaterell. He was convicted, and having former felony convictions, sentenced to seven years transportation.

As a teenager and convict, Henry Merritt gave his occupation as sawyer. He first served time at Gibraltar and on a prison hulk at Portsmouth near his birthplace. In 1851, still under sentence, he was transported for the second time, from Portsmouth to Hobart Town, Tasmania. After two weeks at Brown River Probation Station, now Kingston Beach, south of Hobart, he was assigned to land holder and Anglican lay preacher Richard Pybus on Bruni [now Bruny] Island. Pybus was granted freehold title to a superb 2,560 acres on Bruni Island, which he sold when property values increased rapidly during the 1840s. Several acres were excised from his Bruni grant as his gift to the Church of England, and on the remaining 678 acres, he built his second house, *Sacriston*. Another small land grant on South Bruni was kept for supplying firewood, using convict labour.

Henry Merritt arrived in Tasmania as the penal transport system wound down. Hobart Town's population of 20,000 stagnated due to many convicts attaining freedom and chasing gold in Victoria. became. Pybus and numerous other landholders petitioned the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land for continuance, worried the end of convict transport to Tasmania would cause farmers and other masters to suffer labour shortages. Their petition had no bearing, as it was presented in London after British law changed to end transportation to Tasmania, and after the last convict ship; the *St. Vincent* arrived at Hobart Town on 26 May 1852.

As a Ticket of Leave convict at Hobart, Henry Merritt married Mary Ann Gaffin. Soon after receiving certificate of freedom in October 1853, he and his bride set off to join his family at Adelaide, South Australia. He immediately found work as a sawyer and timber cutter in the Adelaide Hills at Cox's Creek, originally Cock's Creek after its founder Robert Cock. The timbergetters, cutters and splitters who worked the tall stringy bark eucalypts in the *Tiers*, Mount Lofty Rangers, were known as *Tiersmen*. *Tiers* referred to the Adelaide hills, as from the coastal plain they appeared layered in tiers. The settlers found the timber ideal for building, long and straight and the bark useful for thatching roofs. The *Tiersmen*, sawyers and splitters who felled the Eucalypt forests, were recognised skilled timber workers. Many gained their skills in the stringy bark forests of the Eastern States and in Van Diemen's land as convicts. Governor Gawler referred to *Tiersmen* as, "very low class of man, lawless vagrants, principally runaway sailors and escaped convicts from the other colonies" who "wantonly or carelessly destroyed almost as much [timber] as they turn to profitable use." The Legislative Council passed a law, that prohibited Ticket of Leave convicts from settling in South Australia, to be arrested on sight. In 1865, it went further, to prohibit former convicts whose sentences had expired in the previous three years.

The only known child of Henry and Mary Ann Merritt, recorded née Gaffney on the registration, was in July 1854 at Cox's Creek, near Bridgewater. In September Henry obtained a Timber license from the East Torrens District Council for five pounds.⁷⁶⁹ In March 1839, timber merchant David Crafer, settled in the *Tiers* and started his hotel, first called the Stringy-bark Hotel, renamed the Sawyers Arms and finally Crafers Inn. The inn established 1841 on the Cox Creek

settlement called the *Rural Deanery*, named after its owner Benjamin Dean, was moved to become the Bridgewater Hotel in 1855. Crafers Inn and Bridgewater Inn still exist on the same sites.

For further details of individual family members, see under the heading **John Merritt of the Grand Junction Inn and some of his extended Family**, below.

Dispersal of John Merritt's South Australian family

The immigrant family of John and Elizabeth Merritt was based in Northern Adelaide. John Merritt's will that his farm at Gepp's Cross and the Grand Junction Inn be held in trust for his children so long as his widow lived was an incentive for most children to remain in the colony. The death of Elizabeth Eldridge formerly Merritt released to his beneficiaries the assets of John Merritt's estate giving some of his children financial independence for the first time.

Sarah Merritt [1843-1911] with her husband Augustus Henry Pegler lived briefly in Adelaide and Wallaroo before moving to Ned's Corner Station on the Murray River, Victoria, where they resided between 1870 and 1886. The Pegler family then relocated to Queensland on Milo Station and then to nearby Charleville, where Sarah died.

Jane Merritt [1845-1880] died at Stirling North, Port Augusta one year after she and her husband left her stepfather's Prince of Wales hotel at Wallaroo. Her husband Edward Johnston [1840-1924] and the surviving children relocated to Beechboro, Western Australia to grow vegetables for sale on the Western Australian gold diggings at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. The extended Johnston family took up farming and settled around Dangin and Quairading, Western Australia where Edward Johnston died.

Frank Merritt [1847-1914] worked as a carrier and labourer around Adelaide and followed his younger brother John to Broken Hill, New South Wales where he ended his working life. In adult life he was beset with hurdles. He survived two potentially life threatening accidents; he fell from his dray seat and was run over by a wheel in 1874; and while working on a building site in 1902 he was buried under an earth collapse. One week after the second accident his eldest daughter died. He succumbed to dementia and in 1909 made a pitiful attempt to kill himself. He returned to Adelaide to be institutionalised in the lunatic asylum where he died aged 67 years.

John Merritt [1852-1930] was a butcher in Kadina, Yorke Peninsula before relocating to Broken Hill, New South Wales. His business dealings there were a commercial success and he became a respected citizen and community leader in the town. Some of his family remained at Broken Hill and others returned to Adelaide, South Australia.

Jane Eldridge, the wife of George Eldridge and eldest daughter of the late Martin Nicholls of Prospect died at Harrow, Victoria.⁷⁷⁰ One year later John Eldridge's second wife, Elizabeth died at Wallaroo, which precipitated his departure from South Australia to the Southern Wimmera in Victoria. John Eldridge settled his many commercial interests in South Australia so that he might visit his brother George; forever leaving behind his only natural child, Eliza who had married and resided in Wallaroo with her large family. By 1881 John Eldridge had relocated to Victoria around Harrow and Balmoral in the southern Wimmera with his brother George. He was soon followed by youngest stepson William Merritt [1854-1919] who purchased a selection farm at Toolondo. John Eldridge remained in Victoria and died at his nephew's house in Natimuk in January 1891.

William Merritt added to his farm holding a second selection farm at Noradjuha before forfeiting both farms in the drought of the 1890s. William earned his living thereafter by following the progress of the new railway heads north from Nhill and finally settled at Rainbow in the Wimmera region of Victoria where he died. Some of William Merritt's children settled in the Wimmera, others scattered to locations in the southern Australian States in diverse places such as Capel in Western Australia, Forbes and Sydney in New South Wales, and Melbourne in Victoria.

Demises of some linked to Merritt family

The passing during the nineteenth century of old South Australian colonialist immigrants and some first generation family members and associates of some persons mentioned herein:

- Sarah Merritt [1789 - 28 March 1854] -née Knight, mother of migrants James Merritt, John, Henry and Edward Edmund Merritt. A native of Hampshire, England she died aged 64 years after suffering a stroke at the Grand Junction Inn about two years after immigrating.
- John Merritt [1818 - 7 June 1858] - son of John Merritt and Sarah Knight; husband of Elizabeth Figg. He was a colonist immigrant from Sussex, England and died aged 39 years of the delirium tremens while licensee of the Grand Junction Inn.
- Martha Eldridge [1815 - 6 May 1860] - née Lydiard first wife of John Eldridge. She was a colonist immigrant from Oxford, England and died aged 45 years at the Hand and Heart Inn, Prospect Village.
- John Merritt [1782 - 15 April 1862] - father of migrants James Merritt, John, Henry and Edward Edmund Merritt. A native of Hampshire, England he arrived in Adelaide aged about 70 years and died aged 80 years at Grand Junction Inn.
- Henry Merritt [1825 - 3 December 1862] - son of John Merritt and Sarah Knight, and husband of Mary Lavin. He immigrated after his release from prison and transportation to Gibraltar. He died aged 37 years when he fell from the draw pole of his dray on the road between Kadina and Clinton on the Gulf St Vincent.
- Edward Edmund Merritt [1829 - ?] - son of John Merritt and Sarah Knight. He married Susan Barnes of Brighton, Sussex, England and arrived at Port Adelaide on Christmas day 1857. Nothing more is known of him or his wife after their arrival.
- Jane Eldridge [1833 - 22 December 1875] - John Eldridge's sister-in-law, the beloved wife of George Eldridge and eldest daughter of the late Martin Nicholls of Prospect died at Harrow, Victoria.⁷⁷¹
- Elizabeth Eldridge [1820 - 3 November 1876] - second wife of John Eldridge formerly Merritt née Figg. A native of Sussex, England she was a colonist immigrant and died aged 66 years suffering from corditis at Wallaroo.⁷⁷²
- Jane Merrett [1815-23 April 1887] - née Moore, wife of James Merrett. A native of Sussex, England she was a colonist immigrant from Sussex, and died at Wallaroo.
- James Merrett [1811 - 22 June 1878- son of John Merritt and Sarah Knight, and migrant brothers of John, Henry and Edward Edmund Merritt. He was a native of Hampshire and a colonist immigrant from Sussex, England and died at Wallaroo.
- Jane Johnston [1845 - 29 April 1880] - wife of Edward Johnston and daughter of John and Elizabeth Merritt. She was born in the colony and died aged 35 years at Stirling North, Port Augusta.
- Maria Merrett [1842 - 5 May 1881] - née McAuliffe, the first wife of Henry Merrett. She died aged 39 years at Solomontown, Port Pirie.⁷⁷³
- Emma Marsh [1835 - 14 February 1892] -daughter of James Merrett and Jane Hurdis Moore. She was colonist child migrant in 1839. Emma Merrett married boundary rider George Marsh at Kapunda and had ten children of her own and adopted another. She died aged 58 years at Friedrichswalde near Kapunda.
- Eliza Middleton [1840 - 29 June 1899] - wife of Joseph Middleton and daughter of John and Elizabeth Merritt. She was the first of the colonial born Merritt family and died aged 58 years at Wallaroo.

Extended family of John Merritt born 1818

John Merritt [1818-1858] (first migrant)

Father:	John Merritt [1782-1862]
Mother:	Sarah Knight [1789-1854]
Born:	Baptized 30.10.1818 Chichester, West Sussex, England
Died:	07.06.1858 at Dry Creek (Grand Junction Inn) Adelaide
Relationship:	11.03.1839 married Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876] at St Nicholas church Brighton, Sussex, England
Children:	Eliza[1840-1899] Sarah Ann [1843-1911] Jane [1845-1880] Frank [1847-1914] Rosetta [1849-1850] John [1852-1930] William [1854-1919]
Residence:	Somers Town, Chichester, Sussex, England 1818; 1 Ivory Place, Brighton, Sussex, England circa 1836; Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia; Islington/Nailsworth, North Adelaide, South Australia 1844; <i>Bushy Farm</i> , North Road, Adelaide, South Australia 1848; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction, Dry Creek, South Australia 1852.

The scant details of John Merritt's life in England is from official records. He appears to have been the first child born after his parents moved from Hampshire to West Sussex. He followed his brother James to Brighton when it was a boom town and gained work there as a gardener.⁷⁷⁴ What is known of his life is described elsewhere in this manuscript.

John Merritt [1782-1862] (father)

Father:	Unknown
Mother:	Unknown
Born:	1789 within the New Forest at Bramshaw, Hampshire, England ⁷⁷⁵
Died:	15.04.1862 The Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Adelaide, South Australia
Relationship:	circa 1809 married Sarah Knight [1789-1854] at Hampshire, England
Children:	William [1809-1809] James [1811-1878] Ann [1814-1862] John [1818-1858] Sarah [1824-<1851] Henry [1825-1862] Edward Edmund [1829-<1857]
Residence:	Bramshaw, in the New Forest, Hampshire, England 1789; Portsea, Hampshire England circa 1805; Somers Town, Chichester, West Sussex, England circa 1816; 150 Cross Street, Somerstown Chichester, West Sussex, England late 1840s, as lodger with Henry Hammond, a young baker, Henry's wife Sarah and their three school-aged children; ⁷⁷⁶ The Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction, Dry Creek, Adelaide, South Australia 1851/1852.

The scant details of John Merritt's life is from official records: birth, deaths and marriage records of England and South Australia; his unsuccessful application for assisted passage to South Australia; United Kingdom census records of 1841 (incorrectly recorded as first name James); United Kingdom census records of 1851; and that he died at Dry Creek, Grand Junction, Adelaide.

Sarah Merritt née Knight [1789-1854] (mother)

Father: Unknown
Mother: Unknown
Born: 1789 within the New Forest at Bramshaw, Hampshire, England
Died: 28.03.1854 The Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Adelaide, South Australia
Relationship: circa 1809 married John Merritt [1782-1862] at Hampshire, England
Children: William [1809-1809]
James [1811-1878]
Ann [1814-1862]
John [1818-1858]
Sarah [1824-<1851]
Henry [1825-1862]
Edward Edmund [1829-<1857]
Residence: Bramshaw, in the New Forest, Hampshire, England 1789;⁷⁷⁷ Portsea, Hampshire, England circa 1805; Somers Town, Chichester, West Sussex, England circa 1816; 150 Cross Street, Somerstown Chichester, West Sussex, England late 1840s, as lodger with Henry Hammond, a young baker, Henry's wife Sarah and their three school-aged children;⁷⁷⁸ and The Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Adelaide, South Australia 1851/1852.

The scant details of Sarah Knight's life is from official records: birth, deaths and marriage records of England and South Australia; her unsuccessful application for assisted passage to South Australia; United Kingdom census records of 1841; United Kingdom census records of 1851; and that she died at Dry Creek, Grand Junction, Adelaide.

William Merrett [1809-1809] (brother)

Father: John Merritt [1782-1862]
Mother: Sarah Knight [1789-1854]
Born: 04.12.1809 at Portsea, Hampshire, England
Died: 26.12.1809 at Portsea, Hampshire, England

James Merrett [1811-1878] (brother)

Father: John Merritt [1782-1862]
Mother: Sarah Knight [1789-1854]
Born: 02.06.1811 Baptized in St John Church Portsea, Hampshire, England
Died: 22.06.1878 at Wallaroo, South Australia
Relationship: 23.05.1835 married Jane Hurdis Moore [1815-1887]
Children: Emma [1835-1892]
William Henry [1841-1908]
John [1844-1846]
James [1849-1913]
Jane [1851-1932]
Residence: Portsea, Hampshire England 1811; Somers Town, Chichester, West Sussex, England circa 1816; Brighton, East Sussex 1835; Adelaide, South Australia 1839; Mount Allen near Kapunda, South Australia 1844; Allendale, South Australia 1850; Wallaroo, South Australia 1862.

James' wife Jane's parents Charles and Mary had married at Portsea in 1808 and after the birth of their son moved to Chichester where Jane was born in 1815.⁷⁷⁹

Upon his arrival at Adelaide in 1839 James more often than not used the spelling of the surname Merrett that appeared on his baptism and his descendants continued to use the varied spelling.⁷⁸⁰ James, his wife Jane and Emma stayed in the surrounds of Adelaide after their arrival at Port Adelaide in 1839, but James found work hard to find. A year after arriving from England he applied to the Emigration Department for assistance to support his family. James and his family moved to the Kapunda area after copper was discovered there. He purchased 106 acres, Section 1572 in the Hundred of Kapunda at Allen's Creek.⁷⁸¹ His two eldest children married there, Emma married a boundary rider, George Marsh in 1852. Emma eventually had eleven children between 1852 and 1882. She died at Kapunda in 1892. Emma's brother Henry Merrett married Maria McAuliffe at Kapunda in 1860 and had their first child at Allendale, near Kapunda. Henry and Maria had a further seven children at Wallaroo and Solomontown, Port Pirie. James finalised payment of his Allendale property at the time the family moved to the Yorke Peninsula copper triangle.⁷⁸² James died at Wallaroo and Jane died at Boors Plain.

Anne Merrett [1814-1862] (sister)

Father:	John Merritt [1782-1862]
Mother:	Sarah Knight [1789-1854]
Born:	26.06.1814 Baptized in St John Church Portsea, Hampshire, England
Died:	04.12.1862 at Chichester, West Sussex, England
Relationship:	18.06.1838 married James Batten [1818-1866] at St Peter the Great, Chichester, Sussex, England
Children:	William Batten Merritt [1836-1838] Elizabeth [1839-] John [1841-] Harriet [1847-1851] Henry [1850- <1871] Mary Ann [1851-]
Residence:	Portsea, Hampshire England 1814; Chichester, West Sussex, England circa 1816

Sarah Merritt [c1824-<1851] (sister)

Father:	John Merritt [1782-1862]
Mother:	Sarah Knight [1789-1854]
Born:	circa 1824 Chichester, Sussex, England
Died:	after March 1851
Relationship:	Unknown
Children:	Unknown
Residence:	Somers Town, Chichester, Sussex, England 1824; the last known record of Sarah Merritt was in March 1851 at age twenty-six years, a house servant lodging with William Budd a miller and Hester Budd his wife, within the Subdeanery Parish of Chichester, at 59 New Broyle Road that abutted the eastern end of High Street in Somers Town. ⁷⁸³ New Broyle Road extended northward from Chichester's North Gate. A short distance past the workhouse New Broyle Road merged into Lavant Road leading to Cocking and Midhurst.

Henry Merritt [1826-1862] (brother)

Father: John Merritt [1782-1862]
Mother: Sarah Knight [1789-1854]
Born: 1825 at Chichester, West Sussex, England
Died: 03.12.1862 at Kadina, South Australia
Relationship: circa 1855 England married Mary Lavin [1835-1899]
Children: unknown
Residence: Somers Town, Chichester, Sussex, England 1825; Chatham Hulks, Kent, England, 1846; Gibraltar Hulks 1847; Sussex, Hobart, Van Diemens Land 1851; Mount Lofty Ranges, Adelaide South Australia; *Bushy Farm*, Main North Road, Gepp's Cross, Adelaide, South Australia by 1860; Kadina, South Australia 1862.

In December 1843 Henry Merritt with John Shepherd was convicted before justices of the County Bench at Chichester of poaching; both were fined 13 shillings with costs of 7 shillings.⁷⁸⁴ The following August he was again before the same court bench and was convicted of stealing and carrying away soil from the highway in the parish of East Lavant and fined 21 shillings with costs of 7 shillings; unable to pay he was committed to Petworth House of Correction for two months.⁷⁸⁵

Immediately after he was released Henry was arrested for stealing a gun with John Holden from the premises of Mr Long of the North Gate, Chichester. It was alleged the offence occurred before his detention. At the Chichester Quarter Sessions in December both were convicted and committed to hard labour for four months.⁷⁸⁶

At the age of twenty-one years Henry Merritt and John Holden were both employed by George Gaterell, a carrier who carried on business in and around Chichester. On the first or second day of August 1846, Henry Merritt and his employer's brother Stephan Gaterell delivered goods to Fareham by a van drawn by horses and on the return trip Henry collected a sack of pollard for his employer. On 3 August 1846, Henry was committed for trial by the Chichester City Bench that in the parish of St Andrews he stole the sack of pollard.

On 20 October 1846, Henry Merritt a sawyer appeared before the West Sussex Michealmas Quarter Sessions at Chichester, represented by Mr Sherwood. He was accused of stealing one sack containing three bushels of pollard valued at four shillings, a horse loin cloth, value sixpence, and a tarpaulin coat, value sixpence, the property of his employer, George Gaterell. He was convicted, and having former felony convictions, sentenced to seven years transportation.⁷⁸⁷

Henry Merritt was one of the nine thousand or so convicts transported to the penal establishment in Gibraltar. Henry transferred from Chatham Hulks, Kent, England to Gibraltar on the convict ship *Euryalus* in 1847. On reaching Gibraltar he served his sentence on the *Euryalus* and the later transferred onto the prison hulk *Owen Glendower*.⁷⁸⁸ Henry Merritt's prisoner records show him as being healthy and his behaviour good or very good for all of his imprisonment at Gibraltar. In 1850, he returned to England, imprisoned on a convict hulk at Portsmouth.

With eighteen months to serve, on 28 February 1851, he departed Portsmouth for Van Diemens Land, with 299 other prisoners on the ship *Cornwall*, arriving at Hobart Town, on 11 June. He was described in convict records as 26-years, read and write a little, a top sawyer, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches tall, dark hair and grey eyes. At Hobart on 3 July, he was assigned to Henry Peirce of Brown's River Probation Station, then transferred to land holder and Anglican lay preacher Richard Pybus of Bruny Island on 19 July. The Convict Department granted Henry's Ticket of Leave on 18 July 1852. He celebrated freedom with grog, got arrested for drunkenness, resisting a constable and being out after hours. Hobart justices punished him leniently, a fine of five shillings. By permission given 21 February 1853, he married free person Mary Ann Gaffin [more likely Gaffney] on 21 March, in St Georges Church, Hobart Town. He was granted Certificate of Freedom on 9 October 1853. Henry and Mary soon left Hobart for Adelaide, where he was granted a timber license.⁷⁸⁹

Their child, Henry John Merritt, was born on 14 July 1854 at Cox's Creek near Bridgewater, in the Mount Lofty Ranges, where Henry cut timber as a *Tiersman*.

In August 1860, Henry and Mary Merritt⁷⁹⁰ were living on the Merritt family property *Bushy Farm* on North Road, Adelaide, when Mary attended Elizabeth Merritt née Figg and officially witnessed her remarriage to John Eldridge at Christchurch, North Adelaide. Two years' later, Henry Merritt had settled at Kadina, working as a carrier. On 3 December 1862, he was making a delivery for Walter Mason Brown of Clinton, the northernmost settlement on the eastern coast of Gulf St Vincent, some thirty miles from Kadina. On the way to Clinton, while riding on the shaft of his dray, Henry fell and the wheel ran over his body. He died the same night.⁷⁹¹ His widow Mary Merritt was aged twenty-six years and apparently childless at the time. Mary Gaffney Widow of Henry Merritt remarried to William Albert Carter in 1866, and had three further children.⁷⁹² Her identity at marriage were recorded, widow of Henry Merrit, daughter of Humphries Lavin.

Edward Edmund Merritt [1829-<1857] (brother)

Father: John Merritt [1782-1862]
Mother: Sarah Knight [1789-1854]
Born: 1829
Died: after 1857
Relationship: circa 1855 married Susan Barnes [1835-] at Brighton, Sussex, England⁷⁹³
Children: Unknown
Residence: Somers Town, Chichester, Sussex, England 1824;⁷⁹⁴ Brighton, Sussex, England by 1851;⁷⁹⁵ Adelaide South Australia 1857.⁷⁹⁶

No trace has been found of any record of Edward Edmund Merritt's marriage to Susan Barnes in England, nor is there any record of children born to the couple in Sussex or South Australia. There is no confirmed reference to Edmund, Edward or Susan Merritt after their arrival at Adelaide, South Australia on Christmas Day 1857.

Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876] (wife)

Father: Frances Figg [c1785-1858]
Mother: Charlotte Carne or Carns [1783- 1866]
Born: 1820 at Storrington, Sussex, England
Died: 03.11.1876 at Wallaroo, South Australia
Siblings: William [c1809-before March 1861]; Sarah [c1814-];
James [1824-]; Frances George [1826-July 1902]
Relationship 1: 11.03.1839 married John Merritt [1818-1858] at St Nicholas church Brighton,
Sussex, England
Children: Eliza[1840-1899]
Sarah Ann [1843-1878]
Jane [1845-1880]
Frank [1847-1914]
Rosetta [1849- 1850]
John [1852-1930]
William [1854-1919]

Relationship 2: 02.08.1860 married John Eldridge [1818-1891] at Christchurch North Adelaide, South Australia – See entry below

Children: no issue by second relationship

Residence: Storrington, Sussex, England circa 1835; With her brother William Figg at 27 Artillery Street, Brighton, Sussex, England circa 1837; Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia; Islington/Nailsworth, North Adelaide, South Australia 1844; *Bushy Farm*, North Road, Adelaide, South Australia 1848; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction/Dry Creek, South Australia 1852; 32 Hughes Street Wallaroo, South Australia 1864; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction, Dry Creek, South Australia 1867; 32 Hughes Street Wallaroo, South Australia 1872.

Elizabeth Figg and her four siblings were raised in Storrington, Sussex, England where her father was born. Her mother was born nearby at Fittleworth.⁷⁹⁷ The family of her eldest brother William Figg, his wife Charlotte née White and their children George and Emma took up residence at 27 Artillery Street Brighton, Sussex after they were released from the poor workhouse at Storrington, West Sussex on 8 April 1831; three months after William's daughter Emma was born.

Elizabeth Figg resided at 27 Artillery Street Brighton, Sussex with her brother William Figg and sister-in-law Charlotte née White a laundress and their children George and Emma at Artillery Street⁷⁹⁸ while Elizabeth worked as a domestic servant in Brighton and until she married John Merritt on 11 March 1839, when Charlotte Figg was one of the signing witness at the ceremony.⁷⁹⁹ The old Artillery Street houses owned by private landlords described as strange, tall, dim and smelly were removed with other back-street slums in the twentieth century.

Elizabeth embarked on the ship *Lysander* to South Australia with her first husband John Merritt one week after their wedding. See further details in respect of Elizabeth Figg's life in Adelaide and Wallaroo in South Australia throughout this manuscript, and in particular under the subtitles Grand Junction Inn and Prince of Wales Inn, in the rural inns.

Eliza Merritt [1840-1899] (daughter)

Father: John Merritt [1818-1858]

Mother: Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876]

Born: 09.08.1840 at Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia

Died: 29.06.1899 at Wallaroo, South Australia

Relationship: 25.05.1861 married Joseph Middleton [1841-1909] at Trinity Church, Adelaide, South Australia

Children: George John [1862-1929]
Augustus Henry [1863-1929]
William Edward [1865-1898]
Arthur Gower [1867-1938]
Edith Annie [1869-1872]
Elizabeth [1871-1872]
Herbert [1873-1947]
Olive Maud [1875-1888]
Frederick Charles [1877-1937]
Edgar Joseph [1879-1957]
Sydney Clarence [1880- 1889]
Harry Stewart [1882-1952]

Residence: Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia; Islington/Nailsworth, North Adelaide, South Australia 1843; *Bushy Farm*, North Road, Adelaide, South Australia 1848; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction, Dry Creek, South Australia 1852; Alma Plains (40 miles north of Adelaide) 1865; Wallaroo, South Australia 1869.

Eliza's husband Joseph Middleton was a native of Yorkshire, and came to Australia -with his parents when he was a boy of about 10 years of age on the ship *Marion*, which was wrecked within sight of Port Adelaide. He moved to Broken Hill about four years before he died there. In his younger years he was one of the first that went from Adelaide right through to the Northern Territory. He was employed at the Wallaroo railway station for many years, and trained a great many horses there for shunting purposes. "He left surviving him seven sons, four of whom namely, Messrs A H Middleton (auctioneer), E J Middleton (clerk at Merritt's, butcher), H S Middleton (jeweller), and H Middleton (engine driver, Stephens Creek), reside on the Barrier. The other sons are Mr G J Middleton (stationmaster at the Burra, South Australia), A G Middleton (railway stationmaster at Mount Bryon, South Australia), and the Rev F C Middleton, of Brookdale, Canada."⁸⁰⁰

Sarah Ann Merritt [1843-1878] (daughter)

Father: John Merritt [1818-1858]
Mother: Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876]
Born: 28.02.1843 at North Adelaide, South Australia
Died: 10.10.1911 Charleville, Queensland
Relationship: 19.07.1860 married Augustus Henry Pegler [1836-1918] at Trinity Church, Adelaide, South Australia
Children: Elizabeth Susan [1861-1861]
Hurtle Augustus [1862-1933]
Harry Charles [1865-1941]
Percy William [1867-1951]
Augustus Gawler [1869-1958]
Florence Emily [1871-1952]
Edwin John [1873-1954]
Charles Moffatt Middleton [1876-1954]
Grace Margaret [1878-1863]
Margaret Murthoo [1881-1970]
Helene Sarah [1884-1963]
Milo Mulchra [1888- 1851]
Welford Lindsay [1889-1919]
Residence: North Adelaide, South Australia 1843; Islington/Nailsworth 1844, North Adelaide, South Australia 1843; *Bushy Farm*, North Road, Adelaide, South Australia 1848; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction/Dry Creek, South Australia 1852, The Reed Beds (Thebarton) 1860; Wallaroo, South Australia 1867; Ned's Corner Station, Murray River, Victoria 1870; Milo Station, Quilpie Shire, Queensland 1886; Charleville, Queensland 1901.

Sarah Merritt and her husband Augustus Henry (A.H.) Pegler's first child died at childbirth and they had two others before arriving at Wallaroo. They stayed only briefly at Wallaroo before passing through Thebarton, Adelaide where their fifth child was born, and then on to Ned's Corner, Murray River, Victoria, near Wentworth NSW, where they remained for seventeen years,

A. H. as the manager. In 1876 A. H. went into partnership with James Francis Cudmore and Robert Barr Smith Ned's and he enlarged Ned's Corner.⁸⁰¹ In 1879 the partnership started acquiring an interest in cattle runs in Queensland totalling four 4,343 square miles and 30,150 cattle and five hundred thousand sheep.⁸⁰² Most of the improvements on Milo, then one of the largest pastoral properties in Queensland, were made under the late Augustus Pegler's supervision.⁸⁰³ Milo Station took in other stations as part of the whole: Welford Downs, Tintinchilla, Sedan, Emudilla, Ambathala, Boondoon and Gooyea.⁸⁰⁴

The Pegler family left Victoria for Milo Downs in Queensland in 1886, by which time Sarah had given birth to eleven children. Their son Hurtle Augustus Pegler stayed on as manager at Ned's Corner and influenced the selection of land by the Chaffey brothers at Mildura, eventually buying two stations from Ben Chaffey, Caradoc and Moorna. He was also part owner in his brother-in-law's property Gracedale, North Queensland. He developed Moorna into a first class merino stud where the annual field days attracted world-wide visitors. He was an original shareholder of the Mildura Winery Pty Ltd and its chairman at the time of his death in 1933.⁸⁰⁵

Sarah and the remainder of the Pegler family moved to Queensland in 1886 where her husband managed Milo Station on the Bulloo River. With others he later bought and amalgamated Welford Downs and formed the Milo and Welford Downs Pastoral Co.⁸⁰⁶ At Milo Station, Sarah had another two children, her last born in 1889, when she was aged forty-six.

James Francis Cudmore leased Ned's Corner on the Murray in 1860. Three years later, with his wife's brother, he bought Gooyea (later Milo) on the Bulloo, Queensland, from Vincent Dowling. In 1876 he enlarged Ned's Corner in partnership with Robert Barr Smith and A. H. Pegler. By the end of the 1870s 130,000 sheep were being shorn at the stations on the Murray. Tiring of travelling between his properties, he began to play the gentleman, leaving his partners to manage the properties. He spent £40,000 building and furnishing Paringa Hall at Somerton. With A. H. Pegler and Smith he bought Welford Downs on the Barcoo and amalgamated it with Milo, making a run of about 5,100 square miles. They had to take as additional partners Sir Thomas Elder and W R Swan, and establish the Milo and Welford Downs Pastoral Co. By 1886 Cudmore's debts exceeded £200,000. His creditors agreed to postpone insolvency proceedings for a year.⁸⁰⁷ In 1888 Cudmore declared insolvency and he transferred his interests in Milo and Welford Downs to Sir Thomas Elder one quarter, Robert Smith one quarter, W Swan one third, and Augustus Pegler one sixth.⁸⁰⁸

A H Pegler was remembered by his daughter Helene as an autocrat, a fearless and colourful character, and very dogmatic. Her oft quote was, "It was men like my father that caused Unions." She was correct;⁸⁰⁹ A. H. only employed non-union shearers and used his position as a justice of the peace to unfairly and inequitably punish union shearers. Augustus Henry and his son Harry Charles Pegler were appointed justice of the peace and paid scant notice of the conflict of interest tenet of the law, they used their privileged appointments to push their non-union shearing policy. A. H. had influence over local police; in April 1890 police reinforcements were requested in part 'as labourers at Milo have given notice they intend to strike'. Police were used to evict non-union shearers from Milo, and in May 1891 local police were camped at the station to protect the property. A. H. and his son as the Adavale court bench convicted and penalised labourers to defeat union and striking shearers on Milo.⁸¹⁰

In his memoirs the family bookkeeper recorded a big flood threatened Milo. When water flowed through the homestead windows the entire Pegler family, he and domestic servants duly hoisted themselves on top of the large haystack, the only safe place around. A. H. placed a rope to create two separate areas to divide the landowners from their employees. On one side of the rope were the family and the bookkeeper, whose social status entitled him to sit with the 'gentry', and the other side the domestic servants.⁸¹¹

In 1886 Augustus Pegler and three of his sons purchased Boondoon near Adavale. By 1892, the Milo shearing was 566,512 sheep for 5,945 bales of wool, but the largest clip was 6,230 bales from

507,774 sheep shorn with blades. Despite the large turnover the company failed to pay dividends and overstocking caused the death of one hundred and sixty thousand sheep. They were unable to hold on during the seven years of drought. Their daughter Helene recounted the heart-breaking sight of her elderly parents, Gus and Sarah, on their knees, crying, as they had to admit defeat and walk off their property after years of hard work.⁸¹²

At the age of sixty-five years Augustus and son Percy started as Stock and Station Agents in Charleville, and developed it into a successful business. Sarah died at Charleville in October 1911. She was remembered by family as "a true help-mate to her husband throughout their long partnership, and her main concern was always for the well-being of her husband; the children took second place. She was particularly neat and very fastidious about her dress and appearance."⁸¹³

The interest in Milo Downs had been retained after the demise of Boondoon and after Sarah's death A. H. sold all his Queensland interests and moved to Sydney to live a comfortable life, and in his later years, he remarried to his hired carer. A. H. purchased a Talbot motorcar and toured to South Australia to revisit the Oakbank Racecourse at Onkaparinga. Augustus Pegler died at Sydney in 1918.⁸¹⁴

Augustus and Sarah Pegler raised a family of 12 (8 sons and 4 daughters) and had 33 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. They had 13 children most of whom went on to own or manage stations or run successful enterprises: — Hurtle (Mildura SA), Harry (North Comongin), Percy (Charleville), and Gus (Murra Murra), Mrs Donald Macneill (Millie), Edwin John (manager, Thylungra and other stations), Mrs Foster (Gracevale, Richmond, QLD.), Mr Charles (stock and station agent, Blackall) Mrs Nicholls (Aramac Station), Helene - Mrs C E Haigh (Lismore), Milo (Mount Morris), Milford (manager, Amby Downs), and Welford Pegler (Thylungra).⁸¹⁵

Jane Merritt [1845-1880] (daughter)

Father:	John Merritt [1818-1858]
Mother:	Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876]
Born:	19.04.1845 at Islington/Nailsworth, Adelaide South Australia
Died:	29.04.1880 at Stirling North, Port Augusta, South Australia
Relationship:	18.02.1866 married Edward Jensen alias Johnston [1840-1924] at Congregational Manse, Kadina, South Australia
Children:	Harold [1866-1956] Alice Elizabeth [1868-1931] Marion Agnes [1870-1942] Charlotte [1872-1873] Julius Edward [1873-1950] Lilly May [1876-1953]
Residence:	Islington/Nailsworth, North Adelaide, South Australia 1845; <i>Bushy Farm</i> , North Road, Adelaide, South Australia 1848; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction/Dry Creek, South Australia 1852; Wallaroo, South Australia 1864; Stirling North, Port Augusta, South Australia 1879.

In a double wedding Jane Merritt Jane married a copper smelter worker, Edward Johnston, and her stepsister Eliza Eldridge married John McRostie.⁸¹⁶

Jane Merritt's husband Edward Johnston had been born in Denmark in 1840, and named Julius Edward Jensen. His grandfather Peder Jensen Koch was a 'Kaderpatent' (captain) and as a privateer armed his vessel under command of the Danish King to fight against the British in the Napoleonic wars. Edward's brother Peder founded a shipbuilding yard in Nyborg at Holmen.

When Edward was sixteen years old his father died and he joined a ship's crew and sailed from Denmark.

In the early 1860s Julius Edward Jensen jumped ship in Albany, Western Australia and made his way to Wallaroo in South Australia where he worked in the copper smelter and married Jane Merritt. In 1867 Julius Jensen wrote home to Denmark advising his family that he "had not seen another Dane since the others went home." He told them that he was married with a little boy, and that in South Australia he was known as Edward Johnston, and that he was likely to stay in Australia for a long time. He died at Quairading in Western Australia in 1924.⁸¹⁷

Jane Merritt's husband Edward became the licensee of the *Prince of Wales* in 1868 and held the licence until 1879 when the hotel was sold after the death of Jane's mother, Elizabeth Eldridge. The Johnston family moved to Port Augusta. There were six Johnston children, but the third daughter died aged thirteen months in 1873. In 1880 Jane died of "disease of the heart" at the age of 35 years. Edward's occupation then was a gardener. Johnston family oral history is that Jane heavily imbibed alcohol and she consumed a full bottle of brandy on the eve of her death.

After the death of Jane Johnston née Merritt, her eldest son Harold worked around Port Augusta and for two years lived the life of a remote station hand. He died in his ninetieth year and saw many technological advances. He documented an account of his early life in the Port Augusta district, from catching rabbits as a lad at 1d per scalp. He worked on a farm where bullocks were used exclusively to draw a three-furrow plough and to cart the wheat harvest and chaff 18 miles to Port Augusta, a trip that took two days. He later undertook to drive a 16 team of bullocks to Birdsville. He worked on a remote outstation on the Diamantina living on game damper and beef. Mail was received via Hergott (now Marree) every three months.

Between 1902 and 1904 Jane's widower, Edward Johnston and his family: Harold, wife Eliza Adamson and three children; Alice, husband James Stacey and five children; Marion, husband Eugene Harris and five children; son Julius; and daughter Lily May moved to Western Australia where they took up a number of small acreages at Caversham near Guildford. One of the lots was known as Beechboro Farm. At the turn of the century Joe Stone, Julius Johnston and Jim Craig leased the garden part of the Beechboro Farm, which was watered by freshwater springs. They supplied the Kalgoorlie market with vegetables. Two of the partners would tend to the growing and picking while the other handled the distribution. The extended Johnston families left Caversham to take up selected land in the Dangin and Quairading districts of Western Australia.⁸¹⁸

Frank Merritt [1847-1914] (son)

Father: John Merritt [1818-1858]
John Eldridge [1818-1891] stepfather from 1860

Mother: Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876]

Born: 12.08.1847 at Pine Forest, North Road, Adelaide, South Australia

Died: 23.07.1914 at Glenside Hospital, Adelaide, South Australia

Relationship: 07.09.1874 married Emma Spurling [1849-1907] at Holy Trinity Church, Adelaide, South Australia

Children: Lettice Emily [1873-1902]
Rebecca [1877-1899]

Residence: The Pinery, North Road, Adelaide, South Australia *Bushy Farm* 1847, North Road, Adelaide, South Australia 1848; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction/Dry Creek, South Australia 1852; *Bushy Farm*, North Road, Adelaide, South Australia circa 1872; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North; Dry Creek, Grand Junction, Adelaide 1878; Broken Hill circa 1905.

Frank Merrett, also called Francis Merritt, was seventeen years old by the time his mother and stepfather moved to Wallaroo. He continued to live on at Grand Junction and later at *Bushy Farm*, Gepp's Cross where he followed his father's occupation as a carrier, operating his teams from the *Bushy Farm* at Gepp's Cross. Their eldest daughter, Lettice or Letitia was born at Gepp's Cross prior to their marriage. She married Peter Doyle at Adelaide and lived at Port Pirie with her husband until her death in 1890 at the young age of twenty-eight years. Their younger daughter Rebecca born at Grand Junction married John Thomas Jones and lived in Kensington, a mile east of central Adelaide, where her mother Emma Merritt died in 1907.

In January 1874, Frank Merritt was in charge of a heavily-laden dray bringing wheat from the light to the Dry Creek Station. About three miles from Virginia, he tumbled from his seat after falling asleep and sustained a severe fracture below the knee of the right leg. Being alone he clambered into his dray and drove his team till he reached a house a short distance from the scene of the mishap. He was admitted into the Adelaide Hospital. After being discharged from hospital he recuperated at the Grand Junction Inn.⁸¹⁹

In August 1902 Frank Merritt was working on the construction site for the Adelaide Steamship Company's new building in Currie-street. While a number of men were engaged in making excavations a large piece of earth gave way onto Frank Merritt and Richard Hennessy. Hennessy was fully buried by the earth, but Frank was more fortunate, as he was only partially entombed. Richard Hennessy was quickly rescued, and was taken to the Adelaide Hospital, where it was found that three of his ribs and his collarbone had been broken. Frank Merritt's only apparent injury was to his ankle and was taken to his home necessary. In addition to physical trauma Frank suffered delayed shock and mental anguish. He was admitted to hospital later that evening, authorities stating Frank Merritt was in a very low condition, although his injuries would not prove fatal.⁸²⁰

At Beryl Street North Broken Hill in 8 am on February 21 1909 Frank Merritt cut his throat with a blunt table knife. Senior-Constable Newton saw the defendant lying outside a hut with a cut in his throat and covered with blood. He asked the defendant what was the matter, and the latter replied: "I am tired of life. I tried to cut my throat with a knife, but the knife was not sharp enough." He took defendant to the Hospital and was soon released.

Frank was charged with attempting to commit suicide and attended court with his brother John who was a respected butcher and citizen of Broken Hill. Frank elected to have the charge dealt with summarily, and pleaded guilty. John Merritt said that at times Frank's mind appeared to be unhinged, but that he didn't, think he would-make another attempt on his life. Frank was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the sentence suspended under the First Offenders Act on bonds of £20, with one surety of £20 to be of good behaviour 12 months. Frank was described as an old man suffering from rheumatism, and over-indulging in liquor.⁸²¹ In 1912 Frank, suffering from dementia, was admitted to Parkside Lunatic Asylum Hospital and died at Eastwood.

Rosetta Merritt [1849-1850] (daughter)

Father:	John Merritt [1818-1858]
Mother:	Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876]
Born:	20.12.1849 at <i>Bushy Farm</i> , North Road, Adelaide, South Australia
Died:	16.12.1850 at <i>Bushy Farm</i> , North Road, Adelaide, South Australia
Residence:	<i>Bushy Farm</i> , North Road, Adelaide, South Australia 1849

John Merritt [1852-1930] (son)

Father:	John Merritt [1818-1858] John Eldridge [1818-1891] stepfather from 1860
Mother:	Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876]
Born:	1852 at Grand Junction, Dry Creek, Adelaide, South Australia
Died:	20.04.1930 at Broken Hill, New South Wales
Relationship:	06.09.1874 married Mary Ann London [1855-1942] at her father's residence in Moonta, South Australia
Children:	Albert Edward [1875- 1901] John Sydney [1877-1938] Percy London [1879-1885] Elizabeth Maud Hayter [1881-1959] Annie [1884-1956] William Royden [1887-1952] Harold London [1889-1952] Augustus Samuel [1892-1958] Harry Figg [1893-1843]
Residence:	Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction/Dry Creek, South Australia 1852; 32 Hughes Street Wallaroo, South Australia 1864; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction/Dry Creek, South Australia 1867; 32 Hughes Street Wallaroo, South Australia 1872; Moonta, Wallaroo, and Kadina, South Australia 1875-1894; Cobalt Street, Broken Hill 1894, New South Wales; Oxides Street, Broken Hill, New South Wales 1912. ⁸²²

John Merritt was a master butcher. After his first child at Moonta he and his family moved a short distance to Draper Street, Kadina where they added another eight children to the family. In 1885 his son Percy died after he fell from a horse.⁸²³ In 1894 John and his family removed to Broken Hill where purchased the business of Mr F Polhill, in Cobalt street⁸²⁴ opposite the Southern Cross Hotel⁸²⁵ which he developed into a prosperous family butchering business. After 18 years he commenced a new business in Oxide street which he conducted for a further 12 years.⁸²⁶

John Merritt became the president of the Master Butchers' Association and was a pioneer organiser the Silver City Show. In July 1900 he while yarding cattle at his slaughter yards his horse ran him against a post, breaking his leg in four places between the ankle and the knee.⁸²⁷ His relatives stated that he was never the same afterwards and he suffered from muscular rheumatism. As a sportsman, John was well known in Broken Hill. He had a great love of horses, and he used to recall with pride the days of the early shows when the best horses and the best horsemanship were the dominating features. He was president of the show committee for a number of years, and was proud of the fact that he had never missed a show. When he first arrived in Broken Hill he was one of the foremost workers for the Greengrocers' and Butchers' Gala Day, and when this was merged into the Horticultural Society he continued to work for it. In 1930 aged seventy-eight years his clothes caught fire and he was severely burned. He died a fortnight later and was buried at Broken Hill.⁸²⁸

William Merritt [1854-1919] (son)

Father:	John Merritt [1818-1858] John Eldridge [1818-1891] stepfather from 1860
Mother:	Elizabeth Figg [1820-1876]
Born:	23.03.1854 at Grand Junction, Dry Creek, Adelaide, South Australia
Died:	24.03.1919 at Rainbow, Victoria
Relationship:	12.03.1878 married Mary Frances Brown alias Coates [1862-1941]
Children:	William John (Will) [1877- 1933] Elizabeth Anne [1879-1943] Arthur Henry [1881-1946] Edith Mary [1884-1941] Alfred George [1886-1941] Eliza Jane Mae [1887-1954] Olive [1890-1891] Oscar Edwin [1892-1912] Mary Agnes [1894-1977] Hurtle Augustus [1896-1918] Walter Kenneth [1899-1957] Sidney Albert [1901-1954] Doris Irene [1904-1951] Marjorie Mavis [1907-1966]
Residence:	Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction, Dry Creek, South Australia 1854; 32 Hughes Street Wallaroo, South Australia 1864; Grand Junction Inn, Boors Plain 1867; Port Pirie 1872; Clearlake/Toolondo, Victoria 1880; Noradjuha, Victoria 1889; Jeparit, Victoria 1899; Weerap, Victoria c1901; Rainbow, Victoria c1903.

William Merritt's mother died at Wallaroo in November 1876 when he was aged 23 years, by which time he was living and working at Boors Plain near Kadina where his Uncle James and cousin Henry Merrett resided. The Coates family lived nearby. At the age of 37 years, Betsey Coates died at Boors Plain in May 1876 when her youngest child Alfred had just reached his second birthday and her eldest child Mary was 14 years. Twenty-two year old Elizabeth Trenwith née Ludgate also of Boors Plain moved in with Charles Coates to look after baby Alfred and the Coates family. Charles Coates and Elizabeth Ludgate soon had a son.

In October 1877 Charles Coates and Elizabeth Ludgate and family; baby George Coates; Alfred Coates and William Trenwith both aged three years; Sarah Coates aged ten; John Coates aged twelve; and Mary Brown (Coates) aged 15 years, moved to the busy new centre of Port Pirie living at Solomontown. Mary's fiancé William Merritt, William's cousin Henry Merrett, his wife, and six children accompanied them. Mary Brown (Coates) and William Merritt's first child William John (Will) was born at Port Pirie on 18 December 1877. William and Mary married on 12 March 1878. John Jones junior employed Charles Coates as a wood-carter.

On 10 June 1878 William Merritt's father-in-law Charles Coates was working a loaded dray drawn by three horses when one lead horse rushed on the side of the road. Charles jumped from the dray to stop her, but in doing so he tripped and fell, the dray wheels passing over him causing his death.⁸²⁹ Three months after his death at Port Pirie, Charles Coates' last child was born to Elizabeth Ludgate. The babe died aged three weeks.

At Port Augusta William Merritt tried his hand as a printer, labourer and teamster.⁸³⁰ One month before his marriage to Mary Coates the administration of his late father's will was finalised. He shared with his surviving siblings the sum realised from the sale of the Grand Junction Inn site

and the forty-acre farm at Gepp's Cross. William and Mary's second child was born at Port Pirie on 2 November 1879. About this time his stepfather John Eldridge departed for the Wimmera in Victoria. With few family close ties remaining in South Australia William and his family overlanded to join his stepfather at Clear Lake. He worked as a teamster before being granted 'Licence of Occupation' for Toolondo allotment 18, that when surveyed turned out to be 316 acres.

William Merritt used the last of his inheritance to take up additional land, being Natimuk allotment 141, 320 acres, north of Toolondo between Natimuk and Noradjuha. In 1889 the Merritt family moved a short distance north to their new Natimuk property. They used Noradjuha as an address, as the property was closer to Noradjuha than Natimuk town. Drought and farm development costs proved to be constant worries and rents were unpaid.⁸³¹

With two selection farms totalling 636 acres William was potentially better off than most other selectors in the area, but the severe drought in the early 1890s and the economic depression depleted his resources. William's eldest son Will, aged about 12-13 years went overland to Queensland to Milo Downs where his sister Sarah's husband, Augustus Pegler was the resident station manager of Milo Downs Station on the Bulloo River. In 1896 the Land Board District Officer W E Porter, ordered forfeiture of William Merritt's allotments; Toolondo 18 and Natimuk 141 if he did not pay within one month two additional rents for each selection. He did not have nor could he raise the £127 4s required and the large Merritt family was forced off its properties with nothing to show for fifteen years toil.⁸³²

William Merritt's family, with the exception of Will, moved north to Jeparit, sixty-five miles north of Natimuk. The local children attended the one room, one teacher elementary school where free education was provided by the government. Students included Oscar and Mary Merritt with Robert Gordon Menzies. Young Menzies was born in Jeparit in 1894 and was the same age as Mary Merritt. William and Mary Merritt left Jeparit for Yaapeet ten miles north of Rainbow, the northernmost town on the railway. On their arrival at Yaapeet there was no housing available and the family again lived under canvas until they rented a house on the property of Farquhar Forrest. William Merritt, known as Bill at Yaapeet, worked as a contract clearer, sleeper cutter and wood supplier before opening a fruit store. In a few years he moved to Weerap, five miles south of Rainbow for a year or two and then moved into Rainbow.

Mary was nearly 45 and William was 50 years old when their last child was born. They purchased a house in Rainbow where William established himself as a small-time fruiterer and vendor of small foodstuffs. In May 1907 a fire occurred on their premises situated at the rear of the Royal Hotel. Fortunately it broke out in the hessian apartment adjoining the house, which the flames were prevented from reaching by the united efforts of many willing workers who quickly assembled. Several articles amounting to a total value of ten pounds were destroyed.

In 1893 aged 15 years Will Merritt overlanded to the Western Australia goldfields and worked as a water carrier from Southern Cross to Coolgardie before the railway was laid. He then cut sleepers in the South West Jarrah forests before settling at Capel, Western Australia. He married Ellen Power Moore and had ten children. Will was foreman at Sabina Vale Group Settlement number 36, and later a Group Settlement inspector around the Vasse area. His last job was Forestry foreman at Cundinup. Will Merritt and Ellen Moore are the author's grandparents.

Elizabeth Anne married John William McLeod and resided at Horsham where they had seven children. Edith Mary married William Klemm and had four children around Rainbow, one died perinatal. Mary Agnes married Alan Henderson and resided at Sydney, New South Wales with their adopted a child. Walter Kenneth married Violet Grant and had four children and retired to Footscray. Sydney Albert moved to Boggabri, New South Wales where he married Amy Margaret Elizabeth Maguire and had twelve children. Doris Irene resided at Nhill with her husband photographer James Wellesley Brown who died seven years after their marriage. Marjorie Mavis married Albert Thomas Renwood of Geelong and had three children.

Arthur Henry Merritt married Florence Argyles at Rainbow and had six children. They moved to Narromine, New South Wales, and then purchased a farm at Garema near Forbes. After the death of his wife Florence, Arthur travelled to Western Australia to care for the young family of his recently deceased brother Will. He later married his sister-in-law Ellen Power Merritt née Moore.

William Merritt's family made Rainbow their home and the family became part of the commercial and social community. In August 1909 Alfred entered into a business partnership with Alex MacDonald whose family had come to town about the same time as the Merritt family. Alex later married Eliza Jane Merritt. They commenced business as Stationers, News Agents, Fruiterers Tobacconists, and Fancy Goods Dealers. The business of MacDonald and Merritt was known and referred to locally as M & M.

Alfred Merritt later traded under his own name as a Stationer, Tobacconist, news agent and seller of fancy goods. He opened a bakery in 1915, the year his son John Alfred (Jack) was born. Alfred and his son Jack baked continuously in Rainbow until Jack retired in the mid-1970s, save when Jack served in the catering corps on active service during World War II.

In June 1912 thieves broke into Oscar Merritt's house at the village settlement and removed furniture and cooking utensils. Early November in the same year Oscar was admitted to the Nhill hospital, suffering from typhoid fever, and by 7 November he had developed serious symptoms. A successful operation was carried out the next day and afterwards the doctor reported him to be progressing favourably. However, matters took a turn for the worst and at Nhill on 22 November 1912 at the age of twenty one years, Oscar died, survived by his young wife Laura Rayfield née Sturtzel , and young son Ronald William born 1911. Oscar Merritt's daughter Phyllis Doreen was born after his death. Less than four years after Oscar's death, Rayfield contracted tuberculosis and died at the age of twenty-three years, thus orphaning her two young children. Ron, who was only four years younger than his youngest aunty Marjorie joined William and Mary's family and was raised by his grandparents. Rayfield's sister Hazel and her husband Robert Foster fostered Phyllis, who also died young at the age of 25.

At Narromine, New South Wales, Hurtle Augustus Merritt joined the 55th Battalion, Australian Infantry - No 2864, and went to fight in Europe in the World War. He fought in the battles of the Somme, France on the Western Front. On 1 and 2 September 1918 Hurtle was engaged in close combat when the Australians attacked and captured Peronne on the Somme River. The fighting was intense and the Australians came under heavy machinegun and rifle fire, as well as shelling. On 2 September 1918 he was killed in the company of Corporal Eggleston.

Mary Frances Merritt née Brown remained in Rainbow until 1940, by which time she had become frail and nearly blind. On 24 August 1941 she died at 13 Harris Street Glenelg, Adelaide, the residence of her daughter Eliza Jane, who was by then Mrs Alexander MacDonald. At the time of Mary's death her direct descendants numbered ninety-one. She had raised fourteen children, had fifty-one grandchildren and twenty-six great-grandchildren.

Emma Merrett [1835-1892] (niece)

Father:	James Merrett
Mother:	Jane Hurdis Moore
Born:	Baptized 04.12.1835 at Brighton, Sussex, England
Died:	14.02.1892 at Friedrickswalde near Kapunda, South Australia
Relationship:	01.01.1852 married George Marsh [1829-1906] at Wesleyan Chapel, Kapunda, South Australia

Children:	James [1852- 1875] Jane [1855-] Emma [1858-] Elizabeth [1860-] Sarah [1862-] George Henry [1864-] Albert Edward [1866-] Eliza Hurdress [1868-] William Maurice [1870- 1874] Maria Selina [1872-] Anna [1875-1875] James Lewis [1877-] Gertrude (Daw) [1877- 1898] adopted 1882
Residence:	Brighton, Sussex, England 1835; Adelaide, South Australia 1839; Mount Ellen near Kapunda, South Australia 1844; Allendale, South Australia 1847; Little Plains Station, South Australia circa 1855; Anlaby Run 1874; Friedrickswalde circa 1885 South Australia, (renamed Tarnma in 1918 it is north of Kapunda - between Marrabel and Eudunda).

Emma Merrett born was the only family member of her generation to migrate to South Australia, as all her siblings, nieces and nephews were born in Australia. She lived most her life on stations around Kapunda, South Australia.

William Henry Merrett [1846-1901] (nephew)

Father:	James Merrett
Mother:	Jane Hurdis Moore
Born:	31.03.1841 at Adelaide, South Australia, Baptized at Mount Ellen, South Australia on 19.03.1846
Died:	06.09.1908 at Broken Hill, New South Wales
Relationship 1:	25.11.1860 married Maria McAuliffe [1842-1881] at his father's residence, Allendale, South Australia
Children:	John Garret [1861- 1915] Ellen Jane [1863- 1946] James [1865-1903] Henry Coswell [1869- 1919] George [1871- 1950] William Johnston [1875-1936] Joseph Middleton [1878- 1879] Amy Maud [1880- 1880]
Relationship 2:	14.09.1889 married Isabella Hancock [1863-1939] at the residence of the bride's sister Sarah Ann Hart Oddoleanna, South Australia.
Children:	Alfred [1890-1890] Edwin Littleton [1892-1971]
Residence:	South Australia - Adelaide 1839; Mount Ellen near Kapunda 1844; Allendale 1847; Wallaroo 1863; Solomontown, Port Pirie 1880; Farina between Lydhurst and Hergott, late 1880s; Adelaide 1890. New South Wales - Broken Hill 1891.

Henry Merritt with a pregnant wife and family relocated to Port Pirie from Boors Plain near Kadina in October 1877 with his cousin William Merritt [1854-1919]. In respect of Henry's immediate family the move to Port Pirie proved to be unhappy and fateful. His seventh child was born there and died just short of his first birthday. His eighth born in May 1880 died aged five months. Six months later on 5 May 1881 his young wife Maria aged 39 years died after a lingering illness.⁸³³ Two of the surviving children lived at Plympton, Adelaide.⁸³⁴ Ellen Jane Merrett married John Williams at Solomontown. After the birth of her first child at Port Pirie in December 1882 she moved to Quorn where she had a further nine children. She died in Quorn in 1946.⁸³⁵ James Merrett lived at Broken Hill, New South Wales and died at Parkside, South Australia.⁸³⁶

Henry Merritt occasionally used the name William Henry Merrett, as in the cases of the registrations of his son George in 1871 and daughter Amy Maud in 1880, and the marriage of his son James in 1889. As William Henry Merrett he married Isabella Hancock [1863-1939] at the bride's sister's residence Oddooleanna in 1889⁸³⁷ and the father of their two children was registered as Henry Merrett. Alfred was born in Adelaide and died there aged 4 months, when Henry Merrett's residence was given as Farina, between Lake Torrens and Lake Eyre, thirty miles south of Hergott, now Maree.⁸³⁸ Harold Johnston, son of Jane Merritt [1845-1880], apparently met and played a cricket match with Henry Merrett at Hergott in the 1880s. Harold stated his relative was working in the running sheds on the engines during the preparation of the continuation of the railway line to Oodnadatta.⁸³⁹ He moved to Broken Hill where Edwin was born,⁸⁴⁰ near where four of his sons, John, Henry, George and William, resided.⁸⁴¹ John Garret Merrett died after being hit by a train. He and his brother George were Silverton Tramway Company engine drivers.⁸⁴²

Jane Merrett [1851-1932] (niece)

Father:	James Merrett
Mother:	Jane Hurdis Moore
Born:	1851 at Kapunda, South Australia
Died:	20.03.1931 at Berri on River Murray, South Australia
Relationship:	07.03.1869 married John Burgess [1846-1928] at St Mary Church, Wallaroo, South Australia
Children:	John [1870- 1948] Horace Milton [1882-1963] Laura Beatrice [1884-1906]
Residence:	Allendale, South Australia 1851; Wallaroo, South Australia 1863; Berri on River Murray, South Australia by 1928.

Jane Merrett's husband John Burgess esteemed throughout the district and of a retiring disposition died at his residence, Berri, on 28 June 1928 leaving nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland and migrated to Australia with his parents aged seven years. John's family first resided at Light River where his father had taken up land. When young he worked in the newly opened Green's Plains district, and for a time was cutting hay with a scythe by contract. He recalled the commotion caused in the district by the advent of a mowing machine. The Burgess family moved to Wallaroo where John worked in the Mines. In the 1870s, the family had a farm near Wallaroo and stayed there until 1910, when John and Jane retired to reside in Kadina. In 1916, they went to Berri, where two sons resided.⁸⁴³

John Eldridge [1818-1891] (stepfather of his surviving children)

Father: William Eldridge
Mother: Frances Franks
Born: Baptized 27.09.1818 at Cocking, West Sussex, England
Died: 04.01.1891 at Natimuk, Victoria
Relationship 1: married 18.03.1845 Martha Lidyard [1815-1860] at Adelaide, South Australia
Children: Eliza [1847-1911]
Relationship 2: 02.08.1860 married Elizabeth Merritt née Figg at Christchurch North Adelaide, South Australia
Children: no issue by second relationship
Residence: Cocking, West Sussex, England 1818; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction, Dry Creek, South Australia 1860; 32 Hughes Street Wallaroo, South Australia 1864; Grand Junction Inn, Lower North Road, Grand Junction, Dry Creek, South Australia 1867; 32 Hughes Street Wallaroo, South Australia 1872; Salt Lakes Balmoral and Clear Lake, Victoria 1880; Natimuk, Victoria circa 1885.

There were at least three persons living in Adelaide, South Australia in the 1840s and 1850s using the name John Eldridge, all born between 1811 and 1818. Any familial relationship between them is unknown. John Eldridge [1811-1887], another with the same name, arrived at Adelaide on *Charles Kerr* in 1840 with his wife Frances Goldsmith [1808-1892] and child. They had further children at Adelaide, Para Plains, and Norwood. Yet another John Eldridge [1817-1867] married Frances Maria Legget [1832-1913] at Adelaide in 1852 before going to the Victorian gold diggings where John died. His widow returned with her children to Mount Barker South Australia where Frances died in 1913.⁸⁴⁴

John Eldridge of interest to the Merritt family arrived at Adelaide on *Henry Porcher* in 1838 with his parents William and Frances née Franks, and siblings Eliza, David, Daniel, Ellen, Louisa and George. His brother William died at sea. He was a road maker and publican while residing at Prospect Village during the 1850s. In 1852 he was declared insolvent and left the colony. He most likely followed his father and brother-in-law to the Victorian goldfields. For further information on these matters, see *Hand and Heart [1848-1870]*, above.

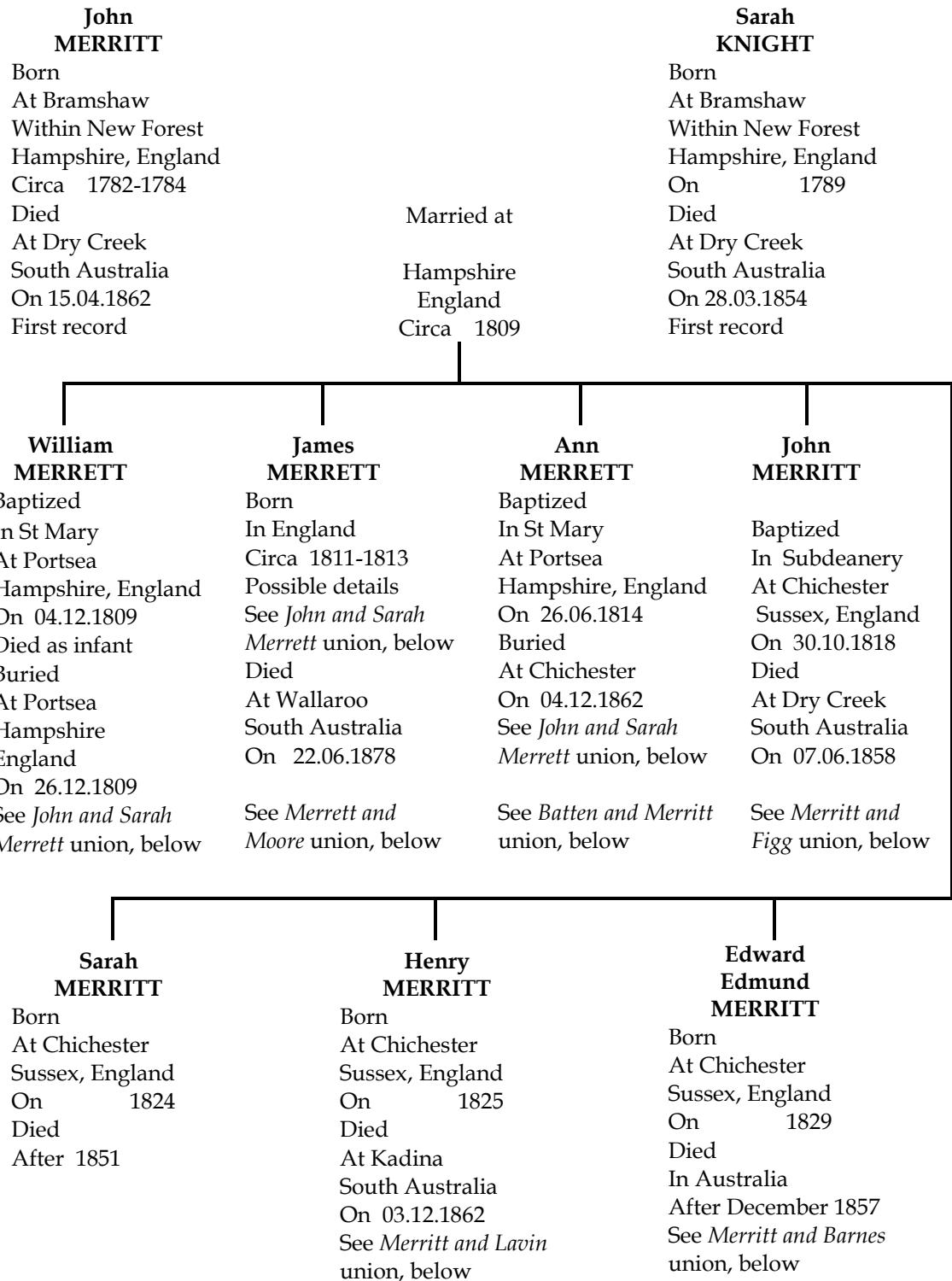
When his first wife Martha died in 1860 his only child Eliza was aged thirteen, well on the way to adulthood, especially considering the social norms of that time. He worked briefly at Gawler Town after the railway between there and Adelaide was completed. Two years later John Eldridge married Elizabeth Merritt née Figg and from all that is known the two families integrated well. He became stepfather to her children and the father figure to Frank aged 13, and had a great influence on the two youngest Merritt boys, John aged 8 years and William aged 6 years. Eliza Eldridge was the same age as Frank Merritt.

Eliza Eldridge married John McRostie a teamster on 18 February 1866 at Kadina, South Australia where they had eleven children. See further details in respect of these matters under subtitles Engine and Driver Inn, Grand Junction Inn and Prince of Wales Inn, in the rural inns part of this manuscript. John McRostie aged 56 years died at Wallaroo on 26 December 1898⁸⁴⁵ and Eliza McRostie née Eldridge aged 63 years died at Wallaroo on 23 December 1911.⁸⁴⁶

After the death of his second wife, John Eldridge sold the Prince of Wales hotel at 32 Hughes Street Wallaroo John Eldridge and visited his brother George who in 1857 had moved to Salt Lakes near Balmoral, located on the western side of the Grampian mountain range in Victoria. Members of George Eldridge's family subsequently farmed at Clear Lake. His nephew settled at Natimuk and John Eldridge spent the latter years of his life at his residence.⁸⁴⁷

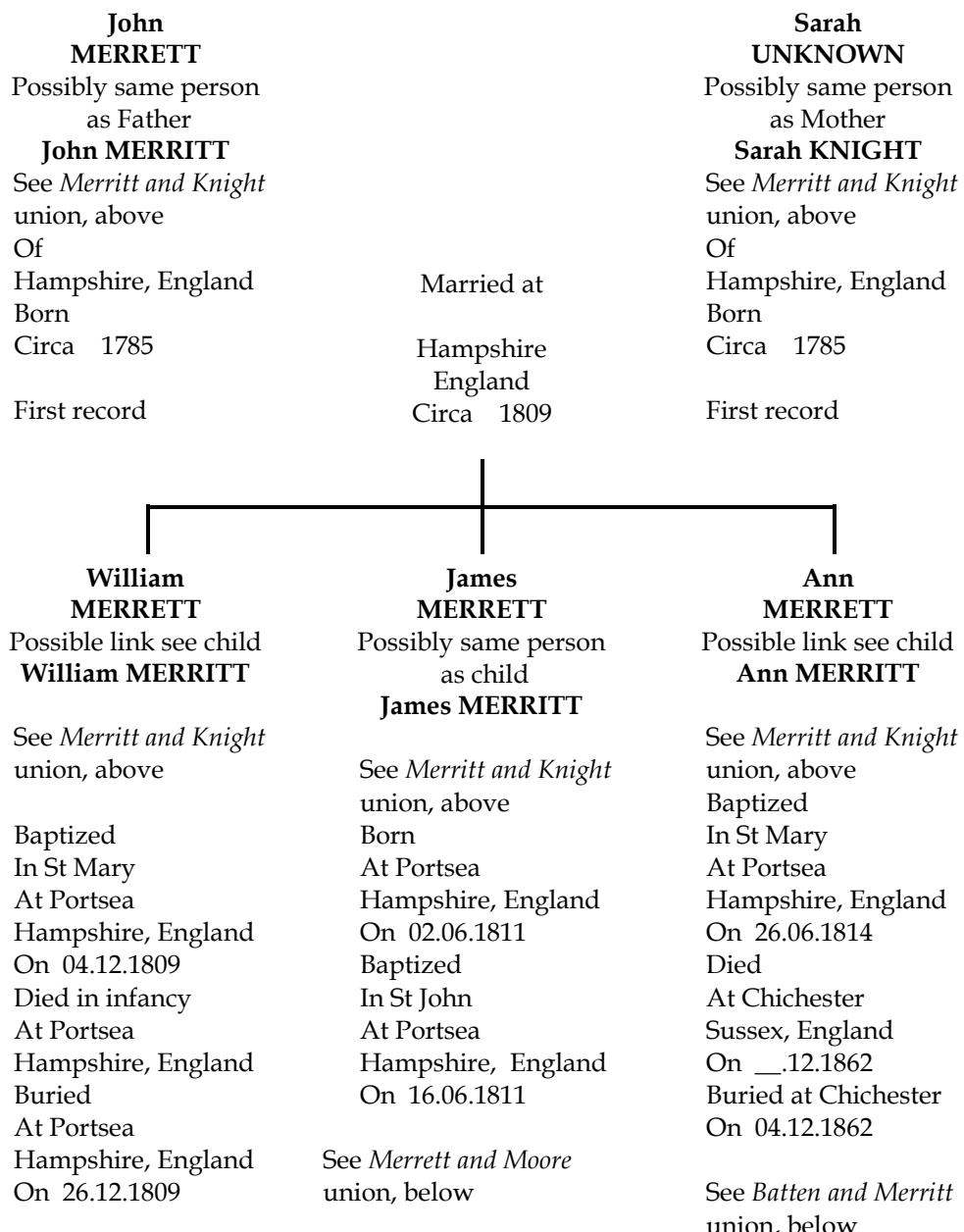
MERRITT family trees

Merritt and Knight – Chichester, Sussex, England

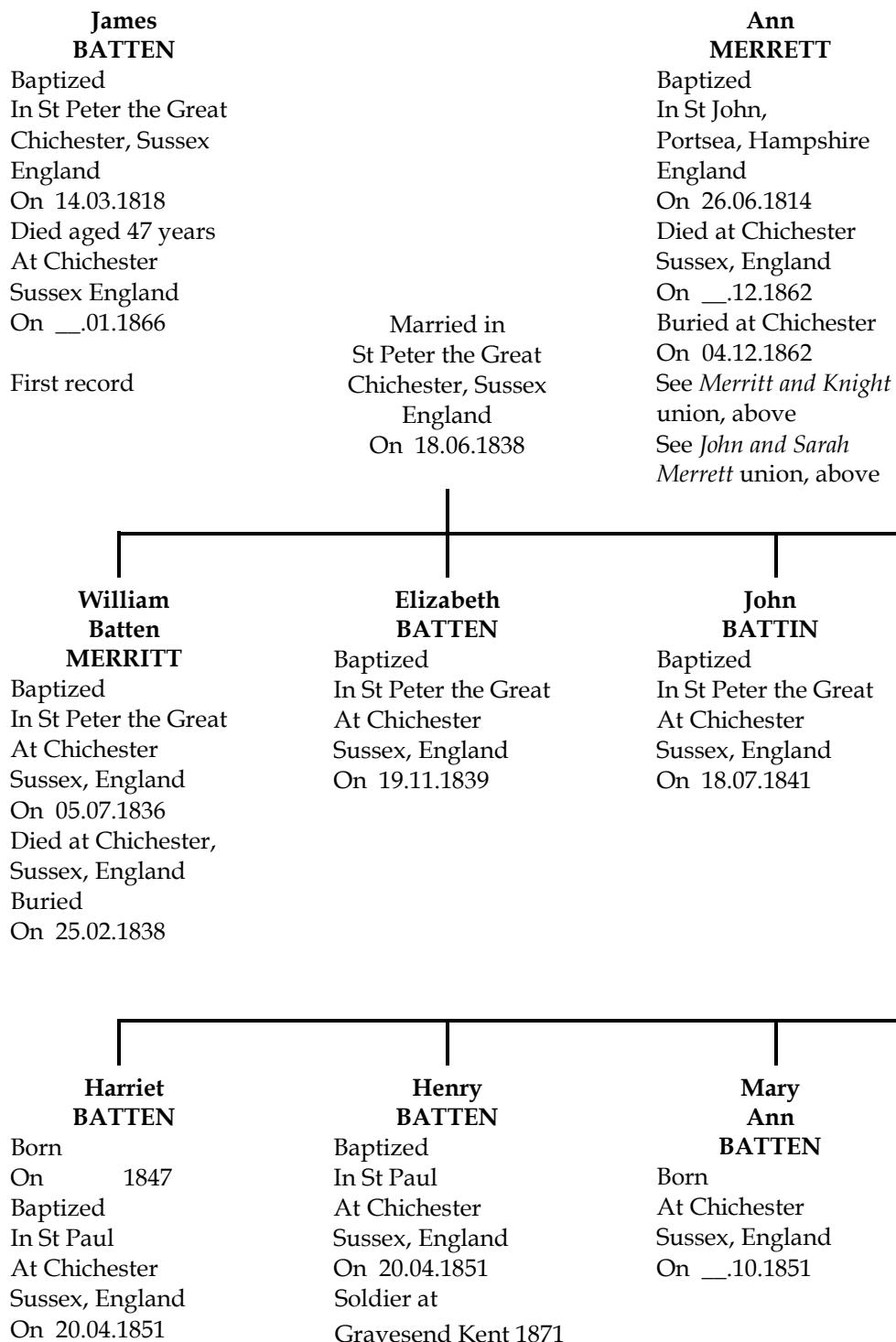


John and Sarah Merrett– Portsea, Hampshire, England

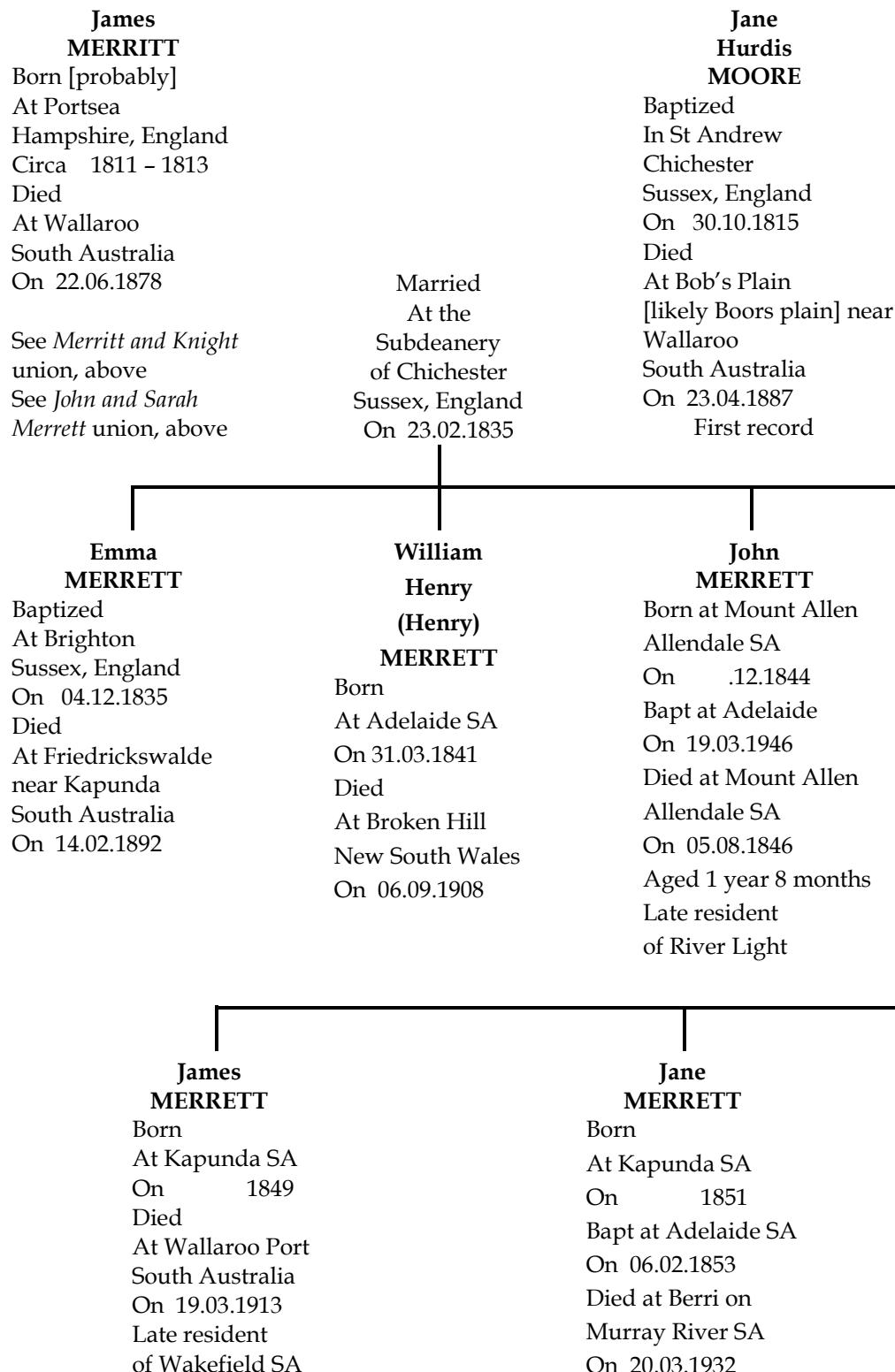
**Of interest link to Merritt and Knight –
Chichester, Sussex, England**



Batten and Merritt – Chichester, Sussex, England



Merrett and Moore – Sussex and South Australia



Merritt and Gaffin- England and South Australia

Henry MERRITT	First of two relationships of Mary Ann Gaffin See below	Mary Ann Gaffin ✳
Born	Mary Ann Gaffin	Born
At Chichester	See below	At
Sussex	Permission for convict Henry	On 1831
England	Merritt to marry Mary Ann	Died
On Early 1825	Gaffin (free)	Aged 68 years
Died	21 February 1853	At Adelaide
At Kadina	Married in	South Australia
South Australia	St Georges Church	On 05.11.1899
On 03.12.1862	Hobart	First record
See <i>Merritt and</i>	Van Diemen's Land	
<i>Knight</i> union, above	On 21 March 1853	
	Henry John MERRITT ♀	

Born at Cox's Creek, Adelaide, South Australia on 14.07.1854
 Died at 33 Carrington Street Adelaide, South Australia on 28.09.1901

Carter and Merritt née Gaffin-South Australia

William Albert CARTER	Second of two relationships of Mary Ann Gaffin See <i>Merritt and Gaffin</i> union, above	Mary Ann Gaffin ♂
Bapt		Born
At London		At
England		On 1832
1 st Qtr 1842		Died
Died	Married at	Aged 68 years
At Norwood	Residence of	At Adelaide
South Australia	Mrs A Paull	South Australia
On 1918	Port Adelaide	On 05.11.1899
First record	On 23.06.1866	See above
William Charles CARTER	Percy Harrison CARTER	Frederick CARTER
Born	Born	Born
At Angaston	At Angaston	At Adelaide
South Australia	South Australia	South Australia
On 12.11.1866	On 22.08.1868	On 26.03.1871
Died at Adelaide SA		
On 29.06.1894		

✳ Bride recorded at marriage (1) Mary Ann GAFFIN

♀ Mother recorded as (1) Mary Ann GAFFNEY

♂ Father recorded at marriage (2) Hunphries LAVIN

Merritt and Barnes – Sussex and South Australia

Edward	Susan
Edmund	BARNES
MERRITT	
Born	Baptized
At Chichester	At Brighton
Sussex, England	Sussex, England
On 1829	On 22.02.1835
Died	Died
At	At
Australia	Australia
See <i>Merritt and Knight</i>	Circa 1855
union, above	First record
	No known issue

FIGG family trees

Frances and Charlotte Figg – Storrington, Sussex, England

Frances	Charlotte
FIGG	CARNE/CARNS
Born at Storrington	Residence 1841
Sussex, England	Storrington Common,
Circa 1785	Storrington, Sussex,
Died at Storrington	England
Sussex, England	Married at
On 20.11.1858	Storrington
First record	Circa 1806

William	Sarah	Elizabeth
FIGG	FIGG	FIGG
Born	Born	Born at Storrington
At Storrington	At Storrington	Sussex, England
Sussex, England	Sussex, England	On 1820
Circa 1809	Circa 1814	Died
Died		At Wallaroo
By UK census 1861		South Australia
		On 03.11.1876

See *Merritt and Figg* union, above
See *Eldridge and Figg* union, below

James	Frances George
FIGG	FIGG
Born	Born
At Storrington	At Storrington
Sussex, England	Sussex, England
On 1824	On 1826

Merritt and Figg – Sussex and South Australia

<p>John MERRITT</p> <p>Baptized In St Peter the Great At Chichester Sussex, England On 30.10.1818 Died At Dry Creek South Australia On 07.06.1858 See <i>Merritt and Knight</i> union, above</p>	<p>First of two relationships of Elizabeth Figg See <i>Eldridge and Figg</i> union, below</p> <p>Married at Saint Nicholas Church Brighton, Sussex England On 11.03.1839</p>	<p>Elizabeth FIGG</p> <p>Born At Storrington Sussex, England On 1820 Died At Wallaroo South Australia On 03.11.1876 See <i>Frances and</i> <i>Charlotte Figg</i> union, below</p>	
<p>Eliza MERRITT</p> <p>Born At Brougham Place North Adelaide South Australia On 09.08.1840 Baptized On 13.09.1840 Died At Wallaroo South Australia On 29.06.1899</p>	<p>Sarah Ann MERRITT</p> <p>Born At Islington/Nailsworth North Adelaide South Australia On 28.02.1843 Died At Charleville Queensland On 10.10.1911</p>	<p>Jane MERRITT</p> <p>Born At Islington/Nailsworth North Adelaide South Australia On 19.04.1845 Died At Stirling North Port Augusta South Australia On 29.04.1880</p>	
<p>Frank MERRITT</p> <p>Born at The Pine Forrest Adelaide South Australia On 12.08.1847 Died At Parkside Lunatic Asylum Adelaide South Australia On 23.07.1914</p>	<p>Rosetta MERRITT</p> <p>Born At North Road, Adelaide South Australia On 20.12.1849 Died At Burra Road, Adelaide South Australia On 16.12.1850 Aged 11 months</p>	<p>John MERRITT</p> <p>Born at Grand Junction Dry Creek SA Bapt At Adelaide SA Died At Broken Hill New South Wales On 20.04.1930</p>	<p>William MERRITT</p> <p>Born At Grand Junction Dry Creek Adelaide South Australia On 23.03.1854 Died At Rainbow Victoria Australia On 24.03.1919</p>

ELDRIDGE family trees

Eldridge and Lidyard – South Australia

John
ELDRIDGE
Baptized
At Cocking
Sussex, England
On 27.09.1818
Died
At Natimuk
Victoria
On 04.01.1891
First record

First relationship of
John Eldridge.
See also *Eldridge and Merritt*
née Figg union, below

**Martha
LIDYARD**
Born at Oxford,
Oxfordshire, England
On 1815
Died
In Hand and Heart Inn
At Lower North Road,
Prospect Village,
Adelaide
South Australia
On 06.05.1860
First record

Eliza		
ELDRIDGE	—	married
Born		John
At Adelaide		McROSTIE
South Australia		At Kadina
On 1847		South Australia
Died		On 18.02.1866
At Wallaroo		
South Australia		
On 23.12.1911		

Eldridge and Merritt née Figg – South Australia

John
ELDRIDGE
Baptized
At Cocking
Sussex' England
On 27.09.1818
Died
At Natimuk
Victoria
On 04.01.1891

Second relationship of
John Eldridge.
See *Eldridge and Lidyard*
union, above
Second relationship of
Elizabeth Merritt
See *Merritt and Figg*
union, above

Married
At Christchurch,
North Adelaide SA
On 02.08.1860

**Elizabeth
FIGG**
Born
At Storrington
Sussex, England
On 1820
Died
At Wallaroo
South Australia
On 03.11.1876
See *Frances and Charlotte Figg*
union, above

no issue

Applications for assisted passage to South Australia

1838 *Eldridge family members of Cocking, Sussex*

Sequential applications made to Superintendent of Immigration of Chichester as agent to the Colonisation Commissioner for South Australia

Henry Watson January 1838

Application	Age(s)	Embarkation per
ELDRIDGE, William Farm labourer of Cocking, Sussex	40	<i>Henry Porcher 1817-1858</i> Ship rigged 485 tons
wife	35	
Children male	14, 12, 4	Departed
female	8, 6	London – 26 February 1838
ELDRIDGE, William Farm labourer of Cocking, Sussex	16	140 passengers 99 adults 41 children
ELDRIDGE, Eliza Straw plaiter and country work of Cocking, Sussex	18	Arrived Port Adelaide 1 July 1838
ELDRIDGE, John Farm labourer of Cocking, Sussex	19	

**1838 Merritt-Barnard family members
of Chichester, Sussex**

Sequential applications made to Superintendent of Immigration

Henry Watson 10 February 1838

Application	Age(s)	Embarkation per
1876 MERRITT, Elizabeth, Single Dairywoman of Somostown Application No. 1051 Children 1 boy 1 girl	41 8 11	<i>Eden</i> 1826- Ship rigged 523 tons Capt W D Cook(e)
1880 MERRITT, Eliza Application No. 1052 Servant of Somerstown	15 1/2	Departed London - 13 February 1838 Portsmouth - 26 February 1838
BARNHAM, Jane of Somerstown Application No. 1053	21	Arrived Port Adelaide - 24 June 1838 228 passengers 149 adults 79 children
BARNHAM, Elizabeth of Somerstown Application No. 1054	23	
TURNER, William Brickmaker of Fishbourne	17	
TURNER, John Brickmaker of Fishbourne	20	
TURNER, Henry Farmer of Fishbourne	21	
BARNHAM, Richard of Somerstown	25	Did not go
In addition passenger list of <i>Eden</i> Shows: For TURNER Henry - TURNER Henry James Browning TURNER Charles Thomas and wife (Mary?) TURNER James and wife (Elizabeth/Mary?), child		

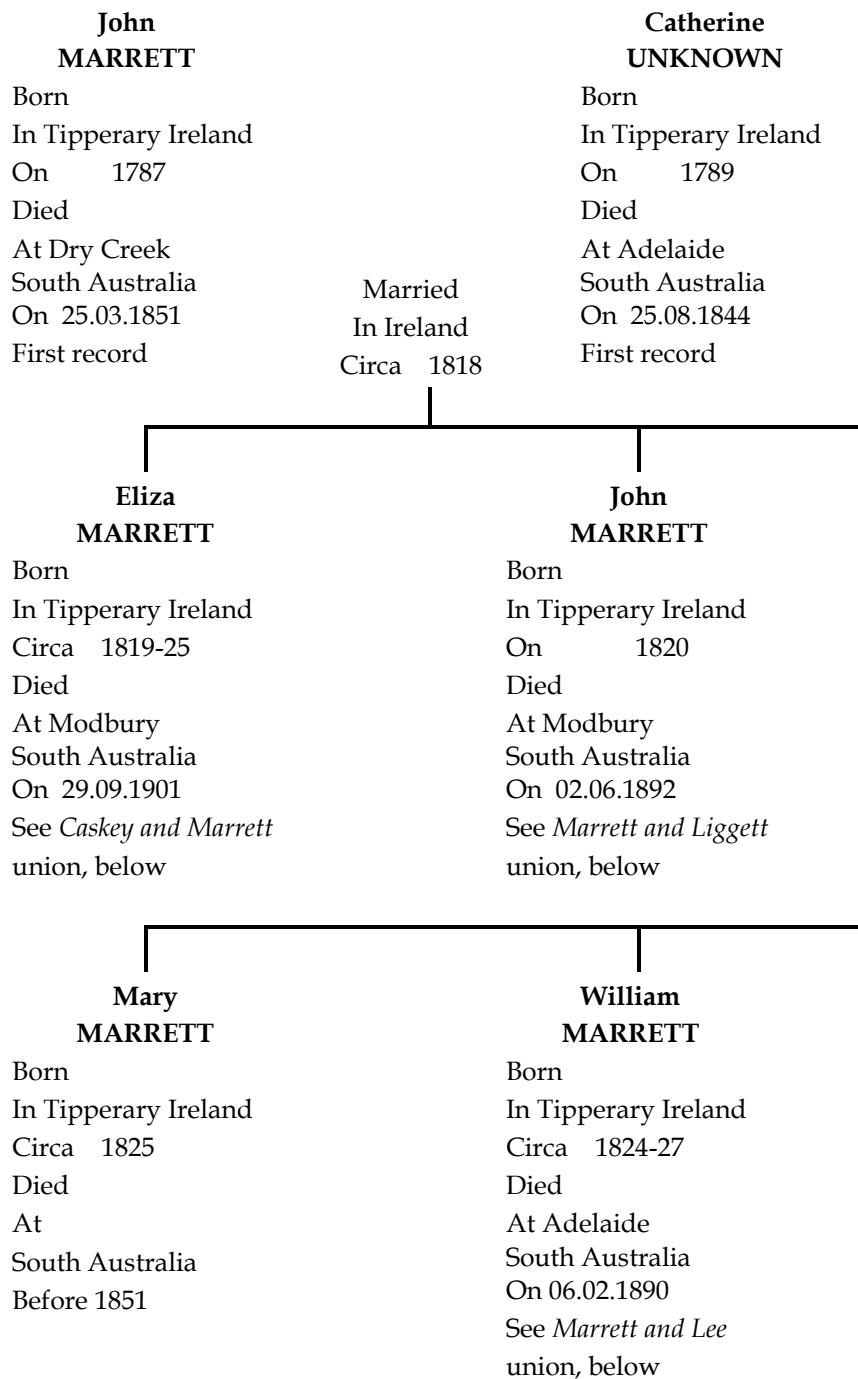
**1839 *Merritt-Knight family members
of Chichester, Sussex***

Selection of Mr John Elliot of Chichester as agent to the
Colonisation Commissioner for South Australia
11 March 1839

Application		Age(s)	Embarkation per	
4220	MERRITT, John Gardner of High Street Somerstown, Chichester F (Wife) 1 boy	49 44 10		Did not go
4221	MERRITT, Sarah Servant of Somerstown	17		Did not go
4222	MERRITT, Henry Labourer of Somerstown	15		Did not go
4223	COLE, George Bricklayer of Chichester F (Wife) plus 4 children		2420	<i>Lysander</i> 1834- Ship rigged 473 tons Capt. William Currie
4224	COLE, Charlotte Ann of Chichester	19	2421	Departed Liverpool -10 March 1839
4225	COLE, Geo William Bricklayer of Chichester	17	2422	Plymouth - 18 March 1839
4226	COLE, Sarah Jane (Jane) Housemaid of Chichester	16	2423	Arrived Port Adelaide - 6 July 1839
4227	SPASHETT, Fred Farm lab of Munsham F (wife) 1 child	26	2479	218 passengers
4228	VICK, George Farm lab of Chichester		2483	
4229	VICK, Eliza Housemaid of Chichester		2484	
4230	SMOKER, Thomas Gardner of Subdeanery F (wife)		2480	
4231	BALTIN, James Carpenter of Somerstown F (wife)			Did not go
4232	MERRITT, John jun Gardener of Chichester F (wife)	20 20	2464	<i>Lysander</i>
4233	MERRITT, James Carpenter of Brighton F (wife) + 1	26 24, 3	2465	As above
4234	TURNER, Edwin Miller etc of Somerstown		2482	

MARRETT family of Dry Creek

John and Catherine Marrett – Ireland and South Australia



NOTE

Assisted immigrants arrived per
Mary Dugdale
 at Port Adelaide
 on 1 October 1840

John Marritt and wife;
 Eliza Marritt;
 John Marritt;
 Mary Marritt; and
 William Marritt.

Marrett and Liggett – South Australia

John MARRETT	Martha LIGGETT
Born	Born at Derrycreevy
In Tipperary Ireland	County Tyrone,
On 1820	Ireland
Died	On 1834
At Modbury	Died
South Australia	At Modbury
On 02.06.1892	South Australia
See <i>John and Catherine Marrett</i> union, above	On 15.11.1893
	First record

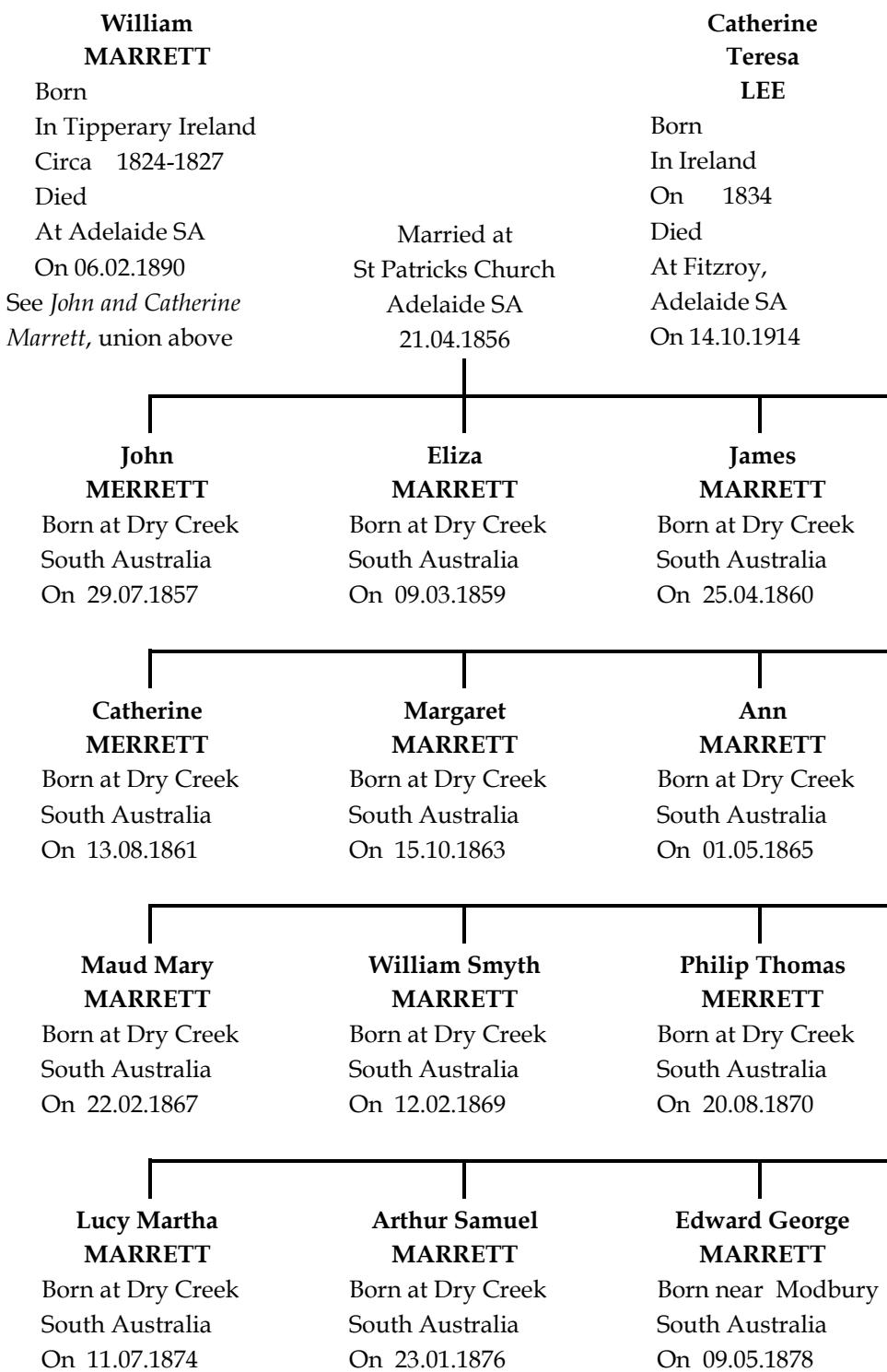
William Liggett MARRETT Born at Dry Creek SA On 10.08.1857	Samuel MARRETT Born at Dry Creek SA On 28.08.1859	Edwin John MARRETT Born at Upper Dry Creek SA On 25.08.1861	Joseph MARRITT Born near Dry Creek SA On 16.06.1863	James MARRETT Born at Upper Dry Creek SA On 06.08.1865
Margaret Ann MARRETT Born near Modbury SA On 07.07.1867	Frederick Arthur MARRETT Born near Modbury SA On 15.08.1869	Robert Challenor MARRETT Born at Modbury SA On 25.07.1871	Florence Alice MARRETT Born at Modbury SA On 23.01.1875	Hedly Cecil MARRETT Born near Modbury SA On 10.03.1878

Caskey and Marrett – South Australia

Matthew CASKEY	Eliza MARRETT
Born	Born
In England	In Tipperary, Ireland
On 1825	Circa 1819-1825
Died at Parkside	Died
Adelaide	At Modbury SA
South Australia	On 29.09.1901
On 18.08.1897	See <i>John and Catherine Marrett</i> union, above
First record	

|
No known issue

Marrett and Lee – South Australia



COLONISTS and families around Gepps Cross

The recorded vital life events here are grouped into separate tables for the areas around Gepp's Cross, Grand Junction, Dry Creek and Yatala (Dry Creek and Salisbury). Where there are links, information of individual births, deaths and marriages of the first residents are collated into families. Isaac Gepp's two families are itemised separately.

The period covered in the tables corresponds with the general text. Registrations are generally from the time South Australian registry records commenced in 1842. Birth informations are generally limited to persons born or residing in the area up to 1880, with some marriage and deaths registrations of residents up to the beginning of the 20th of the century century.

ISAAC GEPP'S families

Gepp migrant families	page 156
Issac Gepp and Ann family	page 155
Issac Gepp and Mary Pennell family	page 157
Family trees and extracts from South Australian Birth Death and Marriage registrations	

GEPP'S CROSS **page 158**

RESIDENTS in family groups	
Compilation of extracts from South Australian Birth Death and Marriage registrations for the Registry District of Adelaide unless otherwise stated	

GRAND JUNCTION **page 164**

RESIDENTS in family groups	
Compilation of extracts from South Australian Birth Death and Marriage registrations for the Registry District of Port Adelaide unless otherwise stated	

DRY CREEK **page 167**

RESIDENTS in family groups	
Compilation of extracts from South Australian Birth Death and Marriage registrations for the Registry District of Adelaide unless otherwise stated	

YATALA **page 202**

(Salisbury and Dry Creek) RESIDENTS in family groups	
Compilation of extracts from South Australian Birth Death and Marriage registrations for the Registry District of Yatala unless otherwise stated	

Gepp migrant families – South Australia

Isaac Gepp (1807 - 1891) the publican is generally documented as arriving at Adelaide on the ship *Fairlie* in July 1840 with his wife and child. Unusual, but common Gepp family names recur or are similar. 'Isaac Anius Gepp', married Elizabeth Middleton 1798 and resided at Romford and Stratford. He died at Essex, England in 1847. Golding Gepp, known as 'Golden', was born at Stratford circa 1816.⁸⁴⁸ The second son of Isaac Gepp the publican was named 'Golden'. Isaac Gepp (1853 - 1890) of Adelaide and Broken Hill, NSW was the son of Thomas Gepp (1809 - 1894).

The precise relationship between Isaac Gepp (1807 - 1891) and Thomas Gepp (1809 - 1894) of Essex, who sailed from London to Adelaide on the *Fairlie* is unconfirmed. Farrier Thomas Gepp and Ann Francis were married in Parish St George Church, Hanover, Middlesex on 17 March 1840, just before the *Fairlie* departed London on 4 April 1840. On the marriage registration, his father was named William, veterinary surgeon. Under Isaac Gepp, Thomas trained as a vet in for seven years at Stratford, Essex, East London and at Sydney under the colonial veterinary surgeon.⁸⁴⁹

The information of Gepp assisted passengers on the ship *Fairlie* to Adelaide 1840 is unreliable. The regulations provided free passage to immigrant labourers under the age of 30 years. It is likely Isaac and his wife Ann gave their ages as 29 years to qualify, but later records show they were both aged over 30 years at the time of departure. The child listed with Isaac and wife is probably the natural born son of Thomas Gepp (c1809-1894) and Ann Francis (1816-1868). Henry Francis Gepp, born circa 1836 died on 16 July 1871, at Willunga. His listing as the child of Isaac and Ann Gepp would qualify him for free passage under the emigrant scheme. In South Australia, Henry is noted as the [illegitimate] son of Thomas Gepp and Ann Francis. Her father was Henry Francis.

Gepp and Ann – South Australia

Isaac		Anne
GEPP		
Born		Born
At Essex, England		At
On 1807	unmarried	On 1808
Died aged 83 years	or	Died aged 42 years
At Norton Summit SA	married at London	At Adelaide SA
On 21.01.1891	in 1830s	On 25.09.1850
No known issue		

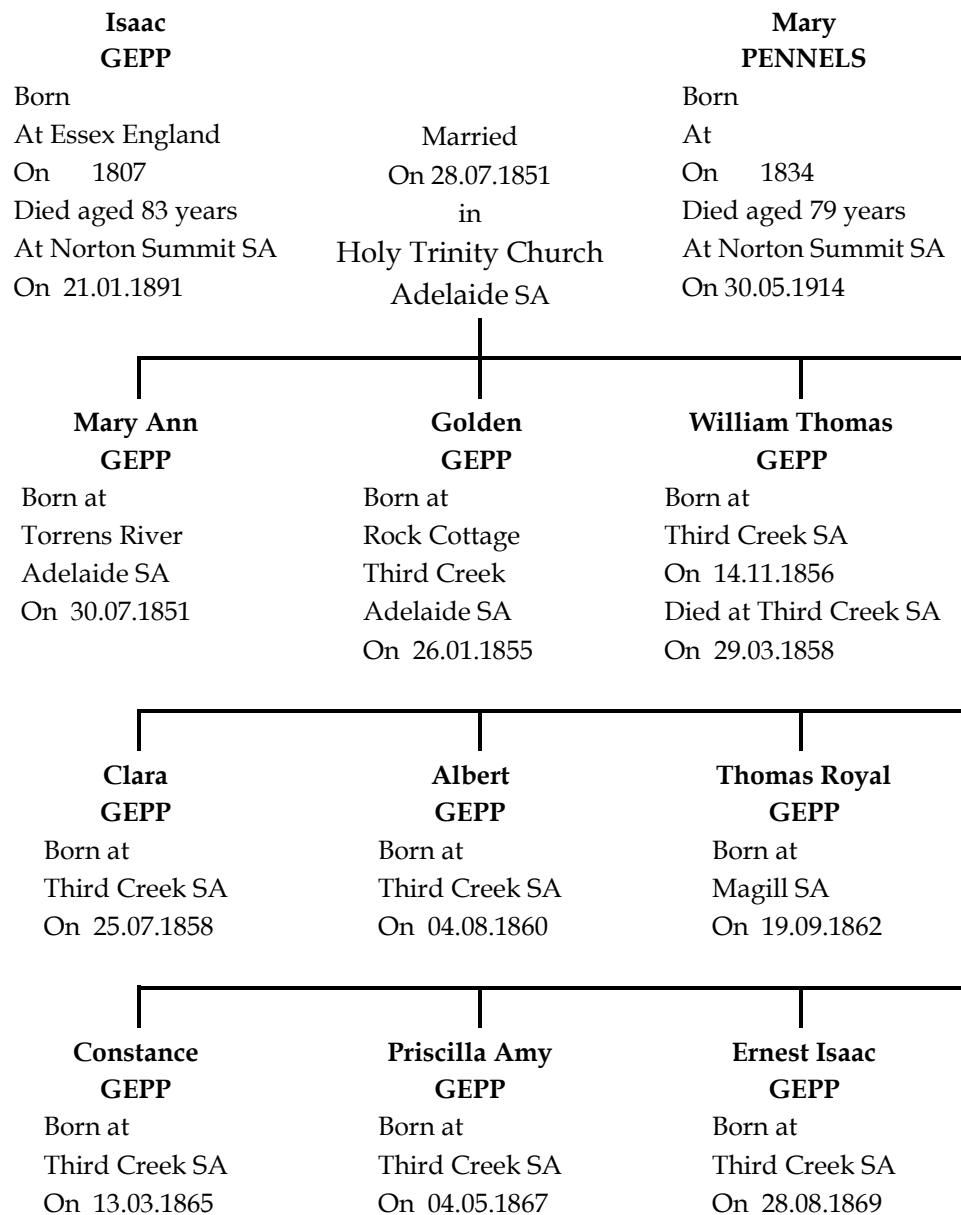
(one child listed on ship *Fairlie* to Adelaide 1840)

Issac Gepp and Ann family

South Australian Birth Death and Marriage registrations

Isaac GEPP	Anne GEPP	Anne GEPP
Died: 1891-01-21	Died: 1850-09-25	Newspaper
Age: 83 years	Age: 42 years	Family Notices DIED
Residence: Norton Summit	Status: Married	Of consumption, yesterday
Daughter:	Husband: Isaac GEPP	morning, at 2 o'clock,
Mary Ann JENNINGS	Residence: Magill	Anne, the beloved wife of
Death Place:	Death Place: (not recorded)	Mr Isaac Gepp, of the
Norton Summit	District Code: Adelaide	"World's End," Macgill,
District: Norwood	Book: 2 Page: 36	greatly regretted by a large
Book: 191 Page: 99		circle of friends. ⁸⁵⁰

Gegg and Pennels – South Australia



Issac Gegg and Mary Pennels family

South Australian Birth Death and Marriage registrations

Groom: Isaac GEPP	Isaac GEPP	Mary GEPP
Widower: Age: 41	Died: 1891-01-21	Died: 1914-05-30
Bride: Mary PENNELS	Age: 83	Widow Age: 79y
Married: 1851-07-28	Daughter:	Deceased Husband:
Single Age: 17	Mary Ann JENNINGS	Isaac GEPP
Place: Holy Trinity Church	Residence: Norton Summit	Residence: Norton Summit
Adelaide	Place: Norton Summit	Place: Norton Summit
District: Adelaide	District: Norwood	District: Norwood
Book: 4 Page: 311	Book: 191 Page: 99	Book: 384 Page: 234

Continued ►

Father: Isaac GEPP
Mother: Mary PENNELS

Child: Mary Ann GEPP
Born: 1851-07-30
Birth Place/Residence:
On the Torrens
District: Adelaide
Book: 3 Page: 241
Married: 1875-03-17
Husband:
Charles Thomas Jennings
Book: 105 Page: 778

Child: Golden GEPP (male)
Born: 1855-01-26
Birth Place/Residence:
Third Creek
District: Adelaide
Book: 5 Page: 95

Child:
William Thomas GEPP
Born: 1856-11-14
Birth Place/Residence:
Third Creek
District: Adelaide
Book: 7 Page: 157
Died: 1858-03-29 Age: 16m
Residence: Third Creek
Death Place: Third Creek
District: Adelaide
Book: 5 Page: 165

Child: Clara GEPP
Born: 1858-07-25
Birth Place/Residence:
Third Creek
District: Adelaide
Book: 11 Page: 383
Married: 1881-05-11
Husband: Robert Hunter
Book: 127 Page: 539

Child: William Albert GEPP
Born: 1860-08-04
Birth Place: Third Creek
Continued ►

District: Adelaide
Book: 15 Page: 433
Married: 1887-05-25
Wife: Emma Maria Moulds
Book: 151 Page: 643

Child: Thomas Royal GEPP
Born: 1862-09-19
Birth Place/Residence: Magill
District: Adelaide
Book: 26 Page: 36
Digger - South Australian
Died: 1883-04-05 Age: 20y
Residence: Kensington
Death Place: Kensington
Book: 127 Page: 120

Child:
Elizabeth Constance GEPP
Born: 1865-03-13
Birth Place/Residence:
Third Creek
District: Adelaide
Book: 33 Page: 206
Married: 1905-01-11
Husband: Thomas Birch
Book: 222 Page: 125

Child: Priscilla Amy GEPP
Born: 1867-05-04
Birth Place/Residence:
Third Creek
District: Adelaide
Book: 52 Page: 411
Married: 1888-07-02
Husband: William Lamshed
Book: 156 Page: 55

Child: Ernest Isaac GEPP
Born: 1869-08-28
Birth Place/Residence:
Third Creek
District: Adelaide
Book: 76 Page: 395
Married: 1896-04-08
Wife: Mary Jane Calliss
Book: 187 Page: 135

GEPP'S CROSS

Father:
George Edward BAKER
Mother: Mary MORRIS
Residence: Gepps Cross Dry Creek
Child: Stephen John
Born: 1873-11-13
Book: 128 Page: 269
Child: Herbert Norton
Born: 1873-11-13
Book: 128 Page: 270
Child: Mary Margret Isabell
Born: 1875-12-16
Book: 160 Page: 236

Father: William BALL
Mother: Margaret BAILEY
Child: Eliza
Born: 1851-11-05
Book: 3 Page: 290

Father: Peter BANDFELDT
Mother: Sarah Ann CORDON
Child: Katherine Emma
Born: 1892-02-17
Book: 496 Page: 323

Father: John BEAVAN
Died 1909-10-08 Aged 58 y
At Gepp's Cross
Book: 344 Page: 92
Mother: Hannah BIRCHMORE
Child: David
Born: 1886-04-03
Book: 372 Page: 215
Child: John
Born: 1887-10-23
Book: 406 Page: 146

Father: Peter BENFELDT
Mother: Ann CORDON
Child: Frederick Peter
Born: 1889-03-26
Book: 435 Page: 425
Child: Catherine Emma
Died: 1893-09-25 Aged 18 m
Book: 213 Page: 56

Father: Alfred Charles Frederick BISHOP Mother: Maud Alice MAYNE Child: Ella Violet Born: 1905-11-28 Book: 757 Page: 357 Father: Victor BLANC	Father: William BUTLER Mother: Sophia WHITING Child: Mary Ann Born: 1855-06-01 Book: 5 Page: 176 Child: Frederick William Born: 1857-09-19 Book: 11 Page: 148	Father: Samuel CROSS Mother: Mary RYAN Child: Rose Anne Born: 1886-12-21 Book: 387 Page: 392
Mother: Mary Ann MCCUALEY Child: John Thomas Born: 1897-12-22 Book: 615 Page: 10	Louisa BURDETT Died: 1890-01-27 Age: 52y Book: 183 Page: 276 Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Parkside	Father: John DAVIS Mother: Elizabeth PLAYER Child: Sarah Anne Born: 1877-02-12 Book: 179 Page: 53
Father: Robert Henry Alfred BRADDOCK Mother: Susanna Retallic JOHNS Child: Ella Mary Emma Born: 1873-10-13 Book: 127 Page: 352 Child: Clarence Lisle Born: 1876-12-29 Book: 175 Page: 470	Father: Henry Richard BUXTON Mother: Sarah Ann WALKLEY Died: 1872-01-21 Age: 29y Death Place: Gepps Cross Book: 45 Page: 229 Child: John Born: 1872-01-13 Book: 103 Page: 424 Frances Susan CASTLE	Robert DAVIS Died: 1885-12-12 Age: 30y Book: 150 Page: 457 Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross
Annie BRANDIS Died : 1892-08-13 Age: 85y Book: 204 Page: 184 Relative: George BRANDIS (DH) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Died: 1899-05-01 Age: 21y Book: 260 Page: 494 Husband: Thomas Edwin CASTLE Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Adelaide	Charles Stewart EASTWOOD Died: 1911-08-01 Age: 31y Book: 358 Page: 393 Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Adelaide
Father: Charles BROOKS Mother: Eliza BURDETT Child: Alice Gertrude Born: 1872-06-10 Book: 110 Page: 354	Father: Patrick CALLAGHAN Mother: Annie MULVIHILL Child: Mary Ann Born: 1889-01-02 Book: 429 Page: 445	Father: George ELDRIDGE Mother: Jane NICHOLLS Child: Albert Born: 1870-01-21 Book: 84 Page: 192
Sarah BROWN Died: 1900-12-16 Age: 35y Book: 274 Page: 112 Husband: Thomas BROWN Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Joseph CLARK Died: 1899-06-20 Age: 77y Book: 262 Page: 145 Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Father: George ELDRIDGE Mother: Jane NICHOLLS Child: Sarah Jane Born: 1861-07-02 Book: 20 Page: 139
Father: James William BRUMBY Mother: Charlotte Marion CLIFFORD Child: Ethel Gladys Born: 1899-03-19 Book: 638 Page: 13	Bernard CONNALLY Died: 1889-03-30 Age: 55y Book: 177 Page: 488 Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Father: Robert ELLIOTT Mother: Eliza PEGLAR Child: William Wilkinson Born: 1864-03-03 Book: 31 Page: 177 Child: Robert Stephen Born: 1866-02-02 Book: 33 Page: 485
		Father: George FORD Died: 1880-03-19 Age: 61y Book: 101 Page: 197 Child: Maria Shapland FORD Age: 25 Married: 1878-10-19 Thomas HENDERSON Widow Age: 38 Book/Page: 117/225

Father: Robert GOODIER, Child: Florence Ellen Age: 25 Married: 1907-04-02 William James FRISBY Age: 25 Book: 231 Page: 57	Ida Minnie HOPGOOD Date: 1879-01-26 Age: 19y Book: 92 Page: 268 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Father: Albert Charles KUHLMANN Mother: Alice Maud GOODIER Child: Victor Leonard Born: 1902-05-24 Book: 695 Page: 370 Child: Ethel May Born: 1905-06-03 Book: 749 Page: 169 Child: Dorothy Maud Born: 1906-09-21 Book: 772 Page: 309 Child: Alice Ellen Born: 1864-07-01 Book: 31 Page: 363 Child: Marian Frances Born: 1866-02-17 Book: 33 Page: 509
Father: Peter GORE Mother: Jane Elizabeth RODDER Child: John Edward Born: 1868-03-02 Book: 55 Page: 156 Died: 1868-04-05 Age: 3d Book: 29 Page: 78	Thomas HOWELL Date: 1884-04-20 Age: 56y Book: 137 Page: 145 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Father: Jared Poulter HUNT Mother: Honorah DONOVAN Child: John William Born: 1893-01-07 Book: 516 Page: 272 Child: Alfred Jared Born: 1895-02-19 Book: 559 Page: 496
Father: Shapland GRAVES Mother: Lydia Louisa GAREY Child: Lydia Mary Born: 1863-07-22 Book: 27 Page: 362	Father: Frederick Charles HUPPATZ Mother: Mary SHNELLA Child: Amelia Lydia Born: 1893-02-17 Book: 514 Page: 346	Rachel MADDOCKS Died: 1914-07-12 Age: 95y Book: 385 Page: 239 Deceased Husband: William MADDOCKS Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross
Father: Richard GUBBINS Mother: Mary Ann GAMMAGE Child: Emma Born: 1852-04-15 Book: 4 Page: 16	Johann HUPPATZ Died: 1903-02-27 Age: 87y Book: 292 Page: 430 Relative: C HUPPATZ (Son) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Mary Henrietta MARKER Died: 1913-10-10 Age: 60y Book: 378 Page: 175 Husband: Hans Christian MARKER Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross
Father: Richard HASELWOOD Mother: Lillian Maud SLY Child: Richard David Born: 1891-11-22 Book: 491 Page: 421	Rachel Susannah JOHNSON Died: 1909-09-05 Age: 40y Book: 343 Page: 211 Husband: Charles Lewis JOHNSON) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Parkside	Father: Charles MATHEWS Mother: Kitty BROTHERHOOD Child: Benjamin Born: 1856-07-25 Book: 7 Page: 264
Father: Thomas James HAZELWOOD Mother: Francis Annie SCOTT Child: George William Edward Born: 1890-09-13 Book: 466 Page: 326 Child: Victor Herbert Kintore Born: 1893-01-25 Book: 516 Page: 265	Father: George KESTER Mother: Jane JUDD Child: Alice May Born: 1890-05-11 Book: 460 Page: 22	Father: John MAYMAN Mother: Ellen CLAYTON Child: William Born: 1868-02-23 Book: 55 Page: 149
Henry James HOLT Died: 1914-12-29 Age: 46y Book: 390 Page: 56 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Adelaide	Father: James MCCABE Mother: Mary FITZGERALD Child: Joseph Born: 1872-09-02 Book: 113 Page: 361	

Father: William John MCCAULEY Mother: Mary MAXWELL Child: Margaret Mary Born: 1900-09-25 Book: 665 Page: 284 Father: (not recorded)	Father: Edward MULVIHILL Mother: Hanorah OBRIEN Child: Mary Born: 1885-06-19 Book: 353 Page: 475	Father: John PRISK Mother: Sarah Jane CHAPMAN Child: John Born: 1882-02-20 Book: 277 Page: 39 Child: Olive Ethel Chapman Born: 1883-11-23 Book: 316 Page: 383
Mother: Mary Anne MCMAHON Child: Thomas Gould Born: 1887-01-02 Book: 387 Page: 110	Emma Tryphena NECKLES Died: 1857-07-12 Age: 3y Book: 5 Page: 301 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	
Father: [Frank MERRITT] (not recorded) Mother: Emma SPIRLING [SPURLING] Child: Lettice Emily Born: 1873-11-20 Book: 128 Page: 416	Mary MULVIHILL Died: 1906-11-12 Age: 92y Book: 321 Page: 298 Deceased husband: John MULVIHILL Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Father: John RAGLESS Mother: Eliza WILSON Child: Charlotte Elizabeth Born: 1847-03-14 Book: 1 Page: 201 Child: Richard Born: 1848-06-14 Book: 7 Page: 328 Child: Margaret Jane Born: 1849-02-19 Book: 7 Page: 329
Father: Francis [Frank] MERRITT Mother: Emma SPURLEL [SPURLING] Child: Rebecca Born: 1877-04-27 (born at Grand Junction) Book/ Page: 182/ 353	Father: Frederick MURRELL Mother: Fanny ROBERTS Child: Frederick Samuel Born: 1881-11-18 Book: 272 Page: 149	Child: George Charles Born: 1853-02-26 Book: 4 Page: 127 Child: Benjamin Edward Born: 1854-05-25 Book: 7 Page: 329 Child: Sarah Adaline Born: 1854-09-10 Book: 7 Page: 329 Note: only 4 months after previous sibling.
Father: John MILTON Child: Rosey Annie Age: 19 Married: 1889-09-25 Albert Samuel MARSHMAN Age: 21 Book/Page: 160/915	Father: William OBRIEN Mother: Margaret MULVIHILL Child: Bridget Helena Born: 1880-10-06 Book: 248 Page: 3	Father: Richard RAGLESS Mother: Eliza HICKS Child: Frederick Thomas Born: 1853-03-23 Book: 4 Page: 136 Died: 1858-07-16 Age: 5y Book: 5 Page: 355 Child: Henry Richard Born: 1856-02-24 Book: 7 Page: 328 Died: 1858-08-08 Age: 2y 6m Book: 5 Page: 356 Child: Charles Cobb Born: 1858-03-28 Book: 11 Page: 287 Child: Christopher Henry Born: 1860-10-12 Book: 15 Page: 464
Father: Henry MITCHELL Mother: Frances REX Child: Edward James Born: 1871-11-20 Book: 102 Page: 93	Father: James OBRIEN Mother: Annie TORPY Child: Teddy Born: 1886-09-01 Book: 381 Page: 452	
Father: Patrick MULVIHILL Mother: Ellen HILLS Child: John Born: 1885-02-28 Book: 346 Page: 6 Child: Mary Ellen Born: 1887-02-27 Book: 390 Page: 453	Father: John Edward PENNEY Mother: Eliza Ellen STONE Child: Esther Rhoda Annie Born: 1893-04-05 Book: 519 Page: 93	
	Father: Charles John PICARD Mother: Louisa HOLTON Child: Agnes Fairley Born: 1900-04-16 Book: 658 Page: 146	

Emma REID
Died: 1883-02-04 Age: 27y
Book: 125 Page: 332
Husband: Wilhelm REID
Residence: Gepps Cross
Death Place: Gepps Cross

John REIDY
Died: 1913-09-04 Age: 21y
Book: 377 Page: 224
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Gepps Cross
Death Place: Between Gepps
Cross & Adelaide

Father: Matthew ROBINSON
Mother: Jane DEW
Child: George
Born: 1855-10-17
Book: 5 Page: 238
Book: 6 Page: 246
Died: 1859-04-09 Age: 3y
Book: 9 Page: 8
Child: William
Born: 1859-08-08
Book: 15 Page: 166
Father: Henry ROUGH
Mother: Elizabeth Jane GLASS
Child: Harry
Born: 1882-06-07
Book: 284 Page: 264

Father: George Henry ROWE
Mother: Alice Ellen KEMP
Child: Claude Howard
Buttress
Born: 1895-06-20
Book: 566 Page: 162
Child: Edith May
Born: 1897-03-01
Book: 599 Page: 418
Child: Florence Alice
Born: 1899-06-23
Book: 643 Page: 250

Leonard Adams ROWE
Died: 1882-12-08 Age: 20y
Book: 124 Page: 57
Father: James ROWE
Residence: Gepps Cross
Death Place: Gepps Cross

Father: John ROWE
Died: 1885-05-20 Age: 30y
Book: 146 Page: 384
Mother: Sarah SAMPSON
Child: John
Born: 1885-05-24
Book: 352 Page: 321

Father: Josiah ROWE
Mother: Ada Jane SLY
Child: Linda Dorothy Josie
Born: 1902-06-14
Book: 696 Page: 413

Father: Paul RUNDELL
Mother: Eliza ROBERTS
Child: Carrie
Born: 1888-11-23
Book: 429 Page: 17
Child: Walter
Died: 1893-09-30 Age: 17m
Residence: Gepps Cross
Death Place: North Adelaide
Book: 213 Page: 183

Father: John SAMPSON
Mother: Elizabeth GROSE
Child: Clarence
Born: 1886-03-23
Book: 371 Page: 417
Died: 1886-07-04 Age: 3m
Book: 156 Page: 244

Emil SCHWERKOLT
Died: 1907-08-27 Age: 57y
Book: 327 Page: 253
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Gepps Cross
Death Place: Gepps Cross
Father: David SLY
Died: 1893-03-08 Age: 68y
Book: 208 Page: 147
Mother: Hannah (Anna)
Maria HOPGOOD
Died: 1888-10-14 Age: 49y
Book: 174 Page: 30
Child: William David
Born: 1861-07-10
Book: 20 Page: 142
Child: George Noah
Born: 1862-09-04
Book: 20 Page: 440
Continued ►

Child: Albert James
Born: 1864-03-14
Book: 31 Page: 177
Child: Frederick John
Born: 1866-01-05
Book: 33 Page: 478
Died: 1867-02-17 Age: 1y
Book: 18 Page: 391

Child: Ada Jane
Born: 1867-09-02
Book: 55 Page: 48
Child: Hedley John
Born: 1869-12-04
Book: 84 Page: 163
Child: Edmund Lorne
Born: 1871-04-09
Book: 94 Page: 60
Child: Lillian Maud
Born: 1873-09-14
Book: 126 Page: 336
Child: Ernest Edward
Born: 1875-09-03
Book: 155 Page: 492
Child: Ella Maria
Born: 1877-05-15
Book: 183 Page: 159

Father: George SLY
Child: Adeline Elizabeth
Died: 1893-10-17 Age: 7w
Residence: Gepps Cross
Death Place: Gepps Cross
Book: 213 Page: 375

Father: Hedley John SLY
Mother: Esther RUNDELL
Child: Elsie Elizabeth
Born: 1895-10-06
Book: 573 Page: 79
Child: Albert Paul
Born: 1898-06-20
Book: 624 Page: 301

Father: George Noah SLY
Mother: Elizabeth
KOWALICK
Child: Marian Eva
Born: 1888-08-17
Book: 424 Page: 179

Father: William David SLY
Mother:
Mary Ann Teresa FRANCIS
Child: Amelia Kate
Born: 1886-09-05
Book: 382 Page: 197

Father: Ernest Edward SLY Mother: Louisa Ellen STEVENS Child: Heaseltine Dolphus Born: 1904-03-26 Book: 727 Page: 405	Father: Michael TORPEY Mother: Mary RIDDLE Child: James Augustin Born: 1880-06-01 Book: 240 Page: 379	Father: Albert Henry WILLIAMS Mother: Kate RUNDELL Child: Reginald John Born: 1895-02-12 Book: 558 Page: 241 Child: Walter Rundell Born: 1896-09-19 Book: 591 Page: 164
Father: Richard SMITH Mother: Julia Annie TROTT Child: Eva Mabel Born: 1885-11-08 Book: 363 Page: 160	Father: Michael TORPEY Mother: Mary REDDY Child: Patrick Born: 1885-07-21 Book: 353 Page: 466 Died: 1885-07-21 Age: 1h Book: 147 Page: 492	Father: Isaac WINSTANLEY Mother: Ellen REYNOLDS Child: Sarah Born: 1860-12-28 Book: 20 Page: 9 Child: Martha Born: 1866-02-17 Book: 33 Page: 504
Father: James John Parr STEVENS Mother: Ella Maria SLY Child: John William Born: 1901-05-02 Book: 676 Page: 433	Father: Richard VICTOR Mother: Susan BURT Child: Philip Edward Burt Born: 1881-05-05 Book: 259 Page: 459	
Father: Joseph SWIFT Mother: Rose Ann CONOLLY Child: Annie Born: 1901-09-13 Book: 682 Page: 299	Father: Harold WADE Mother: Minna NOTTAGE Child: Marion Edith Born: 1904-04-02 Book: 727 Page: 417	
Father: Thomas TODD Mother: Mary Ann FARRANT Child: Florrie Born: 1900-05-29 Book: 658 Page: 147	Charles WALKER Died: 1913-09-04 Age: 26y Book: 377 Page: 200 Relative: (male not recorded) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	
Edward TORPY Died: 1894-06-29 Age: 29y Book: 220 Page: 137 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Parkside	Father: John WATT Mother: Margaret MACARTNEY Child: Ellen Born: 1883-05-16 Book: 303 Page: 374	
James Augustin TORPY Died: 1912-10-17 Age: 32y Book: 369 Page: 212 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Father: Edward WHIBLEY Mother: Sarah MORRIS Child: Walter George Born: 1872-04-06 Book: 107 Page: 238	
John Francis TORPY Died: 1904-06-12 Age: 31y Book: 302 Page: 457 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Gepps Cross Death Place: Gepps Cross	Father: George WHITING Child: Emma Age: 26 Married: 1883-03-28 James Buttress ROWE Age: 22 Book/Page: 134/1412	

GRAND JUNCTION

Father: John BRIAN
Mother: Mary RICE
Child: Mary
Born: 1875-04-07
Book/ Page:149/413

Father: James BURFORD
Child: Frederick
Died: 1872-02-25 Age: 4y
Book: 45 Page: 497

Father: Patrick CALLAGHAN
Died: before wife
Mother: Annie MULVIHALL
Died: 1913-12-27 Age: 62y
Book: 380 Page: 206
Child: William Edward
Born: 1890-06-04
Book/ Page: 458/ 383
Child: Michael
Died: 1878-02-27 Age: 12m
Book: 85 Page: 378
Child: Mary Ann
Died: 1912-07-02 Age: 23y
Book: 367 Page: 11
Child: Patrick
Died: 1892-04-30 Age: 11y
Book: 202 Page: 197
Father: Denis CARNOLE
Mother: Bridget TORPEY
Child: Edward
Born: 1876-08-14
Book/ Page: 169 447

Thomas CHARTRES
Died: 1870-06-02 Age: 51y
Book: 29 Page: 309
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Grand Junction
Death Place: Grand Junction

Father: Dennis CONOLE
Mother: Bridget TORPEY
Child: Margaret
Born: 1882-11-24
Book/ Page: 294/ 296
Father: Denis CORNOLE
Mother: Bridget TORPY
Child: Denis
Born: 1874-08-24
Book/ Page: 141 295
Continued ►

Child: William Dennis
Died: 1879-09-24 Age: 2 days
Book: 97 Page: 345

Father:
John COWEY
Mother:
Mary Ann DOWSETT
Child: Martha Ellinor
Born: 1869-11-27
Book/ Page: 78/551
Died: 1870-02-18 Age: 3m
Book: 37 Page: 252
Child: Mary Elizabeth
Born: 1869-11-27
Book/ Page: 78/ 551

Father: John COWIE
Mother: Mary Ann
DOWSETT
Child: Edith Emily
Born: 1872-06-07
Book/ Page: 110/ 402

Father: John COWLING
Mother: Mary MULVEHILL
Child: John Alphonsus
Born: 1878-08-23
Book/ Page: 205/341

Father: William
DAVIS/DAVIES
Mother: Mary Anne FOLEY
Child: Fredrick
Died: 1868-05-24 Age: 7m
Death Place: Hindmarsh
Book: 32 Page: 117
Child: Susan
Born: 1869-05-10
Book/ Page: 72/580
Child: Ellen Maria
Born: 1874-01-25
Book/ Page: 132/271

Elizabeth ELDRIDGE
Died: 1876-11-03 Age: 66y
Book: 77 Page: 154
Husband: John ELDRIDGE
Deceased Husband:
John MERRITT
Residence: Grand Junction
Death Place: Wallaroo

Father: William FRANCIS
Mother: Eliza DUNN
Child: Joseph William
Born: 1868-12-08
Book/ Page: 55/ 342

Child: Margaret Ann
Born: 1872-07-08
Book/ Page: 111/284
Child: William
Born: 1874-07-17
Book/ Page: 138/490

Father: Elias FROST
Mother: Sarah WRIGHT
Child: Sarah Ann
Born: 1874-08-09
Book/ Page: 139/367

Father: William GREEN
Mother: Bridget DOOLEY
Child: William
Born: 1859-12-25
Book/ Page: 15/267

Thomas HALL
Died: 1902-01-03 Age: 74y
Book: 282 Page: 403
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Grand Junction
Death Place: Grand Junction

Father: Joseph HARRISON
Residence: Grand Junction
Child: Joseph
Died: 1883-06-24 Age: 9y
Book: 129 Page: 49

Father: Henry HARTNUP
Mother: Emma Jane STEER
Child: William
Born: 1882-07-07
Book/ Page: 285/ 236
Child: Ada Jane
Born: 1883-10-16
Book/ Page: 314/457
Child: Edith Alice
Born: 1884-12-14
Book/ Page: 341/110

Father: John HOWE
Residence: Grand Junction
Child: John
Died: 1867-12-15 Age: 28m
Book: 29 Page: 43

Father: John HUDSON Mother: Maria PURLING [SPURLING?] Child: Henry Born: 1866-03-12 Book/ Page: 33/513	Father: George MCKAY Mother: Elizabeth YEO Child: Emma Born: 1885-09-23 Book: 361 Page: 50	John MULVEHILL Died: 1875-05-26 Age: 64y Book: 66 Page: 388 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Grand Junction Death Place: Grand Junction
Father: Patrick KILDAY Mother: Ellen MALONEY Child: John Laurence Born: 1875-11-19 Book/ Page: 158/ 91	Father: Michael MCMAHON Died: 1865-06-29 Age: 45y Book: 18 Page: 188 Mother: Bridget KELLY Child: Anthony Born: 1864-10-03 Book/ Page: 31/438 Died: 1864-10-05 Age: 2 days Book: 18 Page: 37	Mary MULVIHILL Died: 1888-08-15 Age: 75y Widow Book: 173 Page: 30 Relative: Thomas MULVIHILL (DH) Residence: Grand Junction Death Place: Grand Junction
Father: Patrick KILDEA Mother: Ellen MOLONEY Child: Margaret Born: 1877-05-24 Book/ Page: 182/ 44 Died: 1877-05-24 Age: 1 hour Book: 81 Page: 53	Father: [Frank MERRITT] (not recorded) Mother: Emma SPIRLING [SPURLING] Child: Lettice Emily Born: 1873-11-20 (born at Gepp's Cross) Book: 128 Page: 416	Father: William OBIEN Mother: Margaret MULVEHILL Child: Honora Born: 1878-03-29 Book/ Page: 198/ 78
Father: Patrick KILDER Mother: Ellen MALONEY Child: Helen Born: 1877-05-24 Book/ Page: 182/103	Father: Francis [Frank] MERRITT Mother: Emma SPURLEL [SPURLING] Child: Rebecca Born: 1877-04-27 Book/ Page: 182/ 353	Father: Patrick OCALLAGHAN Mother: Annie MULVIHILL Child: Mary Ellen Died: 1889-09-24 Age: 2y7m Book: 181 Page: 46 Child: Stephen Francis Born: 1892-12-27 Book/ Page: 512/ 98 Child: Patrick Phillip Born: 1895-03-11 Book/ Page: 560/ 442
Father: Henry LOCK Mother: Sarah Jane SEXTON Child: Edwin Ernest Born: 1868-08-17 Book/ Page: 55/250 Child: Emma Born: 1870-07-09 Book/ Page: 85/428	Father: John MERRITT Died: 1862-04-15 Age: 80y Book: 9 Page: 359 Relative: [John MERRITT] (Deceased Son)] (not recorded) Residence: Grand Junction Death Place: Grand Junction	Thomas MULVIL Died: 1873-05-15 Age: 76y Book: 52 Page: 217 Probable Relative: Mary MULVIL Residence: Grand Junction Death Place: Grand Junction
Father: Henry LOCK Mother: Sarah Jane SAXTON Child: Sarah Edith Born: 1873-06-29 District Code: Hin Book/ Page: 123/ 445	Father: John MOWITT [sic MERRITT] Died: 1858-06-07 Age: 39y Book: 5 Page: 287 Relative: [Elizabeth MERRITT] (Wife)] Residence: Grand Junction Death Place: Grand Junction	Father: William OBIEN Residence: Grand Junction Child: Alice Died: 1872-06-12 Age: 3y Book: 47 Page: 523
Jane Elizabeth MARKS Died: 1876-02-07 Age: 39y Book: 71 Page: 289 Husband: Thomas MARKS Residence: Grand Junction Death Place: Grand Junction	Father: Joseph MIDDLETON Mother: Eliza MERRITT Child: Augustus Henry Born: 1863-07-05 Book/ Page: 27/ 342	Father: Henry James PITCHER Mother: Elizabeth MATTHEWS Continued ►
Father: James MCCABE Residence: Grand Junction Child: Michael Died: 1868-03-10 Age: 1y Book: 29 Page: 68		

Child: Jane Eliza
Died: 1860-05-12 Age: 18m
Book: 9 Page: 139
Child: Ada Elizabeth
Born: 1860-12-14
Book/ Page: 20/ 6
Child: Charles Archabold
Born: 1862-10-14
Book/ Page: 26/ 40
Child: Sidney Augustus
Born: 1864-10-01
Book/ Page: 33/Page: 9
Died: 1867-12-09 Age: 3y
Book: 29 Page: 38
Child: Elles Henry
Born: 1866-08-31
Book/ Page: 33/ 631
Child: Arthur James
Born: 1868-11-27
Book/ Page: 55/331
Child: Alfred Augustus
Born: 1871-04-21
Book/ Page: 94/135

Isabella Elizabeth PITCHER
Died: 1881-04-15 Age: 71y
Book: 110 Page: 100
Husband: James PITCHER
Residence: Grand Junction
Death Place: Grand Junction

Father: Deuvergne PRATT
Mother: Mary Ann MURPHY
Child: Johanna
Born: 1863-03-21
Book/ Page: 27/179
Child: Mary Ann
Born: 1865-02-23
Book/ Page: 33/170
Child: Margaret Louisa
Born: 1869-09-01
Book/ Page: 76/515
Child: Agnes Maria
Born: 1872-11-20
Book/ Page: 117/16
Child: Francis Olive
Born: 1874-09-13
District Code: Hin
Book/ Page: 141/389
Child: John Alfred
Born: 1880-06-23
Book/ Page: 242/ 335

Anne QUICKE
Died: 1858-11-18 Age: 53y
Book: 5 Page: 340
Relative(Husband):
William QUICKE
Residence: Grand Junction
Death Place: Grand Junction

Father: Patrick QUIRK
Mother: Anne MULVILLE
Child: Edward John
Born: 1875-12-23
Book/ Page: 159/102

Father: John REYNOLDS
Mother: Ann SAXTY
Child: Elizabeth Ann
Born: 1872-07-18
Book/ Page: 111/ 371
Child: Martha Jane
Born: 1870-04-12
Book/ Page: 84/ 235

Father: William RIDLEY
Mother: Ann HAUNSON
Child: Samuel
Born: 1857-12-01
Book/ Page: 11/204
Child: Louisa Esther
Born: 1864-12-14
Book/ Page: 33/ 97
Child: John Edward
Born: 1866-10-29
Book/ Page: 48/210
Child: Alfred Ernest Reeves
Born: 1868-03-03
Book/ Page: 62/130

Father: Olive STEER
Residence: Grand Junction
Child: Mary
Died: 1874-01-01 Age: 10m
Book: 55 Page: 254

Father: Richard STEER
Mother: Sarah Ann FISK
Child: Albert George
Born: 1874-11-27
Book/ Page: 143/347
Child: Arthur Charles
Born: 1876-07-19
Book/ Page: 170/91
Died: 1884-07-22 Age: 8y
Book: 139 Page: 377

Father:
Thomas STOCK/STOCKS
Mother: Sarah POTTER
Child: Martha
Born: 1861-01-05
Book/ Page: 20/ 35
Died: 1868-01-03 Age: 7y
Book: 30 Page: 442
Child: Aurther John
Born: 1871-05-22
Book/ Page: 95/303
Child: Edwin Richard
Born: 1863-07-08
Book/ Page: 27/348
Child: Ellen Louisa
Born: 1869-04-20
Book/ Page: 72/452
Child: Clara Edith
Born: 1872-03-12
Book/ Page: 106/389

Father:
William STOCK/STOCKS
Mother: Frances HARVEY
Child: Herbert Ernest
Born: 1870-05-20
Book/ Page: 83/ 130
Child: Sarah
Born: 1865-06-11
Book/ Page: 33/316

Father: George SUGARS
Mother: Mary Farnam ISBEL
Child: Lloyd James
Born: 1881-09-01
Book/ Page: 268/ 245

Elizabeth THOMSON
Died: 1872-09-06 Age: 63y
Book: 49 Page: 93
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Nr Grand Junction
Death Place: Nr Grand
Junction

Edward TORPEY
Died: 1884-02-01 Age: 74y
Book: 134 Page: 433
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Grand Junction
Death Place: Grand Junction

Margaret TORPEY
 Died: 1885-01-15 Age: 56y
 Book: 143 Page: 356
 Relative: Edward TORPEY
 (DH)
 Residence: Grand Junction
 Death Place: Grand Junction

Father: Michael TORPEY
 Mother: Mary REDDY
 Child: Margaret
 Born: 1878-08-02
 Book/ Page: 204/399

Father: Edmund TORPLY
 Residence: Grand Junction
 Child: James
 Died: 1863-11-29 Age: 3y
 Book: 15 Page: 242

Father: William TREWHEELA
 Mother: Jane THOMAS
 Child: George Thomas
 Born: 1866-06-16
 Book/ Page: 33/584
 Father: Joseph TUCKER
 Residence: Grand Junction
 Child: Alfred
 Died: 1872-11-20 Age: 12m
 Book: 49 Page: 527

Father: Martin TUOHY
 Residence: Grand Junction
 Child: Peter
 Died: 1863-12-05 Age: 5y
 Book: 15 Page: 278
 Joseph WARNER
 Died: 1858-07-10 Age: 50y
 Book: 5 Page: 472
 Relative: (not recorded)
 Residence: Grand Junction
 Death Place: Grand Junction

Father: William WATERS
 Mother:
 Anne FITZGERRALD
 Child: William John
 Born: 1875-12-06
 Book/ Page: 158/ 328

Family:
 WHALEN /WHELAN
 Father:
 Dominick WHALEN
 Mother:
 Catherine MCMANUS
 Child: Mary Margaret
 Born: 1876-10-18
 Book/ Page: 172/375
 Father:
 Dominick Daley WHELAN
 Mother:
 Catherine MCMANUS
 Child: Mary Margaret
 Born: 1876-10-18
 Book/ Page: 172/491

DRY CREEK

Father:
 Robert Bilney ABBOTT
 Mother: Fanny Elizabeth
 LOCKYER
 Child: Fanny Louisa
 Born: 1861-06-22
 Book: 20 Page: 128

William ALISON
 Alias
 Joseph HALL / HOLLEY
 Died: 1856-10-22 Age: 19y
 Book: 5 Page: 177
 Relative: (not recorded)
 Death Place: Dry Creek
 Cross Reference: HOLLEY
 Joseph

Frederick ALLISON
 Died: 1900-03-25 Age: 35y
 Book: 268 Page: 402
 Relative: (not recorded)
 Residence: Dry Creek
 Death Place: Adelaide

Father:
 Richard Mansenn ADAMS
 Child: Augustine Barbara
 Died: 1897-11-01 Age: 2y
 Book: 246 Page: 330

Father: Thomas ALEXANDER
 Mother: Margaret PIT
 Child: Margaret
 Born: 1849-01-09
 Book: 2 Page: 115

David Richard ALLEN
 Died: 1914-09-09 Age: 38y
 Book: 387 Page: 31
 Relative: (not recorded)
 Residence: Dry Creek
 Death Place: Eastwood

Father: William ALLEN
 Mother: Mary
 SOMMERVILLE
 Child: William James
 Born: 1857-11-04
 Book: 11 Page: 177

Father: Thomas ALLSOP
Mother: Emma TREDELL
Residence: Near Dry Creek
Child: Thomas
Born: 1856-10-16
Book: 7 Page: 8

[unnamed] ALTILTIE/MALIE /MILLIE
Died: 1893-07-16 Age: 52y
Book: 211 Page: 192
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Leo ALVEZ
Died: 1902-07-18 Age: 38y
Book: 287 Page: 307
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Father: John ARGENT
Mother: Fanny LAXON
Child: Rosina Ellen
Born: 1850-03-18
Book: 3 Page: 38

Frank ARGLES
Died: 1881-03-01 Age: 25y
Book: 109 Page: 57
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Yatala
Child: William James
Born: 1852-03-29
Book: 4 Page: 9

Father: James Salisbury ARMITAGE
Mother: Sarah Rebecca
LOCKYER
Child: Katherine Thirza
Born: 1861-07-02
Book: 20 Page: 139

Father: Francis ATKINSON
Mother:
Frances (Fanny) TOWN
Child: Deborah
Born: 1844-08-04
Book: 1 Page: 79
Continued ►

Child: John
Born: 1844-08-04
Book: 1 Page: 79
Died: 1848-03-21 Age: 3y8m
Book: 1 Page: 112
Child: Ann
Born: 1847-03-14
Book: 1 Page: 206
Child: George
Born: 1849-05-26
Book: 2 Page: 162

Father: Paul BADCOCK
Mother: Sarah TEAKLE
Child: Alfred George
Born: 1852-01-30
Book: 3 Page: 336

Father:
George Edward BAKER
Mother: Mary MORRIS
Child: Herbert Norton
Born: 1873-11-13
Book: 128 Page: 270

Father: Henry BAKER
Mother: Susan EGALTON
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Joseph
Born: 1853-12-29
Book: 4 Page: 273

Father:
George Edward BAKER
Mother: Mary MORRIS
Residence:
Gepps Cross Dry Creek
Child: Stephen John
Born: 1873-11-13
Book: 128 Page: 269

Father: Thomas BAKEWELL
Mother: Arabella COUNSELL
Child: Thomas Counsell
Born: 1852-06-17
Book: 4 Page: 35

Father: Abruham BANKS
Mother: Elizabeth
(not recorded)
Child: Edward
Born: 1846-05-25
Book: 1 Page: 162

Father: Patrick BANNAN
Mother:
Elizabeth GALAGHAN
Child: William James
Born: 1858-02-11
Book: 11 Page: 236

Father: John BARDEN
Mother: Ann BUCKINGHAM
Child: Agatha Mary
Born: 1850-12-23
Book: 3 Page: 152

Father: Joseph BARDEN
Mother: Mary BOLTON
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
District: Highercombe
Child: Charles Joseph
Born: 1862-03-01
Book: 24 Page: 110
Child: Eliza Fanny
Born: 1858-12-20
Book: 11 Page: 483
District: Adelaide

Husband: Joseph BARDEN
Wife: Susannah
Died: 1854-01-17 Age: 52y
Book: 3 Page: 33
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife's death Place:
(not recorded)

Father: John BARDEN
Mother: Ann BUCKINGHAM
Child: Susannah
Born: 1848-12-15
Book: 2 Page: 109
Died: 1849-02-13
Age: 8w
Book: 1 Page: 145
Child: Hannah
Born: 1852-08-06
Book: 4 Page: 60
Child: Mary Ann
Born: 1854-07-29
Book: 5 Page: 8

Joseph BARDAN
Child: Jabez
Died: 1858-12-29 Age: 19y
Book: 5 Page: 90

Father: Jabez BARDEN Mother: Bridget QUILMAN Child: Joseph Jabez Born: 1859-08-08 Book: 15 Page: 170	Gotleib BAUM Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: George BERTRAM Child: George Died: 1886-03-31 Age: 3y District: Highercombe Book: 154 Page: 134
Father: William BARKER Mother: Mary COULTER Residence: Upper Dry Creek District: Highercombe Child: John Born: 1857-04-29 Book: 12 Page: 140 District: Highercombe Child: Thomas Born: 1863-04-15 Book: 28 Page: 320 District: Highercombe Child: Agnes Rose Born: 1866-04-22 Book: 43 Page: 166	Husband: William BAUM Wife: Hannah Died: 1870-02-09 Age: 61y Book: 29 Page: 263 Residence: Dry Creek Wife's death Place: Dry Creek	Father: Carl August BERTRAM Child: Minna Louise Ellen Age: 23 Married: 1870-07-05 Groom: Carl Ferdinand HENNICH Age: 36 Book/Page: 84/26
Father: Thomas BARKER Mother: Emma Ann GROCUT Child: John Thomas Born: 1850-02-18 Book: 3 Page: 26	Father: Friederick BAUM Died: 1866-01-05 Age: 25y Book: 18 Page: 254 Child: Edward Died: 1864-03-18 Age: 14y Book: 15 Page: 336	Husband: John BEVAN Wife: Elizabeth Died: 1872-04-16 Age: 63y Wife's death Place: Dry Creek Book: 47 Page: 16
Peter BARTLE Died: 1875-03-07 Age: 74y Book: 64 Page: 222 Relative: G BURNETT (Son-in-law) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Groom: Friederick BAUM Age: 30 Bride: Lucy COOMBS Age: 24 Married: 1869-12-30 Place: Res of Friederick Baum Dry Creek Book/Page: 81/681	Father: Richard BIGGIN Mother: Susan BARTLETT Child: Henry Born: 1854-02-27 Book: 4 Page: 287
Father: George BARTON Residence: Near Dry Creek Child: John Died: 1846-12-05 Age: 7m4d Book: 1 Page: 62	Father: [unnamed] BAVERSTOKE Child: Henry Died: 1850-08-03 Age: 3y9m Book: 2 Page: 33	Father: Mark BILNEY Mother: Mary Ann BROWN Residence: Near Dry Creek Child: Maria Born: 1851-02-13 Book: 3 Page: 174
Father: James BATT Mother: Emma HILSLY District: Highercombe Child: Alice Born: 1859-03-26 Book: 17 Page: 50	Father: Samuel BEECH Mother: Ann Willesee DAINS/DEAINS Child: Elizabeth Ann Willesee Born: 1856-10-26 Book: 7 Page: 36 Child: Frederika Selina Willesee Born: 1858-09-10 Book: 11 Page: 413	Father: William Edwin BLACK Mother: Caroline Elizabeth WARREN Child: Louisa Born: 1847-07-03 Book: 2 Page: 5 Child: Anney Born: 1849-06-17 Book: 2 Page: 167 Child: William James Born: 1850-10-09 Book: 3 Page: 116
Husband: William BATTEN Wife: Mary Died: 1869-01-18 Age: 78y Book: 34 Page: 164 Residence: Dry Creek Wife's death Place: Dry Creek	Father: Gustavus Adolphus Fridricus BERLING Mother: Elizabeth Charlotte BRADSHAW Child: Frederick William Fletcher Born: 1858-06-14 Book: 11 Page: 341	Father: William E BLACK Child: Anney Died: 1849-07-14 Age: 3w 4d Book: 1 Page: 177

Father: Howard BLYTH
 Mother:
 Hannah Cooper BLYTH
 Child: Barbara Alice
 Born: 1847-07-17
 Book: 2 Page: 7
 Child: Howard Edgar
 Born: 1852-07-24
 Book: 4 Page: 43
 Died: 1850-04-16 Age: 11m2w
 Book: 2 Page: 14
 Child: William Creswick
 Born: 1849-04-26
 Book: 2 Page: 149

Father: Arthur BLYTH
 Mother:
 Jannette Ann FORREST
 Child: Eliza Sarah Emily
 Born: 1852-07-10
 Book: 4 Page: 43

Father: Simon BOASE
 Mother: Mary Povase
 KEVERN/KEVERNE
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Child: Joseph James
 Born: 1852-03-28
 Book: 3 Page: 351
 Died: 1853-05-21 Age: 14m
 Book: 2 Page: 213
 Child: Priscilla Melita
 Born: 1853-11-29
 Book: 4 Page: 249

Father: Jacob BOHN
 Mother:
 Margaretha Louise AUPKER
 Child: Wilhelm Heinrich
 Born: 1864-10-10
 Book: 33 Page: 3

Father: Friedrich August
 BORGELT
 Mother: Anna Margaretha
 Elisa HEIDEMAN
 Child: August Albert
 Born: 1862-04-21
 Book: 20 Page: 333
 Child: Catharine Louise
 Dorothea
 Born: 1864-03-11
 Book: 31 Page: 166
 Continued ►

Child: Christian Friedrich
 Born: 1866-06-16
 Book: 33 Page: 575
 Child: Elise Karoline
 Born: 1868-03-14
 Book: 55 Page: 160

Father: Michael BOYLAN
 Child: Thomas
 Died: 1846-10-13 Age: 15m
 Book: 1 Page: 58

Father: Robert BRADDOCK
 Child: Ella Mary Emma
 Died: 1876-08-25 Age: 2y
 Book: 75 Page: 296

Husband: Thomas BRADY
 Wife: Elizabeth
 Died: 1857-04-20 Age: 23y
 Book: 5 Page: 26
 Wife's death Place: Dry Creek

Husband: Thomas BRADY
 Wife: Elizabeth Jane
 Died: 1865-03-26 Age: 25y
 Book: 18 Page: 127
 Wife's death Place: Dry Creek

Father: Jeremiah BRANSON
 Mother: Keziah WILLIAMS
 Child: Albert William
 Born: 1875-05-08
 Book: 151 Page: 241

Father:
 Laurence/Lawrence BRIEN
 Mother: Catherine BRIEN
 Died: 1883-03-20 Age: 48y
 Book: 126 Page: 391
 Child: Sarah
 Died: 1867-11-26 Age: 16m
 Book: 29 Page: 33
 Child: Emily
 Died: 1879-12-26 Age: 9y
 Book: 99 Page: 153
 Child: Catherine
 Born: 1875-10-29
 Book: 157 Page: 307
 Child: Patrick
 Died: 1883-07-19 Age: 5y
 Book: 129 Page: 421

Father: Francis BROWN
 Mother: (not recorded)
 Child: William
 Born: 1850-09-06
 Book: 3 Page: 103

Father: Joseph BROWN
 Mother: Ann Rich RUSSELL
 Residence: Near Dry Creek
 Child: Frederick
 Died: 1847-01-09 Age: 2y2m
 Book: 1 Page: 67
 Child: Frances Elizabeth
 Born: 1847-12-26
 Book: 2 Page: 37
 Child: Ellen Jane
 Born: 1850-06-21
 Book: 3 Page: 73
 Child: Rosetta
 Born: 1852-01-05
 Book: 3 Page: 323
 Died: 1853-04-24 Age: 15m
 Book: 2 Page: 205
 Child: Joseph Henry
 Born: 1854-03-04
 Book: 4 Page: 302

Father: James BROWN
 Mother: Elizabeth BROWN
 Child: George Frederick
 Born: 1852-05-26
 Book: 4 Page: 85

Father: David BRYCE
 Mother: Elizabeth DAWSON
 Child: James
 Born: 1846-08-27
 Book: 1 Page: 176

Father: Laurence BRYNE
 Mother: Catherine BRYNE
 Child: Patrick
 Born: 1878-05-25
 Book: 200 Page: 489

Father:
 Charles BUCKINGHAM
 Mother: Sarah YOUNG
 Child: Henry Alexander
 Died: 1850-07-10 Age: 1y6m
 Book: 2 Page: 26
 Child: John Thomas
 Born: 1851-08-26
 Book: 3 Page: 270

Father: Avery BURDETT
Mother: Mary Ann LARKING
Child: Sarah Ann
Born: 1853-03-23
Book: 4 Page: 138

Father: John BURDETT
Mother:
Mary Ann LILLYWHITE
Child: Rosina
Born: 1855-01-31
Book: 5 Page: 110

Father: Alfred BURFORD
Mother: Mary Grace BEER
Child: Alfred William
Born: 1866-04-29
Book: 123 Page: 672
Child: Edith Adelaide
Born: 1872-04-24
Book: 123 Page: 670

Husband: Alfred Charles
BURGESS
Wife: Margaret
Died: 1903-03-29
Widow Age: 69y

Father:
Johann Heinrich BURKERDT
Mother:
Henriette SCHLUTER
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife's death Place: Adelaide
Book: 293 Page: 198
Child: Amelia
Born: 1853-03-22
Book: 4 Page: 127
Child: Augustine Albertine
Born: 1855-03-24
Book: 5 Page: 140
Child: Miennah Auguste
Born: 1857-01-13
Book: 7 Page: 44

Father: George BURNETT
Mother: Elizabeth FRANCIS
Child: Alice
Born: 1866-06-20
Book: 33 Page: 571

Father: William BURSTON
Mother:
Elizabeth VICKRIDGE
Child: Stephen Henry
Born: 1846-08-22
Book: 1 Page: 174

Father: John BUTTERS
Mother: Rebecca KNIGHT
Child: Charlotte Sarah
Born: 1849-09-14
Book: 2 Page: 195

Father:
Henry Richard BUXTON
Mother:
Sarah Ann WALKLEY
Child: Annie
Born: 1867-09-11
Book: 55 Page: 55
Child: William
Born: 1868-10-31
Book: 55 Page: 314
Child: Frank
Born: 1870-03-09
Book: 84 Page: 215

Father: Henry BUXTON
Mother: Mary Ann DAVIS
Child: Priscilla Ellen
Born: 1874-08-02
Book: 139 Page: 264

Father: Patrick BYRNES
Child: Patrick
Died: 1859-10-01 Age: 4d
Book: 9 Page: 53

Father: Thomas CADDLE
Mother:
Bridget ODONOHUE
Child: Mary Jane
Born: 1865-02-25
Book: 33 Page: 179
Died: 1866-01-06 Age: 11m
Book: 18 Page: 251

Father: Patrick CALLAGHAN
Mother: Ann MULVIHILL
Child: James Augustus
Born: 1875-01-08
Book: 145 Page: 18
Child: Michael
Born: 1877-02-10
Book: 178 Page: 405
Continued ►

Child: Patrick Michael
Born: 1880-03-21
Book: 236 Page: 37

Father: Michael CALLAN
Child: Dennis
Died: 1851-07-01 Age: 10m
Book: 2 Page: 91

Louis CALVIZ
Died: 1885-09-05 Age: 40y
Book: 148 Page: 409
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Enfield

Father: James CAMPBELL
Mother: Grace DOW
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: William George
Born: 1863-10-18
District: Highercombe
Book: 29 Page: 721

Father:
Denis CANOLE /CANOVE
Child: Bridget
Died: 1868-04-30 Age: 2y6m
Book: 29 Page: 84
Child: Michael
Died: 1868-04-21 Age: 6m
Book: 29 Page: 82

Father:
Edmund Simmonds CARBIS
Mother: Sarah Alice
(formerly) MCINTOSH
(née) MARTIN
Child: Edemah Bramwell
Born: 1870-10-29
Book: 88 Page: 95
Husband: Ferguson
CARROLL
Wife: Catherine
Died: 1899-02-12 (Widow)
Age: 84y
Book: 258 Page: 480
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife's death Place: Dry Creek

Father: Robert CARSON
Mother: Theresa TRANTER
Child: John
Born: 1854-07-08
Book: 4 Page: 351

Father: Michael CASE
Mother: Elizabeth JEFFREY
District: Nairne
Child: Harriet Maria
Born: 1861-08-03
Book: 23 Page: 123

Father:
Matthew CASKIE/CASKEY
Mother: Armina SLATER
Child: Charles Matthew
Born: 1863-11-10
Book: 31 Page: 36

Father: George CHACE
Mother: Emma GOUGE
Child: Elizabeth Ann
Born: 1850-05-24
Book: 3 Page: 66

Groom: John CHAMBERS
Age: 29
Bride: Margaret Wills KNOX
Age: 24
Married: 1848-08-16
Place: Drumminer Dry Creek
Book 7 Page: 153

Father: George CHAPMAN
Mother: Lavinia
DOWTON /DOUGHTON
Died: 1871-07-06 Age: 30y
Book: 43 Page: 27
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Eliza
Born: 1859-05-09
District: Highercombe
Book: 17 Page: 41
Child: Mary Ann
Born: 1861-08-18
District: Highercombe
Book: 23 Page: 114
Child: John Edward
Born: 1863-05-27
District: Highercombe
Book: 29 Page: 37
Child: George Ernest
Born: 1869-07-03
Book: 84 Page: 64
Child: Emanuel
Died: 1871-07-17 Age: 3w
Book: 43 Page: 77

Father: George CHAPMAN
Mother: Rebecca DOWLON
Child: Rebecca Wilhelmina
Born: 1874-03-26
District: Highercombe
Book: 133 Page: 420
Child: Edwin Lewis
District: Highercombe
Died: 1878-09-20 Age: 5m
Book: 90 Page: 12

Father: William CHAPMAN
Mother: Rebecca HOLDER
Child: Susan
Born: 1851-12-05
Book: 3 Page: 312

Father: George CHASE
Child: Elizabeth
Died: 1850-06-29 Age: 5w
Book: 2 Page: 25

Father: William CHICK
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Charles
Died: 1854-07-30 Age: 10m
Book: 3 Page: 75

Father: John CLANCY
Mother: Mary Ann PEGLER
See also: PEGLER Emily
Caroline Clancy
Child: Emily Caroline
Born: 1860-09-07
Book: 15 Page: 443

Father: Frederick CLARKE
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: De Arcy Irving William
Died: 1884-07-09 Age: 4y
Book: 139 Page: 171
Child: Ernest James
Died: 1885-09-10 Age: 14y
Death Place: Brompton Park
District: Hindmarsh
Book: 148 Page: 418

Father: John CLEMOW
Mother: Sophia COULTER
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Clara Mary Jane
Born: 1855-08-26
District: Highercombe
Book: 6 Page: 273
Continued ►

Child: Sophia
Born: 1856-12-24
District: Highercombe
Book: 10 Page: 8
Child: James
Born: 1859-03-02
District: Highercombe
Book: 16 Page: 78
Child: Rosina
Born: 1869-12-30
District: Highercombe
Book: 80 Page: 43

James CLOY
Died: 1884-03-11 Age: 38y
Book: 135 Page: 427
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Yatala

John COE
Died: 1891-11-30 Age: 46y
Book: 198 Page: 240
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Thomas COFFEE
Died: 1856-07-08 Age: 47y
Book: 5 Page: 59
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Death Place: Upper Dry Creek

Father: Charles COLA
Mother: Charlotte RAINS
Child:
Minnie Teresa Ann Rains
Born: 1878-05-11
Book: 201 Page: 101

Father: David Williams
COLEMAN
Mother: Ann Selina
MAPLESTON
Child: David Williams
Born: 1878-01-17
Book: 195 Page: 386

Father: William COLEMAN
Mother: Harriet TAYLOR
Child: Robert William
Born: 1851-02-24
Book: 3 Page: 173

Father: Charles COLLEY Died: 1854-06-04 Age: 6m Book: 3 Page: 66 Child: May Died: 1878-04-22 Age: 2y Book: 87 Page: 120	Father: George COOPER Mother: Harriet PEVERIETT Child: Joel Born: 1854-05-13 Book: 4 Page: 330 Child: Mary Elizabeth Born: 1855-07-24 Book: 5 Page: 195	Lawrence CORCORAN Died: 1907-05-16 Age: 72y Book: 325 Page: 198 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek Husband: James CORCORAN Wife: Ann CORCORAN Died: 1915-07-23 Age: 79y Book: 394 Page: 204 Wife's death Place: Dry Creek
Father: William Saunders Cook COLLINS Mother: Elizabeth Jane NICHOLLS Child: William Ernest Born: 1862-02-04 Book: 24 Page: 52	Father: George Alfred COOPER Mother: Louisa FORD Child: George Alfred Born: 1876-03-28 Book: 164 Page: 326 Child: Clement Charlesworth Born: 1880-06-22 Book: 244 Page: 21	Father: Albert CORNISH Child: Albert Died: 1894-07-02 Age: 9w Book: 220 Page: 153
Father: Thomas CONNAUGHTY Child: Susan Died: 1854-06-04 Age: 6m Book: 3 Page: 66	Father: Robert COOPER Mother: Elizabeth Mary WYATT Child: Eliza Judith Born: 1860-07-11 District: Highercombe Book: 19 Page: 501 Died at Modbury: 1860-09-21 Age: 10w Book: 12 Page: 153 Child: Sarah Jane Born: 1861-07-08 District: Highercombe Book: 23 Page: 33 Child: William Born: 1861-07-08 District: Highercombe Book: 23 Page: 33	Father: George COTTREN Mother: Sarah CASON Child: Caroline Adelaide Born: 1849-04-19 Book: 2 Page: 147
Father: James CONNELLY Child: Julia Died: 1892-03-31 Age: 11w Book: 201 Page: 288	Father: Thomas COOPER Mother: Elizabeth LANGSFORD Child: Mary Ann Born: 1853-12-04 Book: 4 Page: 260	Father: Reuben COULTER Mother: Rebecca NICHOLLS Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Elizabeth Ann Born: 1852-08-30 Book: 4 Page: 66 Child: Mary Harriett Died: 1857-01-02 Age: 1y District: Highercombe Child: Reuben Born: 1857-08-28 District: Highercombe Book: 13 Page: 96 Book: 6 Page: 132 Child: Ernest Born: 1860-09-03 District: Highercombe Book: 19 Page: 498 Child: Mary Florence Born: 1862-06-24 District: Highercombe Book: 25 Page: 13 Child: Jabez Francis Born: 1864-07-31 District: Highercombe Book: 32 Page: 232 Child: Richard Herbert Born: 1867-05-29 District: Highercombe Book: 54 Page: 219
Father: James CONNOLLY Child: Ann Died: 1849-11-12 Age: 6y Book: 1 Page: 192	William COOPER Died: 1865-12-01 Age: 66y District: Highercombe Book: 22 Page: 126 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Modbury Dry Creek Death Place: Modbury Dry Creek	
Father: John CONNOLLY Mother: Sarah DOLOHEN Child: James Francis Born: 1880-05-01 Book: 238 Page: 199 Died: 1880-06-23 Age: 6w Book: 103 Page: 397		
Father: Archibald CONWAY Child: Archibald Died: 1894-07-29 Age: 6y Book: 220 Page: 455 Child: Robert George Died: 1894-07-28 Age: 4y Book: 220 Page: 454		
Father: William COOMBE Mother: Sarah SAVAGE Child: Elizabeth Born: 1851-04-26 Book: 3 Page: 206		

Father: Henry COULTER
Mother: Charlotte AMBER
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Stephen
Born: 1858-03-24
District: Highercombe
Book: 13 Page: 652
Father: William COULTER
Mother: Mary Ann EAST
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: William Henry
Born: 1861-10-11
District: Highercombe
Book: 23 Page: 593
Died: 1863-04-29 Age: 1y
Book: 16 Page: 142

Father: Alfred COUZNER
Mother: Phebe WESTALL
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Alfred John
Born: 1859-01-02
District: Highercombe
Book: 16 Page: 48
Child: James Albert
Born: 1864-01-10
District: Highercombe
Book: 30 Page: 37
Child: Emily
Born: 1866-02-12
District: Highercombe
Book: 41 Page: 6
Died: 1866-06-10 Age: 4m
Book: 24 Page: 328
Child: Frank Caspar
Born: 1867-09-08
District: Highercombe
Book: 57 Page: 576

Father:
George COWARD
Mother:
Jane Young HALDANE
Child: John George
Born: 1856-10-26
Book: 7 Page: 71

Father: Bejamin COX
Child: Elizabeth Baxter
Died: 1882-06-27 Age: 1y
Book: 120 Page: 381

Charles COX
Died: 1869-03-17 Age: 36y
District: Highercombe
Book: 34 Page: 379
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek near
Modbury
Death Place: Near Steventon

Father: John CRAIG
Mother: Catherine RYAN
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Luke
Born: 1852-07-08
Book: 4 Page: 39

Father: Samuel
CRETTENDEN
Mother: Jemima GASKIN
Child: James Henry
Born: 1846-12-17
Book: 1 Page: 193
Child: Eliza
Born: 1848-07-14
Book: 2 Page: 73
Child: Lucy Ann
Born: 1845-05-23
Book: 1
Page: 113

Father: James CRONK
Mother: Jane DAYMAN
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: James
Born: 1846-08-25
Book: 1 Page: 175
Child: Ann
Born: 1849-01-06
Book: 2 Page: 113

Child: William
Born: 1851-06-19
Book: 3 Page: 243
Child: Henry John
Born: 1853-06-07
District: Highercombe
Book: 4 Page: 170
Child: George

Born: 1855-09-01
District: Highercombe
Book: 6 Page: 273
Died: 1856-12-15 Age: 15m
Book: 6 Page: 102

Continued ►

Child: Edgar Edwin
Born: 1857-12-11
District: Highercombe
Book: 13 Page: 328
Died: 1859-03-31 Age: 1y
Book: 10 Page: 156
Child: George Edgar Edwin
Born: 1860-04-20
District: Highercombe
Book: 19 Page: 50

Father: Isaac DAINS
Mother: Ann WORTH
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Jane Elizabeth
Born: 1856-11-16
Book: 7 Page: 97
Father: William DALE
Mother: Ellen HEAD
Cross Reference: See also:
HEAD Emily
Child: Emily
Born: 1856-07-01
Book: 7 Page: 172

Father: George DALTON
Mother: Helen WARD
Residence: Dry Creek near
Nairne
Child: Mary
Born: 1867-12-24
District: Nairne
Book: 59 Page: 557

Father: Thomas DANCEY
Child: Eliza Ann
Died: 1866-11-25 Age: 5y
Book: 18 Page: 362

Thomas
DANIELS/GARLING
Died: 1881-09-16 Age: 32y
Book: 113 Page: 338
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Adelaide

Father: William DAVIES
Mother: Mary Ann FOLEY
Child: Johanna
Born: 1871-08-12
Book: 98 Page: 549

Father: Thomas DAVIS Mother: Jane RAINS Child: Albert Edward Born: 1865-09-07 Book: 33 Page: 410 Child: Amy Bertha Born: 1867-04-21 Book: 33 Page: 764 Child: Sidney Thomas Born: 1869-03-10 Book: 55 Page: 397	Father: James DELAHUNTY Mother: Mary RADNUM Child: Bridget Born: 1860-07-01 District: Highercombe Book: 19 Page: 500 Child: John Born: 1861-10-10 District: Highercombe Book: 23 Page: 594 Child: Catherine Died: 1870-03-21 Age: 4y6m Book: 37 Page: 457 Father: Francis DIGNUM Child: Ellen Died: 1847-09-12 Age: 6w Book: 1 Page: 89	Father: Thomas DOYLE Mother: Margaret MCELLISTER Child: James Edward Born: 1876-09-03 Book: 171 Page: 65
Father: William DAWES Mother: Agnes KEMP Child: William Died at Cavan: 1857-02-25 Age: 12y Book: 5 Page: 97 Child: Frances Born: 1856-09-17 Book: 7 Page: 93	Father: William DIXON Mother: Christina SIMMENS/ SEMMENS Child: Arthur Born: 1870-05-02 Book: 84 Page: 249 Child: John Edward Born: 1871-12-13 Book: 103 Page: 511	Father: John HARLEY DRAPER Mother: Caroline HALE Child: William Henry Born: 1877-04-03 Book: 181 Page: 472
Father: Thomas DAYMAN Mother: Mary STORER Child: Henry Born: 1845-11-08 Book: 1 Page: 134 Child: Elizabeth Born: 1849-05-17 Book: 2 Page: 152	Father: William DUNBAR Mother: Hannah HANCOCK Child: Jane Born: 1853-07-28 Book: 4 Page: 197	Father: John DUNCANSON Child: James Sharpe Died: 1890-06-11 Age: 2y6m Book: 186 Page: 363
Father: Isaac DEAN Mother: Ann WORTH Residence: Bald Hills Upper Dry Creek Child: Isaac Born: 1854-04-11 Book: 4 Page: 327 Child: Jane Elizabeth Died: 1858-05-04 Age: 18m Book: 5 Page: 104 Child: Anna Maria Born: 1859-05-25 District: Highercombe Book: 17 Page: 41 Died: 1860-04-06 Age: 10m Book: 12 Page: 41	Father: Christian DOMARSCRANZ Mother: Elizabeth SRLMON Child: William Born: 1856-12-01 District: Highercombe Book: 9 Page: 179	Father: Peter DUNGLISON Died: 1902-10-16 Age: 66y Book: 289 Page: 308 Child: Charles Herbert Died: 1893-09-18 Age: 8y Book: 212 Page: 452
Father: Edward DEANS Mother: Hannah Maria LANGSFORD Child: James Born: 1863-06-20 Book: 28 Page: 424	Father: John DOWTON Died: 1856-11-21 Age: 45y District: Highercombe Book: 6 Page: 102 Mother: Eliza EDWARDS Died: 1857-07-07 Age: 43y District: Highercombe Book: 7 Page: 81 Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Eliza Born: 1844-09-16 Book: 1 Page: 85 Child: Fanny Born: 1846-08-31 Book: 1 Page: 175 Child: Rebecca Born: 1850-12-04 Book: 3 Page: 142	Father: Robert Henry EDMUND Mother: Emily BEARE Residence: Stockade Dry Creek Child: John Leonard Died: 1881-08-13 Age: 8w Book: 113 Page: 75 Child: Robert Hugo Born: 1877-08-11 Book: 187 Page: 449 Child: Myra Jane Born: 1879-06-12 Book: 222 Page: 184 Died: 1885-05-13 Age: 5y Book: 146 Page: 191
		Father: George ELDRIDGE Mother: Jane NICHOLLS Child: Annie Elizabeth Born: 1867-05-02 Book: 33 Page: 769 Child: William Born: 1868-11-04 Book: 55 Page: 313

Father: Andreas FAEHSE
Mother: Augusta
GOLDSMITH
Child: Emma
Born: 1869-02-25
Book: 71 Page: 3

Father:
John FAIREY/FAIRLEY
Mother: Elizabeth LANGLEY
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Elizabeth Ann Langley
Born: 1857-05-29
Book: 11 Page: 79
Child: William Henry
Died: 1854-11-23 Age: 6w
Book: 3 Page: 90

Father: John FARLEY/
FAIRLEY
Mother: Mary FRANCIS
Child: Jane Frances
Born: 1848-04-02
Book: 2 Page: 51

Father: Christopher FARR
Mother: Elizabeth GILBERT
Child: Thomas William
Born: 1848-05-09
Book: 2 Page: 62
Died: 1849-01-20 Age: 9m
Book: 1 Page: 139

Father:
John FEATHERSTONE
Mother: Mary Jane EGAN
Child: James
Born: 1864-10-12
Book: 33 Page: 2

Father: Archibald
FERGUSON
Mother: Maria Louisa
NELSON
Child: Frances Louisa
Born: 1874-06-10
Book: 137 Page: 165
Child: Herbert Richard
Born: 1877-02-09
Book: 179 Page: 50
Child: Richard Munson
Born: 1878-10-03
Book: 209 Page: 163

Father: Joshua FERNEE
Mother: Mary CARRAILT
Child: Edwin Robert
Born: 1879-03-09
Book: 217 Page: 32

Father: Clark John FILSELL
Mother: Elizabeth GOODLIFF
Child: Frederick
Born: 1857-02-12
Book: 7 Page: 138
Child: William
Born: 1858-09-01
Book: 11 Page: 406

Father: Morrise FITZGERALD
Mother: Ann SULLIVAN
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Honora
Born: 1859-11-29
District: Willunga
Book: 18 Page: 472
Child: Thomas
Born: 1860-12-17
District: Highercombe
Book: 22 Page: 244

Father: Thomas FOLEY
Mother:
Elizabeth Ann YATES
Child: Martha Lavinia
Born: 1878-12-09
Book: 211 Page: 172

Father: Charles FOOT
Mother: Sarah PITMAN
Child: Adelaide Jane
Born: 1856-09-11
Book: 7 Page: 132

Father: John FORD
Mother: Sarah SHEPHARD
Child: Alfred John
Born: 1850-02-17
Book: 3 Page: 19

Father: Adam FORSTER
Child: James
Died: 1849-09-30 Age: 10y
Book: 1 Page: 187

Father: Alfred FORSTER
Mother: Fanny COX
Child: Alfred
Born: 1880-05-26
Continued ►

Book: 241 Page: 462
Died: 1883-09-16 Age: 3y
Book: 130 Page: 482
Child: Charles Alexander
Died: 1887-04-23 Age: 3m
Book: 163 Page: 23
Child: Emily
Died: 1883-02-25 Age: 8m
Book: 126 Page: 81

Father: George FOULIS
Mother:
Elizabeth MCKENZIE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Alexandrina
Born: 1851-02-15
Book: 3 Page: 169

Father: Henry FRANCIS
Mother: Sarah JOYCE
Child: Henry
Born: 1861-10-24
Book: 20 Page: 213
Died: 1862-01-24 Age: 3m
Book: 9 Page: 335
Child: William Henry
Born: 1862-10-15
Book: 26 Page: 38
Child: Alice Sarah
Born: 1864-08-02
Book: 31 Page: 393
Child: Mary Jane
Born: 1866-09-02
Book: 33 Page: 630

Child: Susan Loveday Smyth
Born: 1868-10-24
Book: 55 Page: 305
Child: Elizabeth Edith
Born: 1870-08-18
Book: 86 Page: 619
Died: 1870-10-29 Age: 10w
Book: 39 Page: 410
Child: Peter
Born: 1871-09-26
Book: 100 Page: 335
Child: Elizabeth Edith
Born: 1874-01-05
Book: 129 Page: 430
Child: John
Born: 1875-11-16
Book: 158 Page: 379

Father: William FRANCIS
Mother: Alice LEE
Continued ►

Child: Benjamin Born: 1850-10-20 Book: 3 Page: 122	Father: Joseph FRANCIS Child: Mary Louisa Born: 1876-08-20 Book: 171 Page: 351	Father: John FRY Mother: Elizabeth Selina SINGLETON Child: Henry Born: 1858-09-08 Book: 11 Page: 413 Child: John Born: 1859-10-25 Book: 15 Page: 223 Child: William Born: 1863-06-01 Book: 27 Page: 250 Died: 1863-06-09 Age: 9d Book: 15 Page: 138
Father: John FRANCIS Mother: Hannah WALKLEY Died: 1875-09-03 Age: 23y Book: 68 Page: 347 Child: Benjamin Born: 1874-03-07 Book: 132 Page: 26 Child: Hannah Edith Born: 1875-07-30 Book: 154 Page: 124	Father: Bell FREEMAN Mother: Eliza Ann HEAD Child: George Died: 1847-09-03 Age: 17y Book: 1 Page: 89 cont ► Child: Emma Born: 1848-06-01 Book: 2 Page: 65 Child: George Born: 1850-09-08 Book: 3 Page: 111 Child: Charles Born: 1854-11-14 Book: 5 Page: 64 Child: Alice Born: 1857-03-03 Book: 11 Page: 1 Child: Charlotte Born: 1858-08-28 Book: 11 Page: 390 Child: Eliza Born: 1860-05-13 Book: 15 Page: 350 Child: Alma Alice Born: 1862-09-26 Book: 27 Page: 25	Father: George GALE Child: Jane Died: 1851-04-10 Age: 14m Book: 2 Page: 75
Father: William Thomas FRANCIS Mother: Eliza DUNN Residence: Near Dry Creek Child: Henry Thomas Born: 1856-12-23 Book: 7 Page: 136 Child: Ellen Born: 1858-06-15 Book: 11 Page: 341 Died: 1860-07-19 Age: 2y Book: 9 Page: 161 Child: Charles John Born: 1870-06-01 Book: 83 Page: 509 Child: William Born: 1874-07-17 Book: 138 Page: 490 Residence: Grand Junction near Dry Creek	Husband: Bill FREEMAN Died: 1856-12-07 Age: 27y Book: 5 Page: 132 Wife: Charlotte Died: 1853-08-10 Age: 35y Book: 3 Page: 8 Residence: Dry Creek Wife's death Place: Dry Creek	Thomas GARLING/DANIELS Died: 1881-09-16 Age: 32y Book: 113 Page: 338 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Adelaide
Father: William FRANCIS Mother: Alice LEE Child: Joseph Born: 1849-01-01 Book: 2 Page: 113	Father: Peter FREEMAN Child: Miles Died: 1850-04-07 Age: 1y2m Book: 2 Page: 7	Father: Thomas GEORGE Mother: Margaret HAYES Died: 1897-11-05 Age: 53y Book: 247 Page: 1 Child: Alfred Thomas Born: 1872-01-16 Book: 104 Page: 348 Child: Rolland Edward Silas Born: 1874-12-29 Book: 145 Page: 1 Child: Robert Born: 1878-02-09 Book: 195 Page: 227 Child: Matthew Died: 1882-01-19 Age: 2w Book: 116 Page: 108
William FRANCIS Died: 1885-12-13 Age: 87y Book: 151 Page: 47 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: Isaac FRY Mother: Eliza QUIRE Residence: Dry Creek near Nairne Child: Arthur Born: 1868-10-16 District: Nairne Book: 68 Page: 99	Father: Robert GHRIMES Mother: Elizabeth Kneller SMART Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Marian Georgiana Born: 1851-05-18 District: Highercombe Book: 3 Page: 213 Continued ►
Father: John FRANCIS Mother: Sophia Sarah Ann FRANCIS Child: Lydia Beatrice Born: 1877-09-15 Book: 188 Page: 7 Mother: Mary Ann WEAR		

Child: Wallace Kneller
Born: 1853-06-05
District: Highercombe
Book: 4 Page: 170
Child: Charlotte Elizabeth
Born: 1855-10-25
District: Highercombe
Book: 6 Page: 274

Father: Henry GILL
Mother: Mary Anne TERRY
Child: Alice
Born: 1850-02-09
Book: 3 Page: 27
Child: Eliza Jane
Born: 1852-03-04
Book: 3 Page: 346
Child: Henrietta
Born: 1854-05-09
Book: 4 Page: 339
Child: Henry
Born: 1859-01-09
Book: 15 Page: 21

Father: William GILES
Mother: Maria STURGES
Child: Edward
Born 1849-01-02
Birth/res: Brown Hill Creek
Book: 2 Page: 109
Died: 1849-06-27
Age: 6m
Book: 1

Father: George GITSHAM
Mother: Eliza BARRAT
Child: James
Born: 1868-02-09
Book: 60 Page: 470

Father: William
GLASSENBURY
Mother: Esther MCDANIEL
Residence: Hope Valley Dry
Creek
Child: Samuel
Born: 1843-12-29
Book: 1 Page: 50

Father: Samuel GODFREY
Mother: Ann STRANGE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Lydia
Born: 1856-08-13
District: Highercombe
Book: 8 Page: 149

Father: Peter GOLDNER
Mother: Bridget MULVIHILL
Child: Johanna
Born: 1880-06-15
Book: 241 Page: 286

Father: John GOODALL
Mother: Anna HILLIER
Died: 1859-02-19 Age: 46y
District: Highercombe
Book: 10 Page: 23
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Anna Emily
Born: 1859-02-01
District: Highercombe
Book: 16 Page: 77
Died: 1860-04-09 Age: 14m
Book: 9 Page: 134

James GORDON
Died: 1865-07-31 Age: 38y
Book: 21 Page: 113
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Father: James GRAHAM
Mother:
Ann Jane HAMILTON
Residence: Near Dry Creek
Child: Hugh
Died: 1855-05-18 Age: 18m
Book: 3 Page: 141
Child: William Hamilton
Born: 1856-07-15
Book: 7 Page: 150

Father: John GREEN
Mother: Eliza SHEIL
Child: Mary Jane
Born: 1851-06-02
Book: 3 Page: 224

Husband: Michael GREEN
Died: 1886-05-18 Age: 75y
Book: 155 Page: 216
Wife: Mary
Died: 1897-05-08 Widow
Age: 73y
Book: 243 Page: 160
Residence: Nr Dry Creek
Husband's death Place: Dry
Creek

Thomas GREGORY
Died: 1860-04-13 Age: 62y
Book: 9 Page: 141
Book: 12 /Page: 41
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Death Place: Upper Dry Creek

Father: Edward GREGORY
Mother: Sarah Taylor SQUIRE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Sarah Elizabeth
Born: 1851-11-08
District: Highercombe
Book: 3 Page: 297
Child: Eva Squire
Born: 1862-02-15
District: Highercombe
Book: 24 Page: 246
Child: Emily Cooper
Born: 1864-12-21
District: Highercombe
Book: 34 Page: 312
Child: John Daniel
Born: 1869-11-28
Book: 79 Page: 258
Child: Amelia Jane
Born: 1867-08-29
District: Highercombe
Book: 56 Page: 533

Father:
William GREGORY
Mother:
Henrietta WESTPHAL
Residence: Cowdown
Upper Dry Creek
Child: William Alfred
Born: 1855-03-21
District: Highercombe
Book: 12 Page: 135
Child: Esther
Born: 1857-04-30
District: Highercombe
Book: 12 Page: 134
Child: Charles
Born: 1859-04-22
District: Highercombe
Book: 17 Page: 41
Child: Thomas
Born: 1861-08-05
District: Highercombe
Book: 23 Page: 115
Continued ►

Child: Harry Westphal
Born: 1863-11-10
District: Highercombe
Book: 29 Page: 721
Child: Henrietta Phebe
Born: 1866-01-17
District: Highercombe
Book: 40 Page: 278

Father:
Alfred John GREGORY
Mother: Flora MCCauspig
Married: 1863-07-02
Book/Page: 54/128
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Cornelius Albert
Donald
Born: 1866-05-04
District: Highercombe
Book: 43 Page: 165
Child: John
Born: 1867-11-22
District: Highercombe
Book: 58 Page: 308
Died: 1867-11-26 Age: 3d
Book: 30 Page: 180
Child: Thomas Edmund
Born: 1868-09-05
District: Highercombe
Book: 67 Page: 418

Father:
Isaac GULAY/ GULEY
Mother: Mary Ann
HARTEN/HORTON
Child: John
Born: 1847-04-06
Book: 1 Page: 211
Died: 1847-12-18 Age: 9m
Book: 1 Page: 97
Child: James
Born: 1849-09-14
Book: 2 Page: 192

Father: William Henry
GUNSON
Mother: Mary Elizabeth
LYNCH
Child: Ada Theresa
Born: 1857-03-11
Book: 11 Page: 20

Husband: : Robert HADDY
Wife: Julia Mary
Died: 1861-12-04 Age: 32y
Book: 9 Page: 316
Wife's death Place: Dry Creek

Father: James Webb
HAILES/ HAILLES
Mother: Sarah ROWLETT
Child: Elizabeth
Born: 1849-03-28
Book: 2 Page: 139
Child: William
Born: 1852-11-18
Book: 4 Page: 99

Father: Robert HALDEN
Mother: Mary LESSELS
Child: Robert
Born: 1841-06-23
Book: 1 Page: 68
Child: James
Born: 1844-05-13
Book: 1 Page: 68
Child: Jennet
Born: 1846-12-21
Book: 1 Page: 192

Father: Robert HALDEN
Mother: Caroline BAUM
Child: Anna
Born: 1867-06-01
District: Highercombe
Book: 54 Page: 221

Father: James HALL
Mother: Martha
(formerly) ROWE
(née) MATHEWS
Child: Edmund
Born: 1876-10-28
District: Highercombe
Book: 174 Page: 202
Child: William
Born: 1878-08-11
Book: 206 Page: 284
Child: Henry
Died: 1881-03-14 Age: 5m
Book: 109 Page: 227

Father: James HALL
Mother:
Elizabeth GLANVILLE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Continued ►

Child: John Thomas
Born: 1841-08-22
Book: 1 Page: 148
Child: Elizabeth Glanville
Born: 1844-05-20
Book: 1 Page: 70
Child: Anne Maria Harriot
Born: 1846-02-14
Book: 1 Page: 147
Child: Richard Honey
Born: 1847-10-24
Book: 2 Page: 26
Child: Samson
Born: 1850-01-30
Book: 3 Page: 26
Died: 1851-08-26 Age: 15m
Book: 2 Page: 96

Father: James HALL
Mother: Sarah ELLIOTT
Child: Hannah Matilda
Born: 1869-02-10
Book: 55 Page: 382
Child: Julia
Born: 1875-02-23
Book: 148 Page: 76

Father: Isaac HALL
Mother: Tamar GULEY
Child: Maria Jane
Born: 1853-02-01
Book: 4 Page: 123
Child: Jacob
Born: 1854-05-12
Book: 4 Page: 333

Father: Tamer HALL
Child: Jacob
Died: 1855-02-26 Age: 9m
Book: 3 Page: 117

Father: John HALL
Mother: Sarah SMITH
Child: Sarah
Born: 1850-07-30
Book: 3 Page: 93

Father: Benjamin HALL
Mother: Ann SCOTT
Child: William
Born: 1863-12-03
Book: 31 Page: 54A
Child: Walter
Born: 1865-04-26
Book: 33 Page: 275

Joseph HALL / HOLLEY
Alias William ALISON
Died: 1856-10-22 Age: 19y
Book: 5 Page: 177
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Father: Charles HAMS
Mother: Susanna ACKLAND
Child: Effe Harriett
Born: 1878-12-28
Book: 214 Page: 167
Father: William HANCOCK
Mother: Elizabeth BAKER
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: William
Born: 1844-09-12
Book: 1 Page: 85
Child: Frederick
Born: 1846-08-13
Book: 1 Page: 174
Child: Jane
Died: 1853-05-11 Age: 14m
Book: 2 Page: 211
Child: Mary Ann
Born: 1854-11-03
Book: 5 Page: 69
Child: Edward
Born: 1859-08-22
District: Highercombe
Book: 17 Page: 342
Child: Walter
Born: 1861-08-20
District: Highercombe
Book: 23 Page: 115

Father: Edmund
HANNEMANN
Child: John William
Died: 1912-05-09 Age: 4m
Book: 365 Page: 253

Father: William HARRIS
Mother: Elizabeth JONES
Child: Alfred William Jones
Born: 1867-01-28
Book: 33 Page: 713
See also: JONES Alfred
William

Father: Thomas David HARRIS
Mother: Elizabeth BAKER
Residence: Mount Pleasant
Upper Dry Creek
Child: Rosina
Born: 1850-06-21
Book: 3 Page: 82
Child: Joseph Edward
Born: 1854-01-01
Book: 4 Page: 274
Child: Richard William
Born: 1858-07-25
District: Highercombe
Book: 14 Page: 266
Child: Stephen George
Born: 1860-08-27
Book: 19 Page: 498
Child: Frederick Charles
Born: 1862-08-05
District: Highercombe
Book: 25 Page: 78
Child: Eleanor Florence
Born: 1864-12-17
District: Highercombe
Book: 34 Page: 311

Father: Thomas HARRIS
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Thomas Davis
Died: 1860-05-18 Age: 8y
Book: 9 Page: 140

Father: Thomas William
HARRISON
Child: Harold Melville
Died: 1911-11-12 Age: 3m
Book: 361 Page: 137

Father: Thomas HAYES
Residence: Near Dry Creek
Child: Edward
Died: 1853-01-23 Age: 2y
Book: 2 Page: 183

Father: George
HAZELWOOD
Died: 1893-10-16 Age: 30y
Book: 213 Page: 378
Child: Elizabeth Jane Age: 21
Married: 1893-01-02
Groom: William Alfred
COLEMAN Age: 26
Book/Page: 174/9

Father: George HAYWARD
Mother: Mary PLUNKETT
Died: 1849-04-25 Age: 36y
Book: 1 Page: 161
Child: Thomas
Born: 1850-06-11
Book: 3 Page: 62
Child: William
Died: 1851-12-21 Age: 4m
Book: 2 Page: 109

Father: William DALE
Mother: Ellen HEAD
Child: Emily
Born: 1856-07-01
Book: 7 Page: 172
See also: DALE Emily
Father: Carl HEINRICH
Mother: Caroline Juliane
SCHONFELDER
Child: Carl August Friedrich
Born: 1854-08-26
Book: 5 Page: 17

Bonny HEPI
Died: 1861-02-01 Age: 25y
Book: 9 Page: 220
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Adelaide

Groom: Age: 30
Walter Vernon HERFORD
Bride: Age: 17
Annie MACNEE
Married: 1858-08-07
Place: Convent Marsham
Upper Dry Creek
Book/Page: 35/189

Groom: Patrick HICKEY
Bride: Margaret MOORE
Married: 1849-12-27
Place: Catholic Church Dry
Creek
Book/Page: 8/168

Father: John HILL
Mother: Emma SANDERS
Residence: Lower Dry Creek
Child: Nathaniel
Born: 1850-11-27
Book: 3 Page: 142
Continued ►

Child: Mary Ann Born: 1852-07-19 Book: 4 Page: 55 Child: Sarah Born: 1854-03-30 Book: 4 Page: 313 Child: Emma Born: 1856-04-08 Book: 5 Page: 321 Child: Alfred Born: 1857-10-02 Book: 11 Page: 153 Child: Alice Born: 1859-10-02 Book: 15 Page: 214 Child: Robert Born: 1861-10-01 Book: 20 Page: 202	Father: Reuben HILL Mother: (not recorded) Child: Reuben Born: 1850-09-03 Book: 3 Page: 103	Father: Henry HOLGATE Mother: Louisa ELDRIDGE Child: John Henry Born: 1850-09-02 Book: 3 Page: 101
John Diston HILL Died: 1892-05-07 Age: 80y Book: 202 Page: 275 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: William HILTON Mother: Ellen TRANTER Child: William Born: 1852-09-08 Book: 4 Page: 73 Child: Ellen Born: 1854-02-13 Book: 4 Page: 290	Gustav HOLMEN Died: 1894-02-11 Age: 23y Book: 217 Page: 118 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Adelaide
Father: William HILL Mother: Emily Letitia EDWARDS Child: Edward William Born: 1880-06-17 Book: 242 Page: 260	Father: Josiah HINTON Mother: Elizabeth BENNETT Child: Sarah Born: 1851-02-16 Book: 3 Page: 172 Died: 1851-03-07 Age: 19d Book: 2 Page: 69	Father: George HOPWOOD Mother: Julia WRIGHT Child: Mary Jane Born: 1854-12-01 Book: 5 Page: 82
Father: James HILL Mother: Mary Ann MCGOWAN Child: Emma Caroline Born: 1852-01-08 Book: 3 Page: 314 Child: Mary Ann Died: 1854-12-29 Age: 7m Book: 3 Page: 99	William HOBART Died: 1864-08-11 Age: 34y Book: 18 Page: 17 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: James HORROCKS Mother: Caroline FIELDER Child: Jessie Born: 1880-12-12 District: Highercombe Book: 252 Page: 406
Father: William HILL Mother: Sarah PLUMMER Child: Herbert Thomas Born: 1872-02-08 Book: 105 Page: 346 Child: Ethel Emma Jane Born: 1873-03-17 Book: 120 Page: 120	William HODGSON Died: 1888-12-07 Age: 69y Book: 175 Page: 104 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: John HORSNELL Mother: Elizabeth SMITH Child: John Born: 1851-09-09 Book: 3 Page: 258
Father: Matthew HOE Mother: (not recorded) Child: Matthew Born: 1850-06-30 Book: 3 Page: 69	Father: Matthew HOE Mother: (not recorded) Child: Matthew Born: 1850-06-30 Book: 3 Page: 69	Father: John HOWELL Mother: Susan Emery LONG Child: Florence Louisa Born: 1866-08-06 Book: 33 Page: 615
Father: Edward HOBGEN Mother: Mary CHAMPION Child: Mary Maria Born: 1847-04-07 Book: 1 Page: 209 Child: Harriet Ann Born: 1859-03-11 Book: 15 Page: 38	Father: Charles HOWES Mother: Priscilla STONE Child: Ann Elizabeth Born: 1857-02-26 Book: 11 Page: 1 Child: George Born: 1860-05-07 Book: 15 Page: 354	Father: Charles HOWES Mother: Priscilla STONE Child: Ann Elizabeth Born: 1857-02-26 Book: 11 Page: 1 Child: George Born: 1860-05-07 Book: 15 Page: 354
Mary HUNT Died: 1852-12-30 Widow Age: 78y Book: 2 Page: 176 Probable Relative: Thomas HUNT Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: (not recorded)	Mary HUNT Died: 1852-12-30 Widow Age: 78y Book: 2 Page: 176 Probable Relative: Thomas HUNT Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: (not recorded)	Mary HUNT Died: 1852-12-30 Widow Age: 78y Book: 2 Page: 176 Probable Relative: Thomas HUNT Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: (not recorded)

Father: Charles HUMPHREYS Mother: Elizabeth Ann WEAVER Child: Harold Charles Born: 1877-04-07 Book: 181 Page: 470	Father: Benjamin JACKSON Mother: Mary Died: 1859-05-29 Age: 44y Child: John Died: 1855-07-28 Age: 1d Book: 3 Page: 154	Father: William HARRIS Mother: Elizabeth JONES Child: Alfred William Born: 1867-01-28 Book: 33 Page: 713 See also: HARRIS Alfred William Jones
James HUNT Died: 1882-10-22 Age: 61y Book: 122 Page: 455 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Station Death Place: Adelaide	Father: Henry JAMES Mother: Mary HARVEY Book: 9 Page: 25 Child: Emily Harvey Born: 1854-10-23 Book: 5 Page: 65	Andrew JONES Died: 1857-09-13 Age: 23y Book: 5 Page: 222 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek
Father: Frederick HUPPATZ Mother: Bridget COGLAN Child: Mary Born: 1858-08-15 District: Highercombe Book: 14 Page: 265 Father: Frederick Charles HUPPATZ Child: Mary Died: 1906-10-13 Age: 21y Book: 321 Page: 12	Father: James JAMES Mother: Jane Martha HOW Child: Thomas Born: 1856-11-25 Book: 7 Page: 216	Father: George William JONES Died: 1915-01-14 Age: 64y Book: 390 Page: 221 Child: George William Henry Died: 1897-11-23 Age: 5m Book: 247 Page: 3 Child: Mary Myrtle Died: 1893-02-05 Age: 9w Book: 207 Page: 296
Father: John HUTCHENS Mother: Elizabeth KNOTT Child: Sarah Born: 1849-01-26 Book: 2 Page: 119 Child: Joseph Born: 1851-01-28 Book: 3 Page: 167 Child: John Born: 1854-10-07 Book: 5 Page: 53	Father: James William JENNINGS Mother: Martha LOCK Died: 1849-08-06 Age: 35y Book: 1 Page: 182 Child: Martha Born: 1849-08-06 Book: 2 Page: 181 Died: 1850-01-05 Age: 5m Book: 1 Page: 203	Father: John JONES Mother: Isabella ELLIOT Child: Ann Carlton Born: 1857-06-08 Book: 11 Page: 82
Father: Leonard IANSON Mother: Maria PLESTED Child: William Henry Born: 1848-07-05 Book: 2 Page: 74	James JOHNS Died: 1880-10-07 Age: 82y Book: 106 Page: 4 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Adelaide	Husband: Richard JONES Residence: Dry Creek Wife: Mary Died: 1888-09-19 Widow Age: 74y Wife's death Place: Dry Creek Book: 173 Page: 324
Father: [Unnamed] IDEN: Child: Christian Age: 23 Married: 1851-05-11 Bride: Sophia SCHARNBERG Age: 16 Book: 11 Page: 197	Husband: William JOHNS Wife: Mary Died: 1878-06-19 Age: 80y Book: 88 Page: 257 Wife's death Place: Dry Creek	Husband: Henry JONES Residence: Dry Creek Wife: Sarah Ann Died: 1901-12-10 Widow Age: 71y Wife's death Place: Dry Creek Book: 282 Page: 100
Father: Samson IVEY Mother: Mary HAWKE Child: Elizabeth Born: 1849-06-15 Book: 2 Page: 169	Father: George JOHNSON Mother: Jane CANNELL/KERNELL Child: Sarah Jane Born: 1848-05-27 Book: 2 Page: 62 Child: George Born: 1850-08-26 Book: 3 Page: 106	Father: Michael KAIN Mother: Bridgett BURKE Residence: Dry Creek near Woodside Child: Martin Born: 1859-12-26 District: Nairne Book: 18 Page: 143

Husband: Martin KALLANKE Residence: Dry Creek Wife: Maria Died: 1851-07-06 Age: 38y Wife's death Place: Dry Creek Book: 2 Page: 95	Father: Thomas KEMP Mother: Ellen Matilda MILLAR Child: Charles William Born: 1878-12-02 Book: 212 Page: 41	Father: Charles KERR Mother: Janet AFFLECK Residence: Ardtornish Dry Creek Child: Ann Born: 1861-03-24 District: Highercombe Book: 22 Page: 345
Father: Martin KASKE Child: Frederick Died: 1878-06-05 Age: 1m District: Highercombe Book: 88 Page: 131	Father: William KEMP Mother: Mary Ann CARNELL Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Mary Ann Born: 1848-09-22 Book: 2 Page: 93 Child: Elizabeth Born: 1851-04-06 Book: 3 Page: 199 Child: Samuel Born: 1852-10-21 Book: 4 Page: 92 Child: George Born: 1854-12-11 Book: 5 Page: 84 Child: James Born: 1857-07-28 Book: 11 Page: 123	Husband: William KESTER Died: 1894-02-13 Age: 74y Book: 217 Page: 16 Wife: Ann Elizabeth Died: 1906-08-06 Age: 91y Book: 319 Page: 300 Residence: Dry Creek Husband's death Place: Dry Creek Wife's death Place: Dry Creek
Anna KANE Died: 1854-05-28 Single Age: 32y Book: 3 Page: 65 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: (not recorded)	Father: Edward KENNEDY Child: Catharine Died: 1857-03-29 Age: 27y Book: 5 Page: 231	Father: Patrick KILDEA Child: Ellen Died: 1877-05-29 Age: 1w Book: 81 Page: 97
Father: Mark KEEVIL Mother: Mary Ann NUNAN Child: Elihu Mark Albert Johns Born: 1851-10-05 Birth Place/Residence: Dry Creek Book: 3 Page: 278	Father: Nicholas KENT Mother: Sarah Jane TRENGOVE Residence: Near Dry Creek Child: Alfred Ernest Born: 1878-05-01 Book: 200 Page: 190	Father: Henry KING Mother: Sophia RISING Child: Emma Born: 1860-03-02 Book: 15 Page: 290 Child: Maria Born: 1860-03-02 Book: 15 Page: 290
Father: William KELLY Mother: Isabella BRYCE Child: Harriet Born: 1848-03-28 Book: 2 Page: 57 Child: William Born: 1850-04-29 Book: 3 Page: 59 Child: James Born: 1852-09-21 Book: 4 Page: 83 Child: John District: Yatala Born: 1855-11-24 Book: 6 Page: 377	Father: Frederick KENT Child: Frederick Died: 1886-08-16 Age: 7w Book: 157 Page: 203	Father: William KING Mother: Martha CODREY Child: William Alfred Born: 1847-12-25 Book: 2 Page: 36 Died: 1848-04-27 S Age: 4m Book: 1 Page: 117
Father: William KEMP Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: James Died: 1858-01-24 Age: 6m Book: 5 Page: 234	Father: Thomas KERIN Mother: Mary WALSH Child: Mary Born: 1861-09-25 District: Highercombe Book: 23 Page: 593 Father: Thomas KERN Mother: Mary AGEN Child: Ellen Born: 1858-02-26 District: Highercombe Book: 13 Page: 332	Father: Abraham KINGDON Mother: Margaret BRARATON Child: Theresa Born: 1870-10-13 Book: 88 Page: 320
		Father: Sydney KNAPMAN Child: George James Died: 1907-03-07 Age: 5d Book: 324 Page: 7

William KNOX
Died: 1862-04-23 Age: 75y
Book: 9 Page: 363
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Father:
Albert Henry LANDSEER
Mother: Rosina MASON
Residence:
Milang & Dry Creek
Child: Florence Ada
Born: 1857-11-05
District: Highercombe
Book: 13 Page: 98

Father: Samuel LANGFORD
Died: 1858-07-21 Age: 37y
Book: 5 Page: 253
Mother: Eliza KITE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Judith Ann
Born: 1856-10-12
District: Highercombe
Book: 9 Page: 178
Child: Sarah
Died: 1859-01-03 Age: 8m
District: Highercombe
Book: 10 Page: 23

Father: John LANGSFORD
Mother: Mary Ann BRYANT
Child: John
Born: 1848-05-29
Book: 2 Page: 65

Father: Richard LAURIE
Mother: Maria BACCHUS
Child: Andrew
Born: 1875-06-16
Book: 152 Page: 147

Husband: James LAWSON
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife: Mary Ann
Died: 1849-02-02 Age: 39y
Wife's death Place:
(not recorded)
Book: 1 Page: 148

Father: Frederick LAWSON
Mother: Christina BELL
Child: Jemima Bell
Born: 1856-12-24
Book: 7 Page: 248

James LAXTON
Died: 1849-06-02 Age: 48y
Book: 1 Page: 175
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: (not recorded)
Child: William
Died: 1849-06-02 Age: 13y
Book: 1 Page: 175

Father: John LEWIS
Mother: Harriet RICARDS
Child: William Henrel
Born: 1858-04-26
Book: 11 Page: 314

Husband: John LEWIS
Residence:
Stockade Dry Creek
Died: 1887-03-16 Age: 81y
Husband's death Place:
Stockade Dry Creek
Book: 162 Page: 72
Wife: Ann
Died: 1893-10-16 Age: 90y
Wife's death Place: Dry Creek
Book: 213 Page: 374

Father: Joseph LIGGETT
Child: Catherine Age: 26
Married: 1870-06-08
Groom: John HILL Age: 28
Book/Page: 83/526

Father: Thomas LILLWHITE
Mother: Frances ELLIOT
Residence: Near Dry Creek
Child: Walter
Born: 1845-07-15 Book: 1
Page: 68
Book: 1 Page: 120
Died: 1847-01-25 Age: 1y6m
Child: Elizabeth
Born: 1846-11-11
Book: 1 Page: 185
Child: Matilda
Born: 1849-02-23
Book: 2 Page: 127
Died: 1849-12-25 Age: 11m
Book: 1 Page: 200
Child: Frances Jane
Born: 1850-11-16

Book: 3 Page: 139
Died: 1852-12-10 Age: 2y
Book: 2 Page: 168
Continued ►

Child: Thomas Hay
Born: 1855-08-09
District: Yatala
Book: 6 Page: 241
Child: Fanny
Born: 1857-08-16
Book: 11 Page: 135
Died: 1863-10-30 Age: 6y
Book: 15 Page: 220
Child: Katie/Kate Louisa
Born: 1860-07-13
Book: 15 Page: 404
Died: 1862-05-04 Age: 22m
Book: 9 Page: 364
Child: William Henry
Died: 1862-05-27 Age: 1d
Book: 9 Page: 371
Child: Ida Louise
Born: 1864-06-09
Book: 31 Page: 325

Husband: William
LILLYWHITE
Wife: Catherine
Died: 1863-08-09 Married
Age: 50y
Book: 15 Page: 174

Thomas LITTLE
Died: 1891-07-26 Age: 63y
Book: 195 Page: 168

Father: Henry LOCK
Mother: Sarah Jane SAXTON
Child: Louisa
Born: 1875-05-19
Book: 151 Page: 303

Father: Mattas LOKAN
Mother: Louisa EURK
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: William Henry
Born: 1857-09-11
District: Highercombe
Book: 12 Page: 401

Father: Thomas LONG
Mother: Catherine POWELL
Child: Ann
Born: 1849-04-22
Book: 2 Page: 139

Father: Thomas LONG Mother: Mary Ann MYLES Child: Mary Ann Elizabeth Born: 1847-07-29 Book: 2 Page: 11	Patrick MCCABE Died: 1861-08-07 Age: 40y Book: 9 Page: 283 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: James MACGHEY Mother: Mary CLARK Child: Susan Born: 1856-04-03 District: Highercombe Book: 12 Page: 138 Child: Patrick Born: 1862-06-04 District: Highercombe Book: 25 Page: 13 Child: Mary Born: 1864-07-27 Book: 31 Page: 379 Child: Arthur Born: 1866-10-19 Book: 33 Page: 649 Child: Francis Born: 1869-02-20 Book: 55 Page: 383 Child: Edwin Born: 1872-07-24 District: Highercombe Book: 111 Page: 3 Father: Daniel MCKEEBER Child: Died: Ellen 1857-04-28 Age: 4y Book: 5 Page: 272
Father: Hiram LONGMIRE Mother: Ann WHILDON Child: Ann Born: 1848-11-05 Book: 2 Page: 102	Father: Patrick MCCABE Child: Agnes L Age: 23 Married: 1887-02-16 Groom: William J OLEARY Age: 24 Place: Res of Mrs McCabe Dry Creek Book/Page: 150/549	Father: James MCCANAGHY Mother: Mary ALLEN Child: Margaret Born: 1854-03-20 Book: 4 Page: 302
Father: Charles John LUCAS Mother: Harriet BURSTON Child: John Born: 1844-11-22 Book: 1 Page: 90 Child: Lucy Elizabeth Born: 1848-08-13 Book: 2 Page: 77	Father: Thomas MCCAULEY Mother: Eliza HAMMOND Child: Thomas Born: 1858-05-23 Book: 11 Page: 328 Child: Alexander Born: 1860-07-15 Book: 15 Page: 402 Child: William John Born: 1862-04-04 Book: 20 Page: 328	Father: Alexander MCLEOD Residence: Dry Creek Child: Margaret Died: 1880-10-30 Age: 18y Death Place: Magill Rd Book: 106 Page: 161
Father: Johann Heinrich August Wilhelm LUHRICH Mother: Jane FORSTER Child: Wilhelm Ferdinand Carl Born: 1867-04-13 Book: 33 Page: 756 Father: Joshua LYES Mother: Mary WATSON Child: Mary Hannah Born: 1849-05-26 Book: 2 Page: 163	Alic John MCCONCHIE Died: 1912-02-12 Married – Age: 33y Book: 363 Page: 174 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: The Levels Death Place: The Levels	Father: John MCKINNON Mother: Jane ATKINS Child: Alfred William Born: 1876-11-18 Book: 174 Page: 93
Father: Cornelius LYNCH Died: 1915-07-05 Married – Age: 64y Book: 394 Page: 26 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: Martin MCDERMOTT Mother: Jane GOWMAN Child: Mary Anne Born: 1876-11-12 Book: 174 Page: 466	Father: Alexander MCKINNON Mother: Elizabeth CAMERON Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Mary Bell Born: 1861-07-04 District: Highercombe Book: 23 Page: 33 Child: Flora Born: 1863-08-21 District: Highercombe Book: 29 Page: 177 Continued ►
Father: James Joseph LYSON Residence: Dry Creek Child: Edmund John Died: 1901-05-28 Age: 7m Book: 277 Page: 406 Child: Ivy Died: 1900-03-26 Age: 7m Book: 268 Page: 379	Adoptive Father: Patrick MCGHAY Mother: Unknown SMITH Child: Winifred SMITH Died: 1895-11-10 Age: 9m Book: 230 Page: 395	

Child: Donald Cameron
Born: 1865-08-31
District: Highercombe
Book: 38 Page: 41

Father: George MCLEISH
Mother: Agnes
MCDERMAND/DERMEIND
Surname: MCLEISH
Child: Agnes
Born: 1844-07-16
Book: 1 Page: 76
Surname: MCLEISH
Child: Robert
Born: 1847-05-02
Book: 1 Page: 214

Father: David
MACNAMARA
Mother: Honora KELLY
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: Michael
Francis/Thomas
Born: 1858-12-23
Book: 11 Page: 477
Died: 1860-01-29 Age: 13m
Death Place: Black Forest
Book: 9 Page: 90

Husband: James
MCQUILLAN
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife: Anne
Died: 1884-09-03 Widow Age: 70y
Wife's death Place: Dry Creek
Book: 140 Page: 419

John MCVICAR
Died: 1898-01-07 Age: 19y
Book: 248 Page: 355
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Adelaide

Father: James MCWATERS
Mother: Jane GREIG
Child: John
Born: 1844-10-11
Book: 1 Page: 87
Child: Elizabeth
Born: 1847-04-22
Book: 1 Page: 213
Child: Agnes
Born: 1849-07-20
Book: 2 Page: 182

Father: James MCWATERS
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: John
Died: 1847-09-15 Age: 3y
Book: 1 Page: 89

Father: John MADDERN
Mother: Ada OWENS
Child: Frederick Owens
Born: 1866-10-29
Book: 33 Page: 657
Child: Henry Herbert
Born: 1870-09-21
Book: 88 Page: 130
Child: Alfred Richard
Born: 1872-09-20
Book: 113 Page: 271

Father: Timothy MAHONEY
Mother: Elizabeth JOHNS
Child: Esther Emily
Born: 1854-04-05
Book: 4 Page: 316

Father: John MALEY
Mother: Ruth HOUNSAM
Child: John
Born: 1853-03-11
Book: 4 Page: 129

[unnamed] MALIE
/MILLIE/ALTILTIE
Died: 1893-07-16 Age: 52y
Book: 211 Page: 192
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

John MAHER
Died: 1884-01-26
Age: 47y
Book: 211 Page: 192
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek
Caroline MANSFIELD
Died: 1879-04-24
Age: 68y
Book: 94 Page: 335
Son-in-law:
Ferdinand THIELE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Death Place: Upper Dry Creek

Father: Walter MALYNG
Mother: Ann HUSKINS
Child: Thomas William
Died: 1856-03-23 Age: 4m
District: Yatala
Book: 4 Page: 114
Child: Sarah Ann
Born: 1856-06-20
Book: 7 Page: 256
Died: 1857-04-10 Age: 10m
Book: 5 Page: 270
Child: Alice
Died: 1858-05-14 Age: 11m
Book: 5 Page: 286

Father:
Frederick William MANT
Residence: Dry Creek nr
Salisbury
Child: Edith Blanche Age: 27
Married: 1908-11-09
Groom: Jacob SIMCOCK
Age: 37
Book/Page: 237/373

Father: Henry MARCH
Mother: Emma GURNEY
Child: Susan Frances
Born: 1874-01-14
Book: 130 Page: 171

Father: Frederick MARKS
Child: Sarah
Married: 1876-09-06
Groom: William PEGLAR
Age: 20
Book/Page: 108/736

Father: Michael MARRAN
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: Thomas
Died: 1852-12-13 Age: 14m
Book: 2 Page: 170

John MARRETT
Died: 1851-03-25 Married
Age: 63y
Book: 2 Page: 71
Son: John MARRETT
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: (not recorded)

<p>Father: William MARRETT Mother: Catherine LEE Child: John Born: 1857-07-29 Registered: MERRETT Book: 11 Page: 115 Child: Eliza Born: 1859-03-09 Book: 15 Page: 52 Child: James Born: 1860-04-25 Book: 15 Page: 332 Child: Catherine Born: 1861-08-13 District: Highercombe Book: 23 Page: 115 Child: Margaret Born: 1863-10-15 Book: 27 Page: 467 Child: Ann Born: 1865-05-01 Book: 33 Page: 277 Child: Maud Mary Born: 1867-02-22 Book: 33 Page: 730 Child: William Smyth Born: 1869-02-12 Book: 55 Page: 380 Child: Philip Thomas Born: 1870-08-20 Registered: MERRETT Book: 87 Page: 161 Child: Lucy Martha Born: 1874-03-11 Book: 132 Page: 366 Child: Arthur Samuel Born: 1876-01-26 District: Highercombe Book: 161 Page: 249 District: Adelaide under MERRETT Book: 161 Page: 323</p> <p>Father: John MARRETT Mother: Martha LIGGETT Married: 1856-10-14 Book/Page: 28/144 Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: William Liggett Born: 1857-08-10 Book: 11 Page: 132 Continued ►</p>	<p>Child: Samuel Born: 1859-08-28 Book: 15 Page: 186 Cross Reference: Child: Edwin John Born: 1861-08-25 Book: 20 Page: 179 Child: Joseph Born: 1863-06-16 District: Highercombe Book: 29 Page: 38 Child: James Born: 1865-08-06 District: Highercombe Book: 37 Page: 77</p> <p>Father: John MARTIN Residence: Dry Creek Child: Eva Died: 1879-09-15 Age: 6w Death Place: Norwood Book: 97 Page: 272</p> <p>Father: Charles MATHEWS Mother: Kitty BROTHERHOOD Child: Martha Born: 1844-06-18 Book: 1 Page: 72</p> <p>Father: Louis MASCHMEDT Residence: Dry Creek Child: Leonard Died: 1898-08-04 Age: 6d Book: 254 Page: 42</p> <p>William Henry MASON Died: 1865-03-01 Age: 58y Book: 18 Page: 108 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Upper Dry Creek Death Place: Upper Dry Creek</p> <p>Father: Robert MAY Mother: Agnes (not recorded) Child: Charles Born: 1861-08-20 Book: 20 Page: 165 Father: Robert MAY Mother: Mary MAYNE Child: James Born: 1862-07-20 Book: 20 Page: 401</p>	<p>Father: John MAY Mother: Ann HARRIS Child: Samuel Thomas Born: 1851-01-27 Book: 3 Page: 166</p> <p>Father: Walter MAYLAN Mother: (not recorded) Child: Thomas William Born: 1856-01-11 District: Yatala Book: 6 Page: 381</p> <p>Father: John MAYMAN Residence: Dry Creek Child: Samuel Died: 1870-01-04 Age: 9y Book: 37 Page: 24</p> <p>Father: Charles MEDWELL Mother: Sophia ROWLETT Residence: Dry Creek Child: George Died: 1856-01-13 Age: 3m District: Yatala Book: 4 Page: 113 Child: Charles Edward Born: 1857-11-10 Book: 11 Page: 166</p> <p>Father: Michael Adolarius George MIDDLETON Mother: Charlotte GIFFORD Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: John Edwards Born: 1851-06-21 Book: 3 Page: 220</p> <p>Father: James MILES Residence: Dry Creek Child: Edward District: Yatala Died: 1855-09-24 Age: 6m Book: 4 Page: 80 Child: George Died: 1855-09-26 Age: 6m District: Yatala Book: 4 Page: 80</p> <p>[unnamed] MILLIE/ALTIETIE/MALIE Died: 1893-07-16 Age: 52y Book: 211 Page: 192 Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek</p>
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Father: Robert MILNE
Mother: Alice KNOX
Child: Jenne Findleter
Born: 1847-01-07
Book: 1 Page: 197
Child: Alice Harriet
Born: 1849-02-12
Book: 2 Page: 123
Child: James Robert
Born: 1850-11-09
Book: 3 Page: 132
Child: Margaret Barneard
Born: 1852-07-10
Book: 4 Page: 55

Father: Robert MILNE
Residence: Drumminor Dry Creek [by 1865]
Child: unnamed
Died: 1845-06-02 Age: 10h
Book: 1 Page: 33
Child: Jeanie Findlater
Died: 1849-05-25 Age: 2y4m
Book: 1 Page: 175
Child: James Robert
Died: 1856-01-26 Age: 6y
Book: 5 Page: 261
Child: Anna Robena
Died: 1857-11-30 Age: 17m
Book: 5 Page: 277
Child: Mary Rosa
Died: 1865-12-30 Age: 3y
District: Highercombe
Book: 22 Page: 292

Father: Isaac MINNEY
Mother: Eliza ASHLEY
Child: unnamed Male
Born: 1865-10-29
Book: 33 Page: 417
Died: 1865-10-30 Age: 1d
Book: 18 Page: 218
Child: Sarah Jane
Born: 1865-10-29
Book: 33 Page: 417

Father: William MITCHELE
Mother: Margaret DOWNIE
Child: Mary
Born: 1845-07-12
Book: 1 Page: 119
Child: John
Born: 1852-01-05
Book: 3 Page: 323

Father: (not recorded)
MITCHELL
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: Jane
Died: 1850-05-01
Age: (not recorded)
Death Place: (not recorded)
Book: 2 Page: 33
Possible match:
Father: Richard MITCHELL
Mother: Ann PHILLIPS
Born: 1847-01-02
Book: 1 Page: 191

Father:
Alexander MITCHELL
Mother: Jessie RANKINE
Child: Andrew
Born: 1853-09-02
Book: 4 Page: 203

Father: William MITCHELL
Mother: Isabel STEWART
Child: Jessie
Born: 1854-10-23
Book: 5 Page: 59

Father: William MITCHELL
Mother: Isabella SCOTT
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Margaret
Born: 1856-07-23
District: Highercombe
Book: 8 Page: 144

Father: Henry MITCHELL
Child: Edward James
Died: 1872-01-05
Age: 7w
Book: 45 Page: 110

William MOLLOY
Died: 1915-10-11
Married Age: 65y
Book: 396 Page: 81
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Susannah MONORGAN
Died: 1880-07-08
Widow Age: 60y
Book: 104 Page: 70
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Father: Samson
MONTGOMERY
Mother: Sarah WRIGHT
Child: John
Born: 1851-08-09
Book: 3 Page: 259

George MORRAD
Died: 1892-02-06 Age: 69y
Book: 200 Page: 144
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: North Adelaide

Father: George MORRIS
Died: 1862-04-12 Age: 59y
Book: 14 Page: 129
District: Highercombe
Mother: Elizabeth DAWSON
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: John
Born: 1848-04-30
Book: 2 Page: 64
Child: Charles
Born: 1850-11-01
Book: 3 Page: 131

Father: William MORTESS
Mother: Laura FREEMAN
Born: 1857-06-11
Book: 11 Page: 72
Died: 1857-09-22 Age: 3m
Book: 5 Page: 275
Child: William Harris
Born: 1858-07-12
Book: 11 Page: 372

Father: William MORTIMER
Mother:
Mary Jane/Ann DRAPER
Child: unnamed Female
Born: 1847-09-06
Book: 2 Page: 14
Died: 1847-09-23
Age: 17d
Book: 1 Page: 89
Child: William
Born: 1848-08-11
Book: 2 Page: 80
Child: Harriet
Born: 1850-08-09
Book: 3 Page: 156

Husband: Charles MULLETT
Died: 1859-11-22
Age: 44y
Book: 9 Page: 66
Wife: Eliza
Probable Relative:
Eliza MULLETT
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Father: Thomas MULVIHILL
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: John
Died: 1853-06-27 Age: 8d
Book: 3 Page: 1
Child: Mary
Died: 1853-06-30 Age: 12d
Book: 3 Page: 2

Father: John MULVIHILL
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: Judy
Died: 1856-04-18 Age: 9m
Book: 3 Page: 196
Child: Elizabeth
Died: 1875-05-08 Age: 18y
Death Place: Adelaide
Book: 66 Page: 182

Father: John Joseph
MULVIHILL
Mother: Bridget
OSHAUGHNESSY
Child: Michael Match
Died: 1876-06-24 Age: 1y8m
Book: 74 Page: 80
Child: John Aphonsus
Born: 1876-03-31
Book: 164 Page: 183
Child: Edward James
Born: 1879-08-25
Book: 225 Page: 359
Child: Martin Bernard
Died: 1883-05-02 Age: 4m
Book: 127 Page: 472
Child: Margaret
Died: 1888-11-24 Age: 11m
Book: 174 Page: 411

Father: Patrick MULVIHILL
Died: 1891-05-01 Age: 40y
Book: 193 Page: 121
Mother: Ellen LAVILLE
Continued ►

Child: Michael Matthew
Born: 1874-10-20
Book: 143 Page: 82
Child: Matilda Maude Mary
Born: 1880-09-06
Book: 246 Page: 201
Died: 1886-09-27 Age: 6y
Book: 158 Page: 4

Father: Charles MUNDY
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: Ella Emily Estella
Died: 1884-12-10 Age: 10m
Book: 142 Page: 398

Father:
[unrecorded] MURRAY
Child: P M Age: 27
Married: 1846-11-10
Mary Ann SCOTT Age: 26
Book: 7 Page: 106

Father: James MYRES
Child: Michael
Died: 1855-02-02 Age: 9m
Book: 3 Page: 111

Groom: James NAGLE
Bride: Margaret HEWITT
Married: 1849-08-09
Place: Catholic Church Dry
Creek
Book/Page: 8/141

Father: David NICHOLLS
Mother: Emma WYATT
Child: Ann
Born: 1859-04-02
Book: 15 Page: 76

Father: Robert NICHOLLS
Mother: Eliza ULRIDGE
Child: Ellen
Born: 1845-11-16
Book: 1 Page: 135
Died: 1846-04-15 Age: 5m
Book: 1 Page: 50

Father: Martin NICHOLLS
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: Cornelius Martin
Died: 1866-05-26
Age: 7y
Book: 18 Page: 317

Carl NIEMAN
Died: 1880-11-23 Age: 20y
Book: 106 Page: 352
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Yatala

Daniel NIHILL
Died: 1846-10-12
Age: 75y
Book: 1 Page: 58
Probable Relative:
James NIHILL)
Residence: Dry Creek

Father: John NIXON
Mother: Alice FRANCIS
Child: Joseph Henry
Born: 1858-07-15
Book: 11 Page: 365

Father: Henry NOBLE
Mother: Elizabeth BENNETT
Residence:
Ardtornish Dry Creek
Child: Emma
Died: 1857-01-08 Age: 16m
District: Highercombe
Book: 7 Page: 21
Child: John
Born: 1859-12-16
District: Highercombe
Book: 18 Page: 469
Child: Thomas
Born: 1862-04-27
District: Highercombe
Book: 24 Page: 640

Father: John OATES
Mother: Ann CLAQUE
Child: John William
Born: 1854-06-28
Book: 5 Page: 4

Father: Thomas OBIEN
Mother: Rebecca MATTHEWS
Child: Elizabeth
Born: 1852-12-14
Book: 4 Page: 105
Child: Rachel
Born: 1856-10-20
Book: 7 Page: 300
Child: John
Born: 1859-01-12
Book: 15 Page: 13
Continued ►

Child: Susannah
Died: 1863-01-05 Age: 11m
Book: 15 Page: 32

Father: William O'BRIEN
Child: Margaret
Died: 1872-08-09 Age: 9m
Book: 48 Page: 444

Father: John O'CALLAGHAN
Child: Charles
Died: 1879-09-15 Age: 13y
Book: 97 Page: 264
Child: Patrick
Died: 1874-06-02 Age: 3m
Book: 58 Page: 80

Relative: John
O'CALLAGHAN
Died: 1900-01-01 Age: 76y
Book: 266 Page: 452
Child: Patrick
O'CALLAGHAN
Died: 1904-11-19 Age: 54y
Book: 306 Page: 42

Father: Francis OPIE
Child: John Francis
Died: 1845-11-20 Age: 8y
Book: 1 Page: 38

Father: Samuel PACKHAM
Mother: Sophia WOOLLEY
Child: Ann
Born: 1846-08-21
Book: 1 Page: 172
Child: John
Born: 1849-09-28
Book: 2 Page: 199

Father: George PALMER
Mother: Mary MACMAHON
Residence:
Drumminer Dry Creek
Child: George
Born: 1855-07-23
District: Highercombe
Book: 6 Page: 272
Child: John
Born: 1857-12-27
District: Highercombe
Book: 13 Page: 330
Died: 1861-09-25 Age: 3y9m
Book: 9 Page: 293

Father: George PALMER
Mother: Mary Jane WILSON
Child: John Edward
Born: 1855-03-09
Book: 5 Page: 129

Father: John CLANCY
Mother: Mary Ann PEGLER
Child: Emily Caroline Clancy
Born: 1860-09-07
Book: 15 Page: 443
See also: CLANCY Emily
Caroline

William Henry PAYZER
Died: 1887-06-21 Age: 29y
Book: 164 Page: 152
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Port Adelaide
District Code: Port Adelaide

Father: Henry PEARCE
Child: James
Died: 1854-05-15
Age: 10m
Book: 3 Page: 62

Father: Charles PEIRCE
Mother: Sophia REASON
Child: William Charles
Born: 1848-10-04
Book: 2 Page: 94
Died: 1849-01-10
Age: 14w
Book: 1 Page: 138
Child: Elizabeth
Born: 1850-07-23
Book: 3 Page: 82
Child: Charles
Born: 1853-10-14
Book: 4 Page: 230

Husband: Peter PEGLER
Wife: Rebecca
Died: 1880-07-18
Age: 59y
Book: 104 Page: 146

Father: William PELLEW
Mother: Jemima GREGORY
Child: Edgar John
Born: 1872-05-15
Book: 109 Page: 177
Continued ►

Child: Helena Kate
Born: 1874-06-29
Book: 138 Page: 92
Child:
William Frederick James
Born: 1879-02-26
Book: 215 Page: 127

John PEMBERTON
Died: 1903-05-01 Age: 48y
Book: 294 Page: 37
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Adelaide

Father: Charles PENFOLD
Mother: Mary BRABAN
Child: unnamed Male
Born: 1849-04-06
Book: 2 Page: 132
Died: 1849-04-13 Age: 7d
Book: 1 Page: 158
Child: Martha Agnes
Born: 1852-07-17
Book: 4 Page: 51

Husband: Joseph
PENTRIDGE
Wife: Ann Jane
Died: 1850-01-15 Age: 35y
Book: 1 Page: 204
Residence: Dry Creek
Father: Robert PETT
Child: Gilbert Elijah Keith
Died: 1912-05-13 Age: 4m
Book: 365 Page: 303

Father: Anthony PHILLON
Child: Margaret
Died: 1858-01-27 Age: 6m
Book: 5 Page: 325

Father: John PILMORE
Mother: Mary COOK
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: John
Born: 1857-12-29
District: Highercombe
Book: 13 Page: 331
Child: Richard
Born: 1860-11-22
District: Highercombe
Book: 21 Page: 363
Continued ►

Child: Rosanna Born: 1863-04-22 District: Highercombe Book: 28 Page: 320 Child: Susan Born: 1866-01-04 District: Highercombe Book: 40 Page: 282	Thomas PLUNKETT Died: 1849-12-13 Age: 55y Book: 1 Page: 197 Probable Relative: Christopher PLUNKETT Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: (not recorded)	Child: William Born: 1867-04-07 Book: 33 Page: 738 Child: Dauvergne Walter Born: 1876-05-12 Book: 166 Page: 333
Father: Richard PINSON Mother: Harriet DAWE Child: Ann Elizabeth Born: 1849-03-10 Book: 2 Page: 134	Father: (not recorded) PLUNKETT Mother: (not recorded) Child: Thomas Died: 1856-01-20 Age: 6d District: Yatala Book: 4 Page: 113	Father: Dauvergne PRATT Died: 1911-01-29 Age: 72y Book: 354 Page: 482 Mother: Mary MURPHY Died: 1897-01-27 Age: 58y Book: 240 Page: 360 Child: Ada Amelia Born: 1878-06-11 Book: 203 Page: 21 Child: Philip Benjamin Died: 1903-09-26 Age: 17y Book: 297 Page: 126
Father: Henry James PITCHER Mother: Elizabeth Mary MATTHEWS Child: Jane Eliza Born: 1858-11-25 Book: 11 Page: 458	Father: Abraham POPE Mother: Sarah CHARLESWORTH Child: Eliza Born: 1848-10-28 Book: 2 Page: 96	Father: John PRISK Child: John PRISK Died: 1884-02-07 Age: 2y Book: 134 Page: 426 Child: Olive Ethel PRISK Died: 1885-04-30 Age: 18m Book: 146 Page: 54
Soleri PITRO Died: 1877-02-10 Age: 41y Book: 79 Page: 313 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: Charles POWELL Mother: Ann JONES Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Henry Born: 1857-02-28 District: Highercombe Book: 10 Page: 12	Father: Daniel Bailey PULLEN Mother: Mary CHAPEL Child: James Chapel Born: 1848-12-20 Book: 2 Page: 111
Father: Thomas PLUMMER Died: 1874-04-09 Age: 75y Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Angaston District: Angaston Book: 57 Page: 233 Child: Thomas Howell/Hall PLUMMER See other entry of this person as father Father: Thomas Howell PLUMMER Child: Sydney George Died: 1862-02-04 Age: 6m Book: 9 Page: 339	Father: Henry POWER Mother: Honora KENNEDY Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Margaret Born: 1857-10-07 District: Highercombe Book: 13 Page: 99 Child: Henry Born: 1860-03-07 District: Highercombe Book: 19 Page: 52 Child: Nicholas Born: 1862-03-29 District: Highercombe Book: 24 Page: 388	Father: Wilhelm PULS Mother: Emma Julie REINHOLTZ Child: Friedrich Julius Born: 1853-11-18 Book: 4 Page: 241
Father: George PLUMMER Mother: Mary Ann MOTT Child: Mary Ann Born: 1874-04-04 Book: 134 Page: 43	Father: John POWER Mother: Bridget KENNEDY Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: James Born: 1862-07-02 District: Highercombe Book: 25 Page: 64 Continued ►	Groom: Daniel QUINLAN Bride: Johannah RYAN Married: 1856-06-22 Place: [unrecorded] Dry Creek Book/Page: 26/187 Child: Ellen Died: 1856-04-23 Age: 13d Book: 5 Page: 339 Child: Michael Died: 1861-05-10 Age: 8m Book: 9 Page: 246 Child: Daniel Died: 1867-10-23 Age: 1y Book: 29 Page: 23

Edward Patrick QUINLIVAN	Father: William RAINS	Child: Joseph
Died: 1901-12-09	Mother: Ann WILLESEE	Born: 1862-02-20
Age: 37y	Child:	District: Highercombe
Book: 282 Page: 40	Frederick Dornal Willesee	Book: 24 Page: 245
Brother-in-law:	Born: 1865-08-04	Child: William
James THOMPSON	Book: 33 Page: 390	Born: 1863-04-25
Residence: Dry Creek	As: Donale Frederick Willisee	District: Highercombe
Death Place:	Died: 1869-06-22 Age: 3y 6m	Book: 28 age: 319
Salisbury Para Plains	Death Place: Hindmarsh	Child: George
Father: John QUINLIVAN	Book: 29 Page: 193	Born: 1865-07-14
Child: John Joseph	Child:	District: Highercombe
Died: 1881-06-10 Age: 12h	Cornelia Lurline Willesee	Book: 36 Page: 635
Book: 111 Page: 337	Born: 1867-10-18	Died: 1865-08-28 Age: 6w
Child: Thomas	Book: 55 Page: 85	District: Highercombe
Died: 1881-06-10 Age: 12h	Child: Donale Haimes John	Book: 21 Page: 11
Book: 111 Page: 337	Willesee	Child: Charles Robert
Thomas QUINLIVAN	Born: 1869-12-19	Born: 1866-10-03
Died: 1883-07-04 Age: 25y	Book: 84 Page: 171	District: Highercombe
Book: 129 Page: 204	Father: William RAINS	Book: 48 Page: 22
Relative: (not recorded)	Died: 1886-01-03 Age: 75y	William REASON
Residence: Dry Creek	Book: 151 Page: 403	Died: 1868-05-10 Age: 83y
Death Place: Dry Creek	Mother: Sarah PERKINS	Book: 32 Page: 68
Father: Patrick QUIRK	Child: Eliza	Relative: (not recorded)
Mother: Anne MULVIHILL	Born: 1849-01-23	Residence: Dry Creek
Child: Anne Teresa	Book: 2 Page: 116	Death Place: Dry Creek
Born: 1878-05-03	Child: William Henry	Father: Robert REID
Book: 199 Page: 194	Born: 1850-09-14	Child: Arthur Oswell REID
Child: Margaret	Book: 3 Page: 108	Age: 22
Born: 1880-05-31	William Henry RAINS	Married: 1909-10-23
Book: 240 Page: 179		Bride: Kathleen Cecilia
Father: John RAINS	Father:	KELLY Age: 18
Mother: Mary Ann SPECK	Ingelbregt RASMUSEN	Book/Page: 241/204
Child: Tryphina Letitia	Mother: Sarah Ann ELLIOTT	Child: Phynella Irene Evelyne
Born: 1865-10-22	Child: Lawrence	Vera Age: 18
Book: 33 Page: 433	Born: 1864-07-16	Married: 1910-09-21
As: Tiphena Letitia	Book: 31 Page: 380	Groom:
Died: 1875-05-02 Age: 9y	Father: Thomas Goodman	Robert John WALKLEY
Book: 66 Page: 123	RAWLINGS	Age: 21
Child: Alfred Single	Mother: Eliza PILMORE	Book/Page: 244/777
Born: 1868-04-23	Residence: Upper Dry Creek	Father: Terence REID
Book: 55 Page: 184	Child: John	Mother: Catherine
Child: Ernest John Donald	Born: 1857-08-22	Child: Betsy
Born: 1871-12-06	District: Highercombe	Died: 1845-10-18 Age: 5y
Book: 103 Page: 335	Book: 12 Page: 400	Book: 1 Page: 37
Child:	Child: George	Child: Ann
Evaline Charlotte Maria	Born: 1858-10-07	Died: 1845-12-10 Age: 2y
Born: 1874-04-05	District: Highercombe	Book: 1 Page: 39
Book: 134 Page: 203	Book: 14 Page: 503	
Child: Elizabeth May	Child: Thomas	
Born: 1879-03-12	Born: 1860-09-13	
Book: 217 Page: 33	District: Highercombe	
Book: 21 age: 364	Continued ►	

<p>Father: Martin RICHTOR Mother: Johanna Louisa MARTIN Child: Martin Born: 1859-04-09 District: Highercombe Book: 17 Page: 50</p>	<p>Child: Emma Caroline Born: 1857-09-20 Book: 11 Page: 151</p>	<p>Father: Frederick Augustus Henry ROSENTHAL Child: Augusta Henrietta Clara Died: 1859-04-10 Age: 8m District: Highercombe Book: 10 Page: 156</p>
<p>Father: Robert RIDDLE Mother: Mary ROONEY Child: William James Born: 1856-05-05 Book: 5 Page: 327</p>	<p>Father: Albert ROBERTS Mother: Julia HEFFORD/ HEFFERNAN Child: Ernest William Born: 1876-05-22 Book: 166 Page: 42 Child: William Maurice Born: 1877-08-10 Book: 187 Page: 414</p>	<p>Father: Charles ROSS Mother: Johanna MANSON Upper Dry Creek Child: Nanny Elizabeth Born: 1856-04-05 Book: 5 Page: 312</p>
<p>Father: James ROBERTS Mother: Agnes SMART Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Agnes Wilson Born: 1859-12-12 District: Highercombe Book: 18 Page: 471</p>	<p>Father: Samuel ROBERTS Mother: Priscilla REYNOLDS Child: James Born: 1855-10-29 Book: 5 Page: 242 Child: James Reynolds Born: 1874-02-22 Book: 131 Page: 274</p>	<p>Father: James Buttress ROWE Mother: Martha MATHEWS Child: George Henry Born: 1869-09-04 Book: 84 Page: 104 Child: Avis Martha Born: 1873-02-20 Book: 119 Page: 1</p>
<p>Father: Thomas ROBERTS Mother: Hannah WEBB Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Thomas Born: 1848-12-11 Book: 2 Page: 107 Child: Henry Born: 1851-04-20 Book: 3 Page: 191 Child: Charles Born: 1854-07-25 Book: 4 Page: 360</p>	<p>Husband: William Nathaniel ROBERTS Residence: Dry Creek Wife: Elizabeth Died: 1873-09-29 Age: 20y Book: 54 Page: 63 Wife's death Place: Dry Creek</p>	<p>Father: James ROWE Died: 1902-01-09 Age: 71y Book: 282 Page: 499 Mother: Thomasine ADAMS Died: 1895-11-22 Age: 66y Book: 230 Page: 410 Child: James Buttress Born: 1860-05-26 Book: 15 Page: 354 Child: Rosina Squires Born: 1861-06-22 Book: 20 Page: 126 Child: Leonard Adams Born: 1862-09-03 Book: 20 Page: 449 Child: Josiah Born: 1863-10-31 Book: 31 Page: 13 Child: David Born: 1863-10-31 Book: 31 Page: 13 Child: Thomasine Maria Born: 1866-06-27 Book: 33 Page: 584 Married: 1889-03-13 Groom: John Thomas TOOZE Age: 23 Book/Page: 158/912</p>
<p>Father: William ROBERTS Mother: Sarah SMITH Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: John Born: 1852-10-14 Book: 4 Page: 87 Child: Jane Born: 1855-02-15 Book: 5 Page: 113 Child: Charlotte Born: 1858-01-04 District: Highercombe Book: 13 Page: 210</p>	<p>Husband: William ROBINSON Wife: Bridget Died: 1912-10-04 Widow Age: 76y Book: 369 Page: 132</p>	<p>Father: Carl Christian RODMAN Mother: Johanna KRIGER Child: Frederick William Born: 1857-08-20 District: Highercombe Book: 12 Page: 401 Henry Lyons ROE Died: 1890-06-14 Age: 47y Book: 186 Page: 364 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek</p>
<p>Father: William ROBERTS Mother: Lavinia ROBERTS Residence: Lower Dry Creek Child: William Nathaniel Born: 1853-02-07 Book: 4 Page: 120 Continued ►</p>		<p>Continued ►</p>

Child: William Henry
Born: 1867-09-14
Book: 55 Page: 42
Died: 1868-03-03 Age: 5m
Book: 29 Page: 65

Child: Jabez Sleeman
Born: 1871-08-11
Book: 98 Page: 97

Husband: Henry ROWE
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife: Mary
Died: 1915-08-12 Age: 46y
Book: 394 Page: 492
Wife's death Place: Dry Creek

Father: James Buttress ROWE
Died: 1873-06-12 Age: 77y
Book: 52 Page: 417
Mother: Martha MATTHEWS
Child: Matilda
Born: 1867-05-21
Book: 33 Page: 781
Child: George Henry
Born: 1869-09-04
Book: 84 Page: 104
Child: Avis Martha
Born: 1873-02-20
Book: 119 Page: 1

Father: William Charles
ROWELL/ROWILL
Mother:
Marian BROADFOOT
Child: William Charles
Born: 1861-07-12
Book: 20 Page: 125
Child: John
Born: 1863-06-29
Book: 27 Page: 294

Father: Thomas ROWLAND
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: George
Died: 1859-10-09 Age: 1y
District Code: Highercombe
Book: 11 Page: 53

Father: Christian RUSCHEN
Mother:
Anna SCHULLERRECK
Child: Friedrich Wilhelm
Born: 1861-11-04
Book: 20 Page: 206

Father: Alfred SAINT
Mother: Ellen HEAD
Child: Laura Elizabeth
Born: 1860-11-04
Book: 20 Page: 41

Charlotte SAINT
Died: 1859-11-13
Married Age: 63y
Book: 9 Page: 61
Relative: John Saint
(*Register* 17.11.1859)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Father: John SAINT
Died: 1869-06-12
Age: 73y
Book/Page: 35/374
Mother: Susan KAIN?
Died: 1853-12-14
Age: 28y
Book: 3 Page: 24
Child: unnamed Female
Born: 1847-06-16
Book: 1 Page: 217
Died: 1847-06-28
Age: 12d
Book: 1 Page: 83
Child: Elizabeth

Born: 1848-07-15
Book: 2 Page: 73
Child: Caroline
Book: 3 Page: 63
Died: 1850-06-16
Age: 8d
Book: 2 Page: 22
Child: Edward
Born: 1851-09-12
Book: 3 Page: 272
Child: Albert
Born: 1863-02-16
Book: 27 Page: 115
Died: 1864-09-25
Age: 1y
Book: 18 Page: 33

Father: William SAINT
Mother: Lucy ALDERMAN
Child: Mary Ann
Born: 1855-05-03
Book: 5 Page: 160

Father: John SANDFORD
Mother: Mary Ann GREEN
Child: John
Born: 1856-10-07
Book: 7 Page: 366
Child: Sophia Sanders
Born: 1859-06-25
Book: 15 Page: 121

Henry SALTMARSH
Died: 1899-08-17 Age: 60y
Book: 263 Page: 204
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Father: (not recorded)
Mother: Anna SAPERDZEL
Residence: Dry Creek
Child: Anna
Died: 1856-03-08 Age: 3y
District: Highercombe
Book: 4 Page: 88A

Father: Edward SAWYERS
Mother: Betsy Ann HUGGINS
Child: George
Born: 1867-05-20
Book: 52 Page: 542

Father: Carl SCHLUTER
Died: 1851-10-10 Age: 52y
Book: 2 Page: 100
Mother: Minna
Child: Ferdinand
Died: 1852-05-16 Age: 19y
Book: 59 Page: 470

Georg SCHLEITER
[see Ferdinand SCHLUTER]
Died: 1852-05-16 Age: 19y
Book: 2 Page: 137
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: (not recorded)

Father: Heinrich SCHMIDT
Mother: Maria KRUGER
Child: August
Born: 1854-08-16
Book: 5 Page: 14

Father: John SCHUPPAN
Mother: Anna DOMSH
Child: Augusta
Born: 1859-05-10
District: Highercombe
Book: 17 Page: 51

Husband:
Edward Bates SCOTT
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife: Celia
Died: 1892-01-11 Age: 65y
Book: 199 Page: 311
Wife's death Place: Dry Creek

William Edward SCOTT
Died: 1893-06-01 Age: 50y
Book: 210 Page: 224
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Husband: John SHAW
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife: Elizabeth
Died: 1863-03-24 Age: 57y
District: Highercombe
Book: 16 Page: 39
Wife's death Place: Dry Creek

Father: Thomas SKEGGS
Child: Ada Mary
Died: 1882-01-03 Age: 1y
Book: 115 Page: 434

Father: Andrew SLATER
Child: Emma
Died: 1860-01-06 Age: 9m
Book: 9 Page: 81

Father: Henry SLATER
Mother:
Jane SHUTTLEBEER /
SHUTTLEWORTH
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Emma
Born: 1859-03-15
Book: 15 Page: 40
Child: Charlotte
Born: 1861-06-27
District: Highercombe
Book: 22 Page: 409
Child: Olivia
Born: 1864-03-24
District: Highercombe
Book: 30 Page: 383

Father: David SLY
Child: Albert James
Died: 1879-05-20 Age: 15y
Book: 95 Page: 153

Noah SLY
Died: 1897-08-18 Age: 76y
District Code: Norwood
Book: 245 Page: 167
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Parkside

Father: Charles SMITH
Mother: Hannah REID
Residence: Seven Oaks Upper
Dry Creek
Child: Charles
Born: 1851-11-29
Book: 3 Page: 299
Child: Agnes Ruth
Born: 1854-07-31
Book: 5 Page: 9
Child: Charlotte Hannah
Born: 1856-06-13
Book: 7 Page: 353
Child: Richard Thomas
Born: 1858-04-28
District: Highercombe
Book: 13 Page: 651
Child: John Dennison
Born: 1860-04-11
District: Highercombe
Book: 19 Page: 50
Surname: SMITH
Child: Jane Eliza
Born: 1862-05-14
District: Highercombe
Book: 24 Page: 638
Child: Elizabeth Sarah
Born: 1864-09-13
Book: 32 Page: 465

Father:
Francis Scholefield SMITH
Mother: Jane MELVILLE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Charlotte Susan
Born: 1866-10-25
District: Highercombe
Book: 48 Page: 376
Continued ►

Child: Henry Scholefield
Born: 1867-03-11
District: Highercombe
Book: 51 Page: 318
Child: Agnes Sarah
Born: 1868-05-31
District: Highercombe
Book: 65 Page: 96

Father: Francis SMITH
Mother:
Elizabeth JOHNSTONE
Child: William Hasler
Born: 1866-06-16
Book: 33 Page: 585

Father:
Francis Scholefield SMITH
Mother: Jane MELVILLE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Charlotte Susan
Born: 1866-10-25
District: Highercombe
Book: 48 Page: 376

Father:
Frederick William SMITH
Mother: Rebecca HAILES
Child: Esther Ann (birth)
Emily Esther (death)
Born: 1857-09-27
Book: 11 Page: 142
Died: 1857-12-24 Age: 12w
Book: 5 Page: 389
Child: Henry Scholefield
Born: 1867-03-11
District: Highercombe
Book: 51 Page: 318
Child: Agnes Sarah
Born: 1868-05-31
District: Highercombe
Book: 65 Page: 96

Father:
George Carnegie SMITH
Mother: Margaret SHAND
Child: Mary Ann
Born: 1872-01-09
Book: 103 Page: 388

Father: James SMITH
 Mother: Elizabeth Jane LAMES / LOMAS
 Child: Arthur Charles Herbert
 Born: 1876-08-21
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 171 Page: 298
 Child: Herbert Newton
 Born: 1874-05-29
 Book: 137 Page: 146
 Child: Hurtle Henry Oliver
 Born: 1878-06-22
 Book: 203 Page: 380

John SMITH
 Died: 1876-06-01 Age: 54y
 Book: 73 Page: 434
 Probable relative: Richard SMITH
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Death Place: Upper Dry Creek

Joseph SMITH
 Died: 1856-10-22 Age: 32y
 Book: 5 Page: 373
 Relative: (not recorded)
 Residence: Dry Creek
 Death Place: Dry Creek

Groom: Widower
 Nicholas Murry SMITH
 Bride: Widow
 Mary HILL
 Married: 1847-11-08
 Place:
 Catholic Church Dry Creek
 Book/Page: 8/80

Father: Richard SMITH
 Mother: Anna WESTPHAL
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Child: Alfred Westerman
 Born: 1853-10-04
 Book: 4 Page: 216
 Child: Alice
 Born: 1859-12-21
 Book: 15 Page: 237
 Child: Ruth Denison
 Born: 1862-04-04
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 24 Page: 110
 Child: Richard Caspar
 Born: 1864-05-11
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 30 Page: 574

Father: Samuel SMITH
 Residence:
 Dry Creek near Hope Valley
 Child: Jacob
 Died: 1857-12-26 Age: 1h
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 7 Page: 184
 Child: Albert
 Died: 1860-02-29 Age: 4m
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 11 Page: 131

Father: William SMITH
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Child: Abert Amos
 Died: 1859-02-06 Age: 4m
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 10 Page: 23

Adoptive Father: Patrick MCGHAY
 Child: Winifred SMITH
 Died: 1895-11-10 Age: 9m
 Book: 230 Page: 395

Father: Thomas SMOKER
 Mother: Louisa POTTS
 Child: John
 Born: 1846-07-26
 Book: 1 Page: 172

Father: Thomas SMOKER
 Mother: Louisa POTTS
 Child: John
 Born: 1846-07-26
 Book: 1 Page: 172

William SMYTH
 Died: 1868-04-08 Age: 46y
 Book: 31 Page: 459
 Relative: (not recorded)
 Residence: Lower Dry Creek
 Death Place: Lower Dry Creek

John SOHLMAN
 Died: 1894-02-05 Age: 21y
 Book: 216 Page: 494
 Relative: (not recorded)
 Residence: Dry Creek
 Death Place: Adelaide

Father: Henry James SOUTH
 Mother:
 Margaret MONCRIEF
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Child: Thomas Henry
 Born: 1852-06-01
 Book: 4 Page: 37
 Child: Mary Dorothy
 Born: 1853-11-03
 Book: 4 Page: 238
 Died: 1857-06-11 Age: 3y
 Book: 5 Page: 382
 Child: William Garnet
 Born: 1855-08-08
 District: Yatala
 Book: 6 Page: 240
 Child: James Henry
 Born: 1857-11-29
 Book: 11 Page: 201
 Child: Delia Sophia
 Born: 1860-01-14
 Book: 15 Page: 276
 Child: Robert Moncrief
 Born: 1862-02-22
 Book: 20 Page: 298
 Child: Frank
 Born: 1865-01-02
 Book: 33 Page: 118
 Child: Sarah Matilda
 Born: 1867-05-12
 Book: 33 Page: 764

Father: Robert SPARK
 Mother: Sarah Ann ELLIOTT
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Child: John
 Born: 1854-10-30
 Book: 5 Page: 60
 Child: James
 Born: 1856-12-07
 Book: 7 Page: 373
 Child: Eliza
 Born: 1862-11-07
 Book: 26 Page: 70

Husband: ----- SPENCER
 Residence: Dry Creek
 Wife: Emma
 Died: 1890-05-25
 Widow Age: 67y
 Book: 186 Page: 191
 Death Place: Dry Creek

Father: Richard Keane SPOTSWOOD
Mother: Sophia RAGLESS
Child: Elizabeth Sophia
Born: 1846-05-03
Book: 1 Page: 154
Child: John
Born: 1848-05-03
Book: 2 Page: 59

Father: Charles SPRATT
Mother: Mary COULTER
Child: Charles Herbert
Born: 1865-03-18
Book: 33 Page: 224

John SQUIRE
Died: 1866-07-13 Age: 77y
District: Highercombe
Book: 24 Page: 417
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Death Place: Upper Dry Creek

Father: Philip Henry SQUIRE
Mother: Mary MCCAUSSIG
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Flora
Born: 1864-10-27
District: Highercombe
Book: 34 Page: 37

Father: William STANLEY
Mother: Elizabeth MARTIN
Child: Eliza
Born: 1853-04-09
Book: 4 Page: 146

Father: Richard STEER
Mother: Sarah Ann FISKE
Child: Mary
Born: 1873-02-18
Book: 118 Page: 354

Joachim STEINFELD
Died: 1866-07-29 Age: 26y
District: Highercombe
Book: 24 Page: 560
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Death Place: Upper Dry Creek
Father: Christian STEINFELT
Mother: Marion Sophia VITE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: August Charles John
Born: 1867-06-20
District: Highercombe
Book: 54 Page: 224

Father: John STIRK
Child: Walter
Died: 1878-04-17 Age: 3w
Book: 87 Page: 119

Sarah Anne STOCK
Died: 1880-04-01 Age: 23y
Book: 101 Page: 408
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Findon

Father: Thomas STOCK
Mother: Sarah POTTER
Child: George William
Born: 1865-08-08
Book: 36 Page: 671

Father: William STOCK
Mother: Frances HARVEY
Child: Henry
Born: 1862-11-23
Book: 27 Page: 28

Father: Moses STORER
Mother: Mary Ann DAY
Child: Mary Ann
Born: 1849-02-18
Book: 2 Page: 124

Father: Richard SUNDERLAND
Mother: Elizabeth WALDEN
Child: William Henry
Born: 1880-12-17
Book: 252 Page: 329

Martin SYMES
Died: 1885-04-14 Age: 21y
Book: 145 Page: 385
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: Dry Creek

Husband: George TAAFE
Residence: Dry Creek
Wife: Mary
Died: 1912-07-11 Age: 63y
Wife's death Place: Dry Creek
Book: 367 Page: 64

Father: Thomas TAYLOR
Mother:
Angelina Alicia HAYLOCK
Child: Edith
Born: 1879-01-03
Book: 212 Page: 405

Father: George TAYLOR
Mother: Mary
Died: 1876-02-03 Age: 67y
Book: 71 Page: 272
Child: Sarah Gillman
Married: 1870-07-14
Groom:
Joseph MORRIS Age: 24
Book/Page: 84/131
Child: Amelia
Died: 1871-10-07 Age: 24y
Book: 44 Page: 69
Child: George
Died: 1911-03-04 Age: 51y
Book: 355 Page: 296

Father: George TAYLOR
Died: 1911-03-04 Age: 51y
Book: 355 Page: 296
Mother: Jane MORRAD
Child: Sarah Gillman
Born: 1877-06-27
Book: 185 Page: 84
Child: Ellen
Born: 1880-01-01
Book: 233 Page: 129

William THEAKSTONE
Died: 1848-05-29 Age: 38y
Book: 1 Page: 124
Relative: (not recorded)
Residence: Dry Creek
Death Place: (not recorded)

Father: Ferdinand THIELE
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Died: 1878-05-10 Age: 64y
Book: 87 Page: 326
Child: Frederick

Father:
Johann Ferdinand THIELE
Mother: Dorothea BRAND
Child: Wilhelm Ferdinand
Friedrich
Born: 1864-08-29
Book: 31 Page: 434

Father: Johann August
Ferdinand THEILE
Mother: Caroline Augusta
Georgina BERTRAM
Continued ►

<p>Child: Heinrich Friedrich August Born: 1868-06-20 Book: 55 Page: 213 Child: Elizabeth Born: 1869-08-28 Book: 84 Page: 75 Died: 1869-08-30 Age: 2d Book: 29 Page: 208 Child: Maria Caroline Born: 1871-12-24 Book: 103 Page: 421 Child: Christiane Konrad Born: 1873-10-10 Book: 131 Page: 127</p>	<p>Father: James THOMSON Mother: Margaret CHRISTIE Child: Margaret Born: 1848-10-12 Book: 2 Page: 96</p>	<p>John TORPY Died: 1903-11-19 Age: 68y Book: 299 Page: 90 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek</p>
<p>Father: Ferdinand THIELE Child: Eliza Maria Emma Died: 1878-11-17 Age: 1y Book: 91 Page: 29 Child: Elizabeth Alvine Died: 1887-03-09 Age: 15m Book: 161 Page: 419</p>	<p>Father: Francis William THRING Mother: Clara DAVEY Child: Emma Clara Born: 1875-05-15 Book: 150 Page: 450</p>	<p>Michael TORPY Died: 1891-01-02 Age: 30y Book: 190 Page: 427 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek</p>
<p>Father: Henry Joseph THOMPSON Mother: Elizabeth WOOLEY Child: Henry Joseph Born: 1849-01-11 Book: 2 Page: 114</p>	<p>Husband: Matthew Thomas TIDDY Died: 1893-12-20 Age: 42y Book: 215 Page: 268 Wife: Emma Died: 1892-11-24 Age: 36y Book: 206 Page: 25 Both Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek</p>	<p>Father: Michael TORPEY Mother: Mary RIELLY Child: Edward Born: 1876-09-20 Book: 172 Page: 90</p>
<p>Father: James THOMSON Mother: Mary MAHONY Child: Andrew Daniel Born: 1863-01-30 Book: 27 Page: 115</p>	<p>Father: Charles TILLEY Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Levy Died: 1853-03-04 Age: 13m Book: 2 Page: 192</p>	<p>Father: Michael TORPEY Mother: Mary REDDY Child: Mary Born: 1875-06-27 Book: 152 Page: 43</p>
<p>Samuel THOMAS Died: 1888-10-03 Age: 56y Book: 173 Page: 443 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek Henry THOMSON Died: 1848-12-12 Age: 28y Book: 1 Page: 136 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: (not recorded)</p>	<p>Father: James TODD Mother: Mary Ann PHILLIPS Child: Mary Ann Phillips Born: 1870-12-16 Book: 89 Page: 542</p>	<p>Father: James TRAIN Mother: Agnes MCFARLANE Child: Robert Hay Born: 1854-10-08 Book: 5 Page: 58</p>
<p>Frederick Henry THOMAS Died: 1893-06-21 Age: 26y Book: 210 Page: 411 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Adelaide</p>	<p>Father: James TODD Mother: Emily KERSLY Child: Walter James Born: 1870-02-26 Book: 80 Page: 334</p>	<p>Father: (not recorded) Mother: Lucy TRANTER Child: James Died: 1855-03-08 Age: 9m Book: 3 Page: 120</p>
	<p>William Randolph TOOHILL Died: 1886-03-30 Age: 21y Book: 154 Page: 110 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek</p>	<p>Father: William TRHWELLER Child: Mary Thomas Died: 1866-01-01 Age: 1y6m Book: 18 Page: 245</p>
	<p>Husband: Edmund TORPY Residence: Dry Creek Wife: Bridget Died: 1855-05-02 Age: 45y Wife's death Place: (not recorded) Book: 3 Page: 137</p>	<p>Father: William TUCKER Mother: Sarah COULTER Child: William Henry District: Highercombe Book: 6 Page: 130 Child: John Born: 1858-07-29 District: Highercombe Book: 14 Page: 266</p>

Father: Joseph TUCKER
Mother: Caroline VENABLE
Child: Louisa Sophia
Born: 1873-09-12
Book: 126 Page: 243

Father: William TUCKER
Mother: Sarah COULTER
Residence: Upper Dry Creek
Child: Richard
Born: 1864-09-14
District: Highercombe
Book: 32 Page: 465
Child: William Henry
Born: 1856-10-31
District: Highercombe
Book: 9 Page: 177

Father: John TURBILL
Mother: Mary Ann WILLIAMS
Child: John
Born: 1850-03-11
Book: 3 Page: 35

Father: Job USHER
Mother: Eliza AXFORD
Residence: Dry Creek Rd
Child: Hannah
Born: 1846-06-20
Book: 1 Page: 167

Father: Henry USHER
Mother: Hannah AXFORD
Residence: Dry Creek Rd
Child: Job
Born: 1846-07-05
Book: 1 Page: 167

Father: Charles VAUGHAN
Mother: Alice PARNTHER
Residence:
Ardtornish Dry Creek
Child:
Mary Anne Florence Amy
Born: 1863-01-04
District: Highercombe
Book: 25 Page: 603

Father: Carl Fredreich
VOLLPRECHT
Child: Henriette
Died: 1880-07-29 Age: 8w
Book: 104 Page: 336

Father: William WADE
Mother: Mary BARDON
Child: Edith
Born: 1852-03-13
Book: 3 Page: 350
Child: Susan Barden
Born: 1853-11-14
Book: 4 Page: 251

Father: Joseph WALDEN
Mother: Ellen ELLIOTT
Residence: Near Dry Creek
Child: Ellen
Born: 1858-12-04
Book: 11 Page: 474
Child: Elizabeth
Born: 1861-03-29
Book: 20 Page: 79

Father: William WALDIN
Died: 1873-09-14 Age: 49y
Book: 53 Page: 479
Mother: Ann REYNOLDS
Child: Sarah Jane
Born: 1854-02-04
Book: 4 Page: 294
Child: Julia
Born: 1857-09-20
Book: 11 Page: 158

John WALKLEY
Died: 1897-07-26 Age: 82y
Book: 244 Page: 418
Child: Robert
Died: 1869-09-10 Age: 25y
Book: 29 Page: 211

Father: John WALKLEY
Child: Simon Peter
Died: 1850-04-25 Age: 1y7m
Book: 2 Page: 12
Child: Henry
Died: 1860-01-31 Age: 1d
Book: 9 Page: 95
Child: Isaac
Died: 1860-02-02 Age: 3d
Book: 9 Page: 96

Mrs J WALERSTION
Place of marriage:
Residence of
Mrs WALERSTION
Dry Creek
Groom: Ernest Sydney
NETHERWAY
Continued ►

Bride: Bessie Anderson
Wallace MINNIS
Married: 1895-09-19
Book/Page: 184/851
Groom: Thomas Humston
WILLINGTON
Bride: Annie CORCORAN
Married: 1896-01-21
Book/Page: 186/247

Father: Robert WALKLEY
Mother:
Dorcas Slemen ROWE
Child: Amy Jane
Born: 1868-08-05
Book: 55 Page: 258
Child: Robert
Born: 1869-09-17
Book: 84 Page: 111

Father: William WALKLEY
Mother: Ruth HALL
Child: William
Born: 1873-12-14
Book: 129 Page: 377
Child: Thomas
Born: 1876-07-26
Book: 170 Page: 300
Child: Frederic
Born: 1879-02-07
Book: 214 Page: 401

Father: John WALKLEY
Child: Lily Age: 21
Married: 1888-06-07
Groom: James EISELE Age: 26
Book/Page: 155/848

Father: John WALKLEY
Child: Martha Age: 34
Married: 1889-02-28
Groom: Benjamin HALL
Book/Page: 158/713

Father: John WALKLEY
Mother: Mary WEBB
Child: Simon Peter
Born: 1848-09-23
Book: 2 Page: 92
Child: Sarah
Born: 1850-06-15
Book: 3 Page: 78
Child: Henry
Born: 1860-01-30
Book: 15 Page: 266
Continued ►

Child: Isaac
 Born: 1860-01-30
 Book: 15 Page: 266
 Child: Henry James
 Born: 1871-12-07
 Book: 103 Page: 296

Father: John WALKLEY
 Mother: Esther
 (formerly) DAVIES
 (née) CHARLESWORTH
 Child: Isaac
 Born: 1865-07-06
 Book: 33 Page: 363
 Child: Elizabeth
 Born: 1866-11-10
 Book: 33 Page: 671

Father:
 Thomas Richard WARN
 Mother: Grace Blayn
 MCSKIMMING
 Child: Edith Maud
 McSkimming
 Born: 1875-11-26
 Book: 159 Page: 101

Father: Nathan WARNER
 Child: Mary Lilly
 Died: 1888-02-22 Age: 6m
 Book: 169 Page: 130

Father: Heinrich WARNKEN
 Mother: Mary Frances
 MORRIS
 Child: Georgina Emily
 Died: 1868-02-02 Age: 3y
 Book: 31 Page: 21
 Child: Harry
 Born: 1866-06-05
 Book: 33 Page: 581
 Child: Georgina Emily
 Born: 1868-04-28
 Book: 55 Page: 196
 Child: Mary Frances
 Born: 1870-02-25
 Book: 84 Page: 209
 Child: Adelaide
 Born: 1871-10-13
 Book: 101 Page: 81
 Child: Florence Edith Louisa
 Born: 1873-07-12
 Book: 124 Page: 169

Mother:
 Ellen WASHINGTON
 Child: William
 Born: 1861-11-21
 Book: 20 Page: 241
 Died: 1863-01-20 Age: 1y
 Book: 15 Page: 52

Father: William WATTERS
 Mother: Ann FITZJERRALD
 Child: James
 Born: 1869-12-28
 Book: 79 Page: 417

Father: Thomas WATTS
 Mother: Mary CONE
 Child: Charlotte
 Born: 1854-02-16
 Book: 4 Page: 287

Father: Jeremiah WATTS
 Mother: Christian OSBORNE
 Child: Jeremiah
 Born: 1846-06-06
 Book: 1 Page: 160

Casper WESTPHAL
 Died: 1860-04-25 Age: 59y
 Book: 9 Page: 130
 Probable Relative:
 Henry WESTPHAL
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Death Place: Upper Dry Creek

Father: Charles WESTPHAL
 Mother: Ellen MCMAHON
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Child: Henrietta
 Born: 1863-08-19
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 29 Page: 179
 Child: Westerman Albert
 Born: 1864-12-27
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 34 Page: 311
 Child: Eleanor Ellen
 Born: 1866-07-26
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 45 Page: 427

Father: Dominic WHELAN
 Mother:
 Catherine MCMANUS
 Died: 1882-07-15 Age: 28y
 Place: Yarcowie
 Continued ►

District: Frome
 Book: 121 Page: 222
 Residence: Grand Junction
 near Dry Creek
 Child: Mary Margaret
 Born: 1876-10-18
 Book: 172 Page: 491
 Child: Bridget Teresa
 Born: 1880-09-25
 Book: 249 Page: 28

Father: Edward WHIBLEY
 Mother: Sarah MORRIS
 Child: Harriet Bertha
 Born: 1869-08-23
 Book: 84 Page: 94

Father: John WHITE
 Mother: Sophia DAVIS
 Residence: Upper Dry Creek
 Child: George
 Born: 1869-11-26
 District: Highercombe
 Book: 78 Page: 377

Father: John WHITE
 Mother: Jane YOUNG
 Child: John
 Born: 1875-09-10
 Book: 155 Page: 382

Father: George WHITING
 Child: Thomas
 Married: 1870-09-08
 Bride: Jane HENDERSON
 Book/Page: 84/516

Father: Thomas WHITING
 Mother: Jane HENDERSON
 Child: Emma Jane
 Born: 1872-04-27
 Book: 108 Page: 442
 Died: 1878-05-17
 Age: 6y
 Book: 87 Page: 380
 Child: Marian Bishop
 Born: 1875-12-29
 Book: 159 Page: 417
 See also: BIGG Marian Bishop
 Child: Helen Crozier
 Born: 1877-12-23
 Book: 194 Page: 240
 Child: Bessie Olive
 Born: 1879-10-28
 Book: 228 Page: 277

Thomas WHITNY Died: 1857-01-20 Age: 42y District: Highercombe Book: 6 Page: 128 Relative: (not recorded) Residence: Dry Creek Death Place: Dry Creek	Father: Henry John WILLINGTON Child: Mary Gordon Lindsay Age: 31 Married: 1907-06-04 Groom: William WOOLMINGTTON Age: 39 Book/Page: 231/1264 Child: Alexandrina Mowat Age: 26 Married: 1898-01-03 Groom: David ANNEAR Age: 46 Book/Page: 194/25	Father: George WOOD Mother: Mary WILLIAMS Child: Charles Williams Died: 1849-05-06 Age: 2y Book: 1 Page: 164
Father: Harold Edgar WHITTLE Child: Harold Bertram Died: 1897-02-08 Age: 8w Book: 240 Page: 490	Father: Henry WILSON Mother: Elizabeth HANNETT Child: John Thomas Born: 1853-11-21 Book: 4 Page: 258	Father: Henry WOODLAND Mother: Eliza WOODLAND Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: Mary Ann Born: 1857-02-24 District: Highercombe Book: 10 Page: 12
Husband: James WICKS Residence: Dry Creek Wife: Rebecca Died: 1879-09-07 Age: 43y Wife's death Place: Dry Creek Book: 97 Page: 216	Father: William WINGATE Mother: Frances PINCHER Child: John Henry Died: 1845-08-11 Age: 12w Book: 1 Page: 35 Child: James Died: 1848-02-02 Age: 18m Book: 1 Page: 105 Child: Harriet Born: 1848-05-16 Book: 2 Page: 62	Father: Daniel WOODS Mother: Margaret FITZGERALD Child: Ellen Born: 1868-03-16 Book: 55 Page: 163
Father: Edwin WILKINS Mother: Ann THORPE Child: William Henry Born: 1848-12-03 Book: 2 Page: 107	Father: Isaac WINSTANLEY Died: 1899-12-21 Age: 75y Book: 266 Page: 319 Mother: Ellen REYNOLDS Child: Margaret Jane Born: 1855-11-27 Book: 5 Page: 250	Father: (not recorded) WOODS Mother: (not recorded) Residence: Upper Dry Creek Child: William Died: 1861-10-23 Age: 18y District: Highercombe Book: 13 Page: 314
Father: William John WILLIAMS Mother: Mary Anne CARTER Child: Catherine Anne Born: 1879-05-04 Book: 219 Page: 14	Father: Augustus WINTER Mother: Zillah BLACKEBY/BLACKERBY Residence: Near Dry Creek Child: Sinai Catherine Born: 1853-08-03 Book: 4 Page: 197 Child: Frances Zillah Born: 1855-12-01 Book: 5 Page: 252	Father: Josiah WOOLDRIDGE Residence: Dry Creek Stockade Died: 1875-08-29 Age: 49y Book: 68 Page: 400 Child: William Died: 1869-07-01 Age: 16y Death Place: Dry Creek Stockade Book: 35 Page: 376
Father: Thomas WILLIAMS Mother: Sophia ROWE Child: James Obadiah Died: 1863-05-30 Age: 4y District: Highercombe Book: 16 Page: 181 Child: Tryphena Born: 1861-06-20 Book: 20 Page: 124 Child: Samuel Jonathan Born: 1863-02-12 District: Highercombe Book: 28 Page: 149 Child: Susannah Annesley Born: 1864-12-20 District: Highercombe Book: 34 Page: 312	Father: Charles WOOLDRIDGE Mother: Ann THACHER Child: Ann Born: 1853-05-12 Book: 4 Page: 159	Father: Thomas William WRIGHT Died: 1862-01-29 Age: 39y Book: 9 Page: 334/345 Mother: Catherine Elizabeth MACNEE Residence: Mershan Upper Dry Creek

Child: Frances Margaret
Born: 1857-01-10
District: Highercombe
Book: 12 Page: 135
Died: 1861-08-11 Age: 4y
District: Highercombe
Book: 13 Page: 241
Child: Isabel Janet
Died: 1865-08-11 Age: 7y
Book: 18 Page: 205
Child: Thomas Howard
Born: 1859-05-08
District: Highercombe
Book: 17 Page: 42

Father: Henry YORK
Mother: Ann FOX
Child: George Henry
Born: 1857-12-01
Book: 11 Page: 189
Died: 1858-01-15 Age: 6w
Book: 5 Page: 483

Father: Johann Carl
Christian ZANDER
Mother: Bolette Cicilie KAJER
Child: Johanna Wilhelmine
Emilie
Born: 1851-05-28
Book: 3 Page: 214

YATALA

(Salisbury and Dry Creek)

Husband: Josiah Howell
BAGSTER
Widower Age: 38
Wife: Mary Ann HARVEY
Age: 38
Married: 1885-04-22
Place: St John Church
Salisbury
Book/Page: 143/428

Husband: Albert BATT
Age: 24
Wife: Elizabeth Maria HELPS
Age: 25
Married: 1892-03-03
Place: PM Church Salisbury
Book/Page: 170/883
Husband: Lawrence BROOKS
Age: 23

Wife: Hannah Renwick
ABBOTT Age: 19
Married: 1856-01-31
Place:
Registry Office Salisbury
Book/Page: 25/322

Father: Alexander CALDER
Residence: Highercombe
Child: Letitia
Died: 1856-04-18 Age: 10w
Book: 4 Page: 115

Father: D COWAN
Residence: Para Plains
Child: Mary
Died: 1855-09-04 Age: 3m
Book: 4 Page: 80

Husband:
Alexander FERGUSSON
Age: 27
Wife: Mary Helle
MCPEHRON
Age: 24
Married: 1874-12-24
Place: Res of Mr McPherson
Gawler South
Book/Page: 101/944

Father: (not recorded) FROST
Residence: Little Para
Child: James Sylvester
Died: 1855-12-05 Age: 3m
Book: 4 Page: 81

Husband:
James GILBERTSON
Age: 22
Wife: Alice BAKER
Age: 20
Married: 1881-07-26
Place: St John Church
Salisbury
Book/Page: 128/300

Husband: Charles GILLETT
Widower Age: 64
Wife: Priscilla ROWLES
Age: 50
Married: 1855-10-08
Place: House Salisbury
Book/Page: 23/300

Husband: Charles GILLETT
Widower Age: 64

Wife: Priscilla ROWLES
Widow Age: 50
Married: 1855-12-28
Place:
Registry Office Salisbury
Book/Page: 24/328

Father: James HICKS
Residence: Salisbury
Child: Emily Selina
Died: 1855-12-24 Age: 5m
Book: 4 Page: 82
Child: Emma Victoria
Died: 1855-12-17 Age: 5m
Book: 4 Page: 81

Husband: Patrick HOBAN
Age: 27
Wife: Mary KENNEDY
Age: 28
Married: 1867-03-03
Place: St Augustines Salisbury
Book/Page: 70/155

Robert HOWARD
Died: 1855-11-11 Age: 24y
Residence: Para Plains
Death Place: (not recorded)
Book: 4 Page: 81

Father:
William Henry HUGGINS
Residence: Para Plains
Mother: Harriett GUNSON
Died: 1856-08-22 Age: 39
Place: Para Plains

District: Adelaide
Book: 5 Page: 175
Child: Henriette
Born: 1841 [no details]
Died: 1854-09-05
Age: 13y 7m
District: Adelaide
Book: 3 Page: 82
Child: Thomas Edward
Born: 1845-11-16

Place: Richmond
District: Adelaide
Book: 1 Page: 135
Died: 1854-06-22
Age: 8y 8m
Place: Para Plains
District: Adelaide
Book: 3 Page: 82 - Cont ►
Child: Esther
Born: 1848-04-04

District: Adelaide	Child: George Thomas	Husband: John SHEEHAN
Book: 2 Page: 55	Born: 1856-01-02	Age: 40
Child: William Henry	Book: 6 Page: 377	Wife: Mary HAYES
Born: 1850 [no details]	Died: 1856-01-19 Age: 3w	Age: 45
Died: 1888-06-22	Book: 4 Page: 113	Married: 1867-01-20
Age: 38		Place: St Augustines Salisbury
Place: Wallaroo	Father: James MILES	Book: 70 Page: 150
District: Daly	Residence: Dry Creek	Father: Amos SKIPWORTH
Book: 169 Page: 478	Child: Edward	Child: John
Child: Martha Maria	Died: 1855-09-24/26	Died: 1856-04-09
Born: 1853-05-03	Age: 6m	Age: 3w
District: Adelaide	Book: 4 Page: 80	Book: 4 Page: 114
Book: 4 Page: 153		Husband: William SMITH
Child: Charlotte	Husband: John PRETTY	Residence: Salisbury
Born: 1856-03-31	Age: 20	Wife: Margaret
Book: 6 Page: 434	Wife: Susanna FORD	Died: 1855-12-27
Died: 1856-06-22	Age: 19	Age: 27y
Age: 12w	Married: 1868-10-21	Wife's death Place: (not
Book: 4 Page: 116	Place: Wesleyan Chapel	recorded)
	Salisbury	Book: 4 Page: 114
Husband: Richard JUDD	Book/Page: 77/158	
Age: 33		Husband: George S TURNER
Wife: Catherine COLLINS	Father: (not recorded)	Age: 31
Age: 20	PLUNKETT	Wife: Mary Ann ABBOTT
Married: 1855-10-28	Residence: Dry Creek	Age: 21
Place:	Child: Thomas	Married: 1855-08-16
Res of Richard Judd	Died: 1856-01-20	Place: Registry Office
Para Plains	Age: 6d	[Salisbury]
Book/Page: 23/301	Book: 4 Page: 113	Book/Page: 23/299
Married: 1855-12-29		
Place:	Father: (not recorded)	Husband:
Registry Office Salisbury	ROBERTSON	William THEAKSTONE
Book/Page: 24/329	Residence: Salisbury	Age: 23
	Child: Isabella Ida	Wife: Sarah Ann PARDEW
Father: Walter MALYNG	Died: 1856-06-05	Age: 23
Residence: Dry Creek	Age: 42y	Married: 1855-12-29
Child: Thomas William	Book: 4 Page: 116	Place: Registry Office
Died: 1856-03-23 Age: 4m		Salisbury
Book: 4 Page: 114	Father: John SELL	Book/Page: 24/330
Father: Charles MEDWELL	Residence: (not recorded)	
Residence: Dry Creek	Child: William	James WILLIAMS
Child: George	Died: 1855-07-16	Died: 1855-10-25
Died: 1856-01-13 Age: 3m	Age: 11w	Age: 56y
Book: 4 Page: 113	Book: 4 Page: 80	Book: 4 Page: 80
		Residence: Yatala
Father:	Husband:	Relative: (not recorded)
John MICKELBURG	James SHANAHAN	Death Place: (not recorded)
Mother: Kate MACKAY	Age: 26	
Residence: Little Para	Wife: Julia HEWITT	
Child: John George	Age: 31	
Born: 1852-08-14	Married: 1866-10-03	
Place: Adelaide	Place: St Augustines Salisbury	
District: Adelaide	Book/Page: 70/35	
Book: 4 Page: 52 - Cont ►	Book/Page: 70/48	

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630 The South Australian Advertiser (Adelaide, SA) Tuesday 7 May 1867, page 3

631 South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA) Wednesday 21 March 1855, page 3

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656 South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA) Monday 25 June 1860, page 1; and
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669 South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA) Tuesday 11 March 1873, page 7
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672 The Mail (Adelaide, SA) Saturday 22 June 1912, page 6
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678 South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA) Wednesday 7 July 1847, page 1
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