The Natural and Cultural Heritage

of

Shamrock Farm

By Megan Lawrence

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Autism Society, Newfoundland Labrador

and

Conservation Corps, Newfoundland and Labrador

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1. Introduction

The following report presents the results of a 12-week internship program with Conservation Corps Newfoundland and Labrador (CCNL) in collaboration with the Autism Society, Newfoundland Labrador (ASNL). The purpose of the internship was to research the cultural and natural heritage of Shamrock Farm.

Established in the early 19th century, Shamrock Farm once encompassed the land on which the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism is situated (70 Clinch Crescent, St. John's). The results of this research will help provide ASNL with greater knowledge of its ability to provide value and added experiences for individuals with ASD, their families and caregivers and, also important, for the general public. This research is a resource around which ASNL can develop new learning experiences and activities for individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The key objectives of the internship were:

- To develop an inventory of the natural and cultural heritage assets on the grounds of Shamrock Farm.
- To develop an 'asset map' for the on-site natural and cultural heritage sites and a complementary template for on-site natural and cultural heritage tours.
- To identify current and potential assets that may be used to further enhance programming and learning opportunities for individuals with ASD.
- To research and provide recommendations on the development of the potential new assets.

The results of this internship include:

- A genealogical record of the Casey/Kelly families that owned Shamrock Farm from the early 1800s until the late 1990s. This provides a lineage of those who owned, and most of those who lived on the farm.
- A detailed history of Shamrock Farm and the Kelly family, both on and beyond the farm. This history includes five main subjects: Shamrock Farm in the 1800's; Shamrock Farm in the 1900's; buildings and other structures on Shamrock Farm; the natural heritage of Shamrock Farm; and a short biography of Pat Kelly.
- A heritage inventory that identifies and lists Shamrock Farm heritage assets for the Autism Society. This includes past and present structures, trees and artifacts.

- A natural and cultural heritage map of Shamrock Farm. This map shows the location of current and past trees and structures associated with the farm. Three versions of this map are included: a detailed version to be used by the Autism Society for future reference, and two complementary abridged versions for public consumption and heritage tours of the property.
- Summaries of Shamrock Farm's history for use on ASNL's website and on interpretation panels that may be erected on Shamrock Farm. The summaries are based on the five main subjects discussed in the history of the farm. The website material includes digitized images and Kelly family films.
- Final recommendations for the physical development of current and future assets and suggestions for integrating assets into programming and learning opportunities for individuals with ASD.

2. Methods

2.1 Historical research

A number of primary and secondary resources were used to research the history of Shamrock Farm and the Casey/Kelly families. The following archives and collections were consulted:

- AC Hunter Library: Newfoundland and Labrador Collection
- ASNL Records
- City of St. John's City Archives
- Memorial University of Newfoundland
    - Archives and Special Collections
    - Centre for Newfoundland Studies
    - Folklore and Language Archives
    - Maritime History Archive
    - QEII Library
    - Research Repository
- Newfoundland's Grand Banks
- Pippy Park Collections
- Provincial Archive of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Registry of Crown Titles – Department of Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs

A number of institutions, groups or organizations and their employees or members were also consulted:

- Agricultural History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Department of Natural Resources
- Intangible Cultural Heritage – Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Family Historical Society of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Memorial University of Newfoundland Botanical Garden
- Newfoundland Historical Society
- Newfoundland and Labrador Athletics Association
- Parks Canada
- Pippy Park Heritage Committee

From these sources came a wide range of information pertaining to the Casey/Kelly families, Shamrock Farm and the surrounding area. The resources examined included, but were not limited to, biographies, newspaper articles, affidavits, interviews, film footage, maps and plans.

2.2 Personal Communications

Members of the Kelly family walked the site currently occupied by the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism and discussed the history and layout of Shamrock Farm with the author on October 24, 2015. The Kelly family members that visited the Centre were children and grandchildren of Maurice Kelly. Maurice was a great-grandson of Maurice Casey and was amongst the last generation of Kellys to live and grow into adulthood on the farm. The visiting Kellys include Maurice Kelly's daughters, Janice Baird and Jeanie Hiscock; a son, Maurice Kelly; and a grandson, Shawn Kelly. Although these individuals did not live on the farm themselves, they had often visited. They shared their own memories, stories and descriptions, as well as those passed down through the generations. Life on the farm, work, the farm buildings, structures and trees, and various members of the Kelly family were discussed.

Another informant, who wished to remain anonymous, gave their memories of playing around Shamrock Farm as a child, by telephone, on the December 2-3, 2015. That person was able to describe the Kelly family, the buildings and other aspects of the farm.

During the course of the research other individuals were able to provide further information, images and videos about Shamrock Farm and the surrounding area. These included Philip Hiscock, Maura Mannion, Aidan O'Hara and Sharon Pippy. Much of the information provided by these individuals is not included in public collections.

2.3 Survey

The Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism site was surveyed on Oct 22, 2015 and Oct 29, 2015. The survey involved walking the grounds to identify heritage assets such as extant historic structures, the remains of historic structures, heritage trees and other heritage artifacts.

Structures and trees were photographed and their location was recorded using a Garmin Oregon^{tm} 200 GPS. For larger assets, two or more GPS coordinates were recorded. The accuracy of the GPS coordinates was approximately 10 m although in a number of instances coordinates were recorded with less accuracy due to tree and shrub coverage. Accordingly, the coordinates provide only a general reference to the location of trees and structures. Sketch maps showing the locations of assets were drawn to address GPS inaccuracies where necessary.

Where possible, trees species were identified during the survey. Detailed photographs along with samples of tree bark, leaves and fruit, where necessary, were taken to identify and confirm species when the survey was completed. Four main texts were used to identify tree species: *Trees and Shrubs of Newfoundland and Labrador* (Boland 2011); *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants* (Dirr 1977); *Native Trees of Canada* (Hosie & Canadian Forestry Service & Canada Department of Forestry Rural Development 1969) and *Pippy Park Heritage Tree Inventory Report* (Myers 2010).

2.4 Visual Media

An element of this internship was creating of visual media to be used by ASNL in displays, tours/brochures, and web content. This includes maps, interpretation panel layouts, images, and edited film. Maps and interpretation panel layouts were created using Adobe Illustrator CS6. Physical images and analog films provided by Friends of Pippy Park and Sharon Pippy, ASNL and the Kelly family were converted to digital format at Memorial University of Newfoundland's Digital Media Centre and at ASNL. The film was edited into short clips using iMovie.

2.5 Permissions

When necessary, permission for ASNL to publish information, images and film on its website and throughout Shamrock Farm was gathered via email (see Appendix 4), and via audio recordings where email correspondence could not be obtained (for instance, where an individual did not have an email address). All records for permission to publish material are held by ASNL.

3. History of Shamrock Farm

Until the government took possession of Shamrock Farm in 1997, only one family had ever owned the site currently occupied by the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism. This was the Casey family and their descendants, the Kellys. This section first outlines the Caseys and Kellys who owned the property. This section includes the genealogy of the Casey and Kelly families, the history of Shamrock Farm in the 1800s and 1900s, an outline of the buildings and other structures on the farm, and a short biography of Pat Kelly, who was part of the last generation of Kellys to live on the property.

3.1 Genealogy of the Casey and Kelly Family

Maurice Casey, an Irish gardener and farmer, was the first person to own and operate Shamrock Farm (Murray 2002: 83). A number of sources indicated Casey first occupied the property prior to 1830, with two suggesting that the British Admiralty granted him the use of 650 acres of land in 1814 (Furlong1983a; 1983b; Mannion 1974: 34-36; White 1992: 156-157). Later 1841 Crown grant records show Casey purchasing 32 acres within this larger block for three pounds and four shillings (Figure 1)(Crown Land Grant Volume 3 Folio 98). These 32 acres would be referred to as Shamrock Farm from at least as early as the 1860s (Figure 2) (Furlong 1983b).

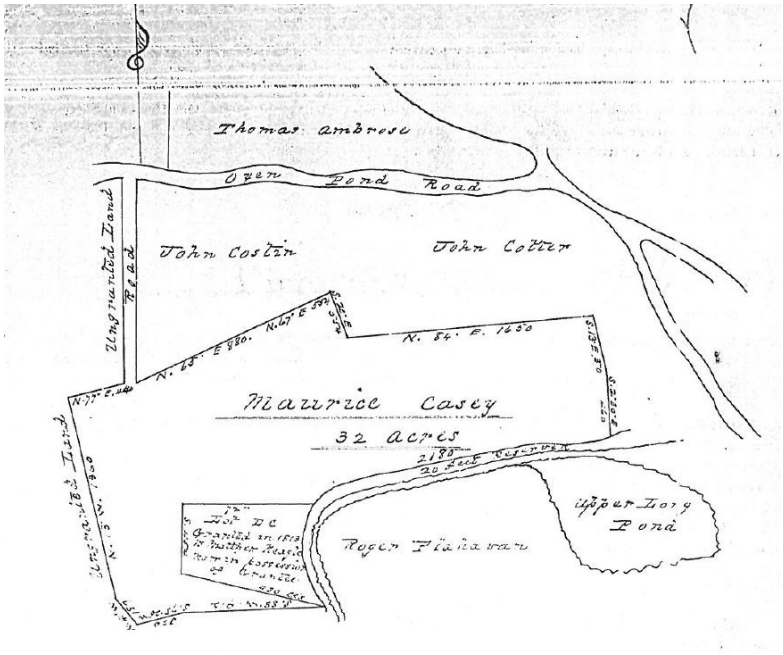

Figure 1: Survey plan of Crown Grant issued to Maurice Casey (Source: Crown Land Grant Volume 3 Folio 98 Registry of Crown Titles)

Figure 2: Photograph of Shamrock Farm sign that was once display on the northeast end of the 1930's house (Source: Dr. Philip Hiscock)

The majority of the first settlers to farm the area now occupied by Pippy Park were in their early teens or twenties (Murray 2003). If this was true for Casey as well it is possible that he was in his seventies when he died in 1871. Like many farms in the area, Shamrock Farm was not subdivided nor sold outside the family when it was passed to the second generation of inhabitants. However, unlike most other farms, female heirs would inherit the land from

Casey (Figure 3) (Mannion 1974: 46-8; Newfoundland Will Books, Volume 3 1871; Belvedere Cemetery RC Cemetery Section IV).

Maurice's wife Ellen Casey received the lower part of the property, including his garden, and the eastern part of his house as well as two milk cows, his beds, and $400 in Newfoundland currency of the time (*Weekly Express* 27/09/1859). Ellen and Maurice were married in 1859, but before this each had previously been married. Ellen and Maurice were married to the deceased Peter Rice and Mary Carrol respectively. Carrol was the mother of Mary Kelly (Baptisms with Index 1820-1837; Newfoundland Will Books Volume 3 1871; *Weekly Express* 27/09/1859).

The remainder of the property, the western part of his house and $300 was left to his daughter Mary Kelly. The stored hay and crops were to be shared by Ellen and Mary, though once Ellen passed away, Mary was to inherit everything granted to Ellen in Maurice Casey's will (Newfoundland Will Books, Volume 3 1871). In contrast, Casey's two other daughters, Bridget Foley and Norah Guilfoile, each only received $1 each (Newfoundland Will Books Volume 3 1871).

Mary was married at the time to a Christopher Kelly, an Irish immigrant from Kilkenny. Christopher Kelly had been brought over to Newfoundland to work on the waterworks for Twenty Mile Pond, now Windsor Lake (White 1992: 156; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Interestingly, Casey noted in his will that Mary's inheritance was so that she was "free of her present or any future husband she may have" (Newfoundland Will Books 1871: 221-222). Despite this disclaimer, it would be one of Christopher and Mary's children and great-grandchildren who would go on to live and own Shamrock Farm (Figure 3).

Patrick Kelly, born in 1865, ran the farm until his death in 1928 (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). It is unknown if Patrick had any brothers or sisters. When Patrick passed away his wife Elizabeth Kelly (née Dwyer) and their seven children would run the farm. After Elizabeth's death in 1955, her children would be the last generation of Kellys to live on Shamrock Farm (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; O'Brien 1998; Newfoundland Population Census 1921).

A number of Patrick and Elizabeth Kelly's children never married and remained on the farm until their death. This included Mary, Bridget, Kathleen and Pat. Their sister Lillian, and brothers Maurice and Gerald, married and moved away (O'Brien 1998; Kelly Family, Pers.

Comm. 24/10/2015). However, in contrast to Lillian, who moved to Montreal with her husband, a serviceman, Maurice and Gerald stayed close. Maurice made regular weekly visits to the farm, with daily visits during harvest time, while Gerald was at the farm nearly every day. The land was important to the Kellys and while Bridget was the last Kelly living on the farm, Gerald maintained the farm and cared for the house daily until the property was expropriated by the Government in 1997 (O'Brien 1998; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

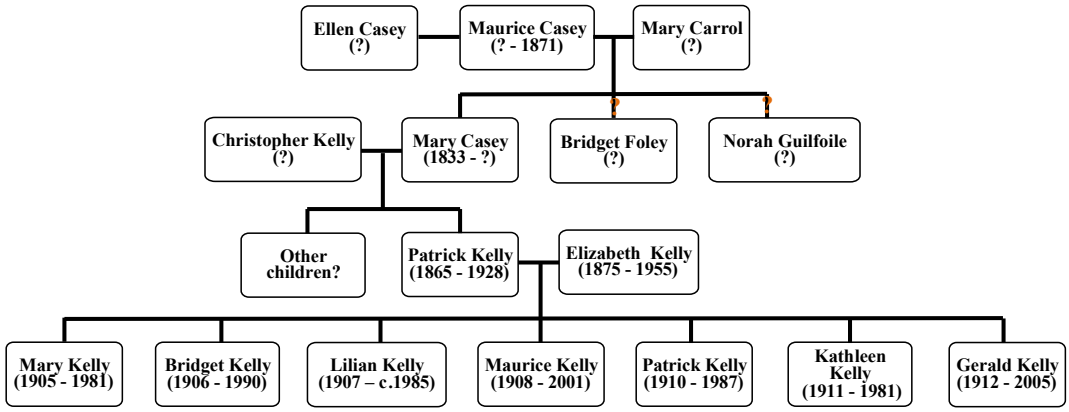

Figure 3: Family tree of the Casey and Kelly family showing all those that owned and most of those who lived on Shamrock Farm. Note it was stated in Maurice Casey's will that Bridget and Norah were his daughters; their exact parentage is uncertain

3.2 Shamrock Farm in the 1800s

Primarily a dairy farm, Shamrock Farm was situated in an area formally known as Freshwater Valley. There is little specific information about Shamrock Farm in the 1800s, but it is possible to garner some insight from the limited nineteenth century references to the farm. Further information can be learned from the history of other farms in Freshwater Valley and St. John's, as well as research into the typical farming practices of the day.

3.2.1 Freshwater Valley and Early St. John's Farmers

Freshwater Valley was an area that reached from the intersection of Freshwater and Merrymeeting Roads to Mount Ken and Nagle's Hill, northwest of the old St. John's city (O'Hara 1974a). Most of the land in the area was first settled between 1815 and 1825. Many settlers established themselves on their land prior to the issuing of official Crown grants, which eventually took place between 1835 and 1845 (Figure 4) (Mannion 1974: 20).

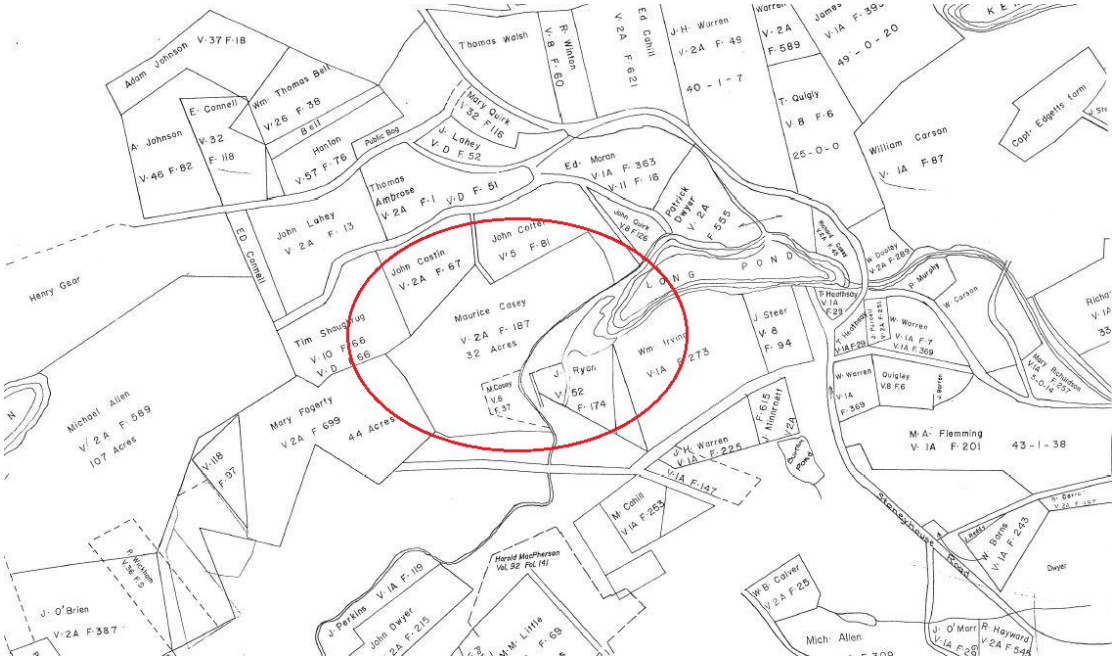

Figure 4: Survey Map showing Casey's 32 acres (circled) and surrounding properties (Source: Map V-305c, Registry of Crown Titles)

Agriculture around St. John's grew rapidly in the early 1800s, at about the time that Maurice Casey first settled in Freshwater Valley. Prior to this, St. John's had been occupied by migratory European fishermen from the 1500s through the 1700s. During this period, St. John's was largely populated by young, single men who would return home to Europe for the winter months (MacKinnon 1981: 2; 1982; Guigne 1996). In St. John's, and throughout Newfoundland and Labrador, agriculture has always been second to the fishery (Smallwood and Pitt 1981: 11). Only on the outskirts of communities were there small subsistence gardens and occasional farms (MacKinnon 1982).

Britain's control of St. John's throughout most of the eighteenth century also contributed to the continued lack of farms in the area. British laws of the time discouraged agriculture on the island. However, such laws did not completely prevent people from obtaining land. Residents could petition colonial governors for land, lease or purchase land (despite legal ambiguity in regards to their ownership), or obtain land by squatting (MacKinnon 1981: 14; MacKinnon 1991). Indeed, many of the first Freshwater Valley settlers took up land under squatters' rights (O'Hara 1974a).

Until the early 1800s the St. John's population was, dependent on imports from Ireland, England, New England and the West Indies for the majority of their food (MacKinnon 1981: 13-14). Agriculture in Newfoundland has never met the island's food consumption and imports are still relied on today (Smallwood and Pitt 1981: 18). In the late 1700s and early

1800s, conflicts such as the American Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars interrupted imports to Newfoundland, and also saw a greater military presence in St. John's that competed with fishermen for imported foodstuffs (MacKinnon 1981: 13-14). In this period the sedentary population of St John's grew dramatically as St. John's also replaced British ports as the fishery hub and became an immigration centre (MacKinnon 1981: 10-13; 1982). This increasing sedentary population in St. John's included a growing middle class of doctors, lawyers, military officers, merchants, and their families who increased the demand for fresh food, (MacKinnon 1981: 14). As such, most farms in St. John's were settled between 1810 and 1840. Of the nearly 400 farms recorded during this period, approximately 70 per cent were set up by Irish Immigrants (MacKinnon 1982).

Three quarters of the St. John's population by 1836 were Irish Catholics, and all 30 farming families that established themselves in Freshwater Valley were Irish (Lambert 1975: 40; O'Hara 1974a). According to Aly O'Brien (in O'Hara 1974b), Maurice Casey originated from Athy, Kildare. Many of the young male Irish migrants were from farming rather than fishing counties. Though initially many were transitory and worked in the summer fishery, after 1800 many stayed, and a number became farmers in response to the growing demand from the local population (CBCL Limited 2012; *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004; Mannion 1990; Lambert 1975: 59). St. John's was one of the few areas of Newfoundland where commercial farms could thrive, possibly because of the urban market available, and Freshwater Valley was a focus of these new commercial farms (CBCL Limited 2012; Smallwood and Pit 1981: 18-19).

3.2.2 Natural Features and Improved Land

Farms and the fields within were varied in their size and shape. This was partly due to natural restrictions including stone outcrops, hills, marshland and streams (MacKinnon, 1991; MacKinnon 1981: 37). During the survey of Shamrock Farm, it was easy to see that Maurice Casey would have faced these natural hurdles. The layout of the farm was likely determined by stone piles scattered around the property; steep rising slopes at the back of the farm; and streams, creeks, springs and marshland running through and bordering the property.

However, some natural hurdles also provided useful resources for Shamrock Farm. While stones had to be arduously removed from fields before they could be cultivated, stonewalls

could be built up using the removed rocks. Such walls likely built by Casey and later added to his descendants can be seen around Shamrock Farm. Trees around the property could have been used as windbreaks to prevent over-exposure of crops to cold and destructive winds, and trees on the hill at the back of the farm were harvested for kindling and firewood. The streams, springs and even Long Pond provided useful sources of water and ice for many farms in the area (Mannion 1974: 64; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

> "*Let the ignorant ridicule our soil and climate – let the prejudiced deride them as Siberian – let all, if they please, criticize and condemn my humble endeavor… the cultivation of our lands is a subject of such importance to our prosperity and comfort, and is so practicable, that the more it is examined the more it will be found worthy of encouragement*"
>
> - Agricultural Society of Newfoundland on agriculture in Newfoundland (1850: 7).

By 1830, nearly 8000 acres of land had been cleared and worked around St. John's (CBCL Limited 2012). On many Freshwater farms, less than half of the land was cleared throughout a farm's history (Mannion 1974: 61). Much of the Shamrock Farm property was never cultivated, with trees left growing in unused areas. The 1948 aerial photographs indicate that approximately 10 acres were used for cultivation. It is likely the original farm was a similar size (Figure 5). Shamrock Farm in Casey's time was typical of contemporary smaller Irish farms in St. John's. Generally, three-quarters of improved land (cultivated land and improved pasture) would be used for hay and pasture, with potatoes, cabbages and turnips were sown on the last quarter (MacKinnon 1981: 37). A Freshwater acre typically produced "either 3 tons of hay, 2 tons of fodder (green oats and straw), 300 bushels of potatoes or 400 bushels of turnips" (Mannion 1974).

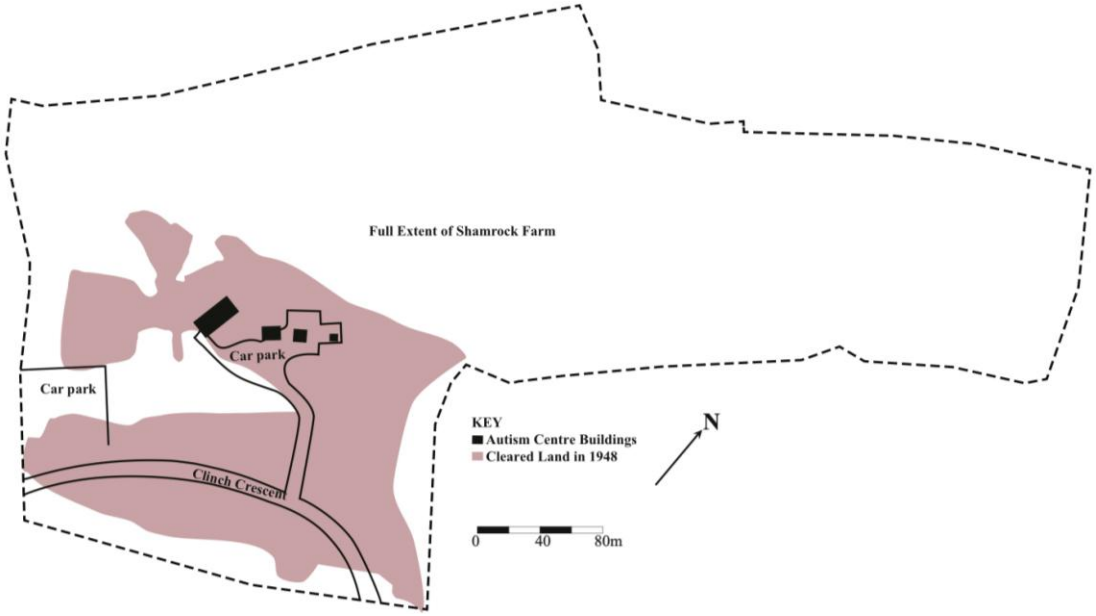

Figure 5: Map showing the approximate area of land cleared (red) at Shamrock Farm shown in 1948 aerial photos. Land cleared is shown relative to the extent of the 32 acres of Shamrock Farm and current buildings and roads on the property

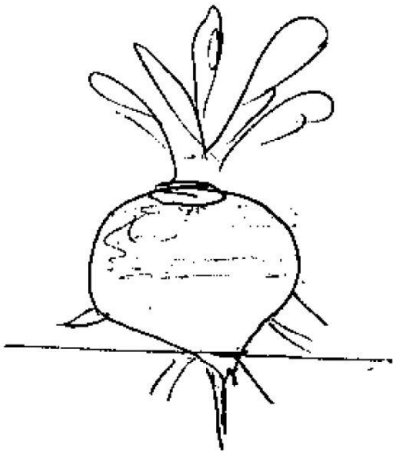

Figure 6: Turnips grown by freshwater farmers as drawn by Aly O'Brien (Source: MUNFLA 93-074 and 94-056)

In the 1800s, a kitchen garden close to the farmhouse would contain vegetables such as carrots, onions, parsnips, carrots and beets, while fruit, such as gooseberries, raspberries, apples and rhubarb, were typically grown alongside flowers in a front garden. Most often these vegetables were largely for self-consumption and not sold (MacKinnon, 1981: 36). This fits with the descriptions of the Kelly farm in the 1900s and it is likely that this is also how the farm operated in the 1800s (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

3.2.3 Fertilizers and Crop Rotation

The growing season in St. John's was limited to around 108-160 days of the year days when daily mean temperatures were 5.5 degrees Celsius or more (Smallwood and Pitt 1981: 12).

Acidic, nutrient poor and rocky soils also made St. John's a difficult environment for commercial farming (MacKinnon 1981: 8-9). With such a poor environment and a short growing season farm production was characterized by heavy fertilization and crop rotation (MacKinnon 1981: 37; Newfoundland Agricultural Society 1853). According to the Agricultural Society of Newfoundland (1857: 8), manuring was an important activity for farmers, second only to ploughing. Freshwater Valley farmers used an array of naturally abundant fertilizers including livestock manure, cod heads and guts, caplin, seaweed, bog biomass and clay (MacKinnon 1981: 7, 9; CBCL Limited 2012; Mannion 1974: 61-2). Freshwater farmers in particular were able to access bog (decayed sphagnum moss) in the Keogh's Valley one mile away. It was not until the 1920s that bog and fish use declined as artificial fertilizers were introduced (Mannion 1974: 62).

Milk was the most important commercial product for farms close to St. John's. Because a cow could eat more than two tons of hay during winter, a key goal of farms was to maximize the production of hay and fodder (Figures 7 and 8). This was done through crop rotation, which provided the highest yield for the different crops planted, significantly increased hay production, and enabled families to live off a minimum area of cleared land (Mannion 1974: 63; CBCL Limited, 2012). The farm was broken up into crop rotation units, each unit across the farm would be at a different stage of the crop rotation scheme. One field could be divided into various crop rotation units, or could just form the entirety of, or part, of a crop rotation unit (Mannion 1974: 64). A unit would be ploughed one year and used to grow turnips and cabbage. In the following year, the same unit was planted with potatoes once it had been cross ploughed and fertilized. The next year would see the unit producing oats, the next year hay, and in the following year the unit would be left fallow. After the meadow was left to fallow for a year the crop rotation would start again (CBCL Limited, 2012).

> "*Experience has demonstrated that one crop after another of the same kind greatly reduces the fertility of all classes of soils. Experience has also demonstrated that one crop after another, of a different kind, does not materially reduce the conditions of soils*"
>
> - Stephens in Newfoundland Agricultural Society (1853: 27)

Figure 7: One of the Kelly boys and two dogs amongst the hay piles at Shamrock Farm (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

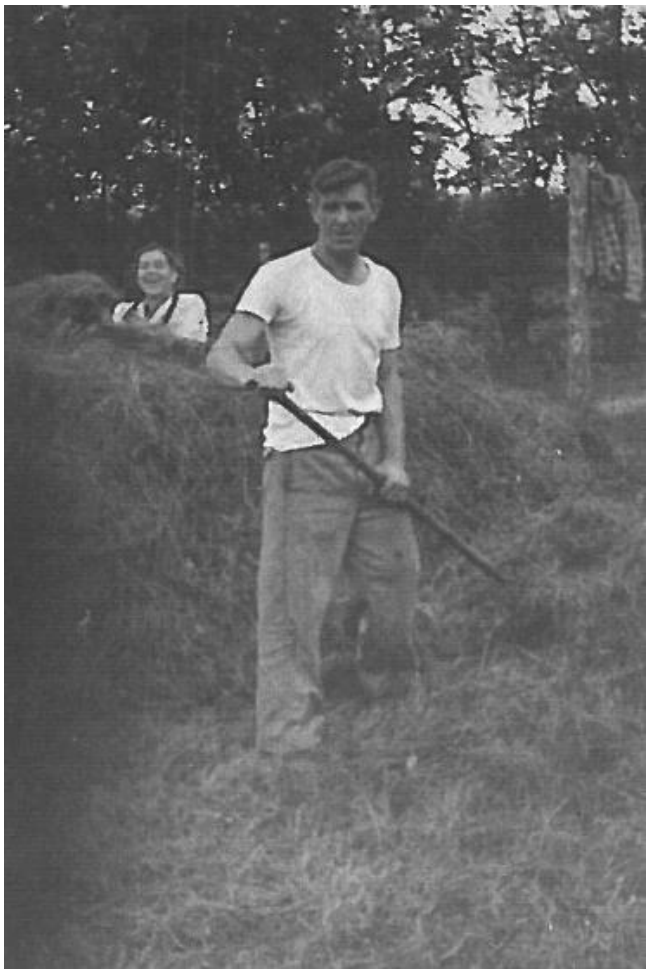

Figure 8: Harvesting hay at Shamrock Farm (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

3.2.4 Dairying

On smaller farms like Shamrock Farm, there were usually "one horse, six to ten milk cows, a few calves, and occasionally some fowl" (MacKinnon 1981: 37). The predominance of cows highlights milk as the most valuable commercial product. Dairying formed the "backbone of the farm economy" (MacKinnon 1981: 9). The importance of dairy cows was highlighted by the Agricultural Society of Newfoundland in the 1850s when it quoted the Somersetshire proverb "if you starve your stock, your stock will starve you" (1850: 17).

As Shamrock Farm was primarily a dairy farm (O'Brien 1998), the Caseys and later the Kellys would have taken good care of their stock (Figure 9). Around St. John's, stock was grazed in both woods and fields during the summer months, once crops had been harvested (MacKinnon, 1991). The Agricultural Society also recommended keeping stock well housed in winter and suggested that the cow-houses be kept clean so unsavory smells would not upset the cattle (Agricultural Society of Newfoundland 1850: 17; Newfoundland Agricultural Society 1853).

Figure 9: Milk cows on Shamrock Farm in the 20th century similar to those that would have been located on the farm in the 19th century (Source: Kelly Family Videos)

Milk production extended through ten months of the year, with a peak in production between July and August. Milking occurred twice daily, around 6:00 am and 6:00 pm (MacKinnon 1981: 66-67). Using a linen cloth, milk was strained into tins cans or "kettles" for delivery. These would then usually be delivered by horse with a "jingle" (a two-wheeled cart), or an "express wagon" (a four-wheeled cart) (Figure 10) (MacKinnon 1961: 68). Long carts could be used for milk deliveries with a square box attached to a flat wooden frame,

but they were usually used more without the square box for transporting hay or other heavy bulk produce (MacKinnon 1961: 68).

There was no formal market in St. John's for farmers to sell their produce, so it was sold door-to-door (MacKinnon 1981: 66). With his cart or wagon the St. John's farmer would travel along their typical route, stopping at each house to which they delivered and, using a one-pint measure, would fill the milk containers for the housewives. Vegetables would also be sold to housewives when they were in season (MacKinnon 1982). Customers were usually established through family and friend connections and multiple farmers could deliver to separate households on a single street. The delivery of produce could take anywhere between two to six hours, depending on how commercially oriented a farm was. Some informal trade occurred between the farmers and shopkeepers of St. John's, though shops typically sold goods not produced locally (MacKinnon 1982: 71). The trade between shops and farmers could either involve cash or be purely 'in-kind' exchange (MacKinnon 1982: 73).

Figure 10: A 1910s postcard showing milk wagons and long carts long carts (Source: Item A 61 98, Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador)

3.2.5 Farming Equipment and the Mighty Plough

A number of tools were used throughout the farm in the 1800s. For clearing land, farmers used a light narrow axe to fell trees and removed undergrowth and rocks with hatchets, crowbars and picks (Mannion 1974: 85). Sharpened spades were used to work fields. The blades of the spades were typically purchased while the wooden handle was most often homemade (Mannion 1974:89). Scythes and sickles were used for mowing pasture and fodder crops (MacKinnon, 1991). A number of tools can be seen in the central building foyer of the Centre for Autism. This includes the blade of a scythe that would have been used to cut hay; a rake used to work hay; and a two-pronged fork hoe that would have been used to loosen soil for cultivation (Figures 11 and 12).

Figure 11: Morris and Gerald Kelly cutting hay with scythe on Shamrock Farm (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

Figure 12: Raking Hay in the field below the 1930s house in the 1900s on Shamrock Farm (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

One of the most important pieces of farming equipment was the plough.

> "*The first principal of Agriculture is to break, loosen and pulverize the ground; the importance of these operations cannot well be exaggerated, and labour is not lost that is expended in Ploughing and ploughing deeply"*
>
> - Agricultural Society of Newfoundland (1850: 7).

A crucial task on the agricultural calendar was preparing fields for arable crops in April and May, and ploughing was an integral part of this (Mannion 1974: 87). During the 1800s, Shamrock Farm's ploughman was a skillful competitor in the ploughing competition at the Agricultural Society's Annual Show and Fair.

The Agricultural Society sought to showcase homegrown agricultural products and skills in their Annual Show and Fair. Prizes were awarded each year for such achievements as the best acre of crops, best wool sample and best boar pig to name a just few. In 1864, the ploughing match was also to be a big feature of the show. Initially the match was to be between O'Brien (first name unknown) representing Shamrock Farm, owned at the time by Casey, and Josh McGrath representing Fir Hill Farm, owned at the time by John Bully (Furlong 1983b). As Casey never had sons, it was likely he hired help like O'Brien around the farm. Most farms around the Freshwater Valley area hired two or more workers for the farm who would either come daily to or live on the farm (Murray 2003).

Before the fair however, 16 more ploughmen approached the Agricultural Society to enter as competitors if a series of matches could be set up in association with the match between the “Shamrocks” and “Fir Hill” (Furlong 1983b: 13). As a result, the Society put together a programme of matches for the ploughmen. Single and double ploughing matches were run. Single matches required competitors to plough six furrows in their initial heat followed by nine in their second heat, and in the final matches, 12 furrows of 300 ft. were to be ploughed. In the double matches or “Half Way” matches, a man would take two horses, plough a furrow 300 feet from the east end of the field, then his partner would take the horses and return to the east end of the field and produce a parallel furrow (Furlong 1983b: 13).

The furrows were judged by straightness, depth, and form. If multiple competitors were awarded the same number of points based on these factors, time was then taken into consideration and the winners would be the fastest team. To ensure that competitors in the following matches did not see any traces of earlier furrows and use them as a guide, the previous competitors also had to harrow the field after the race and remove their furrows (Furlong 1983b).

The ploughing matches played out on the fields of Michael Allan’s Farm. The farm ran over what is now Bonaventure, Mayor and Empire Avenues, as well as part of Belvedere Cemetery. In the single ploughing match between Shamrock Farm and Fir Hill Farm, O’Brien took the overall victory for Shamrock Farm. Indeed, his 12 furrows were so good, the judge deemed them the best of the entire competition (Furlong 1983b).

3.3 Buildings and other Structures

Prior to the establishment of Shamrock Farm the property was forested vacant land (Jacques Whitford Environment Limited 2004). However, over the past 200 years Maurice Casey and the following three generations of Kellys constructed numerous farm buildings and structures across the farm. The following section discusses these structures.

3.3.1 Nineteenth Century House and Other Farm Buildings

The original farmhouse at Shamrock Farm was built by Casey and occupied by three Kelly family generations, until 1933. It was a three-storey building with a peaked V-roof and a large central fireplace and chimney typical of farmhouses on the Avalon at the time (Guigne

1996: 58; Murray 2002: 83; Mannion 1974: 149). Memories of the 19th century house passed down to present day generations of the Kelly family include its large open fireplace, and its ceiling, through which one could look up and see the stars. As beautiful as it sounds, this latter point suggests it was not the warmest of buildings (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

The location of this building is uncertain. An 1861 survey map (Figure 13) that shows target practice grounds for troops west of Shamrock Farm, places Casey's house further north than the later 1930s building that replaced it. However, one source (Guigne 1996: 58) reports that the earlier house was located in the same place as the 1930's house and that the foundation of the original central chimney was still visible beneath the more recent building. This said, in an examination of the 1930's house before it was demolished in 2004, beyond outer concrete walls, only one post foundation was reported (Hiscock 2004).

Another building is shown on the 1861 map west of Casey's house. This was possibly a barn. Other buildings such as a milk house, large icehouse and hen house, all of which were present on the farm in 1933, were likely too small to be recorded on the 1861 map. However, it is possible that they were constructed sometime in the 1800s as well (Murray 2002: 82; White 1992: 159).

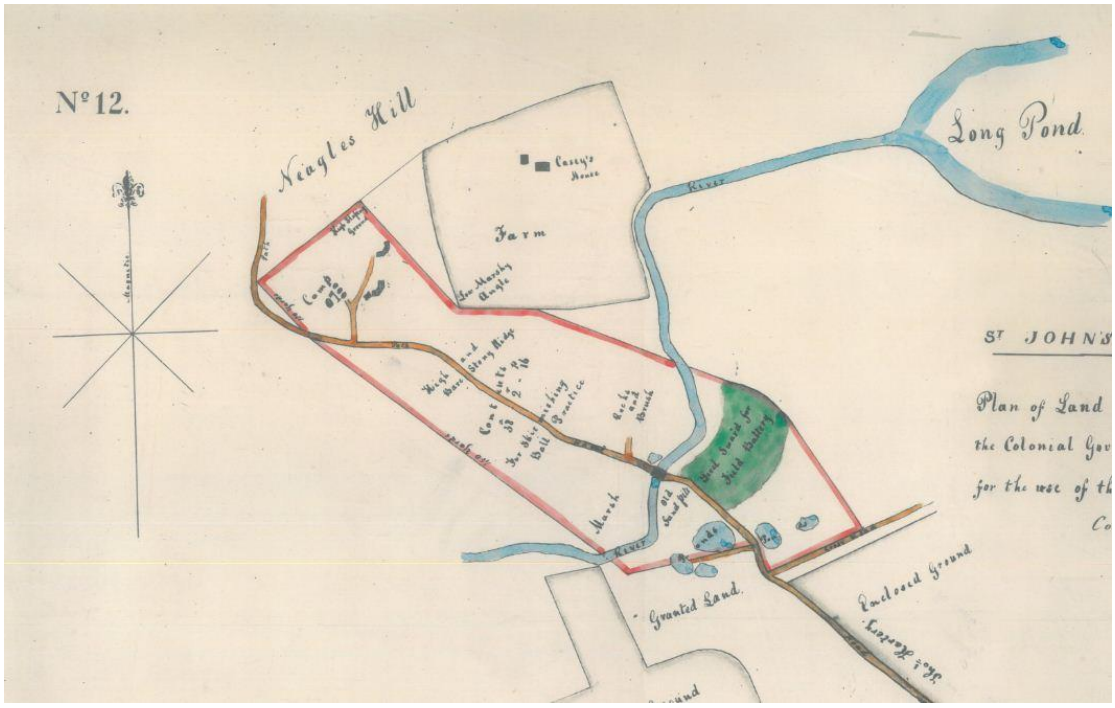

Figure 13: Detail of "Plan of Land near Fort Townshend, granted by Colonial government for a Target Practice Ground for the Use of the Troops"; The Plan shows Shamrock Farm with the location of Casey's house and possible barn (Source: Autism Society of Newfoundland and Labrador)

3.3.2 The 1933 Fire

As the families of Freshwater Valley sat down for lunch on the 5 of June 1933, they were confronted by a raging fire (*The Evening Telegram* 06/07/1933 p. 4). The fire, spreading rapidly, had started near Oxen Pond and in three hours it had blazed its way to Shamrock Farm and the head of Long Pond (*The Evening Telegram* 06/07/1933 p. 4). The cause was a campfire lit so that a camper could boil some water. It was left unattended so that he could go to the brook and fill his kettle (*The Evening Telegram* 06/07/1933 p. 4; Shawyer 1993a). The fire spread rapidly as it was a terribly windy day and the fire flankers, or sparks, caught tall timber, and flew off in advance of the actual fire itself (*The Evening Telegram* 06/07/1933 p. 4). The smoke from the fire was so thick that a formal event at Government House was cancelled (White 1992: 159).

It was reported at the time that women and children, in panic, ran from their homes taking as many belongings as could be carried (*The Evening Telegram* 06/07/1933 p. 4). However, women remained strong in the face of the fire, and the families not only moved all that they (word missing) out of their houses, in the time they had but also took to their roofs with sacking to protect them from flankers and cutting firebreaks behind their houses (Shawyer 1993a). The Kelly family managed to save their barn, by hauling 50-pound ice blocks from their icehouse and levering them to the roof of their barn (White 1992: 159).

After the fire, the Kelly's icehouse, milk house, hen house and the roof of the original 19th century house were destroyed (Murray 2002: 82; White 1992: 159). Gerald Kelly (in Murray 2002: 83) said "the house was so badly damaged we decided to get another one." Fifteen families were affected and more than 30 people became homeless that day, with the fire possibly causing $10,000 worth of damages (*The Daily News,* 06/07/1933 p. 6; *The Evening Telegram* 06/07/1933 p. 4).

3.3.3 1930s House

Following the fire, the Kellys built a modest two-storey house with a flat roof that was reminiscent of an outport house (Figure 14) (Murray 2002: 83). This was most likely built in 1933 or 1934. The hallway walls featured wide interior wall panels, some around 14 inches in width, typical of 19th century Newfoundland pine. It is likely that these panels were recycled from the earlier house (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004).

The house had a central front entrance and entrance hallway. On either side main hall were two front rooms; a living room and a parlour. Towards the rear of the house one could head through the hallway to the kitchen, and behind this was a bedroom or backroom. The kitchen featured glass cupboards and a pantry beneath the stairs. Upstairs, were four more rooms and a small area likely used for storage. This included the bedroom of Pat Kelly, one of Patrick and Elizabeth Kelly's sons. This was the largest room upstairs and was situated in the southwest corner of the house. Two other upstairs rooms were likely bedrooms as well, while the fourth room was a toilet (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). From the downstairs kitchen, one could move through into a porch extension on the west side of the house. The porch was used to keep cows in winter in and it even contained a built-in trough running the length of the southwest wall. This porch would also be used as a cool place to store milk in warmer weather (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). Beneath the 1930s house was a root cellar, which was used to store vegetables such as potatoes. The cellar had an uneven floor due to protruding bedrock (Hiscock, 2004; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Figure 14: Photograph of the 1933 Farmhouse (Source: Maura and Patrick Mannion)

The house was not well insulated, and a big job for the Kellys was keeping the house warm. The Kellys emphasized this, never-ending task; the family was frequently out cutting, gathering and bringing the wood from the trees up on the slopes behind the farmhouse to keep the fire burning 12 hours a day (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

There was an open fireplace with a wooden mantelpiece in the living room, identical to the one that surrounded a wood stove in the parlour, except for the living room mantelpiece was not painted over white (Figure 15) (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). The parlour room mantelpiece today is displayed in the main foyer of the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism, while the living room mantelpiece is displayed in The Pantry Café at the Centre. The wood used for these mantelpieces was Douglas Fir from British Colombia, a popular wood in St. John's in the 1920s and 1930s. This soft wood with dark grain and a distinctive smell was often used for decorative fittings. The stairwell in the hallway also featured a railing made of Douglas Fir (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004; Hiscock 2004). However, after electricity was put in, the fireplaces were not used as

much and the house was largely heated by a number of baseboard electrical heaters (Hiscock 2004). Next to the fireplace in the living room was a cupboard that was made by hand from recycled timbers including an old wooden tea box (Figure 16) (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse 2004*). The cupboard doors are still visible today in the main entrance of the Autism Centre.

Figure 15: Mantelpieces in the living room (right) and parlor (left) (Source: *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004)

Figure 16: Handmade cupboard in the living room (Dr. Philip Hiscock)

The Kelly house did not have electricity until the late 1960s or early 1970s, when Memorial University and the Health Sciences Centre expanded out towards the farm. Before this time they had used a generator for a few years, and before the generator kerosene lamps were used (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Because the Kelly's electricity was installed by the university they did not buy it from a power company. Instead, the university purchased the electricity from the power company and the Kellys purchased their electricity from the university, taking a cheque each month to the university's cashiers office (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). It is has been said that the Kellys traded southern areas of their land for the installment of electricity (Anon., Pers. Comm. 2/12/2015).

Interestingly upstairs, the Kelly house featured 3 ceilings upstairs. The first (uppermost) was pine boards likely again recycled from the original 1800s house, the second and third were a paper and tile ceilings respectively, dropped down below the older ceiling to make space for the installation of electrical wiring. Above these were two roofs. The initial roof had begun to leak so another was put over top (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004; Hiscock 2004).

The Kellys were Irish Catholic, and a deeply religious family. They would attend church services, and observed religious periods such as lent. On New Year's Eve at 5 o'clock the family would pray and thank God for everything they had (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Signs of this were present in the house. A picture of the Virgin Mary and cross was situated above the front door (Figure 17), perhaps as a form of protection for the house (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). During a tour around the Kelly's house in 2004, Sacred Heart Badges were also found hung above a fire mantelpiece as well as on the wall of one of the rooms upstairs (Figure 18). On these badges were the words "Cease! The heart of Jesus is with me. Sacred Heart of Jesus thy Kingdom come" (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). These badges display the image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus based on the visions of St. Margaret Mary Alocoque (1647-1690), and represent devotion to Christ (Ball 2003: 497-98).

Figure 17: Photograph showing the image of the Virgin Mary and cross above the front entrance to the 1930s house on Shamrock (Source: Dr. Philip Hiscock)

Figure 18: One of the sacred heart badges above the mantelpiece to the 1930s house on Shamrock Farm as it was found (Source: *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004)

The name Shamrock Farm may have also been related to their religious beliefs. St. Patrick used the shamrock to symbolize the Holy Trinity and he is often shown holding a shamrock (Ball 2003: 231; 588). Aly O'Brien recalled another religious ritual of the Kellys surrounding the home and St. Patrick. On St. Patrick's Day, the head of the household would take from the fireplace an ember, usually cold (though once Gerald Kelly did use a live coal), and would use it to draw a sign of the cross on the shoulders of all the family members. Sometimes a stick that had been blackened was used also. It was speculated that this ritual was done both in commemoration as well as penance (O'Hara 1974b).

3.3.4 Other Buildings

A number of barns, garages, cabins and greenhouses were located around the farm over the years (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). In 2004, just prior to the construction of the

Centre for Autism, there were only a few buildings remaining. These included the 1930s house (though its roof had collapsed in), the generator house, and the barn. This barn (Figures 19 and 20), used for storing hay and housing the cows (Murray 2002: 83), was situated in a completely different location to the 1800's barn depicted on the 1861 map (Figure 13). This suggests that the barn remaining in 2004 was built after 1861. The later barn had been there as long as Gerald Kelly could remember, surviving the 1933 fire, and it was likely built sometime between the late 1800s and early 1900s (*Kelly's Farm* "*Shamrock Farm*" n.d.)

Figure 19: Photograph of the barn likely constructed sometime between the late 19th and early 20th century (Source: Maura and Patrick Mannion)

Figure 20: Photograph of the barn interior likely constructed sometime between the late 19th and early 20th century (Source: Maura and Patrick Mannion)

There were a number of garages, one of which was positioned southwest of the barn (Figure 21). As with the barn, this garage had been there as long as Gerald Kelly could remember. Thus it too was possibly built sometime between the late 1800s and early 1900s, however it had collapsed by 2004 (*Kelly's Farm* "*Shamrock Farm*" n.d.; *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). The garage was used to repair and build farm equipment and in the latter half of the 1900's it was used to store the Rolls Royce Pat Kelly bought off Americans when they left their Military Base in St. Johns, as well as a Buick. Other garages around the farm were used for storage and to house the Kelly's tractor (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; Anon. Pers. Comm. 02/12/2015).

Figure 21: Photograph of the collapsed garage likely in the late 1800's and early 1900's (Source: Maura and Patrick Mannion)

Gerald Kelly's wife Bride, in her interview with Pauline Greenhill (1979) remembered another log cabin on the farm built in the late 1930's, though by the late 1970's it was no longer standing on the farm. She said that while it was built like a cabin it was used to store

farm machinery. It has also been said that there was a log cabin located to the west of the property that was used as a home for the Kellys while they built their new house in 1933. Prior to this it had been rented to people from town looking for a country experience (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004).

Other buildings on the farm include The Kelly's milk house built after 1933. This building is shown in one portrait held by ASNL to be situated up beside the later barn. The house contained milk bottles, pans and other dairying equipment (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). The door of this milk house currently sits in the entrance of the Autism Centre. A shed that stored a generator in the later 1900s was also present on the farm (Figure 22), as well as a windmill and a number of greenhouses. The exact locations of the windmill and greenhouses are unclear. Two small concrete slabs were identified during the survey, just west of the current main building of the Autism Centre that may have once formed part of concrete foundations for another farm building (Figure 23). Another unidentified structure was reported behind the garage on a 1958 Map of the City of St. John's, Newfoundland produced by the Engineering Department map. The possible foundations and planned building may be the locations of a windmill, small greenhouse or perhaps even the milk house, if the portrait was not accurate.

Figure 22: Photograph of shed that housed the generator in the 1900s (Source: *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004)

Figure 23: Possible concrete foundations still present at the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism (Source: Maura and Patrick Mannion)

3.3.5 Fences

A number of different fences were used around Shamrock Farm and some still stand today. For as long as the Kelly's neighbour Michael O'Brien (1998) could remember Shamrock Farm boundaries were well-defined by fencing. The fences remained until activity on the farm declined as the university and health sciences complex further encroached on the area. At the end of the 1800s "stake-and-longer" fences were the most common fences across the Avalon, and they were used at Shamrock Farm well into the 1900s. This type of fence is comprised of a stake or post driven every couple of metres into the ground with 2 or 3 "longers" (horizontal posts), around 4.5 metres in length, tied to the stakes (Mannion 1974: 85). Picket or paling fences would sometimes line kitchen gardens and were largely ornamental (Mannion 1974: 85; Shawyer 1993c). Such fences were built around the front and back gardens of the Kelly farm. There are no remains of the paling fences around the property; however elements of a stake-and-longer fence have survived to this day (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Remnants of a stake-and-longer fence along the edge of what was once the front garden, near the entrance of the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism (Source: Megan Lawrence)

A number of stonewalls are still visible today around the property (Figures 25 and 26). These include two lining the south side of the Oxen Pond to Long Pond Walk Trails, two more to the southwest of these amongst the trees, as well as one between the Autism Centre's vegetable garden and Activity Centre. One rock retaining wall no longer visible at the Autism Centre was situated alongside the path that ran behind the 1930s house. A paling gate was also positioned along this path (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). Stonewalls constructed around St. John's were similar in form. They were constructed using rocks removed from the fields and measured 4 to 6 feet in height, 3 to 4 feet wide at the base, tapering towards the top. It was constructed from a shell of large rocks that were filled with smaller stones in the centre. Sod was commonly used to top and reinforce stonewalls (Shawyer, 1993b; Mannion 1974: 87). Most of the stonewalls around Shamrock Farms currently are more stone heaps than walls, and have likely collapsed since they were originally constructed. However small sections of the walls running along the side of the Oxen Pond to Long Pond walking trail still retain some semblance of the form they would have once held. These walls were likely initially constructed when Casey owned the property and added to over time by later generations of Kellys.

Figure 25: Stonewalls along the Oxen Pond to Long Pond Walking Trail (Source: Megan Lawrence)

Figure 26: Stonewalls along behind the activity centre building and in woods east of the Autism Centre (Source: Megan Lawrence)

3.3.6 Spring Well

The Kellys made good use of the natural sources of water around their farm for cooking, cleaning and feeding animals. For example, a pipe was installed that enabled the flow of the spring water straight into the house itself and spring water in a barrel on the south side of the house was used for washing (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). Gerald Kelly, Maurice Casey's great-grandson, also built a spring well just west of the 1930s house (Figure 27). Tapping into a natural spring, Gerald ran a pipe

from the spring down to a stone-lined pool that had been constructed to catch the water. This pool was likely located where a small stream meets the path today. The water was gravity fed, and flowed freely through the pipe without any need for a pump. Animals would come and drink from the well, while the Kellys could collect the water in buckets as it flowed out of the pipe from the spring. The spring is remembered as being to the northwest of the 1930s house, covered by Gerald Kelly with a large pile of stones. However, there are several stone piles located in the general vicinity, and it is not clear which one the spring is located under (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004).

Figure 27: Photograph of the spring well in 2004 (Source: Dr. Philip Hiscock)

3.4 Shamrock Farm in the 1900s

The following section looks at the occupants of Shamrock Farm in the 1900s. It moves from Casey's grand-children through to his great-grandchildren, the continuation of diary on the farm as well as other aspect of the Kelly's lives and the changes they saw over the century.

3.4.1 Patrick and Elizabeth Kelly

Of Patrick and Elizabeth's generation there is little information. Bride Kelly (née Courish), Gerald Kelly's wife, recalled that two of Gerald's uncles went off the gold rush in Alaska in the late 1800s. Many of the men who went to Alaska from Newfoundland never returned, and their families back home never heard from them again (Greenhill, 1980: 132). One of

Gerald's uncles, Elizabeth Kelly's brother, did eventually return after he had been away for over forty years, and Bride had a fond memory of his return and told the following story of him and her mother:

> *She [Bride's Mother] was a queer hand for dressing up like that. She dressed up and put the old hat on her head. And she came down through the garden there, and there was a man, Gerry's uncle [Elizabeth Kellys brother] it was, that went away… he came back home and he came up here to see Nan [Bride's Cousin]. Mam came down and Nan was frying herring on the stove there. And she came in and she grabbed the frying pan, and she went up to the yard running… and Mam used to say it 'God damn it, go home, God damn it, go home,' you know.*
>
> – Bride Kelly (in Greenhilll 1980: 146)

Dressed up Bride's mother chased Gerald's uncle away. He quickly headed back to the farm and told his sister Elizabeth all about "the old fellow that came and robbed the pan off Annie's stove" (Greenhilll 1980: 146). They never told the uncle the truth, as it was thought it would look bad for the Courish family. Indeed, Bride only told Gerald what had happened after he had married her (Greenhill 1980: 146-7).

Patrick Kelly, the son of Mary and Christopher Kelly, died of pneumonia in 1928. Without any income from outside the farm, his wife, Elizabeth, and their seven children took over farm operations (Figures 28 and 29) (O'Brien 1998; Murray 2002; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; Murray 2002: 94). When he died the children still in school had no choice but to leave and help their mother. Elizabeth led her sons in the farm work while the eldest daughter, Bridget, took the lead in household tasks (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; Murray 2002). Gerald Kelly said that it was his mother's hard work that kept the family together:

> *My mother had to pitch in and work the land, mow the hay with a scythe, and look after the cattle. She did it all. We didn't have to go to an orphanage. She stayed with us, and we got hardy enough to take over the farm.*
>
> - Gerald Kelly (in Murray 2002: 95)

Figure 28: Photograph of Elizabeth Kelly and her son Patrick collecting apples in front of the 1930s house at Shamrock Farm (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

Figure 29: Photograph of Elizabeth Kelly and other Kelly family members outside the 1930's house at Shamrock Farm (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

Figure 30: Kelly family members inside the 1930's house (Source: Autism Society of Newfoundland and Labrador)

3.4.2 Dairying in the 20th Century

The Kelly farm was primarily a dairy farm and there were always 7 to 15 cows, on the farm, along with at least 1 bull. At one stage Gerald Kelly recalled there being 30 cows on the farm (O'Brien 1998; Murray 2002: 108). The Kellys named their cows and horses, such as Nelly, Elsie and Molly (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015), and in this context, it seems fitting the Autism Centre's composting cow has been named Betsy. The cows were allowed to graze after the milking in the morning, each with a bell around their neck (Murray 2002: 107).

> "*The sound of bells'd be like a mad jazz band! When you were lying in bed at night you'd hear the bells rattlin'*"
>
> - Gerald Kelly (in Murray 2002: 108)

One such cowbell is on display in the glass cabinet of the Autism Centre foyer. The fences around the property prevented the cattle from escaping and the Kellys let them move about the property to 'free graze' (O'Brien 1998). When Maurice Kelly was younger they would also drive the cattle up the Elizabeth Avenue (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Over winter the barn housed the cows all day long (Figure 31), though the Gerald Kelly remembered that they would take the cows "out to water them, and on fine days we would [also] take them out" (Gerald Kelly in Murray 2002: 105). When livestock died in the 1900s

they were buried in front of the barn and the remains of a number of the cows and horses may still be found there. The farm ran 365 days of the year, even on days like New Year the Kellys would have to get up and feed the cows (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Figure 31: Barn on Shamrock Farm in which the cows would have been stored in over winter (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

As in the 1800's, the dairy farmers continued to sell directly to the consumer in the early 1900s. Each farmer delivered his milk daily via door-to-door sales (Smallwood 1966). After his father's death Maurice Kelly would make daily milk runs by horse and cart into St. John's (O'Brien 1998; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Maurice would run his cart from Shamrock Farm to the area of Merrymeeting Road, Scott Street and Field Street.

Though the Kellys made other dairy products such as butter, these were not sold, and dairy deliveries were usually limited to milk alone (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). This is typical of St. John's milkmen of the early 1900s, and most consumers bought imported cheese and butter (Smallwood 1966). However there were instances where the Kellys branched out and sold more than just milk to the people of St. John's, which will be discussed further below.

3.4.3 Beyond the Dairy

The land above the big rock walls alongside the Oxen Pond to Long Pond walking trail remained forested. Below these walls the cleared land was used for vegetables and hay (Figure 32). While the family may have had to remove rocks from the fields, the soil was good around Shamrock, Farm especially in the low-lying valley where the land is within Long Pond floodplain (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004, Kelly Family, Pers. Comm.

24/10/2015). The Kellys grew produce, such as potatoes, cabbage, chard, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnip and rhubarb, that was not just for their own and their animal's consumption but for selling to the public as well (O'Brien 1998; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). In the 1900s the Kellys also sold their produce to stores. These stores included Wiseman's Grocery, Toby Jackman's, Mike O'Brien's, Parade Stores as well as Bowrings (White 1992: 158). The Kellys remember large burrows for vegetables lining the right-hand side of the driveway as you came into the farm (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Figure 32: Fields for growing produce at Shamrock Farm (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

Other animals on the farm included ducks, geese and hens, all three of which provided eggs for the Kelly supper table (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). There were also the horses (Figure 33). These were invaluable workers, and the horse and plough continued from the 1800s well into the 1900s. Tractors could be used to plough the fields, but horses were more reliable. The Kellys always had at least one horse at any one time on the farm in the later 1900s, and there were likely more kept earlier in the farms history (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Figure 33: Horse pulling cart at Shamrock Farm in the 1900's (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

Many of the vegetable crops and animals were incorporated into the Kelly traditions. At harvest time, on Halloween, the Kellys would serve colcannon (what is colcannon?) for supper, with vegetables they had been growing all mashed in a pot. While the Kellys did not have a Christmas tree for many years, and only a small one in later years, the Kelly farm still prepared for Christmas (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Gerald (in Murray 2002: 95-96) remembered that his mother Elizabeth would "have a big rooster and that rooster'd get special attention … get him big for Christmas dinner. He'd be as big as a goose!"

The natural resources on and close to the farm were also profitable for the Kellys. In the 1920s and 1930s the Kellys made used of the trees lining the back of their property by running a saw mill on the farm and selling lumber (O'Brien 1998). In winter, families in the area including the Kellys would, with a saw and ice tongs, cut ice from the frozen Long Pond (Shawyer 1993d). On their runs, milkmen would deliver ice to customers who had iceboxes before the days of refrigeration (Shawyer 1993d). The Kellys kept an icehouse until the 1933 fire at least (White 1992: 159). The children and grandchildren of Maurice Kelly still have some of the ice tongs to this day (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Outside of the farm, while Bride maintained the farmstead, Kay and Mary worked as seamstresses, and Patrick as a mechanic. Though they came to the farm at least every week, Gerald and Maurice also lived, and held down jobs outside of the farm. Gerald worked for a

shipping supply company and Maurice worked in trucking (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). With the farm and their various jobs the Kellys were a well-to-do family, despite challenges like the 1930's fire and the death of Patrick Kelly in the 1920s (Murray 2003). Milkmen were generally well off, and most of the farms surrounding the Kellys had a comfortable if not a well-to-do lifestyle (Smallwood, 1966; Murray 2003).

3.4.4 Winter on the Farm

Each year Shamrock Farm would prepare for winter. Elizabeth Kelly would by bulks of food, as well as barter the farms vegetables for other goods such as fish and salmon. They would store away preserves, as well as:

> "*a couple of sacks of hard bread, a quintal [112 lbs] of fish, a barrel of salmon, five or six barrels of flour, a couple barrels of spareribs, a sack [100 lbs] of sugar, tubs of butter – all the heavy stuff*"
>
> - Gerald Kelly (in Murray 2002: 95).

Winter also made the task of getting to the mains roads difficult. A path would be shoveled or ploughed with their homemade snow plough after light snowfalls early in the season (Murry 2002: 104). However, for heavy snowfalls they would have to "beat our path [press down the snow] over to Macphersons, join onto them and down through Halliday's farm, and go on out to the track [Empire Avenue]" (Gerald Kelly in Murray 2002: 104). It was not just snow that made leaving the farm difficult. The Kellys' path would flood often and they would have to leave their property by boat (Shawyer 1993e).

Figure 34: Hay that would have been required to feed cattle over winter on Shamrock Farm (Source: Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism)

3.4.5 The Privacy of Shamrock Farm and Growing Lights of the City

The Kellys were private, self-sufficient and very secluded on the farm, with their farmhouse tucked in behind trees and away from St. John's (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). The path into Shamrock Farm ran all the way out to Sand Pits Road, which would take the Kellys up to the end of Newtown Road, just beneath Empire Avenue (White 1992: 156). Running over a small stream, the path placed the Kellys over a quarter of a mile from a widely used public road. While the Kelly's road was public too, it was just a small, narrow cart path (Shawyer 1993e). Many people did not know where you went as Shamrock Farm was so far back from the city, people did not know that there was even a farm there (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Michael O'Brien (1998) recalled that the Kellys never let anyone live on or use their property without their express permission. However, the Kellys tell of two slightly different occupants of Shamrock Farm. The first was a pirate who Maurice Kelly said was living in the woods of the farm when he was a small boy. The second was a draft dodger who camped on the property in the 1960s. Maurice's grandson remembers being taken up the hill at the back of the farm to see the remnants of an old camp belonging to the draft dodger (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

However secluded or private the Kellys were, they still had their close friends, such as the O'Brien's (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; O'Brien 1998). These friends would come and enjoy the family's love for winter sports, either on Shamrock Farm or farther afield (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). The family remembers that every Sunday you would come to the house and find 8 others there for supper already (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Indeed, when looking through Bride and Gerald Kelly's photographs, Pauline Greenhill (1980: 171) noted "the Kellys closeness to the community of Freshwater" was apparent.

The Kellys would often go hunting with their close friends. Gerald, Maurice and Patrick enjoyed hunting birds such as partridge and grouse (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). They also fished, and went out every May 24th specifically (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). The Kelly family has a number of fond memories and stories associated with their hunting trips. Gerald's wife, Bride, told of one hunting trip where she remembered what some guys did to her and Gerald one night when they slept in their pickup truck one

night. She said “It was four o’clock in the morning when Wilf and Alec Nichol and Bertie came and started knocking on it. Frightened us to death! That was up the Southern Shore. Imagine, you know, you’re lying in bed asleep and somebody comes, four o’clock in the morning, pounding that hard, and you’re not expecting them” (Greenhill 1980: 144). Another trip was not so fondly remembered. The stove had been left on at their cabin while they were out hunting and they returned to find little of their cabin remaining, apart from the stove chimney (Greenhill 1980: 144).

Not only did the Kellys have their close friends, but the St. John’s townspeople often made their way to attractions close to the farm. The Long Pond shore closest to Shamrock Farm was where the townspeople would often go to swim (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). The Kellys would go there themselves – they could get into a boat where O’Leary’s Brook ran close to the farm and paddle all the way to Long Pond. The Kellys were close to Sandy Bottom, a deeper pool used by adults and the older children. It was also a place where many families spent their summer days and had picnics (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; *The Telegram* 01/09/2007; White 1992: 158). The days’ idlers at Sandy Bottom could rely on the Kelly’s “fresh milk and real country cream” being up for sale (White 1992: 158). The Kellys also “sold rhubarb for 20 cents a bunch – a bunch meaning as much rhubarb as you could stagger back to town with” (White 1998: 158)

In later years, the city started expanding towards the farm. In particular, Memorial University and the Health Sciences Centre began to encroach on the surrounding land. The Kellys were shocked as the area was developed, as trees were removed and a lot more light and noise being was introduced into the landscape. Rural living had always been dark, especially walking through the trees. The family was also not used to the two-way traffic, which led to Pat Kelly’s car accident (discussed below). Over time the Kellys became used to having the university so close, especially as there were advantages such as the university ploughing their path to the house in winter and providing a power line into the farm for electricity. The bustling university and Health Sciences Centre that sits adjacent to the Shamrock farm property today is worlds away from the farming community that formally spread across the Freshwater Valley (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

3.5 Natural Heritage of Shamrock Farm

The image of the 1930's house depicted in the painting located in the entranceway of the Centre for Autism's central building is deceptive (Figure 35), and some artistic license has been used to make the 1930s house visible in the image (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). The house was actually situated in amongst a number of beautiful and significant trees and other plants.

Figure 35: Painting of Shamrock Farm post-1933 on display at the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism

3.5.1 Gardens and Groves

The front garden immediately below the 1930's house was filled with a variety of plants (Figure 36). It most likely had good soil considering it was situated within the Long Pond floodplains (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004). This garden is said to date back to before the 1860's (Guigne 1996). Freshwater Valley farms in the 1800's also had a "front garden" that contained apples, gooseberries, rhubarb, currants and different flowers (Mannion 1974: 63), very similar to how the Kellys described their farm's front garden in the latter 1900's (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). As such, it is likely that the front garden of the 1800's Shamrock Farm was, at the very least, similar to the garden situated on the farm a century later.

In the 19th century Freshwater Valley farms also had vegetable gardens with vegetables such as parsnips, carrots and beets (Mannion 1974: 63). Indeed, wild parsnips were present in a lot of the older Irish farms of the area, brought by the original settlers from Ireland. In the early 2000's wild parsnips were found still growing in the front garden (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004).

Videos of the farm, and the recollections of the Kellys, highlight the presence of ornamental flowers in the front garden, as well as in the back herb and flower garden behind the 1930s house (Figure 36). These included forget-me-knots, tulips, poppies and blossoms, to name just a few. Kay was an avid gardener and was recognized for her gardening skills when she won a prize at an Agricultural Fair for her silver dollars. The seeds travelled all the way from England and were given to Kay in St. John's (Kelly Family Videos; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

A path once ran southwest of the 1930's house, following a similar route to that which runs between the hospital car park and Autism Centre today. The path ran through a small wooded area that the Kellys referred to as 'The Grove' (Figure 36). This path once led to a tea garden, with a small tea hut that the Kellys used in summer. The Kellys remember the small longer hut which as children they would go over to and play (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

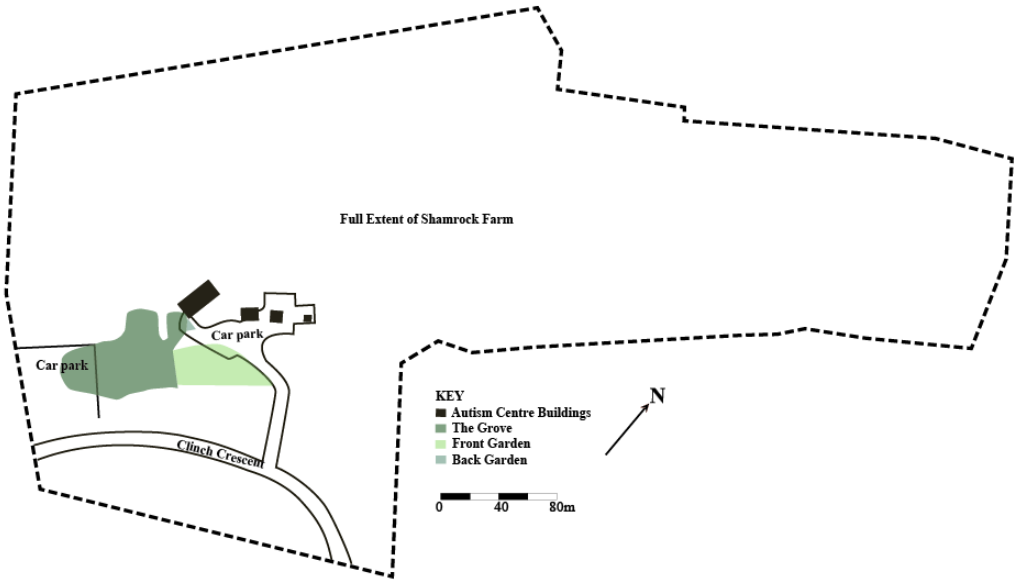

Figure 36: Detail of Kelly's Farm showing the general whereabouts of the front garden, the herb and flower garden, and The Grove

In The Grove and front garden there were a number trees including oaks, chestnuts, crabapple and apple trees, poplars, ash, and laburnums. The significant natural heritage of Shamrock Farm originated with Maurice Casey, who worked as a gardener at such places as Government House in St. John's (Guigne 1996; Murray 2002: 83). Trees that surround Government House include oaks, maples and horse chestnuts, and at one stage a sweet chestnut was also standing on the property (Smallwood and Pit 1984: 668; Robertson 2000; 2001). It is not surprising to see similar trees at Shamrock Farm, as Casey likely planted the remnants of his Government House work in his own backyard. While many trees in the front garden were planted around 60-80 years ago, at least three English oak trees, not located in the Front garden or The Grove, survived the 1933 fire and can be traced back to the earliest occupation of Shamrock Farm by Casey (Robertson 2001; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; Murray 2002: 83).

*3.5.2 English Oak (***Quercus robur***)*

Three tall English oak trees stand beside the Oxen Pond to Long Pond walking trail (Figure 37). The young seedlings of these oak trees were brought over from Ireland and planted in the first half of the 1800's by Maurice Casey when he started to farm the land (Murray 2002: 83; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Thus, the seedlings may have been planted as early as 1814, making the trees over 200 years old. The Kelly family remember coming up and sitting beneath the trees and they still appreciate them to this day. The trunk of the central oak still stands straight while the other two extend crookedly. One has even been bent to a point where it almost forms a right angle, the result of a lightning strike (Murray 2002: 83; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Despite this, the tree continues to grow.

Figure 37: Three English oaks planted by Maurice Casey, possibly as early as 1814 (Source: Maura and Patrick Mannion (left) Megan Lawrence (right))

A number of younger oak trees are scatted around the property (Figure 38). Most are located in the front garden. These trees were likely grown from the acorns of the original three oak trees and planted by Casey's descendants. A slow growing tree, the English oak can live for hundreds of years (Canadian Tree Tours 2014). The strong wood of the oak was used to build English sailing ships up until the 1800's, especially as the crooked limbs were perfect shapes for particular ship parts (Canadian Tree Tours 2014; Woodland Trust 2015a). The acorns, leaves and bark of the oak tree were historically used to treat a range of ailments. The acorns were also used to make flour for bread, and the tannin of the bark can be used for leather tanning (Woodland Trust 2015a). It is unclear whether the Casey's or Kelly's ever cut down any oak trees for their timber, or if they were only used for ornamental purposes. However, a number of trees around the property gave their branches to the Kelly family tools and tool components, such as spade handles. It is possible some oak branches were used in this manner (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Figure 38: Other English oak growing on Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence)

*3.5.3 Sweet Chestnut (***Castanea sativa***)*

The single sweet chestnut tree growing in the front garden is the only one of its kind in St. John's (Figure 39). There are only two other sweet chestnuts reported to be growing in Newfoundland, in Topsail (Robertson 2001). There was another sweet chestnut tree growing at the entranceway to Government House, but this was felled and replaced with flowerbeds (Robertson 2000; 2001). Often used in landscaping, the sweet chestnut was likely planted for ornamental purposes at the farm and Government House (Hosie, R. C., Canadian Forestry Service & Canada Department of Forestry Rural Development 1969: 178). It is possible, given that the only other example in St. John's was found at Government House, that the tree at Shamrock Farm was grown from the seeds of a tree planted by Casey himself. The sweet chestnut fruit is edible, however in recent years few have been produced by the tree at Shamrock Farm (*Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004).

Figure 39: Sweet chestnut tree in the front garden of Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence)

*3.5.4 Grey Poplar (***Populus X canescens***)*

These poplar trees framed the driveway that once led to the 1930's house and ran behind to the barn, garage and milk house (Figure 40). These trees are still visible alongside the driveway to the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism and the present car park. In 2000, a grey poplar was one of the two trees on Shamrock Farm that shared the title for the tallest tree in Newfoundland, at 26m tall (Robertson 2000: 116). The rest of the poplars shared the titles for the second, third and fourth tallest trees at 24m, 23m and 22m respectively (Robertson 2000: 116). Introduced and hybrid poplars were often planted as ornamental trees, but they were also planted for wood production and as a windbreak (Hosie, R. C., Canadian Forestry Service & Canada Department of Forestry Rural Development 1969: 118). Given that the poplars still stand on the property today, and considering they are over 50 years old, it is likely they were not used for wood. Instead they may have served a dual purpose, providing some shelter from the wind as well as a beautiful frame for the driveway leading up to the farmhouse.

Figure 40: Grey poplar trees in the front garden of Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence)

*3.5.5 European Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)*

A robust and long-lived tree, the European ash is a common landscaping tree, often used ornamentally in Eastern Canada (Boland 2011: 252; Hosie, R. C., Canadian Forestry Service & Canada Department of Forestry Rural Development 1969: 382; Robertson 2000). European ash is one of the last trees in the province to lose its leaves, keeping them well into November (Boland 2011: 252). There were a number of European ash trees both in The Grove and in the front garden (Figure 41). One European ash was situated immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the 1930's house, and was overlooked by Pat Kelly's bedroom window. This tree was not purely ornamental, as the Kellys used its lower

branches to hold tools (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). The branches of the various European ash trees around the property may have also been used for making and fixing tools. It is a tough hardwood that is especially flexible when seasoned (Canadian Tree Tours 2013; Woodland Trust 2015b). In 2000, a European ash was the other of the two trees on Shamrock Farm that shared the title for the tallest tree in Newfoundland. Other European ash trees shared the titles for the second and fourth tallest tree as well (Robertson 2000: 116).

Figure 41: European ash trees in the front garden of Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence)

*3.5.6 Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)*

Situated in The Grove are a few horse chestnut trees (Figure 42), the largest of which are located immediately adjacent to the footpath leading from the hospital car park. Given that horse chestnuts were grown at Government House it is likely that again the trees were grown by Casey, or even grown from a seed planted by Casey. The tree's name possibly originates from the fact that when its leaves fall, the leaf stalks leave a scar that resembles a horseshoe filled with nail holes (Woodland Trust 2015c). Nuts from the tree are commonly known for their use in the game Conkers. This is an English game where the nuts (the conkers) are tied to strings and smashed together in an attempt to break the opponent's

conker (Canadian Tree Tours 2015a). Unlike the sweet chestnut, the nuts of the horse chestnuts are inedible (Canadian Tree Tours 2015a).

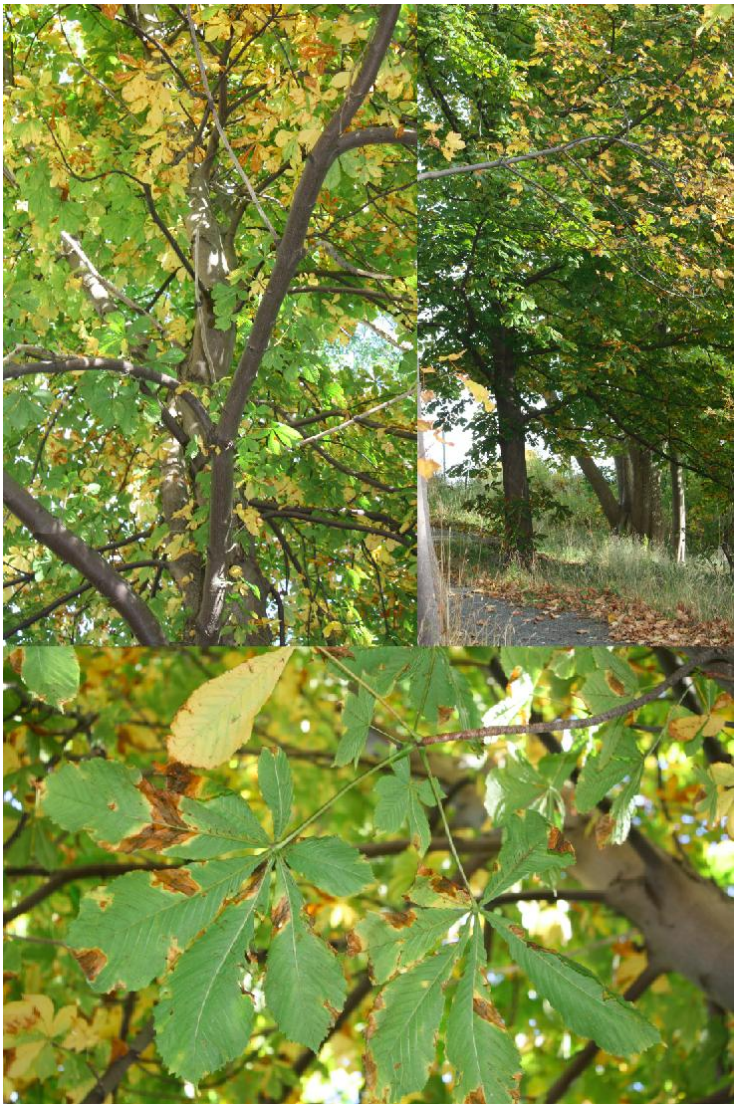

Figure 42: Horse chestnut trees in The Grove of Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence)

*3.5.7 Sycamore Maple (***Acer pseudoplatanus***)*

Sycamore maple trees have historically been used as an ornamental species (Boland 2011: 98). There is an abundance of maples across the site, including a number of younger maples (Figure 43). Some of the older, larger maples may have been use decoratively in the Kelly front garden or The Grove. The species name, *pseudoplatanus*, means false sycamore, a reference to the fact that it is similar in appearance to sycamore trees (Canadian Tree Tours 2015b).

Figure 43: Sycamore maple tree at Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence)

*3.5.8 European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)*

The European beech tree has been enthusiastically described by Dirr (1977: 187) as “so beautiful that it overwhelms one at first glance.” As an ornamental tree, it is not surprising that it grows in the front garden and The Grove at Shamrock Farm (Figure 44). *Fagus*, the genus name is derived from *fagain*, which means ‘to eat’ in Greek (Canadian Tree Tours, 2015c). This refers to the tree’s edible nuts. If they are eaten in large quantities, the nuts are poisonous to humans, but they can be ground to produce flour, which is then edible if soaked to leach out the tannins. In the 1800’s the nuts were also pressed to produce oil for cooking and lamp fuel (Encyclopedia of Life 2013).

Figure 44: European beech tree in front garden of Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence

*3.5.9 Laburnum/Golden Chain Tree (***Laburnum X watereri***)*

Larburnums are native to Southern Europe. In Newfoundland, they are commonly used as landscape trees (Boland 2011: 262), and this is likely why the Kellys planted their laburnums in the front garden (Figure 45). It is good plant for a shrub boarder and can be used near buildings (Dirr 1977: 252). Laburnums produce yellow flowers in the summertime, and these can be seen in their full bloom being appreciated by the Kelly family in their family videos. In spite of their beauty, these trees are highly poisonous (Boland 2011: 262).

Figure 45: Laburnum in the front garden of Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence).

*3.5.10 European Wild Apple (*Malus sylvstris*)*

Growing apples was a common practice amongst the Freshwater Valley farms (Shawyer 1992: 4). At Shamrock Farm, there were at least 5-6 apple and crabapple trees in the Kelly front garden. Every day in September and October, when the fruit was ripe, the Kellys had an apple in their lunch boxes. In the past, there were a number of apple trees on the farm that were producing fruit much larger than the European wild apple trees that survive today (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). At least two varieties of the European wild apple still survive beside the Centre's current orchard (Figure 46). The trees beside the orchard used today by the Autism Centre were not used by the Kellys as much as the apple trees that were in the front garden (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Figure 46: European wild apple trees around Shamrock Farm still growing today (Source: Megan Lawrence)

3.6 Pat Kelly

Patrick Kelly (1910-1987) was the second eldest son of Patrick and Elizabeth Kelly. Patrick, or Pat, enjoyed running from a young age and was widely known for his long running career in which he would represent Newfoundland overseas and make records that last to this day. Pat was amongst the last of the Kelly family to live at Shamrock Farm.

3.6.1 Early Days

Pat attended St. Patrick's Hall for his first five years of school and was taught by the Christian Brothers (*The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23; CBCL Limited, 2012; O'Neill 1976: 782). Kelly took up running as a sport "for the joy of it" when he was 16 (Pat Kelly in *The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23). Though he started running on his own initiative, he thought that "the interest developed through the Christian Brothers and the interest they showed us at school," where the Brothers "always had us running and competing against each other" (*The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23) was important. In particular, Kelly remembered being told by Brother O'Hehir that if he put the work into it, he could become a great runner (Evening Telegram, 11/07/1981 p. 23).

After St. Patrick's, Kelly moved to St. Bonaventure's College. Kelly explained this was due to there being "very little sport played at St. Pat's at the time and there was much more competition at St. Bon's" (*The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23). St. Bonaventure's was known for its excellence not only in athletics, but also academics, debating, music and theatre. (O'Neill 1976: 767, 784). In his day, Kelly was a key member of the St. Bonaventure's College athletics team and ran in the school's blue and gold colours throughout his career (Figure 47) (Ryan, 2002; Newfoundland and Labrador Athletics Association c1997-2015).

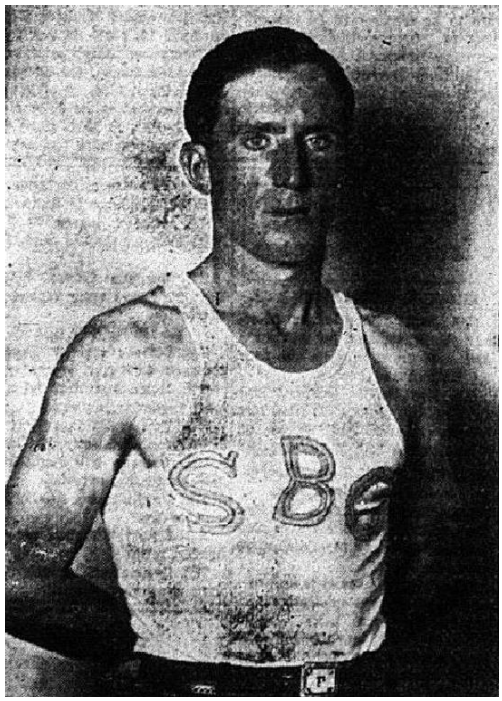

Figure 47: Pat Kelly, taken just prior to the 1937 Telegram 10 Mile Road Race, sporting a St. Bonaventure's College singlet (Source: *The Evening Telegram* 15/09/1937 p. 7)

3.6.2 Telegram 10 Mile Road Race

Kelly was most successful in the Telegram 10 Mile Road Race, today known as the Tely 10 (See Figures 48-51). Pat Kelly holds the record to this day for most successive wins. He won nine consecutive races between 1933 and 1947, excluding the years of WWII, when the race was not run. While he did not win in 1931 and 1932 he placed among the top three runners each year (Ryan 2002). In the 1935 race, described as "the best race of his career" (*The Evening Telegram* 20/09/1935 p. 10), Kelly completed the 10-mile race with his fastest time of 54 minutes and 10 seconds (Table 1) (Newfoundland and Labrador Athletics Association c2015). Thousands of spectators watched Kelly run the race through St. John's and during this time Kelly's "speed and gracefulness" (Ryan 2002: 49) earned him such titles as the "King of the Roads" (*The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23), "King of the ten milers", "peer of long distance runners in Newfoundland" (*The Evening Telegram*, 06/04/1938 p.7), "loose striding Pat" and the "flying Irishman" (Ryan 2002: 80, 84).

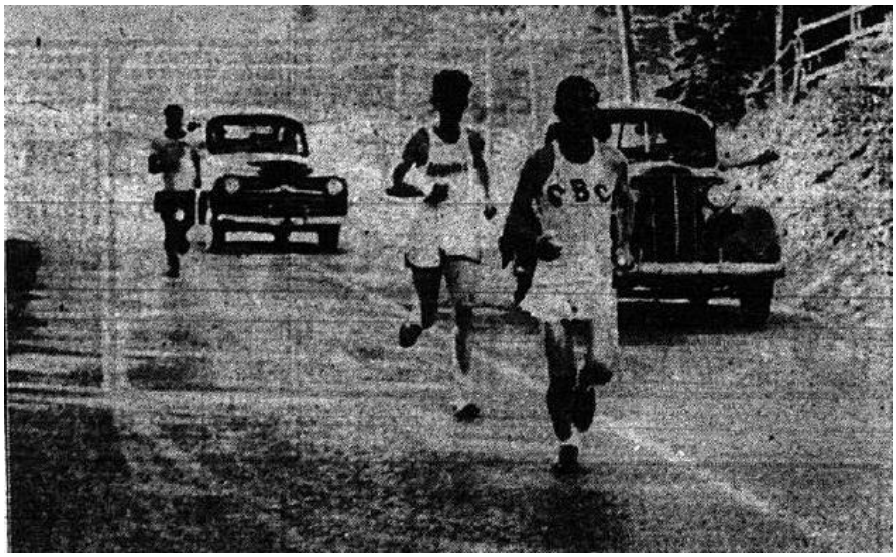

Figure 48: Pat Kelly leading B. Thistle and B. Foley in the 1947 Telegram 10 Mile Road Race (Source: *The Evening Telegram* 18/09/1947 p. 13)

Figure 49: Top: Competitors in the lineup prior to the 1938 Telegram Road Race with Kelly fifth from the left (*The Evening Telegram* 22/09/1938 p. 10). Bottom: Competitors in the lineup prior to the 1939 Telegram Road Race with Kelly centre (Source: *The Evening Telegram* 18/09/1947 p. 10)

Table 1: List of years Pat Kelly won the Tely 10 and the times in which he completed the race each year (Newfoundland and Labrador Athletics Association, 2015)

Year	Time
1947	57:12
1946	56:03
1939	55:14
1938	55:42
1937	56:38
1936	55:35
1935	54:10
1934	56:50
1933	56:24

But it was not just in the Telegram Road Races that Pat Kelly made a name for himself. Kelly represented Newfoundland overseas in the both British Empire Games in 1934, in London, and in the 1938 Boston Marathon.

3.6.3 British Empire Games, London, 1934

At the British Empire Games (now the Commonwealth Games), Kelly ran in the marathon and led the pack of runners for 12 miles. However, he was forced out of the race due to injury (*The Evening Telegram*, 31/08/1987 p. 17; 11/07/1981 p. 23; *The Daily News* 20/09/1934 p. 8). Of that race, Kelly remembered "that marathon was run on concrete all the way and it was my first time ever running on concrete." Kelly said "I lost every toenail on my two feet. I remember taking off my shoes and socks and I had no toenails. I shook the toenails out of my socks… I think I would have won that marathon if I was running on anything but concrete; it burnt the feet off me" (*The Evening Telegram*, 11/07/1981 p. 23). Kelly kept those toenails for over 40 years (*The Evening Telegram*,11/07/1981 p. 23). It was also rumoured that Kelly wore shoes never previously worn on the race day. If true, the shoes would have almost certainly contributed to the condition of Kelly's feet during the race (Anon. Pers. Comm. 02/12/15). On the race day, Kelly also had to contend with the weather. It was scorching hot, reaching over 110 degrees Fahrenheit (43 degrees Celsius) at one point (*The Evening Telegram*, 06/04/1938 p. 7). Kelly was not the only one who suffered during that race as only seven of the thirteen entrants finished the course (Commonwealth Games Federation 2014).

3.6.4 Boston Marathon, 1938

> *"Kellys number 49. 209 entered. Pat in excellent condition. Will give his best. Will have support thousand Newfoundlanders*."
>
> - Message from P. W. Keegan, Pat's manager who travelled with him to Boston, the day before the Boston Marathon (*The Daily News* 19/04/1938 p. 6)

Kelly had a second chance at representing Newfoundland when he was sent to compete in the Boston Marathon by the Amateur Athletic Union of Newfoundland (*The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23). Prior to the race, Kelly raised the notion of the Boston Marathon's 'haunted mile'. Reporters assured Kelly that this stretch was only 'haunted' for Johnny Kelley, another runner who faced challenges and mishaps in the 24th mile of the race each year he had entered the Boston Marathon (*The Cornell Daily Sun* 20/04/1937 p. 3). Noting the slight difference in their last names, Kelly took the view that "maybe that 'Haunted Mile' isn't meant for this Kelly" (*The Evening Telegram* 06/04/1938 p.7).

> "*He is short on experience, but… the lad is long on fortitude*"
>
> – *The Evening Telegram* (06/04/1938 p. 7), commenting on Pat Kelly as a Boston Marathon competitor prior to the race.

Advice was given to Kelly from Dr. R. J. McDonald, who had won the race in 1898. McDonald noted the change in road surfaces over the years. Rather than gravel, as they had been in 1898, the roads were surfaced with asphalt and concrete. He believed "that Pat Kelly's greatest problem [would] be the conditioning of his feet to withstand the terrific punishment to which they will be subjected on this arduous 26-mile Boston Marathon" (Dr. R. J. McDonald in *The Daily News* 18/04/1938 p. 6). This advice likely came too late, sent after Kelly had left for Boston. Though Kelly and his manager were already aware of the problems he would face with his feet after his experience in the British Empire Games. Keegan reported that "nothing will stop this kid but his feet… we're going to do something about toughening up those feet" (P. W. Keegan in *The Evening Telegram* 22/09/1938 p.7). Kelly was provided with all the running gear he required, a trainer as well as medical assistance for his feet when in Boston (*The Evening Telegram* 08/04/1938 p. 10; *The Daily News* 18/04/1938 p. 6).

> *"Kelly finished in 39th place. Race run in terrific heat which handicapped Pat a lot. Three of favorites failed to finish. Pawson, DeMarr* [who took 1st and 7th place respectively] *each ran a lovely race. Kelly feeling good despite blistered feet. He did his best but couldn't make it."*
>
> – Message from P. W. Keegan, Pat's manager who travelled with him reporting back to St. John's A.A.A the evening after the Boston Marathon (*The Daily News* 20/04/1938 p.6).

In the end, Kelly came 39th out of 209 competitors (*The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23; *The Daily News* 20/04/1938 p. 6). Kelly and the Boston Marathon was the talk of St. John's, and when the results came in there was some disappointment that his time was not better (*The Daily News* 20/04/1938 p.6). Despite all the attention his feet received prior to the race, his feet were still blistered after the race (*The Daily News* 20/04/1938 p.6). Kelly trained in Boston for only two weeks before the race and later acknowledged that this was a mistake: "I should have trained in Boston a lot longer than I did but the funds weren't available" (*The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23). He felt if he had the time to train as a number of the other athletes had, he would have placed much better. The weather was also a challenge for Kelly. In St. John's, Kelly had been training in winter and was forced, on occasion, to train with snowshoes and skis. Unused to warm weather, the temperature in Boston on the day at 75 degrees Fahrenheit (24 degrees Celsius) was difficult for Kelly (Boston Athletic Association c2015; *The Daily News* 20/04/1938 p.6). However, while facing

"six former winners and many exceptionally powerful challengers from a number of countries" Kelly endured through the heat and pain, and finished the race. Many in St. John's thought that Kelly was "made of the proper stuff" and was "worthy of great credit" (*The Evening Telegram* 20/04/1938 p. 10; *The Daily News* 20/04/1938 p.6).

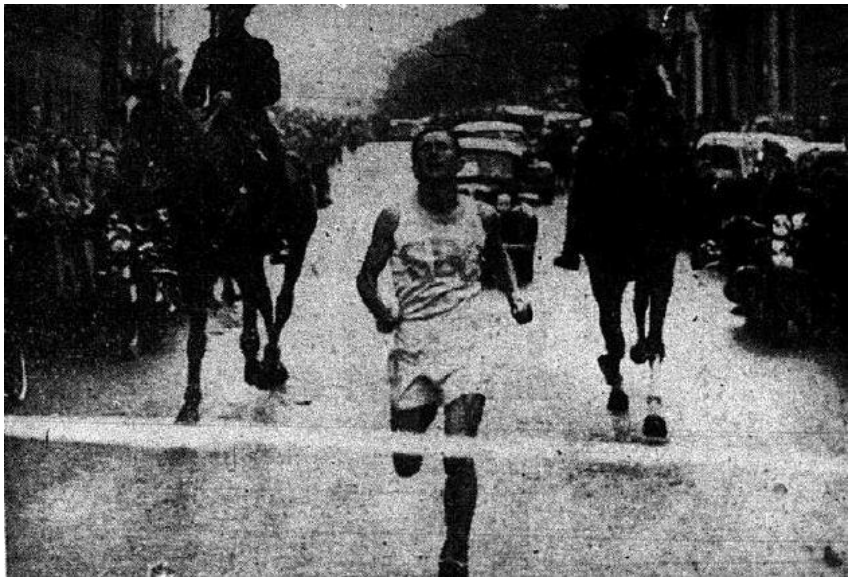

Figure 50: Pat Kelly running past the crowds towards the finishing line of the Telegram 10 Mile Road Race in 1939 (Source: *The Evening Telegram* 21/09/1939)

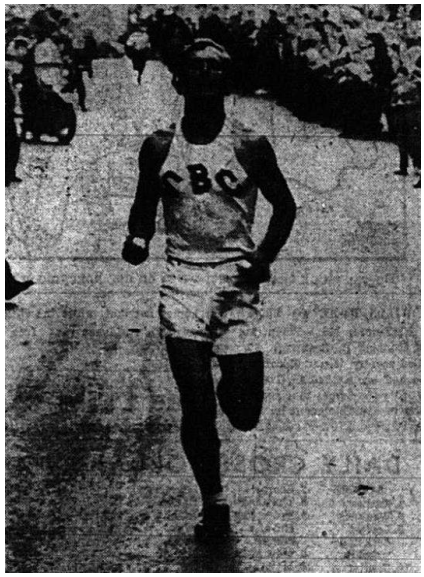

Figure 51: Pat Kelly running past the crowds towards the finishing line of the Telegram 10 Mile Road Race in 1947 (Source: *The Evening Telegram* 18/09/1947 p. 13)

3.6.5 Other Sporting Achievements

Kelly also competed in other sporting events. His track and field career included events in shot-put, hammer throw as well as middle and long distance walking and running. He placed second in the 1950 Daily News Marathon, won the Bell Island provincial track and field championships in the mile run, and won a number of other one mile walking races

(Newfoundland and Labrador Athletics Association c1997-2015; Evening Telegram, 31/08/1987 p. 17; 11/07/1981 p. 23). He played hockey with St. Patrick's School in the St. Bonaventure's Forum in the late 1940's; rowed in the St. John's Regatta with Bowring Park and Pepperrell on a number of winning teams; and played a role establishing the St. John's Hiking Club (Evening Telegram, 31/08/1987 p. 17; Evening Telegram, 11/07/1981 p. 23).

Kelly was good at snowshoeing and excelled at cross-country skiing, his favourite winter sport. In the later years of his sporting career Pat Kelly defeated the reigning champion Ferd Hayward in the 10-mile cross-country championship in 1948 (Figure 52). Pat's youngest brother Gerald also competed that year and came second (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; The Newfoundland Herald, 26/10/1991 p. 9; Evening Telegram, 11/07/1981 p. 23). Of the brothers' victories, Pat Kelly said "it was no big deal for us, we were practically born on skis" (Evening Telegram, 11/07/1981 p. 23). Indeed, the whole Kelly family were skiers. The family and visitors would ski down the slopes on the property, and Kay Kelly taught the younger generation, her brother Maurice's children, how to ski (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

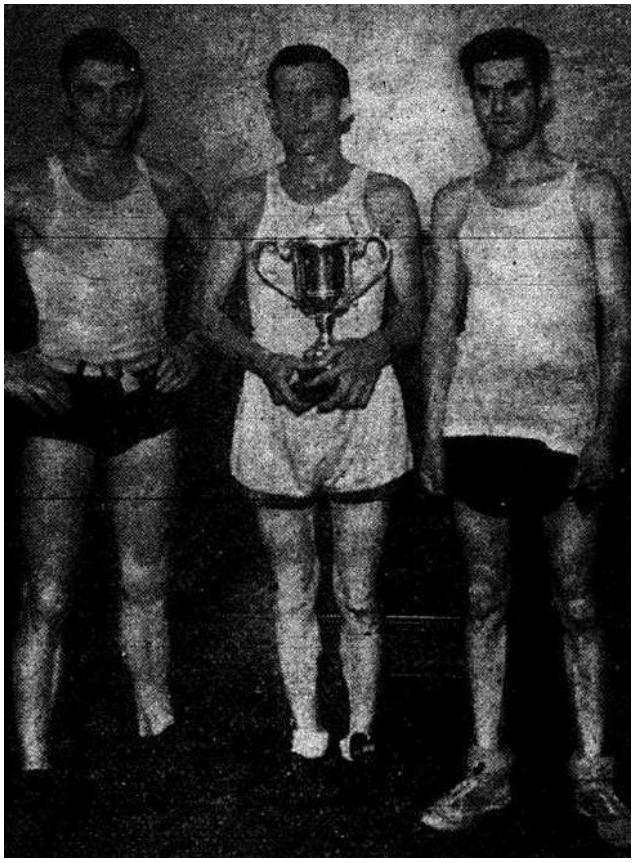

Figure 52: Top three competitors just after the 1938 Telegram Road Race in Kelly centre, Paul Thorburn who placed second, and Ferd Hayward who placed third, of whom Kelly would later go on to defeat in cross-country skiing (*The Evening Telegram* 22/09/1938 p. 10)

It should be noted that Pat Kelly's athletic career was helped greatly by his family's support. He would not have been able to train and travel abroad for his athletic career if it was not for his brothers Maurice and Gerald, as they helped run Shamrock Farm, despite having both moved off the property when they married (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). For all his sporting achievements, Pat Kelly was inducted into the Newfoundland and Labrador Athletics Hall of Fame in 2008 and the Sport Newfoundland and Labrador Hall of Fame in 1981 (Newfoundland and Labrador Athletics Association c1997-2015; The Newfoundland Herald, 26/10/1991 p. 9). Overall, Kelly was considered a "strong competitor", "an outstanding athlete" and "avid outdoorsman", but also as "a jolly type all the time" (Evening Telegram, 31/08/1987 p. 17). Kelly retired from active competitions in 1950, after which he moved into coaching. Kelly would coach the St. Bonaventure's track and field athletes for 14 years (Evening Telegram, 11/07/1981 p. 23)

> "[Pat Kelly] *was like a proud young stallion when running, head high and chest out with perfect easy rhythm*"
>
> - Evening Telegram (11/07/1981 p. 23).

3.6.6 Training

Pat kept himself in good physical condition, and this was commonly known (Evening Telegram 11/07/1981 p. 23; 31/08/1987 p. 17). Kelly's training regime focused on "quality not quantity" (*The Evening Telegram* 11/07/1981 p. 23), and his training for races would differ depending on the race itself. When it came to the 10-mile race, Kelly would do a couple weeks of running three miles, followed by six miles for the next couple of weeks, and then finally eight miles. Kelly said "I never ran over eight miles in training for the 10" and when he felt he was ready he "let the last two miles take care of themselves" (*The Evening Telegram*, 11/07/1981 p. 23).

Beyond training for specific races, Kelly would often go out for a 20-mile run "just to keep in shape" (*The Evening Telegram*, 11/07/1981 p. 23). Even in winter he ran the length of Long Pond when it was iced over with his spikes attached to his heavy work boots (see Figure 53) (*The Evening Telegram*, 11/07/1981 p. 23; 06/04/1938 p.7). For the Boston Marathon, Kelly trained for eight months right through the thick of the Newfoundland winter (*The Evening Telegram*, 06/04/1938 p. 7). Where his participation in individual sport events was concerned, Kelly did not see it as a lonely pursuit. He said "I didn't want the company, it's

bad, a distraction. I loved to be on the road or out in the country alone, and at peace" (*The Evening Telegram*, 11/07/1981 p. 23).

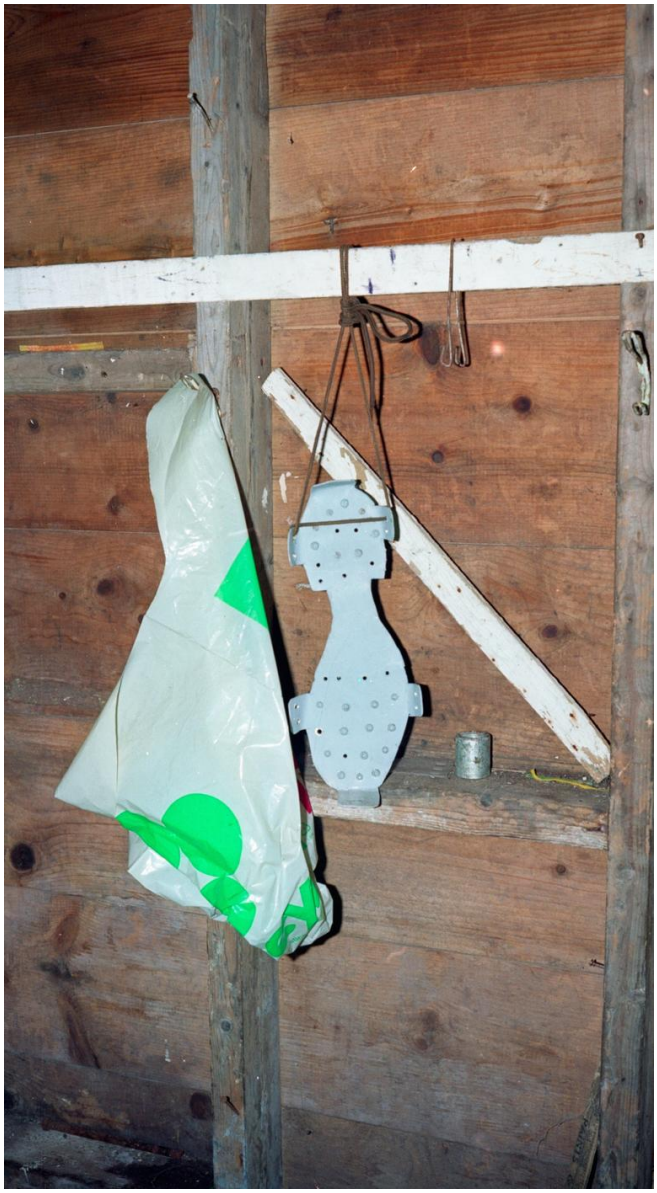

Figure 53: Ice clamps hanging in the Kelly House in 2004, possibly those used by Pat to run the length of Long Pond in Winter (Source: Dr. Philip Hiscock)

3.6.7 Beyond Sports

Other aspects of Pat Kelly's life are less well-known. This includes his love for dogs, such as Blue Belton setters. He would train them, take them hunting and enter them in competitions, which they often won. People saw Pat's ability to train his dogs and asked him to train their own dogs, which he did, though never as a business (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Pat Kelly also worked as a mechanic at the American base, Fort Pepperell, for 17 years during and after WWII (*The Evening Telegram*, 11/07/1981 p. 23; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015). Except for jobs around the farm, he didn't continue as a mechanic once the Americans had left, as no other employers could match the wages the Americans had offered (Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015).

Pat also bought a 1934 Rolls Royce from Americans leaving the base who did not want to take it back with them. Unfortunately, Pat was not one to drive the Rolls Royce often as he had an aversion to driving. One possible cause for this was an accident he had as he turned out of the entrance to Shamrock Farm. Kelly was hit by oncoming traffic as he was unused to the new two-way road that was put in following the expansion of the university into the area. Luckily, he emerged from the accident unscathed. An anonymous source (Pers. Comm. 02/12/15), who used to play at the Kelly Farm, remembers seeing a Buick stored in the garage that had been damaged on one side. This was likely the car that Pat was driving when he had the accident. The Rolls Royce stayed in the garage with the Buick and, despite the few occasions when Maurice Kelly took his wife out for a spin, Pat Kelly's Rolls Royce became a local rumor. It is said the Rolls Royce was eventually purchased by some Americans (Anon., Pers. Comm. 2/12/2015; Kelly Family, Pers. Comm. 24/10/2015; *Last Visit to the Kelly Farmhouse* 2004).

4. Heritage Asset Inventory

The Heritage Asset Inventory of the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism is separated into three categories; structures, trees, artefacts (Tables 2, 3, and 4). Heritage assets were identified through historical research as well as a physical survey of the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism grounds. Amongst the structural assets, buildings or features no longer on the property were recorded if the potential location of the structure was evident in documentary evidence or physical remains. Potential subsurface remains may exist at these localities. There were a number of young trees not recorded, as it is most likely they sprouted naturally recently, and were not planted by the Kelly Family. The artefacts identified during the survey of the property were not moved so that they remained in their current context. A number of artefacts are currently kept in Autism Centre's main foyer. These were also examined and added to the Heritage Asset Inventory. More natural or heritage assets may be identified in the future if new information comes to light or if the

property is developed further. All of the heritage assets, beyond the artefacts held in the Autism Centre's main building, are shown in Figure 54. It should be noted again *that the GPS co-ordinates do not provide the exact location of structures and trees.*

Table 2: Heritage Asset Inventory: Structures (note that while there may not be visible remains – subsurface remains may still exist)

Asset #	Structure	Description	Visible Remains	Material	Easting, Northing (Zone 22)
1	House	House, which featured a cellar beneath, built by the Kellys in the 1930s.	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
2	Generator House	Shed used by the Kellys to store generator in the 1900s	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
3	House	Possible location of Maurice Casey's house that was used by his descendants until 1933 as shown in an 1861 survey (Plan of Land near Fort Townshend, granted by the Colonial Government for a Target Practice Ground for use of the Troops (see Figure 13)).	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
4	Barn?	Possible location of an 1800s building, likely a barn, as shown in an 1861 survey (Plan of Land near Fort Townshend, granted by the Colonial Government for a Target Practice Ground for use of the Troops).	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
5	Barn	Barn built sometime in late 1800s or early 1900s. Survived 1933 fire, through until the early 2000s. Used by Kellys to store hay and house cows in the winter.	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
6	Garage	Garage built between the late 1800s and early 1900s by the Kellys. Used to store Pat Kellys Rolls Royce and a Buick.	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
7	Milk House	Possible location of milk house built after 1933 by the Kellys. Possible location shown in portrait displayed in the entrance of the Autism Centre's main building. Used to store milk bottles, pans and other dairying equipment.	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
8	Unid. building	Building shown on 1958 Map of the City of St. John's, Newfoundland by the Engineering Department map. Purpose unclear, but it was possibly used by the Kellys as a windmill, small shed or even the milk house	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
9	Spring well	Spring well, constructed by Gerald Kelly. From a tapped natural spring, Gerald ran a pipe down to a stone-lined pool constructed to catch the water. This pool was likely located where a small stream meets the path today. Natural spring to which pipe was covered by Gerald with a large pile of stones and is situated to the northwest of the 1930s house, but which stone pile, is unclear today.	No visible remains	N/a	N/a
10	Stonewall	Wall likely built with stones first removed from fields when Casey started to operate farm in the early 1800s and later added to by Casey's descendants. Likely used to demarcate a field or their property. Reasonably straight, the wall holds some resemblance to its original form.	Partial remains	Stone	368753.4, 5270365; 368746.6, 5270364
11	Stonewall	Wall likely built with stones first removed from fields when Casey started to operate farm in the early 1800s and later added to by Casey's descendants. Likely used to demarcate a field or their property. Extent and condition difficult to see due to vegetation cover.	Partial remains (difficult to see due to vegetation cover)	Stone	368753.5, 5270369.4; 368744, 5270379.7
12	Stonewall	Wall likely built with stones first removed from fields when Casey started to operate farm in the early 1800s and later added to by Casey's descendants. Likely used to demarcate a field. Some parts of the wall hold some resemblance to its original form; however, portions of the wall have collapsed.	Partial remains	Stone	368739.9, 5270398.7; 368783.3, 5270424.4
13	Stonewall	Wall likely built with stones first removed from fields when Casey started to operate farm in early 1800s and later added to by Casey's descendants. Likely used to demarcate a field. Poorly defined wall, possibly collapsed from its original form.	Partial remains	Stone	368819.1, 5270440.4; 368790.8, 5270422

Asset #	Structure	Description	Visible Remains	Material	Easting, Northing (Zone 22)
14	Stonewall?	Wall is possibly another built with stones first removed from fields when Casey started to operate farm in early 1800s and later added to by Casey's descendants. However, it may be just a stone outcrop - unable to identify due to vegetation cover.	Partial remains (difficult to see due to vegetation cover)	Stone	368841.8, 5270415.3
15	Stonewall	Wall likely built with stones first removed from fields when Casey started to operate farm in early 1800s and later added to by Casey's descendants. Used to demarcate field. The wall is poorly defined, likely collapsed from its original form.	Partial remains	Stone	368836, 5270422.1
16	Stone retaining wall	Retaining wall used by the Kellys alongside a path that ran in between their 1930s house and the back garden that extended behind the house.	No visible remains.	Stone	n/a
17	Concrete foundation ?	Possible small concrete foundation. Unclear to what structure it relates, it may be associated with an old farm building such as a greenhouse, cabin, barn or garage. Likely relates to the same structure as Asset # 18.	Partial remains.	Concrete	368827.5, 5270415.6
18	Concrete foundation ?	Possible small concrete foundation. Unclear to what structure it relates, it may be associated with an old farm building such as a greenhouse, cabin, barn or garage. Likely relates to the same structure as Asset # 17.	Partial remains	Concrete	368828.3, 5270414.5
19	Hut	Dilapidated hut, possibly built by the Kellys in the later 1900s. However, because it is in an area concealed by trees it may have been built by on the property someone outside of the Kelly family.	Partial remains	Wood, metal, plastic	25 m from WP 48, 20 m from 49
20	Unidentified Structure	Incomplete wooden structure, possibly built by the Kellys in the later 1900s. However, because it is in an area concealed by trees it may have been built by on the property someone outside of the Kelly family.	Partial remains	Wood, metal	368861.2, 5270509.3; 368861.1, 5270504.9
21	Stake?	Possible round stake, from stake-and-longer fence built by the Kellys towards the bottom of the front garden.	Partial remains	Wood	368873.4, 5270412.3
22	Stake	Stake, from a stake-and-longer fence built by the Kellys framing the bottom of the front garden in front of the 1930s house	Partial remains (not visible when area flooded)	Wood	368923.2, 5270420.1
23	Stake	Stake, from a stake-and-longer fence built by the Kellys framing the bottom of the front garden in front of the 1930s house	Partial remains (not visible when area flooded)	Wood	368920.9, 5270419.1
24	Longer	Collapsed longer, from a stake-and-longer fence built by the Kellys framing the bottom of the front garden in front of the 1930s house.	Partial remains (not visible when area flooded)	Wood	368917.7,5270409.1
25	Longer	Collapsed longer, from a stake-and-longer fence built by the Kellys framing the bottom of the front garden in front of the 1930s house.	Partial remains (not visible when area flooded)	Wood	368920.7, 5270410.2

Table 3: Heritage Asset Inventory: Trees

Asset #	Tree (Common Name)	Tree (Latin name)	Description	Easting, Northing (Zone 22)
26	English oak	*Quercus robur*	One of the three trees brought from Ireland planted by Maurice Casey. Possibly planted as early as 1814.	368805.1, 5270422.8
27	English oak	*Quercus robur*	One of the three trees brought from Ireland planted by Maurice Casey. Possibly planted as early as 1814.	368805.1, 5270422.8
28	English oak	*Quercus robur*	One of the three trees brought from Ireland planted by Maurice Casey. Possibly planted as early as 1814.	368805.1, 5270422.8
29	English oak	*Quercus robur*	Situated in what was once likely a field. Unclear if planted by Kellys or naturally sprouted. Likely grown from seeds of other English oaks planted by Casey or Kellys.	368811.1, 5270385.9

Asset #	Tree (Common Name)	Tree (Latin name)	Description	Easting, Northing (Zone 22)
30	English oak	*Quercus robur*	Located in what was once the front garden below the Kellys'1930s house. Likely 60-80 years old and planted by the Kellys from the seeds of three oaks planted by Casey.	368879.7, 5270392.2
31	English oak	*Quercus robur*	Located in what was once the front garden below the Kellys'1930s house. Likely 60-80 years old and planted by the Kellys from the seeds of three oaks planted by Casey.	368881.9, 5270392.1
32	English oak	*Quercus robur*	Located in what was once the front garden below the Kellys'1930s house. Likely 60-80 years old and planted by the Kellys from the seeds of three oaks planted by Casey.	368882.6, 5270389.9
33	English oak	*Quercus robur*	Located in what was once the front garden below the Kellys'1930s house. Likely 60-80 years old and planted by the Kellys from the seeds of three oaks planted by Casey.	368874.4, 5270392.3
34	English oak	*Quercus robur*	Located in what was once the front garden below the Kellys'1930s house. Likely 60-80 years old and planted by the Kellys from the seeds of three oaks planted by Casey.	368891.8, 5270396.4
35	English oak	*Quercus robur*	Located in what was once the front garden below the Kellys'1930s house. Likely 60-80 years old and planted by the Kellys from the seeds of three oaks planted by Casey.	368894.2, 5270401.9
36	Oak	*Quercus ?*	Oak tree that could not be identified to species. Situated alongside the car park at the top of what was once the front garden below the Kellys'1930s house. Similar to the English oak this tree was possibly planted by the Kellys.	368889.6, 5270407.5
37	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated beside stone heap, within area that was once likely a field. Unclear if planted by Kellys, but likely grown from seeds from other European ash found in what was once The Grove beside or the front garden below the Kellys' 1930s house	368799.2, 5270394
38	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Located west of the Autism Centre in what was once The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees that once ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368836, 5270422.1
39	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Located southwest of the Autism Centre in what was once The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees that once ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368852.2, 5270406.1
40	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Located southwest of the Autism Centre in what was once The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components.	368835, 5270377.6
41	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated around the Gooseberry Grove in what was once referred to by the Kellys as The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees that once ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368850.2, 5270386.2
42	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated around the Gooseberry Grove in what was once referred to by the Kellys as The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees that once ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368857, 5270388.2
43	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated around the Gooseberry Grove in what was once referred to by the Kellys as The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees that once ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368855.8, 5270399.4
44	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated Southeast the Gooseberry Grove in what was once referred to by the Kellys as The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees that once ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368866.1, 5270391.4
45	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated Southeast the Gooseberry Grove in what was once referred to by the Kellys as The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool	368868.4, 5270393.5

Asset #	Tree (Common Name)	Tree (Latin name)	Description	Easting, Northing (Zone 22)
			components. May be one of the ash trees that once ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	
46	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Located south of the Autism Centre, close to the location of the Kellys' 1930s house. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees that once ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368861.7, 5270397
47	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated south of the Kellys' 1930s house. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees once that ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368864, 5270398.1
48	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated as the southeast corner of the 1930s house. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes, especially with the windows of the largest bedroom looking out over the tree. The lower branches of the tree were used to hold tools. Possible the Kellys also used branches of tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees once that ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368873.4, 5270412.3
49	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated just east of the Kellys' 1930s house. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees once that ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368873.3, 5270411.2
50	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Situated southeast of the Kellys 1930s house near the bottom of what was the front garden. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees once that ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368892.7, 5270400.8
51	European ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Located southwest of the Autism Centre in what was once The Grove. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Possible that the Kellys used the branches of this tree to make tools and tool components. May be one of the ash trees once that ranked amongst the tallest trees in Newfoundland in 2000.	368847.6, 5270404
52	Grey Poplar	*Populus alba*	Framed the driveway that once led to the Kellys' 1930s house. It may have been used ornamentally or as a windbreak. Tree ranked amongst the tallest Newfoundland trees in 2000.	368920, 5270412.4
53	Grey Poplar	*Populus alba*	Framed the driveway that once led to the Kellys' 1930s house. It may have been used ornamentally or as a windbreak. Tree ranked amongst the tallest Newfoundland trees in 2000.	368920.8, 5270415.7
54	Grey Poplar	*Populus alba*	Framed the driveway that once led to the Kellys' 1930s house. It may have been used ornamentally or as a windbreak. Tree ranked amongst the tallest Newfoundland trees in 2000.	368923.2, 5270420.1
55	Grey Poplar	*Populus alba*	Framed the driveway that once led to the Kellys' 1930s house. It may have been used ornamentally or as a windbreak. Tree ranked amongst the tallest Newfoundland trees in 2000.	368920.9, 5270419.1
56	Grey Poplar	*Populus alba*	Framed the driveway that once led to the Kellys' 1930s house. It may have been used ornamentally or as a windbreak. Tree ranked amongst the tallest Newfoundland trees in 2000.	368912.6, 5270419.2
57	Sweet chestnut	*Castanea sativa*	Situated south of the Kellys' 1930s house in the front garden. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Only tree of its kind in St. John's with only two other reported in Newfoundland. Tree has produced little fruit in the past few years. There was once another sweet chestnut in St. John's within the grounds of Government house. Possible that the sweet chestnut at Shamrock Farm was grown from seeds of trees possibly planted by Maurice Casey who had worked as a gardener at Government House in the 1800s.	368874.4, 5270391.2
58	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Situated south of the Kellys' 1930s house in the front garden. Kellys may have planted tree for ornamental purposes. Only tree of its kind in St. John's with only two other reported in	368876.6, 5270387.8

Asset #	Tree (Common Name)	Tree (Latin name)	Description	Easting, Northing (Zone 22)
			Newfoundland. Tree has produced little fruit in the past few years. There was once another sweet chestnut in St. John's within the grounds of Government house. Possible that the sweet chestnut at Shamrock Farm was grown from seeds of trees possibly planted by Maurice Casey who had worked as a gardener at Government House in the 1800s.	
59	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Young tree located southwest of the Autism Centre in what was once The Grove. Possibly grown from seeds of trees planted for ornamental purposes by the Kellys.	368875.8, 5270387.8
60	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Young tree located southwest of the Autism Centre in what was once The Grove. Possibly grown from seeds of trees planted for ornamental purposes by the Kellys.	368846.9, 5270407.4
61	Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Located immediately south of the path between the Autism Centre car park and the Hospital car park in what was once The Grove. This may have been an ornamental tree. As horse chestnuts were grown in within the grounds of Government House, it is possible this horse chestnut was grown from seeds of trees possibly planted by Maurice Casey in the 1800s who had worked as a gardener at Government House.	368847.4, 5270394
62	Sycamore maple	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Located southwest of the Autism Centre in what was once The Grove. Possibly planted for ornamental purposes by the Kellys.	368833.1, 5270394.3
63	Sycamore maple	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Situated near the bottom of what was once the front garden below the Kellys' 1930s house. Possibly planted for ornamental purpose by the Kellys.	368880.3, 5270386.6
64	Sycamore maple	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Located southwest of the Autism Centre in what was once The Grove. Possibly planted for ornamental purposes by the Kellys.	368852.1, 5270402.8
65	European beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Located at the bottom of what was once the front garden below the Kellys' 1930s house. Likely planted for ornamental purpose by the Kellys.	368907.8, 5270402.7
66	Laburnum/ Golden chain tree	*Laburnum x waterei*	One of three laburnums planted by the Kellys in a line southeast from the car park area through what was once the front garden beneath the Kellys' 1930s house. Likely planted for decorative purposes.	368901.1, 5270406.2
67	Laburnum/ Golden chain tree	*Laburnum x waterei*	One of three laburnums planted by the Kellys in a line southeast from the car park area through what was once the front garden beneath the Kellys' 1930s house. Likely planted for decorative purposes.	368898.1, 5270408.4
68	Laburnum/ Golden chain tree	*Laburnum x waterei*	One of three laburnums planted by the Kellys in a line southeast from the car park area through what was once the front garden beneath the Kellys' 1930s house. Likely planted for decorative purposes.	368895.9, 5270410.7
69	European wild apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Located at the bottom of what was once the front garden beneath the Kellys' 1930s house. One of the trees from which Kellys collected apples. No fruit was present on the tree at the time of the survey.	368897.2, 5270401.8
70	European wild apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Located at the bottom of the front garden beneath the 1930s house, this is one of the trees the Kellys collected apples from. This tree featured light green/yellow fruit.	368903.2, 5270402.8
71	European wild apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Located beside the current orchard, this is one of the trees the Kellys collected apples from. This tree featured light green fruit with prominent red steaks	368925.5, 5270490.1
72	European wild apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Located beside the current orchard, this is one of the trees the Kellys collected apples from. This tree featured light green/yellow fruit.	368925.5, 5270490.1

Table 4: Heritage Asset Inventory: Artifacts

Asset #	Artefact	Description	Material	Portion	Easting, Northing (Zone 22)
73	Pipe	Concrete pipes, not found in situ. Unclear if associated with Kellys or later development of the property beyond the Kelly family.	Concrete	Complete?	368850.2, 5270386.2
74	Bedposts	Two metal bedposts that may have been used by the Kellys, or perhaps even by Casey. However, as they are hidden by	Metal	Complete	368906.4, 5270511.7

Asset #	Artefact	Description	Material	Portion	Easting, Northing (Zone 22)
		the trees, they may have also been dumped on the property someone outside of the Kelly family.			
75	Pipes	Concrete pipes, not found in situ. Unclear if associated with the Kellys or later development of the property beyond the Kelly family.	Concrete	Complete	368959.2, 5270517.1
76	Roof truss	Origin of collapsed truss is unclear. Possibly removed from one of the farm buildings (i.e. cabin or garage) used on the property.	Wood	Beams	368826.5, 5270403.4
77	Milk house door	Door salvaged from the Kellys' milk house, built and used after 1933.	Wood and metal	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
78	Cupboard doors	Doors from cupboard in the living room of the Kellys' 1930s house. Handmade from tea boxes.	Wood	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
79	Scythe	Blade of scythe used by the Kellys to cut hay in their fields.	Metal	Blade	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
80	Fork hoe	Two-pronged fork hoe likely used by Kellys to loosen soil for cultivation.	Metal	Tines, partial shaft	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
81	Door handles	Door handles possibly from the Kellys 1930s house.	Plastic and metal	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
82	Mantelpiece	Wooden mantelpiece painted white. Made of British Colombia Douglas fir. Once situated in the parlour of the Kellys' 1930s house.	Wood	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
83	Mantelpiece	Wooden mantelpiece made of British Colombia Douglas fir. Once situated in the living room of the Kellys' 1930s house.	Wood	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
84	Rake	Rake used around the farm by the Kellys for such work as raking hay.	Metal and wood	Tines and partial shaft	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
85	Cowbell?	Possible cowbell that may have once hung around the neck of a Shamrock Farm cows.	Metal	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
86	Spring	Spring possibly used in Kelly farm machinery.	Metal	Fragment	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
87	Hook	Short hook, possibly used around Shamrock Farm.	Metal	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
88	Hook?	Long hook or fork, possibly used around Shamrock Farm.	Metal	Complete?	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
89	Hook?	Possible flat hook used around Shamrock Farm.	Metal	Complete?	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
90	Handle?	Possible handle component of tool used around Shamrock Farm.	Metal and wood	Handle	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
91	Chain	Chain possibly used around Shamrock Farm.	Metal	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
92	Sheet metal	Sheet metal possibly once part of a larger structure situated on Shamrock Farm.	Metal	Fragment	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
93	Unidentified	Flat post? May have been used around Shamrock Farm.	Metal	?	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
94	Unidentified	Metal cap, purpose unclear though possibly once part of a larger object or structure around Shamrock Farm	Metal	?	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building
95	Unidentified	U-shaped metal object possibly once part of a larger item or structure around Shamrock Farm	Metal	Complete	Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism main building

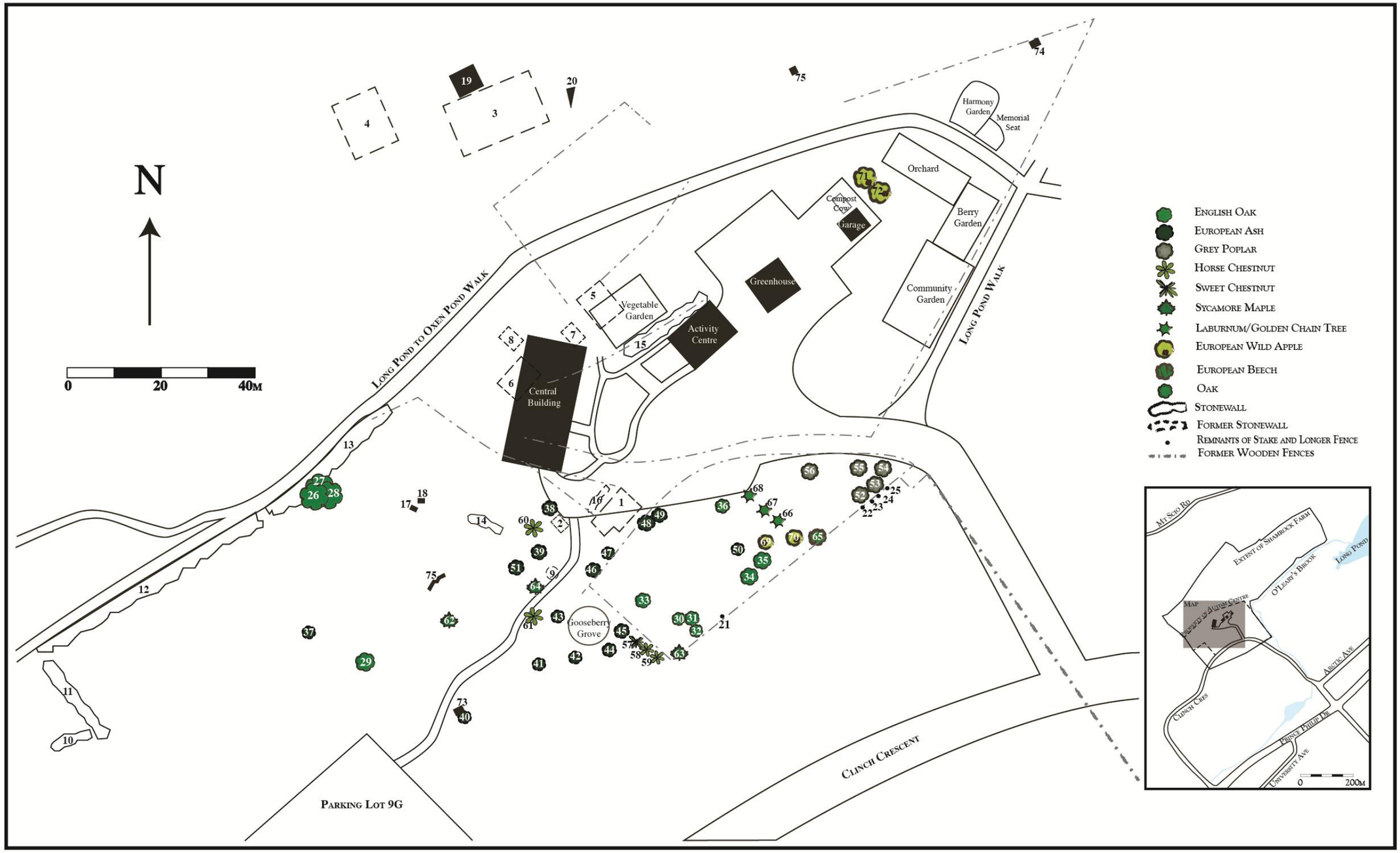

Figure 54: Map of farm showing the approximate locations of Heritage Assets identified during a physical survey of the property of the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism

Most items in the Heritage Asset Inventory have been discussed in association with the Kelly/Casey Family in Section 3 of this report. However, there were a few items that could not be identified or directly attributed to the Kelly family. This includes miscellaneous artefacts that are displayed in a glass cabinet in the main entrance of the Autism Centre's central building (Assets 86-95), and around the property (Asset 76), which were only identified to form. These artefacts, such as sheet metal, hooks, chains and a roof truss may relate to structures built, tools used or activities on the farm, but their exact origins are unclear. Remains such as the bedposts or pipes (Assets 73-75) that lay a distance from the Autism Centre may relate to the Kelly's occupation of the property, but they may also have been dumped there by someone outside the Kelly family (Figure 55).

Figure 55: Bed posts and pipes

Figure 56: Roof truss possibly associated with buildings built and used by the Kellys

Amongst the structures were two assets (Assets 19 and 20) that were constructed using modern materials (timber, metal and plastic) that may have been built by the Kellys in the late 20th century. One was a dilapidated hut made of timber, while the other is an incomplete and unidentifiable structure (Figure 57) However, as they are hidden amongst the trees on the property, they may also have been constructed by someone outside the Kelly family.

Figure 57: Dilapidated hut and partially complete structure

Of the trees, only one was not identified beyond genus. This was an oak (*Quercus*) tree (Asset 36). It is situated at the top of the front garden and was most likely planted by the Kellys for ornamental purposes (Figure 58).

Figure 58: Unidentified oak tree situated in what was once the front garden of Shamrock Farm

5. Closing Statement

This report presents research into the cultural and natural history of Shamrock Farm, situated on the land now occupied by the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism. It examines the farm's history, beginning with Maurice Casey from the early 1800s, and follows his descendants, the Kellys, who ran the property during the next 200 years. Through this research, as well as a physical survey of the property, it became possible to compile a Natural and Cultural Heritage Inventory as well as a Heritage Asset Map and a template that can be used for on-site tours.

A number of recommendations have been made for future development of assets around the property so they provide value and experiences for individuals with ASD, their families and caregivers, and the general public. These range from a presentation of the farm's history via web pages and physical interpretation panels, to events and activities that can be tied to programming and learning for individuals with ASD. Overall this report is a reference document for ASNL, providing a greater body of knowledge of the unique cultural and natural heritage of Shamrock Farm that can be incorporated through various channels in future developments at the Elaine Dobbin Centre for Autism.

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