

George Fife Angas (1789-1879)

Merchant, banker, landowner and philanthropist

George Fife Angas was born on 1st May 1789 at Newcastle, England, the son of coachmaker Caleb Angas and his second wife Sarah Jameson (née Lindsay). At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice in his father's business and was appointed overseer five years later. On 12th April 1812 he married Rosetta French and they had seven children. In 1824 Angas moved to London, where he established a shipping firm, extended his activities into the sphere of banking, and became well known for his philanthropic support of many benevolent societies and missionary organizations.

In 1832 he joined the committee of the South Australian Land Company, expressing a keen interest in the establishment of a free colony where people could enjoy both civil and religious liberty. When the South Australian Act was passed in 1834, the price of land was fixed at 20 shillings an acre. Sales were slow, delaying the foundation of the colony, but Angas stepped in, offering to take up most of the remaining land at 12 shillings an acre. He bought over 13,000 acres, transferring them in 1836 to the newly-formed South Australian Company, of which he was Chairman. By the end of March 1836 Angas had dispatched three ships, the *Duke of York*, the *Lady Mary Pelham* and the *John Pirie*, well in advance of the *Rapid*, carrying Colonel Light (q.v.), and the *Buffalo*. Under Angas' control, the South Australian Company soon became a vigorous, money-making enterprise and played a vital part in the development of the colony.



In 1841 Angas established the South Australian Banking Company (later the Bank of South Australia) and throughout the 1840s devoted himself to promoting the province by giving lectures, publishing pamphlets and recruiting emigrants. He persuaded the large group of German Lutherans under Pastor August Kavel (q.v.) to emigrate to South Australia and he also provided the colony with many Nonconformist ministers.

Though he had a reputation for benevolence, Angas was always a shrewd businessman. He knew that the influx of German immigrants would ensure a good supply of workers for the gentry and keep the price of labour down. In addition, the German settlers bought land from him at ten times the price he had paid for it, while at the same time paying ten per cent on their debt. Hence the phrase that Angas was often tagged with: 'Philanthropy plus ten per cent'.

Angas himself finally emigrated, arriving at Port Adelaide in January 1851 with his wife and youngest son. He built a spacious house at Lindsay Park, near Angaston, and the same year entered the Legislative Council as the member for Barossa, serving continuously for fifteen years.

He was a conservative in a progressive Parliament and his views were often unpopular. He opposed the annexation of the Northern Territory, the immigration of Irish pauper girls and the growth of a national debt to develop railways in preference to roads. However, he won respect for his independence, his integrity and the painstaking industry he exerted in his parliamentary duties. He continued to contribute widely to many religious, educational and benevolent institutions, and towards the close of his life was reputed to be giving away £10,000 a year.

George Fife Angas died on 15th May 1879 and was buried in the family vault at Lindsay Park. The Angas memorial, which depicts the achievements of the family in a rather florid style, is situated near the intersection of King William Road and War Memorial Drive, Adelaide. When, in 1909, the family proposed to erect it in Victoria Square, on the site intended for the statue of Charles Sturt, a public outcry ensued. Not all South Australians regarded Angas as a benefactor, the Trades and Labour Council claiming that he was no friend to the worker. The family backed down and the memorial was placed in the Prince Henry Gardens on North Terrace. In 1930 it was moved to its present site.

George French Angas (1822-1886)

Naturalist and artist

George French Angas was born in Newcastle upon Tyne, England, on 25th April 1822, the eldest son of George Fife Angas (q.v.) and his wife Rosetta (née French). He showed an early interest in natural history and art, and soon decided that a career in his father's London counting house was not for him. At the age of 21 he sailed for Australia, arriving at Port Adelaide in January 1844. In the following six months he made several journeys, accompanying William Giles on a trip to the Murray mouth and the Coorong (where he sketched the now extinct Toolache Wallaby), spending time on his father's estate in the Barossa Valley, travelling around Fleurieu Peninsula, and also accompanying the Governor, George Grey, on an expedition to the south-east.

After a further six months travelling extensively in New Zealand, he returned to South Australia and made a second trip with Grey, this time to Kangaroo Island and Port Lincoln. In June 1845 the watercolours from these journeys were shown in the Legislative Council Chamber on North Terrace. It was the colony's first one-man art exhibition. Shortly after this, Angas returned to England by way of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he made a number of watercolours, now in the library of the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia.

In April 1846 he opened a grand exhibition of more than 300 paintings in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London. The pictures were praised for their harmony, their delicate colouring and for the insights they provided into little-known parts of the Empire. As a naturalist with particular interests in ethnology, conchology and botany, Angas took especial care to depict the Australian landscape, its flora, fauna and Aboriginal inhabitants, with meticulous accuracy. In 1846-7 he published three

folio volumes of lithographs after his water-colours: *South Australia Illustrated*, *The New Zealanders Illustrated* and *Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand*. Many of the original watercolours are held by the Art Gallery of South Australia and by the South Australian Museum.

Angas next travelled to South Africa and in 1849 published *The Kafirs Illustrated* and *Description of the Barossa Range*, which contained six hand-coloured lithographs by Angas and a text by 'Agricola' (probably his younger brother John Howard Angas). On 27th December 1849 he married Anna Alicia Moran and a few months later they emigrated to Adelaide, where Angas set up a studio in King William Street. He applied for a teaching position at St. Peter's College but was offered only one guinea per pupil per quarter, which he regarded as 'a beggarly stipend', and intimated that he would shortly leave South Australia. In 1851 he was the first artist to record Australia's first gold rush, publishing *Six Views of the Gold Field of Ophir* (near Bathurst, New South Wales). In 1853 he was appointed Secretary and Accountant of the Australian Museum in Sydney, a position he held for six years, living with his wife and daughters in the residential apartments of the museum itself. Here he devoted himself to keeping accounts, cataloguing a vast number of shells (many of which he had amassed himself), drawing specimens in the museum's collections, and researching and describing the nudibranchs (brightly-coloured marine molluscs) of the Sydney area.

In 1860 Angas returned to South Australia and served for two years as Chairman of the District Council of Angaston before leaving Australia and returning with his family to London. He published two popular books on Australia and Polynesia, illustrated the journals of John McDouall Stuart (q.v.) and John Forrest, wrote over fifty articles on new species of marine and land shells, and, at the age of 62, spent several months on the island of Dominica in the Caribbean, collecting butterflies, moths, birds and shells. He died in London on 4th October 1886.



Charles Baugnet: *George French Angas*, 1848-49

Sir Henry Ayers, G.C.M.G. (1821-1897)

Businessman, banker and parliamentarian

Henry Ayers was born in Portsea, England, on 1st May 1821, the son of dockworker William Ayers and his wife Elizabeth (née Breakes). Little is known about the family but it is clear that they were not wealthy. Henry was educated for six years at the Beneficial Society's school for poor children and at the age of eleven began working as a clerk for a Portsea solicitor. On 14th June 1840 he married Anne Potts and in the same year they emigrated with assisted passages on the *Fairfield* to South Australia, where Ayers found work as a solicitor's clerk and as a law stationer. He and his wife had eight children, six of whom survived to adulthood.

In 1845 Ayers was appointed Secretary of the South Australian Mining Association, a position he was to hold until his death. The Association's shareholders soon became the owners of the Burra Burra Mine, nicknamed 'the Monster Mine'. In his pivotal role, Ayers acquired shares in the S.A.M.A. and by 1847 was one of the major shareholders. This generated a small fortune for him and by 1850 he was Managing Director. In his administrative role, he managed the mine and its staff with an iron hand and fastidious attention to detail for 52 years. He was hard-working, frugal and competent in running a highly complex and vastly profitable industrial operation, but to the workforce he was ruthless and miserly. His main concern was always the generation of profit and he frequently exhorted the operators of the mine to cut costs. The rights and living standards of the workers were never a priority for him.

Ayers consolidated his newly-acquired wealth by becoming a financial adviser and agent. He was a substantial shareholder and a board member of several notable companies, being for many years Chairman of the boards of the Savings Bank of South Australia, the Australian Mutual Provident Society, the S.A. Gas Company and the Bank of Australasia in its South Australian operations. Described as 'one of the safest and acutest financiers in South Australia', he became an exceedingly wealthy man. In 1846 he purchased a modest residence on North Terrace and over a twenty-year period transformed it into the mansion now known as Ayers House.

On a voluntary basis, Ayers gave his time and skills unstintingly, although he rarely donated money. The only substantial benevolent act with which Ayers was associated was the construction in 1882 of the Lady Ayers Homes, a number of row-houses in Kingston Terrace, North Adelaide, for widows, the aged and the infirm poor.

Although he came from humble and inauspicious origins (contemporary gossip said that he dropped his 'h's), Ayers and his associates came to dominate the political and commercial life of the colony. He had an extensive political career, entering the Legislative Council in 1857 and serving as its President from 1881 to 1893. He held the office of Premier seven times between 1863 and 1873 in a conservative but fluid political environment. He represented South Australia at several intercolonial conferences, including those dealing with uniform tariffs and customs duties, telegraphic communication with Europe, and the Suez mail contract. At the latter conference, in 1873, he succeeded in arranging for overseas mail steamships to call at Glenelg.

Ayers was appointed C.M.G. in 1870, K.C.M.G. in 1872 and G.C.M.G. in 1894. He died on 11th June 1897 and was buried at West Terrace Cemetery. Though his obituaries fulsomely praised his career, Henry Ayers was a hard-headed, determined and aggressive businessman, often self-serving and opportunistic. Politically he was clever and adroit, if unimaginative. In 1877 the editor of the *South Australian Register* wrote, 'Sir Henry Ayers will require only a very small piece of paper upon which to inscribe all the work originated and carried out by himself for the good of the country.'



Walter Hervey Bagot (1880-1963) Architect

Walter Hervey Bagot was born at North Adelaide on 17th March 1880, the son of pastoralist John Bagot and his wife Lucy Josephine (née Ayers). The Bagot family, established in South Australia by Captain Charles Hervey Bagot, was one of several influential, pioneering pastoralist families who provided leadership in the economic and political advancement of the colony.

Raised at the family properties of Nurney House in North Adelaide and Forest Lodge at Aldgate, with regular visits to Ayers House, the residence of his grandfather Sir Henry Ayers (q.v.) on North Terrace, Bagot was exposed to his father's love of gardening, botany, photography and the arts. He was educated at St. Peter's College and then served a four-year apprenticeship under Adelaide architect Edward Woods before going, in 1902, to England where he studied architecture at King's College, University of London. Upon graduation, he gained entry to the Royal Institute of British Architects and, returning to Adelaide in 1905, established the firm of Woods Bagot. He also lectured in architectural history for five years at the South Australian School of Mines and Industries. On 18th November 1908 he married Josephine Margaret Barritt and they had three children.

Bagot held that the simplicity of Italian domestic architecture and of English Georgian offered the best models for South Australia and he preferred classical and traditional designs. He regarded the striving for novelty as one of the great dangers of modernism and had a particular distaste for 'the glasshouses of the modern architect'. He also believed that architecture had to work closely with nature: 'Architecture is at the mercy of its surroundings. No home is complete without a garden, if only as an intervening space to keep its neighbours at due distance; but to set a house among green lawns and flowers without some co-ordinating idea, is scarcely more apposite than to exhibit a butterfly in a museum.'



Bagot was the architect for work on St. Peter's Cathedral from 1907 to 1945 and for the Roman Catholic archdiocese from 1905 to 1926, being responsible for the chapel of the Convent of Mercy and the additions to St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral. As architect to the University of Adelaide from 1910 to 1945, he designed the Bonython Hall (completed in 1936) and the Barr Smith Library (constructed in 1931-32). He had a reputation for developing excellent relations with the workmen engaged on his projects.

Bagot and his wife were regular travellers to Italy and other parts of Europe, with Walter often offering design advice to his colleagues in Adelaide from Italian hotels. His architectural and community leadership, and his interests in northern Italian design and gardens, resulted in several appointments and honours. He was President of the South Australian Institute of Architects from 1917 to 1919, a Commissioner of the National Park at Belair, a Governor of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, and a Patron and founder of the Australian-Italian Association of South Australia. He was also President of the Adelaide Club from 1948 to 1950 and wrote a history of its founders. He was an enthusiastic supporter of plans to beautify Adelaide's parklands and in 1956 was one of the original sponsors of the National Trust of South Australia. On his retirement in 1960 he was made a Life Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and in 1962 was created a Cavaliere (Knight) of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy.

Many of his contemporaries described Bagot not as an architect but as an artist, a classical scholar and a romantic. He would sweep into a meeting of the South Australian Institute of Architects with a commanding presence, attired in a black tie, red-lined cloak and top-hat, 'the perfect gentleman'.

Walter Hervey Bagot died on 27th July 1963 and was buried at North Road Cemetery.

John Stokes Bagshaw (1808-1888)

Manufacturer of agricultural machinery

Born in Chetwynd, Shropshire, England, on 15th August 1808, John Stokes Bagshaw was the son of farmers Edward and Margaret Bagshaw. From an early age he showed an aptitude for mechanics and trained as a millwright and engineer. In 1836 he married Jane Dale and they were to have eight children. They emigrated to South Australia in the *Eden*, arriving in June 1838, and Bagshaw found work as a joiner in the construction of flourmills at Noarlunga, Port Noarlunga and Encounter Bay.

Ron Gibbs, in *A History of South Australia* (1969), points out that it was 'the greater reliance on agriculture, especially wheat-growing, that made South Australia different from its neighbours. It was the farmer, not the squatter, who was more important in the growth of the colony and who was responsible for its name as "the granary of Australia"'. However, there were serious shortages in the supply of farm labourers to harvest and process the crops, so farmers were urgently seeking machinery.

Having arrived at a fortuitous time for immigrants with a mechanical bent, Bagshaw had, by 1838, established an agricultural implement workshop in Elizabeth Street, Adelaide. The manufacture of windmills was one of the main activities at the works and, with his skills as one of the earliest pattern-makers in the colony, Bagshaw was much in demand by the newly-established foundries. In 1843 John Ridley (q.v.) commissioned him to make the original patterns for the first Australian stripper and Bagshaw won public recognition for his role in making a machine that could reap ten acres of grain in a day.

Inspired by this success, he went on to invent the first winnowing machine in Australia. Prior to this, grain was separated from the chaff by using a flail on a hardened floor or by using horses or bullocks to walk over the grain, after which it was manually sieved. The first Bagshaw winnowing machine was made of old packing-case timber, wooden pulleys driven by rawhide belts, and copper wire from a ship. The 'Champion' winnowers, as they became known, cost £17 each and Bagshaw sold over 200 of them. Even in 1886 they were still winning prizes and awards at South Australian and Victorian exhibitions.

In 1852 Bagshaw's eldest son, John Augustus, also a skilled engineer, joined him in the business, as did his second son, Thomas Henry, some time later. John Stokes Bagshaw continued to design and manufacture much-needed agricultural machinery and, as a result, his winnowing machine, chaffcutter, corn-crusher and churn won prizes at the Adelaide Show in 1867. In 1870 J. S. Bagshaw and Sons renamed their engineering business 'The Pioneer Works' and it was extended into Crowther Street. Other equipment produced in this period included seed cleaners, baggers, threshers, graders and feed-grinders. Quality was an important part of Bagshaw's business ethic and his motto, 'If worth doing, do it well', was registered as the company trademark.

In later life, the Bagshaws lived at Chetwynd House in Franklin Street, Adelaide, and took an active role in the Anglican Holy Trinity Church on North Terrace. John Bagshaw was an elected member of the Adelaide Municipal Council for the Gawler Ward from 1870 to 1874 and was a founder of the Ancient London Order of Oddfellows in South Australia.

He died at his home on 1st January 1888 and was buried at West Terrace Cemetery. During his lifetime he had witnessed the establishment of Adelaide and the development of the colony as the granary of Australia, and had vital involvement with many of the inventions associated with the cereal-growing industry of South Australia in its formative years.



Sir Richard Baker, K.C.M.G. (1841-1911) Barrister, pastoralist and parliamentarian

Richard Chaffey Baker was a leading conservative politician who played a significant part in the formulation of the Australian Constitution and was also instrumental in the creation of a coherent set of conservative values that were crystallized in the National Defence League, an early precursor of today's Liberal Party. Born at North Adelaide, South Australia, on 22nd June 1841, the son of pastoralist John Baker and his wife Isabella (née Allan), he came from a family environment that made it easy for him to choose public life over a business or legal practice. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, England, he later became independently wealthy through investments in the pastoral and mining industries. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864 but returned home to set up a practice in Adelaide.

On 23rd December 1865 he married Katherine Edith Colley and they had three children. In 1868 he was elected to the House of Assembly for the seat of Barossa and in 1870, as Attorney-General, he became the first South Australian-born minister of the Crown. After a six-year break from politics, he was elected to the Legislative Council in 1877, where he remained until 1900. In 1893 he was elected as the Council's President.

Baker was a short man with fine features, a full head of hair and a large moustache that turned up at the edges. Socially and politically he was a conservative, but not of the reactionary kind. Where the greater good was concerned he was a pragmatist and it was his willingness to compromise that made him such an effective contributor to the Federal movement. Nonetheless, he fought hard for his ideas with a dogged determination, which often roused the ire of his opponents and earned him the epithet 'Bully Baker'.



One of the few on the other side of politics who was able to get under Baker's skin was Charles Cameron Kingston (q.v.), radical liberal Premier of South Australia and, like Baker, a leading Federationist. In December 1892, after exchanging invective in Parliament, Kingston sent Baker an English bulldog revolver, challenging him to a duel. Wisely, Baker chose instead to lunch at the Adelaide Club and notified the police, who arrested Kingston with a loaded weapon in Victoria Square. For the rest of his life Baker boycotted Kingston, refusing to deal with him except on official occasions.

Baker was a member of both the 1891 and 1897-98 Federal Conventions. For the former he prepared a widely-used and influential booklet on the pros and cons of the various forms of Federation and he later produced several other pamphlets on the subject. He argued for a strong Senate to protect the rights of the smaller States and rejected the British form of responsible government on the grounds that it was incompatible with Federation. He unsuccessfully proposed that the Senate be given equal power with the Lower House in all legislation, including money Bills, and advocated an equal number of ministers elected by both houses of Parliament. Re-elected to represent South Australia at the 1897-98 convention, he became Chairman of Committees.

Without a hint of irony, Baker considered himself a republican as well as a monarchist. For him, republican government was something Australian colonists already had. A committed Anglican, he had numerous interests that reinforced his conservatism. He was Chairman of the Adelaide Club and the Adelaide Jockey Club, President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society and a Trustee of the Savings Bank, as well as sitting on the boards of several pastoral and mining companies.

He was appointed C.M.G. in 1886 and K.C.M.G. in 1895. In 1901 he was elected to the Senate in the first Commonwealth Parliament and was its first President, remaining so until his retirement due to ill-health in 1906. He was widely respected for his decisiveness and fairness.

Sir Richard Baker died on 18th March 1911 and was buried at North Road Cemetery.

Percy Raymond Begg, A.O. (1898-1983)

Pioneer orthodontist

Percy Raymond Begg was a brilliant orthodontist who discovered a unique method of moving teeth. He provided many thousands of children and adults with amazing corrections of their dental and facial deformities and these benefits continue to be experienced by patients all over the world because of Begg's willingness to share his knowledge.

He was born in a tent in the goldfields of Coolgardie, Western Australia, on 13th October 1898, the son of accountant and business manager Percy William Begg and his wife Fannie Elizabeth (née Jacob). In 1900 the family moved to Adelaide and Begg attended Pulteney Grammar School and St. Peter's College, where he was a classmate of Nobel Prize winner, Howard Florey (q.v.). In 1923 he received his Bachelor of Dental Science from the University of Melbourne and then spent two years at the Angle School of Orthodontia in Pasadena, California, under Dr. Edward Angle, who is remembered as the father of modern orthodontia.

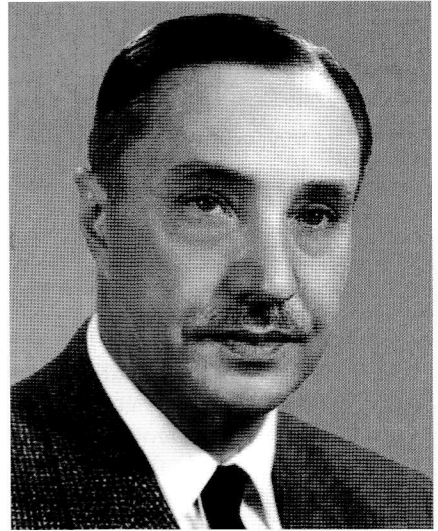
Returning to Australia, Begg began orthodontic practice in the Verco Building, North Terrace, Adelaide, moving later to the Shell Building. He was the only orthodontist in Adelaide until 1951. In January 1926 he began teaching orthodontics, simultaneously holding the positions of Honorary Dental Surgeon at the Adelaide Hospital and Lecturer in Orthodontics at the University of Adelaide. On 26th April 1928 he married Evelyn Ellen (Nellie) Hamilton and they had three children.

Begg faithfully followed the high orthodontic ideals that he was taught in America but in 1928 he broke with established tradition and became the first orthodontist to extract selected teeth to correct dental crowding. Early opposition by some dentists gradually relented as his results were seen to stand the test of time. The problems encountered with previous techniques to close extraction spaces prompted the introduction of the Begg technique of orthodontic treatment, which used new styles of brackets, special stainless steel wire, light forces and three well-organized stages of treatment --- all part of what he described as the Light-wire Differential Force method. Today there are many techniques of orthodontic treatment yet most include aspects of the Begg philosophy and versions of his appliances.

Begg also worked with anthropology researchers at the University of Adelaide, studying the skulls of Aborigines to determine how their natural gritty diet had affected their teeth. In 1935 a Doctorate of Dental Science from the University of Adelaide was conferred on him and in 1949 he became Honorary Consultant Dental Surgeon to the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

The list of papers published by Dr. Begg is impressive and reflects the tremendous amount of work he put into basic research and clinical experimentation. He presented orthodontic courses in Australia and America, and lectured in many other countries from 1964 until his retirement in 1980. In 1977 he received the Albert H. Ketcham Award, the highest award given by the American Board of Orthodontics and the American Association of Orthodontists, for his outstanding contributions to orthodontic science. In 1965 he was the co-author of a textbook entitled *Begg Orthodontic Theory and Technique* and in 1981 he was made an Officer of the Order of Australia.

Begg's passion for orthodontics --- teaching, talking, inventing and improving --- continued until his last days. He always shared his ideas and he registered a new patent just one month before his death on 18th January 1983. He was cremated and his ashes interred at Centennial Park Cemetery. There is a permanent display dealing with the Begg technique in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A. The Adelaide Dental Hospital on Frome Road is the site of the Begg Memorial, an exhibition of his surgery equipment, appliances and patient records.



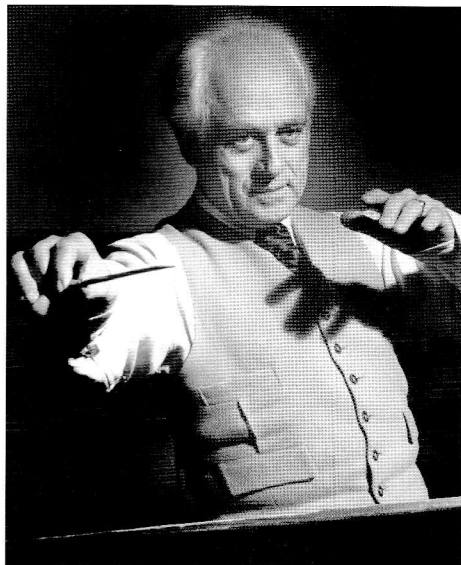
John Bishop, O.B.E. (1903-1964)

Musician and first Artistic Director of the Adelaide Festival of Arts

John Bishop was born Lionel Albert Jack Bishop at Aldinga, South Australia, on 26th October 1903, the son of saddler Henry Bishop and his wife Harriett Fortescue (née Field). Educated at Aldinga Public School and Adelaide High School, he was a gifted musician from an early age. He became a pupil of William Silver and in 1919 began studies at the Elder Conservatorium of Music at the University of Adelaide. Two years later he toured with Silver in Europe and the United States, and in 1922 won an Elder Scholarship to the Royal College of Music, London.

On 28th December 1927 he married Margaret Eleanor Harvey and they had two children. From 1928 to 1933 he lived in New Zealand, where he revitalized the music scene, forming orchestras, giving lessons and recitals, organizing a 'Music Week' festival and, in particular, encouraging young musicians, an undertaking he referred to as his 'mission of music'. He then moved to Melbourne, teaching at Scotch College and the Conservatorium. In 1948 he established the National Music Camps, which later led to the founding of the Australian Youth Orchestra.

Bishop returned to Adelaide in 1948 as the Elder Professor of Music and Director of the Elder Conservatorium. He introduced new courses in orchestral playing, an honours degree and a comprehensive library. His professorship saw the formation of the Elder String Quartet, the University Music Society, the University Choir and a Madrigal Club. In 1951 he became the first Australian musician to win a travelling fellowship from the Carnegie Corporation and in 1952-53 he toured Britain and America to investigate music education. In 1953 he was appointed O.B.E.



On a trip to the Edinburgh Festival in 1952 he became convinced that Adelaide would be the perfect place for an arts festival of international prominence. In 1958 he discussed his plans with the Chairman of the *Advertiser*, Sir Lloyd Dumas (q.v.), and other prominent businessmen, and in 1960 the Adelaide Festival of Arts was born, with Bishop as the first Artistic Director. He continued in this position for the next two festivals.

Theatre director Colin Ballantyne said of Bishop, 'We were both gamblers who never put ten cents on a horse or cards. We put it cheerfully on works of art, mainly the performing arts. He had the musical maestro look --- long, white, brushed-back hair, a luminous intense face, blazing blue eyes, a slight limp. Most particularly, he had an ability to convince businessmen, members of the Adelaide establishment. . . . The idea of a great music theatre for Adelaide was planted in our consciousness. It became finally the Adelaide Festival Centre with its companion theatres, exhibition areas and restaurants. In my opinion he has done more than anyone else for the performing arts in this State, with the possible later exception of Don Dunstan [q.v.]'.

John Bishop was a man of vision with the gift of persuasion. He possessed many remarkable qualities --- an informed idealism, vitality, humour, drive and great charm. He believed strongly that the organization of the arts in Adelaide needed complete rejuvenation. His critics said that he had a slightly pompous manner, more-English-than-English speech affectations and could be a ruthless manipulator. Don Dunstan remembered his sharp wit emerging when, after a performance by the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra of a tone poem called *Blue Mountains*, composed by its former conductor Henry Krips, he asked of Bishop, 'What did you think of Henry's piece?' 'Blue Hills,' came the reply.

John Bishop died suddenly in London on 14th December 1964 and was cremated. The Adelaide Festival Centre boardroom is named in his honour and contains his portrait and a bronze bust by John Dowie. Another bust, by Valerie Hicks, is situated in the Elder Hall at the University of Adelaide.

John McConnell Black, M.B.E. (1855-1951)

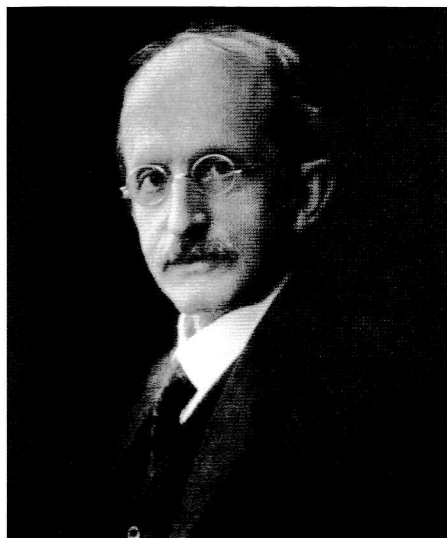
Botanist

John McConnell Black was born on 28th April 1855 in Wigtown, Scotland, the son of procurator fiscal and banker George Couper Black and his wife Ellen (née Barham). Educated at Wigtown Grammar School, the Edinburgh Academy and Taunton College School, as well as in Germany, he worked briefly in banking before emigrating with his family to South Australia in 1877. Aspiring to be a farmer, he bought two scrub blocks at Baroota, near Port Pirie, but, lacking experience, laboured unsuccessfully for five years before abandoning the property. He discovered, however, an interest in plants and Aboriginal languages.

On 11th September 1879 he married Alice Denford and they had four children. Black was attracted to journalism and, drawing upon his skill in English and foreign languages, became a reporter with the *South Australian Register* and later a senior reporter and respected editorialist with the *Advertiser*. He also worked as a sessional *Hansard* reporter for the House of Assembly from 1884 until 1928.

An accomplished linguist, speaking French, Russian, Welsh, Spanish, German and Arabic, he reprimanded his grandchildren in French and his dog in Spanish. His grandchildren remember him as a small, dark man with a bald head and twinkling eyes behind glasses, quite unlike his younger Byronic appearance. He was amusing and tolerant and always passionate about languages and botany. His residence was often full of visitors, relations and friends, especially Adelaide botanists and academics.

In 1903 he and his wife toured Great Britain, Europe and South America, and on his return he devoted himself to botany. Finding that exotic grasses and other weeds growing near towns had never been adequately recorded, he compiled in 1909 *The Naturalised Flora of South Australia*, illustrated with his own line-drawings. It was indicative of his fascination with and meticulous approach to botany, which enabled him to become the best systematic botanist in the State for almost 50 years. Between 1915 and 1920 he published three papers on Aboriginal languages, recording them in *The International Phonetic Alphabet*. He was able to pursue his scientific interests largely because of two family legacies, one of them from his sister Helen, who had married Richard D'Oyly Carte, of Gilbert and Sullivan fame.



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In 1920 Black was asked by the South Australian branch of the British Science Guild to begin work on *The Flora of South Australia*. This was published in four parts between 1922 and 1929, and included 2,430 species, both indigenous and naturalized. It proved indispensable to professional and lay botanists and remains the most authoritative work on the State's flora. Black worked largely with his own herbarium, later bequeathed to the University of Adelaide, and his specimens were richly annotated with commentaries and sketches. In 1939, at the age of 84, he began preparing the second edition of the *Flora*, publishing Part 1 in 1943 and Part 2 in 1948. Part 3 was published in 1952 after his death.

J.M. Black received many honours for his botanical research. He was Honorary Lecturer in Systematic Botany at the University of Adelaide (1927), Associate *honoris causa* of the Linnaean Society, London (1930), and President of the Royal Society of South Australia (1933-34), which also honoured him with the Sir John Verco Medal in 1930. He was presented with the Ferdinand von Mueller Memorial Medal by the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (1932), the Natural History Medallion from the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria (1944) and the Clarke Memorial Medal from the Royal Society of New South Wales (1946). In 1942 he was appointed M.B.E.

John McConnell Black died on 2nd December 1951 and was buried at Magill Cemetery.

Abraham Tobias Boas (1842-1923)

First Rabbi in South Australia

Abraham Tobias Boas was born on 25th November 1842 in Amsterdam, Holland, the son of Rabbi Tobias Boas and Eva Salomon (née Linse). Coming from a family of distinguished Jewish scholars and ministers, he trained at the Amsterdam Theological Seminary and did further study in England before being appointed minister at the Southampton Synagogue. Here, in 1868, observers noted that 'he might be sent to Adelaide, where a great field is open for the cultivation of the talent of such a promising young man'. Boas set sail on the *Tamesa* in November 1869.

The stoutly-built ship lost most of her masts, rigging and sails in a cyclone 500 miles east of the Cape of Good Hope but survived to arrive at Semaphore in February 1870. The young minister was met by several members of the local Jewish congregation, who accompanied him on the walk to Adelaide. Within a year of Boas' arrival, a new synagogue with accommodation for 350 worshippers was consecrated in Rundle Street, Adelaide, replacing an earlier one nearby. It was in the new synagogue that Boas married Elizabeth Solomon on 15th May 1873. They had ten children.

Short and thick-set, with greying hair and piercing eyes behind his steel-rimmed glasses, Boas' interests were wide-ranging and his sonorous voice made him a popular speaker. His sermons and correspondence had great vitality, to which was added a tolerant outlook and a belief in the sacredness of human personality.

The influence of Abraham Tobias Boas was greater and wider than his role as minister to the Jewish community of Adelaide might suggest. He addressed gatherings in Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart and Launceston, and made pastoral visits to the west, opening schools and synagogues in Perth, Fremantle and Coolgardie.



His standing in wider society was demonstrated at Easter 1899 when he intervened in a bitter controversy raging between Adelaide's Protestants and Roman Catholics. He reminded the two sides of the futility of mutual recriminations and urged them to find a common point of contact. 'In this utilitarian age,' he wrote, 'when the race for wealth is slowly thrusting away the concerns of religious life and spiritual environments, it behoves the clergy of all churches and synagogues to gather their strength . . . and to stimulate the indifferent and wavering with the beauties of religion, instead of spending it in what, to my mind, is a useless disputation . . . which can only engender a feeling of shame in the breast of the intelligent thinker.' This moved the Roman Catholic Archbishop to declare that Boas was 'the best Christian in Adelaide'.

He was esteemed as a student of English literature and drama, particularly Shakespeare, and was a foundation member of the District Trained Nursing Society, in which capacity he was several times called upon to act as a midwife. He was Chairman of the Board of the James Brown Memorial Trust for housing indigent tuberculosis patients, President of the Jewish Literary Society and first Chairman of the Jewish Choristers' Club. He headed the Synagogue's Sabbath School, helped to found the Jewish Burial Society and was on the Board of the Home for Incurables (now the Julia Farr (q.v.) Centre).

Boas not only attended to the religious and social needs of Adelaide's Jewish community during a half-century of ministry but was also a teacher and friend to many beyond his congregation. He was so active in the spiritual, social and intellectual life of the community that he did not take a holiday in 40 years. However, his activity was much curtailed by a stroke in 1918, two years after the death of his wife. In 1921 he was given the status of Rabbi in recognition of more than 50 years' service to the Adelaide congregation.

He died on 20th February 1923 and was buried at West Terrace Cemetery.

Jean, Lady Bonython, O.B.E. (1891-1977)

Community worker for women and children

Lady Bonython once said, when addressing a meeting of the ladies committee of the Queen Victoria Maternity Hospital, 'I do wish we were called "women". The term "ladies" has come down so sadly in the social scale. Where once it stood for dignity and exclusiveness, it now strongly suggests the opposite.' Her wish was eventually granted.

Constance Jean Warren was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on 7th November 1891, the daughter of merchant Charles Warren and his wife Alice Maria (née Downer). With her sister Kathleen (Bobbie) she spent a happy, carefree childhood in College Park but saw much poverty in nearby Hackney --- 'dreadful little houses and poor wretched-looking children. Our weekly allowance was 6d. and we could get 1d. a hundred for killing snails and 3d. a hundred for killing caterpillars that infested the garden.' With the proceeds they hung modest presents on a Christmas tree at their home and invited the less fortunate to attend. Of this act Jean said later, 'I believe it set me on the threshold of the life I was to follow.'

During her last year of schooling at Geelong Church of England Girls' Grammar School in Victoria, her love of writing blossomed and in 1910 she enjoyed the social life of the University of Adelaide. At her debut in 1911 she met widower John Lavington Bonython, newspaper editor and Mayor of Adelaide, whom she married on 11th December 1912 in St. John's Anglican Church, Adelaide. She became 'the Baby Mayoress' and the stepmother of three young children. By 1920 she had three children of her own, a holiday home 'Eurilla' at Mount Lofty, and 'St. Corantyn' in Adelaide, where they entertained. In 1928 she organized in one week three mayoral balls and a garden party at Victoria Park racecourse with 6,500 guests. She was the outstanding hostess of that year and described the mid-1920s as 'those dancing years'. The most strenuous and nerve-wracking period of her life was the Depression, when great effort was required to help the many suffering people. She worked for the Lord Mayor's Unemployment Relief Fund, and in 1930 the Unemployed Depot opened, where craftwork made by out-of-work servicemen was sold. In her sixteen years there she created a different floral window display each week.



Lady Bonython was a member of 25 committees and her greatest contribution was to those associated with women and children. For many years she was President of the Halifax Street Free (later Keith Sheridan) Kindergarten and of the institution that was to become the Mothers' and Babies' Health Association. She was also Chairman of the Lady Gowrie Child Centre and the South Australian Kindergarten Union. In 1952 the Jean Bonython Kindergarten at Belair was named after her. She was appointed O.B.E. in 1954 and in 1966 the Mothers' Wing of the Torrens House Mothercraft Hospital became the Jean Bonython Wing. She was a patron of young artists, a life member of the South Australian Society of Arts and President of the Ladies' Committee of the South Australian Symphony Orchestra Subscribers' Committee.

With her innate sense of design, her passion for flowers, her collection of Cottage Staffordshire figures and her cats (live and porcelain), she created harmony and beauty around her. Tall, elegant and beautifully dressed --- her yellow organza coat was memorable --- she was known as 'one of the good things of Adelaide'.

In 1970 she suffered a stroke, which made life 'dull' and 'the years drag on'. Lady Bonython died on 11th June 1977 at Stirling, survived by her sons Warren (conservationist, explorer and author) and Kym (entrepreneur, broadcaster and author), and her daughter Katherine (Mrs. Colin Verco). Her ashes, as she wished, were scattered beneath the cedar tree at 'Eurilla'.

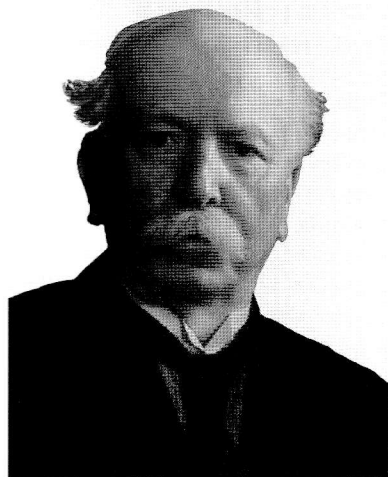
Sir Langdon Bonython, K.C.M.G. (1848-1939)

Parliamentarian, newspaper proprietor and philanthropist

John Langdon Bonython was born in London, England, on 15th October 1848, the son of carpenter and builder George Langdon Bonython and his wife Ann (née McBain). In 1854 he sailed with his family to South Australia in the *Ostrich*. He attended Brougham School, North Adelaide, but his parents could not afford further education for him. However, he was determined to succeed. He joined the *Advertiser* as a junior reporter at the age of sixteen, nursing an obsession for work, and in 1879 was able to buy a junior partnership as a result of successful speculation in mining shares. He achieved joint ownership with F.B. Burden in 1884, when he also became editor, a post he held for 45 years. By 1893 he was sole proprietor of the paper.

He soon developed shrewd business judgement and gained an uncanny appreciation of public opinion. Under him, the *Advertiser* pursued a liberal progressive policy and was one of the foremost advocates of Federation. It reflected the sentiments of the growing middle class and was identified closely with South Australia's progress. The newspaper carried a great number of small advertisements but Bonython also believed in extensive news coverage, though he was often at odds with the Australian Journalists' Association.

On 24th December 1870 he married Mary Louisa Fredericka Balthasar of Berlin and they had eight children. Bonython was knighted in 1898 and was elected to the first Commonwealth Parliament in 1901, serving for six years. He favoured protection, the 'White Australia policy' and the development of South Australian industry, and urged the Commonwealth to take over the Northern Territory. While in Parliament he emphasized the need for locks to control the River Murray and he favoured building the Adelaide-Darwin railway before the East-West railway, believing the former would result in earlier arrival of goods and mail from England.



A parliamentary speech report about him in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* included the passage: 'He takes an attitude of independent criticism on all measures not involving the fate of the Government. He stands with his shoulders well back, his head cocked jauntily on one side, and he speaks clearly and forcibly and without relying too closely on his notes.' Bonython was knighted in 1898, appointed C.M.G. in 1908 and K.C.M.G. in 1919.

Education was one of his life-long interests. From 1883 to 1901 he was Chairman of the Board of Advice for the school district of Adelaide. He believed technical education to be 'the master-key to that efficiency without which there can be no industrial or commercial success'. He was among those who established the South Australian School of Mines and Industries in 1886 and soon became its President, a position he held until his death 50 years later. He was Chairman of Roseworthy Agricultural College from 1895 to 1902, Chairman of the Commonwealth Literary Fund from 1908 to 1929, and a member of the Council of the University of Adelaide from 1916 to 1939. He was a founder of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) and its President from 1903 to 1907. As a member of the Royal Commission on old age pensions in 1905-6, he urged that pensions should be a right, not a charity.

Sir Langdon Bonython was a generous public benefactor, making substantial gifts to the School of Mines and Industries, to the University of Adelaide for the endowment of a chair of law and the erection of Bonython Hall, and to the South Australian Government for the completion of Parliament House, in which there now hangs a portrait of him by Sir John Longstaff. He was also very generous at the grass-roots level, regularly helping the large numbers of destitute people who waited in lines outside his office during the black days of the Depression.

He died on 22nd October 1939 and was buried at West Terrace Cemetery after a state funeral.

Sir Donald Bradman, A.C. (1908-2001)

Cricketer

Bradman is always much more than 'Mr. 99.94' but it is nevertheless the supremacy of his Test match batting average which sets him apart from all others in the history of cricket and Australian sport. A remorseless run-getter, 'The Don' captivated the cricket world to the end of his playing days and beyond. His god-like status emerged in 1930 when he made 974 runs at an average of 139.14 in the five-Test series against England. By this time he held the Australian first-class record score of 452 not out and the record Test score of 334. The recording of the song *Our Don Bradman*, released in the same year, gave people a personal identification with a hero who came to represent the hopes of a nation suffering economic and social hardship during the Depression. His sportsmanship, integrity and humility were admired as much as his batting prowess.

Donald George Bradman was born on 27th August 1908 in Cootamundra, New South Wales, the son of farmer and carpenter George Bradman and his wife Emily (née Whatman). The family moved to Bowral when Donald was three and he spent his childhood there before moving to Sydney to play for St. George. He began his first-class career for New South Wales at the Adelaide Oval in December 1927, making 118. He was to finish his playing days on the same ground in February 1949, playing for his adopted State of South Australia.

The bodyline series between Australia and England in 1932-33, in which Bradman was the prime target, caused great controversy. The English tactics were seen by Australians as unsporting and the attack on Bradman as sacrilege. They also smacked of ingratitude after Australia's huge sacrifice on Britain's behalf in World War I.

In 1934 Bradman moved to Adelaide to take up employment with stockbroker Harry Hodgetts. After a severe illness endangered his life at the end of the 1934 tour of England, he missed the 1934-35 Australian season before taking over as South Australian captain the following year. Bradman led S.A. to Sheffield Shield success in his first season, when he re-established himself as Australia's premier batsman, and again in 1938-39. He was made Australian captain and selector in 1936-37, holding the first of those offices until his retirement from international cricket in 1948, and the second until 1971.

He was President of the South Australian Cricket Association from 1965 to 1973, and Chairman of the Australian Cricket Board from 1960 to 1963 and again from 1969 to 1972. Bradman was also a brilliant analytical writer on the game, both as a journalist for the British *Daily Mail*, covering the Australian tours of 1953 and 1956, and in his classic book, *The Art of Cricket* (1958). He was a talented all-round sportsman, playing golf, squash, tennis and table-tennis, as well as billiards.

In business Bradman cut a conservative figure but he was as astute in this field as he was in choosing his batting shots. He held a chair on the Adelaide Stock Exchange from 1942 to 1954 and later held a number of important company directorships, including those of Kelvinator, F.H. Faulding and Rigby Publishers. The most important partnership of his life was to Jessie Menzies, his childhood sweetheart, whom he married on 30th April 1932. Their marriage flourished until her death in 1997.

Don Bradman was knighted in the New Year's Honours List of 1949 and remains Australia's only cricketing knight. He was made a Companion of the Order of Australia in 1979. He died on 25th February 2001 and was cremated. The Bradman Oval is located in Bowral and there are Bradman Stands at the Adelaide Oval and the Sydney Cricket Ground. The Bradman Museum was established at Bowral in 1989 and the Bradman Collection at the State Library of South Australia in 1998.



Sir William Henry Bragg, O.M., K.B.E. (1862-1942)
Sir William Lawrence Bragg, C.H., M.C. (1890-1971)
Research scientists, teachers and Nobel Prize winners

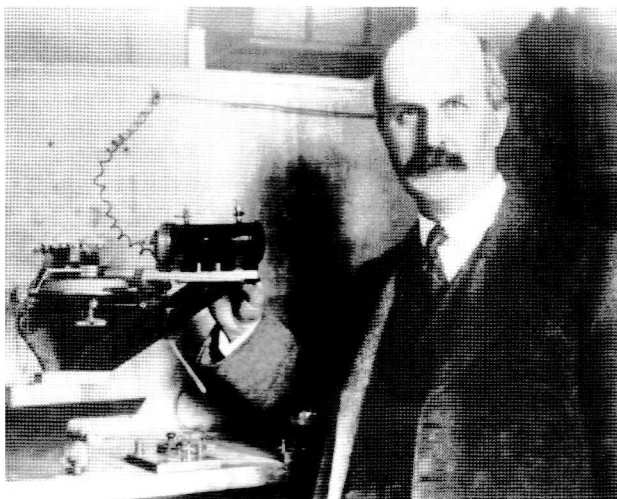
William and Lawrence Bragg are two of the most important scientists to have worked in Australia. Molecular biology, which revolutionized science in the second half of the twentieth century, was built on X-ray crystallography, the technique the Braggs invented and developed over several decades.

William was born on 2nd July 1862 in Cumbria, England, the eldest child of farmer Robert Bragg and his wife Mary (née Wood). He enjoyed a happy childhood until his mother died when he was seven and he was sent to live with a domineering uncle. In 1873 he was the youngest boy in England to pass the Junior Oxford Local Examinations. He was sent to King William's College on the Isle of Man for his secondary education, where he demonstrated exceptional mathematical ability and was captain of the College, although privately he 'liked peace and was content to be alone'.

He was awarded a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, the pinnacle of English education in mathematics and science, and in 1884 was placed third in the famous mathematical tripos examinations and was 'extraordinarily happy'. He graduated with first class honours and began experiments in physics, but was invited to apply for the professorship of mathematics and experimental physics at the University of Adelaide. He was appointed in 1885 at the age of 23.

Bragg was responsible for all the mathematics and physics teaching at the University as well as public examining. Research at that time was not required.

On 1st June 1889 he married Gwendoline, the third daughter of Alice and Charles Todd (q.v.). She taught him to paint in watercolours. Their two sons were born in North Adelaide: William Lawrence on 31st March 1890 and Robert Charles (Bob) on 25th November 1892.



Soon after the discovery of X-rays late in 1895, Bragg and A.L. Rogers, his superb technical assistant, began producing the new radiation and gave demonstrations to the Governor, local doctors and overflowing public audiences. At about this time Lawrence's left elbow was shattered in a playground accident, was X-rayed in his father's laboratory and was healed by extended rehabilitation. Prompted by Charles Todd, Bragg and Rogers also successfully demonstrated the new phenomenon of radio, although it was not put into public use.

The family spent 1898 in England on study leave, where Bragg purchased physics and engineering equipment for Adelaide, inquired into technical education and sought advice for Charles Todd on astronomy and radio. Back in Adelaide, a family home, now the Public Schools Club, was built on East Terrace. Here their daughter, Gwendolen Mary, was born in 1907.

William Bragg was a member of most of the University's major committees, played an important part in the development of music there and organized the University ceremonies for the 1901 royal visit. He oversaw the introduction of engineering to the curriculum and played a central role in the development of the South Australian School of Mines and Industries, improving its relationship with the University. He enjoyed an excellent relationship with his students.

In preparing an address for the meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in Dunedin, New Zealand, in January 1904, Bragg saw an opportunity for research: a study of alpha-particles from radioactive decay. With the assistance of Rogers and several research students, and with financial help from Robert Barr Smith (q.v.), he developed new understandings

which brought international recognition. In March 1907 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He next turned to the key question of the nature of X-rays. European scientists believed they were waves, Bragg believed they were particles, but the question remained unresolved.

Lawrence Bragg started school with the Dominican Sisters in North Adelaide and then went to Queen's School. He was precocious in his studies but otherwise withdrawn and sometimes bullied. In 1901 he entered St. Peter's College, where he solved problems that defeated the mathematics master and was inspired by the chemistry teacher. He matriculated in 1905 with outstanding academic results and by special permission was allowed to enrol at the University of Adelaide at the age of fifteen. After a brilliant undergraduate career he gained his B.A. with first class honours in mathematics at the end of 1908. But much of his instruction came from his father, and his age also isolated him from his fellow students. He found consolation in shell collecting, discovering a delicate cuttle bone at Glenelg, the animal of which was named *Sepia braggi*.

In 1909 William Bragg became Professor of Physics at the University of Leeds, where he had a smaller teaching load and greater research funding. The family was shocked by the grime and poverty of Leeds and William's research stagnated. Lawrence entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated from the natural science tripos with first class honours in physics. When he began research he found the Cavendish Laboratory 'a sad place' with 'too few ideas' for 'too many young researchers' and 'too little apparatus'. In 1912 a German group showed that X-rays were diffracted by a crystal and were apparently waves, although the theoretical analysis was flawed. Lawrence analyzed the results correctly and discovered 'Bragg's Law'. In Leeds his father developed apparatus to improve and extend the German results and together the Braggs worked on the analysis of crystal structure. New results tumbled out every week.

When World War I began, William began experiments to detect the sound of German submarines underwater, Bob joined the field artillery and Lawrence was sent to France to superintend the new technique of sound ranging to determine the position of enemy guns. In September 1915 Bob was killed at Gallipoli and in November William and Lawrence were awarded the Nobel Prize for physics.

The Braggs established separate schools of X-ray crystallography and led the field for many years. In 1923 William was elected to the directorship

of the Royal Institution in London, where he continued his research, particularly on organic crystals, and became renowned for his popular lectures to young people. He was appointed C.B.E. in 1917 and K.B.E. in 1920, and was made a member of the Order of Merit in 1931. The Royal Society of London honoured him with its Copley Medal in 1930 and its presidency from 1935 to 1940. He died in London on 12th March 1942 and was buried in the churchyard at Chiddingfold, Surrey.

Lawrence Bragg returned to Cambridge where he married Alice Hopkinson on 10th December 1921 and shortly after succeeded Ernest Rutherford as Professor of Physics at Manchester University. Here he concentrated on the structure of inorganic compounds and minerals. In 1938 he again succeeded Rutherford, this time as Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, where he extended his research and contributed to war work. With the death of his father, Lawrence became the leading international figure in X-ray crystallography. By then he had moved to the directorship of the Royal Institution, following his father in research and in his ability to enchant public audiences, especially schoolchildren. He was appointed O.B.E. and awarded the Military Cross in 1918, made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1921, knighted in 1941 and made a Companion of Honour in 1967.

Sir Lawrence Bragg died on 1st July 1971 and was cremated.



Sir George Brookman, K.B.E. (1850-1927)

Businessman and philanthropist

Staunch capitalist George Brookman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on 15th April 1850, the son of printer Benjamin Brookman and his wife Jane (née Wilson). He emigrated to South Australia with his family in 1852 and was educated at private schools in Adelaide. He then entered the grocery trade, in which he worked for many years, first for D. & J. Fowler Limited and then in partnership with William Finlayson in a large business in King William Street.

From the days of the Burra Burra mine in the 1840s, Adelaide's commercial men had been mining speculators. In the 1880s depressed times in South Australia and the marvels of the Broken Hill boom turned them again towards speculation and syndicates. Brookman invested in Charters Towers gold mining and in 1890 bought a seat in the Stock Exchange of Adelaide, in which mining shares were the familiar currency. Paddy Hannan's find of gold beyond Coolgardie in 1893 spurred a Brookman syndicate, the Adelaide Prospecting Party, to dispatch George's brother William and the prospector Samuel Pearce to Western Australia. At Hannan's Find they pegged leases over ironstone outcrops. What was derided as 'Brookman's sheep-run' proved to have gold which, 'living at depth', became the heart of Kalgoorlie's Golden Mile. The resulting mines were hungry for capital, which Brookman and his associates battled to secure in Adelaide, Melbourne and London. Adelaide enjoyed many fruits from the 'golden west' and Brookman's mining interests enriched him.

He sold his Stock Exchange seat in 1896 and from 1900 his involvement in mining was less direct. His wealth was reflected in his Gilberton mansion 'Ivanhoe', his substantial Brookman Buildings in Grenfell Street and his gift of £15,000 to help found the South Australian School of Mines and Industries. He reconstructed the company which became the Adelaide Electric Supply Co., with himself as Chairman. He was also a Director of the Bank of Adelaide and a Council member of the University of Adelaide. He supported patriotic causes, contributing to the Bushmen's Contingent for South Africa and to First World War efforts. Observing the principle of quiet philanthropy common among Adelaide's wealthy Scots, Brookman also donated to the Adelaide and the Children's Hospitals and the Red Cross. Himself an art collector, he assisted the Art Gallery of South Australia and gave the outstanding Morris & Co. stained-glass window for the Stock Exchange building.

Brookman served several terms on the Walkerville Council, thrice as Chairman. As a Legislative Councillor from 1901 to 1910, he revealed an essential conservatism and a suspicion of 'socialistic legislation'. He favoured restricted public spending, including that for education --- 'No child should go to school before it was seven.' He saw progress in practical terms, such as the electrification of the tramways and railways, but preferred private rather than public initiatives. Certain public works, such as developing Outer Harbour and, above all, the better conserving of water, especially for irrigation from the River Murray, were among his consistent themes.

Brookman, appointed K.B.E. in 1920, was praised for his war and repatriation services, including his roles as part-originator of the Soldiers' Fund and Chairman of the Repatriation Board. He had married Eliza Martha Marshall in Melbourne on 13th February 1878 and she, with their daughter and two sons, survived him at his death on 20th June 1927. He was buried at North Road Cemetery.

Alert and courteous, but of a quiet disposition, Brookman earned much respect for being public-spirited. He never lost his concern for material progress and his belief in the rewards to be had from personal industry. His mining achievements were his greatest legacy. Through application and shrewdness he had mastered the company promoter's art, so that the benefits of the Golden Mile flowed to him and many others. All this required hard work and a certain hardness of spirit. 'Hard but fair' was the judgement of him by one of his own descendants.



Henry John (Harry) Butler, A.F.C. (1889-1924)

Aviator

Harry Butler was a charismatic young daredevil whose barnstorming style was the first introduction for thousands of South Australians to the wonders of aviation. He was born on 9th November 1889 at Yorketown, South Australia, the son of wheat farmer John James Butler and his wife Sarah Ann (née Cook). His childhood was spent on his parents' farm at Koolywurtie near Minlaton. He was educated at the local one-teacher school and showed an early interest in mechanics and flying. He built model aircraft and is reputed to have caught his mother's hens to measure their wing span and study their flight.

He became a keen motor cycle enthusiast, building his own bike on which he was able to travel regularly to Smithfield, on the outskirts of Adelaide, to work with C.W. Wittber, who was building his own aircraft. But it was World War I which catapulted Butler to prominence in the fledgling world of aviation. He passed the entrance exam for the Australian Flying School at Point Cook, Victoria, in February 1915 but, anxious to get to the action, went to England and joined the Royal Flying Corps as an air mechanic early in 1916. Within months he was an officer and flying in France. He was soon employed to teach other young airmen and by 1918 was chief fighting instructor at No. 2 Yorkshire School of Aerial Fighting. He was wounded on active service and received the Air Force Cross in 1918.

Butler was demobilized with the rank of captain and returned to South Australia in July 1919. From England he imported a Bristol Monoplane (soon popularly known as the 'Red Devil'), an Avro Biplane and three Le Rhone engines. He then teamed up with his friend Samuel Crawford, mechanic Jack Lucas and Lieutenant H.A. Kauper to promote aviation in South Australia. Within days of the arrival of the planes, Butler was making exhibition flights and raising money by taking passengers on joy-rides.

In August 1919 the Harry J. Butler and Kauper Aviation Co. Ltd. was formed. On 6th August 1919, in the 'Red Devil', Butler made the first Australian mail service flight over water, flying from Adelaide to Minlaton, where he was greeted by a rapturous crowd estimated at 6,000. Most had never seen an aeroplane before. On 23rd August at Unley Oval he performed his stunt flying before a crowd of 20,000. In the next few years Butler employed his skills to promote aviation and raise funds for patriotic purposes. This promotion even extended to taking the Governor, Sir Henry Galway, into the air. In 1920 he won Australia's first Aerial Derby, flown between points at Northfield, Henley Beach, Port Adelaide and the tower of the Adelaide G.P.O. Flying in his now famous 'Red Devil', he led the Smith brothers (q.v.) into Adelaide on the completion of their epic flight from England. As well as promoting air mail, Butler was a keen exponent of aerial photography and took the very first aerial shots of Adelaide from his Avro biplane. His company was not a financial success and was disbanded in 1921, but Butler carried on with two of the planes and much of the equipment.

On 21st July 1920 he married Elsa Gibson. Early in 1922 he was seriously injured in a crash near Minlaton. Despite a series of operations, he was left badly disfigured and made only one more flight. Nevertheless, he continued to promote the value of flying and established the Harry Butler Aviation and Motor Engineering Garage at Minlaton. He died suddenly on 30th July 1924 of a cerebral abscess, probably related to his earlier crash. He was buried at North Road Cemetery, his funeral being a huge public spectacle. A fine, classical revival monument, with his bronze air wings and a bronze model of his monoplane, was erected over his grave. The plane itself continued in use until 1945 and was ultimately housed in the Captain Harry Butler Memorial, opened at Minlaton in 1958.



Sir Hugh Cairns, K.B.E. (1896-1952)

Neurosurgeon

Hugh William Bell Cairns was the only child of a Scottish father and an Australian mother. His father, William, was a joiner and carpenter, who migrated to South Australia for health reasons and became a builder and contractor at Riverton. His mother was Amy Florence (née Bell). Described as the product of Australian vitamins and Oxford culture, Hugh Cairns was born in Port Pirie, South Australia, on 26th June 1896 and was educated at Adelaide High School. In March 1912, aged fifteen-and-a-half, he enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Adelaide.

In May 1915, just after the Gallipoli landing, Cairns interrupted his studies to join the Australian Army Medical Corps as a private. He embarked for the Middle East the same month, serving in the 3rd Australian General Hospital on Lemnos. In August 1917 he was promoted to the rank of captain and then saw service in France. Cairns resigned from the A.A.M.C. in May 1920 but remained on the Reserve of Officers until the end of 1926.

During the war he also managed to complete his studies at the University, graduating in 1917 in medicine and surgery. He won a Rhodes Scholarship, which he took up at Balliol College, Oxford, in January 1919, and served as house surgeon at the Radcliffe Infirmary and London Hospital. In 1921 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and on 24th November of that year he married Barbara Forster Smith, a daughter of the Master of Balliol College. He was awarded a Rockefeller Travelling Fellowship and in 1926-27 studied neurosurgery in Boston, U.S.A., where he was Assistant Resident Surgeon with Dr. Harvey Cushing, at the time the acknowledged world leader in neurological surgery. He called Cairns the prince of his many pupils.



During the 1930s Cairns actively promoted the establishment of a school of clinical medicine at Oxford University. In 1936, largely at his suggestion, Lord Nuffield donated two million pounds for this purpose and the new chairs were called Nuffield professorships. Cairns himself was the first tenant of the Nuffield Chair of Surgery, which he occupied from 1937 until his death.

Between February 1940 and September 1945 Cairns served with distinction in the British Army. Before and during this time he was neurosurgical adviser to the Ministry of Health, adviser on head injuries, and neurosurgeon to the army. He planned the military hospital for head wounds at Oxford and later worked with his fellow Rhodes Scholar from Adelaide, Howard Florey (q.v.), in pioneering the use of penicillin in treating war wounds. He published extensively on head injuries and in 1946 was appointed K.B.E.

Cairns was also active in introducing the use of crash helmets for motor cyclists. In 1935 he had attended T. E. Lawrence, who died of head injuries sustained in a motorcycle accident, and he had observed that during the war many army dispatch riders died from the same cause. Cairns designed a crash helmet and promoted its use long after the cessation of hostilities.

Cairns' major contribution to surgery was the establishment of neurosurgery as a specialist discipline in England. At London Hospital and later at the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford, he instituted specialist training in neurology. As the first Nuffield Professor of Surgery at the University of Oxford, Cairns was regarded as a leading figure in neurosurgery. He was involved in the formation of the Society of Australasian Neurological Surgeons in April 1940, the fifth meeting of which, in 1948 in Dunedin and Adelaide, was timed to coincide with his visit as Sims Commonwealth Travelling Professor. He was the first to be awarded the Sims professorship.

Cairns, a great South Australian who left and did not return to his homeland, had many distinguished acquaintances. These included not only Lawrence of Arabia but also General Patton, whom he attended, Unity Mitford and Rudyard Kipling. He died at Oxford on 18th July 1952 and is commemorated by the Cairns Library at the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Cairns Memorial Lecture.

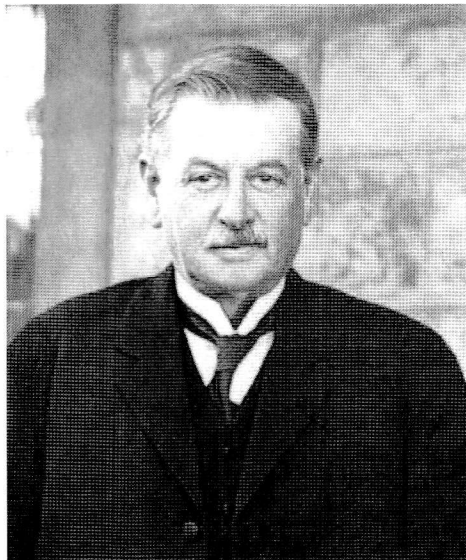
Charles Witto-Witto Cawthorne (1854-1925)

Music seller and concert manager

In 1907 Charles Witto-Witto Cawthorne wrote, 'Scarcely a week passes but what we hear is said by people of all ages: "I wish I knew something about music and could play or sing." They have realized when too late that a musical education is as desirable for everyday life as knowledge of the three Rs.'

Charles Cawthorne was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on 30th June 1854, the son of William Anderson Cawthorne and his pianist wife, Maryann Georgina (née Mower). William had arrived in South Australia in 1841 and established the Victoria Square Academy, where he taught until 1862. He showed great interest in the Aboriginal people and published two books concerning their customs and traditions. Charles' second name, Witto-Witto, is presumed to be a fictitious Aboriginal name. In 1862 William published *Who Killed Cockatoo?*, claimed as being the first Australian picture book for children. The poem is based on the English nursery rhyme 'Who Killed Cock Robin?' and was written to introduce children to native birds and animals. William was also a watercolourist and owned a newsagency which, in 1884, became Cawthorne & Co. with his son Charles as a partner.

Charles was fourteen when he began studying piano, violin and bassoon, and at eighteen was conducting the Adelaide Amateur Orchestra. In the early 1890s he formed a band of fifteen performers known as the Adelaide Orchestra and in 1893 this became the nucleus of Herman Heinicke's Grand Orchestra. It was extremely popular and by 1896 was presenting thirteen concerts a year. Cawthorne remained bassoonist, secretary, treasurer and later business manager in Heinicke's various orchestras.



On 9th September 1885 he married Amanda Dorothea Lellmann and they had four sons. In 1887 Cawthorne composed waltzes which were performed at the Adelaide Jubilee Ball and he advertised his business in 1889 as 'music-sellers, booksellers, importers of artists' materials, terra-cotta and opals'. Later, musical instruments were sold and the firm acted as a box-office for most musical events in Adelaide. By 1896 Cawthorne was handling sheet music from 60 overseas publishers. Sitting at the piano, he threw on the floor those he considered 'rubbish'. The firm also began printing and publishing original compositions.

Cawthorne continued to organize, conduct and perform in musical entertainments. In 1910 he was the founder and conductor of the Adelaide Orchestral Society and also promoted and managed concerts for the Adelaide Choral Society, the Bach Choir and the Adelaide Glee Club. In 1911 he moved his business to what became Cawthorne's Building at 17a Rundle Street, Adelaide, and when war came in 1914 he leased the German Club, which became Queen's Hall, a venue for patriotic concerts. In 1924 the family firm became a limited company with Cawthorne's eldest son, 'Gus', who had joined the firm in 1903, as Managing Director. Two other sons were also directors.

Hooper Brewster Jones (q.v.), writing in *Progress in Australia* (1934), said that Charles Cawthorne was one of the most dynamic personalities in the musical life of Adelaide during the early years of the twentieth century. He was responsible for the introduction of Peter Dawson (q.v.) to his first teacher in 1898. The portly Cawthorne was an able raconteur and a genial influence upon the musical life of the community, his breezy personality attracting musicians from all over Australia for his various musical entertainments. He made a point of encouraging young, talented musicians and helped to raise money to enable them to study overseas.

He died on 26th June 1925 and was buried at North Road Cemetery.

Sir Robert Chapman, C.M.G. (1866-1942)

Engineer

Robert William Chapman was born at Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, England, on 27th December 1866, the son of currier Charles Chapman and his wife Matilda (née Harrison). In 1876 he emigrated with his family to Melbourne, Victoria, where he attended Wesley College and Melbourne University. After completing a B.A. in 1886 and a B.C.E. and M.A. in 1888, he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics and Physics at the University of Adelaide in 1889. The following year he also began teaching mathematics at the South Australian School of Mines and Industries.

On 14th February 1889 he married Eva Maud Hall with whom he had six sons and two daughters. After lecturing in engineering for several years, he became the first Professor of Engineering at the University in 1907. From 1910 to 1919 he replaced William Bragg (q.v.) as Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics before being reappointed in 1920 as Professor of Engineering, holding this position until his retirement in 1937.

Chapman believed strongly that engineering should be given professional status. Earlier training of engineers had been done through informal 'pupilage' (apprenticeships) but Chapman argued for joint courses by the University and the School of Mines and Industries. These were introduced in 1903 and eventually degree courses in several branches of engineering were established at the University, in particular, the course in civil engineering, initially considered unwarranted as being 'simply the opposite of military engineering'.

Chapman continued to promote professionalism, as a founding member and President of the S.A. Institute of Engineers, established in 1913, and as President of the Institution of Engineers Australia. He taught many pupils who later distinguished themselves, including Essington Lewis (q.v.), H.T.M. Angwin (Chief Engineer of the S.A. Harbours Board), and his own son, Robert Hall Chapman (Chief Engineer of the S.A. Railways).

Although his teaching load was diverse and heavy, Chapman carried out original research into the structures of metals, timber and concrete, and also studied tidal behaviour and astronomy. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1909 and actively supported the Astronomical Society of South Australia, of which he was President for a record 32 years. In 1928 he was awarded the Peter Nicol Russell Medal by the Institution of Engineers Australia and in 1931 the Kernot Memorial Medal by the University of Melbourne.

Many bodies benefited from his expertise: the South Australian Government, for whom he worked as a consultant on a wide range of projects including bridges, roads, jetties, railways and breakwaters, the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association, the Council of the University of Adelaide, where he acted occasionally as Vice-Chancellor, and the South Australian School of Mines and Industries, of which he was President from 1939 to 1942. He was also President of the South Australian Institute of Surveyors from 1917 to 1929. He wrote many papers on engineering as well as two books, *The Elements of Astronomy for Surveyors* (1918) and *Reinforced Concrete* (1921).

It was said of him that 'he had a faculty, amounting almost to genius, of being able to recognize the fundamental essentials in almost any problem'. This, along with the great gift of humility, made him an excellent teacher and endeared him to his students.

Chapman was appointed C.M.G. in 1927, made Emeritus Professor on his retirement in 1937 and knighted in 1938. He died on 24th February 1942 and was buried at North Road Cemetery. He is commemorated by the Institution of Engineers' R.W. Chapman Medal, and a portrait of him by Ivor Hele hangs in the Chapman Theatre of the engineering school at the University of Adelaide.



Sir John Cleland, C.B.E. (1878-1971)

Pathologist and naturalist

John Burton Cleland was born in Norwood, South Australia, on 22nd June 1878, the son of medical practitioner William Lennox Cleland and his wife Matilda Lauder (née Burton). He chose medicine for his professional career, specializing in pathology and public health, but also made notable contributions in botany, ornithology, anthropology and wildlife conservation. He published hundreds of scientific articles and at his death in 1971 was the oldest member of the Royal Society of South Australia, having been a Fellow for over 75 years and Honorary Fellow since 1949.

Cleland attended Prince Alfred College and in 1895 began the study of medicine at the University of Adelaide. He completed his course at the University of Sydney, graduating Bachelor of Medicine (1900) and Doctor of Medicine (1902). In 1903 he undertook further training in the United Kingdom and two years later joined the Public Health Department in Perth, Western Australia. He married Dora Isabel Paton on 25th April 1908 and they were to have five children. In 1909 he joined the Bureau of Microbiology in Sydney, becoming Principal Microbiologist. During the eleven years he spent there he made two major contributions to experimental medicine, establishing that dengue fever is transmitted by mosquitoes and identifying Murray Valley encephalitis. In 1920 he became the first Marks Professor of Pathology at the University of Adelaide, holding this position until he retired in 1948.

Cleland was a collector and floristic surveyor. In his local bushland there were few plants he could not recognize on sight and a ramble with him was always an instructive experience. He presented a collection of almost 30,000 plants, including over 50 new species, to the South Australian Herbarium. The Flora and Fauna Handbooks Committee of South Australia was founded largely at his instigation and he chaired it from 1922 to 1968. His own interest in fungi resulted in two volumes in the series, published in 1934-35.



Cleland expressed his devotion to natural history through his efforts in conservation. In 1927 he became a Commissioner of the Belair National Park and was Chairman of Commissioners from 1936 to 1965. Two major recurring problems faced the commissioners in their attempts to protect the fauna and flora under their care. One was the constant threat of bushfires in the limited area initially placed under their jurisdiction. A wider problem was the diminishing amount of native bushland in the areas surrounding Adelaide. In 1955 the Act that had established the Belair National Park was amended to become the National Park and Wild Life Reserves Act 1891-1955 and the commissioners were given the task of managing all the State's wildlife reserves. Cleland, as chairman, willingly accepted the heavy responsibility of advising the Government and he spared no effort in attempting to preserve tracts of vegetation in their natural state.

The loss of his sight in his late 80s was a considerable hardship but he bore it stoically. He was appointed C.B.E. in 1949 and knighted in 1964, though, as a modest man, he preferred being called 'Professor Cleland' rather than 'Sir John'. He received a number of awards, including the Sir Joseph Verco Medal from the Royal Society of South Australia in 1933, the Australian Natural History Medallion in 1952 and the John Lewis Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) in 1964.

Another well-deserved honour was the naming of the Cleland National Park on the western slopes of Mount Lofty, a lasting memorial to his untiring efforts in the field of conservation. In addition, about 40 species or subspecies of fungi, vascular plants and animals were named after him, as well as a new genus *Clelandia* in both the plant and animal kingdoms. A comparatively minor honour that he valued was having a kindergarten in Beaumont named after him.

Sir John Cleland died on 11th August 1971 and was buried at Walkerville Cemetery.

Kate Cocks, M.B.E. (1875-1954)

Welfare worker and first woman police constable in the British Empire

'Look out! Here comes Miss Cocks!' was the catchword in Adelaide after the much publicized appointment on 1st December 1915 of Kate Cocks as the first woman police constable in the British Empire. The post was distinctive as it carried full powers of arrest, and equality with male police officers. Prior to this, women had served in the force but with restricted duties and pay.

Fanny Kate Boadicea Cocks was born at Moonta, South Australia, on 5th May 1875, the daughter of Anthony Cocks, a Cornish miner, and his wife Elizabeth (née George), a schoolteacher. The family suffered hardship and debt but were buoyed by their firm belief in Christian values. They moved to Adelaide in 1900, where their financial situation improved. Kate joined the State Children's Department as a teacher and served as Assistant Matron at the Edwardstown Industrial School. Here she witnessed the suffering of children and families in extreme poverty. This work led to a position as Juvenile Court Probation Officer and her dedication to the children under her care brought her renown.

The years of the First World War saw social upheavals and changing moral values. At government level the idea of women in the police force was first mooted in 1914. The matter was discussed in the press and supported by women's organizations and religious bodies. The response from the all-male police officers was mainly negative but in July 1915 the Governor, Sir Henry Galway, announced that the Government proposed to appoint women police patrols and in December of that year Cocks was appointed as the State's first woman police constable.

She was assisted by another woman, Annie Ross, who, like her, was experienced in dealing with child poverty and crime. They were established in a rented room in a row of houses, now long-since demolished, on the eastern side of Victoria Square. They were appointed with the object of safeguarding the moral welfare of women and children, and, as far as possible, preventing acts of misconduct that often led to disaster in the lives of young women.

Their duties were manifold and the hours were long and demanding, with one day off in six weeks. They worked in plain clothes, patrolling in Adelaide, Port Adelaide and Outer Harbour, where there were large concentrations of troops on the move, attracting vulnerable young girls. They visited slums and reported cases of neglected children. They kept under observation hotels, reputed brothels and places frequented by women and girls soliciting as prostitutes. They also assisted detectives and other police who were investigating cases in which females were concerned. Their specialist work with women and children in the community brought them appreciative attention, particularly from formerly grudging male officers who were now relieved of the difficulty of dealing in matters of morality.

In time the need for extra staff grew and Cocks gathered around her women who were strong, assertive and compassionate. So high was the profile of women police in South Australia that a request was received from the Ballarat Council in Victoria seeking assistance for a similar move in that city. In her twenty years of service Cocks earned high praise for her dedication to duty, her organizational ability and her kindness. She was awarded the King's Police Medal and received a number of commendations from the Police Commissioner in recognition of her valuable work in dealing with difficult and sordid crimes ranging from rape to child poisoning. On her retirement in 1935 she was appointed M.B.E. She then, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, established a home at Brighton for young single women awaiting childbirth, later renamed the Kate Cocks Babies' Home.

She died on 20th August 1954 and was buried at Payneham Cemetery.



Sir Walter Crocker, K.B.E. (born 1902)

Diplomat and Australian Ambassador

Born at Silverton, New South Wales, on 25th March 1902, the son of grazier and farmer Robert Crocker and his wife Alma (née Bray), Walter Russell Crocker had a happy childhood in the Peterborough district, where he began a life-long love of the South Australian countryside and people. Much of his own life, however, has been lived in cities, including several of the world's largest.

He attended school in Peterborough and then, planning to become an engineer, Adelaide's Junior Technical College. At the University of Adelaide he changed to an arts course, after which, with a sound classical education and fine results, he entered Balliol College, Oxford, to read history and law. Later, at Stanford University, California, his interest in demography quickened. He visited Japan and wrote *The Japanese Population Problem*. Joining the British Colonial Service in 1930, he went to Northern Nigeria, discovering 'the wonderful world of Africa' and loving it. In outlook he had become an internationalist, fitting him for work in the International Labour Office in Geneva for six years from 1934, but his internationalism became clouded by pessimism as fascism rose in Europe. His awkward escape from a crumbling France in 1940 was the prelude to his war service and postings for intelligence work in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Congo. Much other travel followed. He became a lieutenant-colonel, with decorations including the Croix de Guerre and the Ordre du Lion. His appointment in 1946 as Chief of the Africa Section at the United Nations Secretariat in New York seemed almost predestined, though it also brought him some disillusionment with the workings of the United Nations and American materialist culture.



In 1950 he became the first Professor of International Relations at the Australian National University, Canberra. He married Claire Ward in Canberra in 1951 and he has two sons. First asked to take a diplomatic posting in 1951, he served as High Commissioner or Ambassador in India (two separate terms), Nepal, Indonesia, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, East Africa and Italy, and undertook four special missions. These assignments allowed him to observe different societies and international leaders at close quarters but also inflicted certain trials ('three thousand cocktail parties for my country') as well as frustrations, such as Australia's long refusal to recognize Communist China. On his diplomatic career he has reflected: 'I had no effect on Australian foreign policy; I had been naive in thinking that I could have. But they were eighteen years of absorbing interest.' He was appointed C.B.E. in 1955.

He retired to his farm near Tarlee in 1970 but soon after moved to Adelaide. From 1973 to 1982 he was Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, a position he much enhanced. He was knighted (K.B.E.) in 1978. His active mind was also applied as a member of the University of Adelaide's Council, while his love of history and his home State have made him a worthy patron of the Historical Society of South Australia. The same interests led him to write a biography of Sir Thomas Playford, adding to his earlier books on colonial affairs and India's Jawaharlal Nehru. His more personal recollections were set down in *Australian Ambassador* and *Travelling Back*, books providing acute perceptions of an extraordinary range of people.

The vagaries of human behaviour have clearly both delighted and disenchanted him. Modern societies, often overpopulated, materialistic and prey to excesses, have disturbed him and he has lamented the increases in mass fashions and coarseness. For himself he has preferred simpler living, enriched by the pleasures of good conversation, reading, walking and gardening. The label of 'conservative', however, has fitted him awkwardly, for he has often fearlessly espoused modern causes such as the protection of the environment. Sir Walter Crocker has been widely acknowledged as one of South Australia's most distinguished sons.

David Dallwitz, A.O. (born 1914)

Musician and artist

David Friedrich Dallwitz was born at Freeling, South Australia, on 25th October 1914, the son of clerk Joseph Ernst Dallwitz and his wife Clara Magdalena Dallwitz (née Rohde). He first studied music (the violin) as a youth and after he moved with his family to Adelaide in 1930 he began playing jazz on piano, signalling the beginning of an almost continuous involvement with this musical form. From 1933 to 1935 he studied at the South Australian School of Art, simultaneously attending the North Adelaide School of Fine Art. During this time he met Joan Rowe, sharing with her a passion for art, music and dancing. They were married on 14th April 1938.

In the late 1930s Dallwitz began participating with other artists in painting excursions to the coast south of Adelaide. His painting *Normanville Landscape* is typical of this period, during which he began to explore colour and form. He also began a lifetime of teaching, while at the same time continuing to study art at night classes and maintaining his interest in music, particularly jazz. The home that he and his wife established at Seacliff became known as 'The Jazz House' and was the venue for many musical and artistic evenings.

In 1940 Dallwitz became an associate member of the Royal South Australian Society of Arts and after the establishment of a breakaway group interested in modern art forms he became the founding Chairman of the Contemporary Art Society of South Australia in 1942. He formed his first jazz band, the Southern Jazz Group, in 1945 and over the next few years recorded for the Memphis label in Adelaide and for the Parlophone, Willco and Rodeo labels in Sydney.



David Dallwitz: *Shirley and Jacqui at Normanville*, 1945

In 1954 he took the first of eleven overseas trips, and visited cathedrals, art museums and theatres. He also played with various English jazz groups in London but this was the beginning of a seventeen-year period during which he virtually abandoned jazz, devoting his energies more to classical and theatre music. In 1955 he studied at the Elder Conservatorium of Music and went on to play cello and bassoon in various groups and orchestras as well as being involved in musical productions as director, composer, arranger and pianist. This activity led to the formation of the Flinders Street Revue Company in the early 1960s.

In 1964 Dallwitz ceased to teach art in secondary schools and until 1974 was a lecturer at the South Australian School of Art, instructing mainly in art history. During the 1960s he pursued an interest in print-making and also taught jewellery-making, producing a number of copper enamel pieces himself. In 1969, having exhibited regularly in group exhibitions up to this time, he held his first one-man exhibition at the Central Street Gallery, Sydney.

A return to jazz in 1970 saw a number of bands formed and disbanded, as well as numerous recordings made over the next decade. One of the most important of these was the *Ern Malley Jazz Suite*, which had its world première in 1974 at the Art Gallery of South Australia in association with an exhibition of the works of Sidney Nolan.

After his retirement from lecturing in 1974 Dallwitz became increasingly active as a painter and had frequent one-man exhibitions. In his painting and his print-making he dealt with a wide range of subject matter, including landscape, figure work and still-life. His largely representational style is marked by an acute understanding of colour, form, composition and paint handling.

In 1986 David Dallwitz was awarded the A.O. for services to music and in 1994 the Art Gallery of South Australia honoured him in his eightieth year with a retrospective exhibition. He continues to paint, often outdoors with his friend Geoff Wilson, and to compose and play music. His work is represented in the Art Gallery of South Australia, the National Gallery of Australia, Canberra, and numerous other public and private collections in Australia and overseas.

Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G. (1818-1906)

Parliamentarian and promoter of industry

Samuel Davenport was born at Shirburn, Oxfordshire, England, on 5th March 1818, the son of banker George Davenport and his wife Jane (née Davies). As a young man he travelled extensively in southern Europe and lived for a time in the south of France, where he gained some knowledge of the cultivation of olives and grapevines. His brother, George Francis Davenport, came to South Australia in 1840 and selected 4,000 acres of land for his father in a Special Survey in the upper reaches of the Angas River, at a locality he named Macclesfield.

On 1st June 1842 Davenport married Margaret Fraser Cleland and they arrived in Adelaide in 1843 with Samuel's brother Robert, settling at Macclesfield. Davenport was genuinely concerned with the welfare of his tenants and made the rentals attractive to prospective settlers in the area. From the outset he maintained the traditional values of a liberal squire and held an annual Christmas festivity for the district. He was an avid reader and ordered many publications from England, both for himself and for a community library.

In 1846-47 and in 1855-56 he was a nominated member of the Legislative Council and would ride to Adelaide and back in a day to attend meetings. He was elected to the first Legislative Council under responsible government in 1857 and served twice as Commissioner of Public Works. He resigned from the Council in 1866.

Davenport represented South Australia as a Commissioner at the London International Exhibition of 1851 and at exhibitions in Philadelphia in 1876, Sydney in 1879, Melbourne in 1880, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886 and the International Exhibition in Melbourne in 1888. He served as President of the Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Society for seven years and was the first President of the Chamber of Manufactures from 1869 to 1888. He was also the first President of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) from 1885 to 1894. He was knighted in 1884, and in 1886 was appointed K.C.M.G. and given an honorary doctorate by the University of Cambridge.



In addition to his public roles, Samuel Davenport held a life-time interest in horticulture and pastoralism. He published a number of pamphlets on the cultivation of olives and the manufacture of olive oil, silk and tobacco. He held pastoral grazing leases in the south-east, in the Gawler Ranges and to the north of Port Augusta.

In 1856 the Davenports purchased from Bishop Augustus Short (q.v.) the Claremont property now known as Beaumont House. It was here that Davenport planted a vineyard and olive grove. Beaumont Vineyards became well-known for their fine wines and won several awards at Australian and overseas exhibitions. The winery was acquired in 1882 by Davenport's nephew, George F. Cleland. As well as the vineyards at Beaumont, Sir Samuel had plantings in the Barossa Valley and at Mount Lofty. The Beaumont olive groves, based on good oil-producing varieties obtained from Gibraltar and Spain, eventually covered 27 acres and an average of 22 tons was produced annually over the period 1894 to 1923. The olive oil production was later managed by George F. Cleland & Sons, with production continuing until about 1965, by which time imported oil had made the industry unprofitable.

Sir Samuel Davenport died on 3rd September 1906 and was buried at Walkerville Cemetery. His memory is perpetuated in the Davenport Ranges and the Hundred of Davenport, and by Beaumont Common, which he gave to the people of the district as a reserve in 1849.

Constance Muriel Davey, O.B.E. (1882-1963)

Psychologist and educationist

Constance Muriel Davey was born on 4th December 1882 at Nuriootpa, South Australia, the daughter of bank manager Stephen Henry Davey and his wife Emily Mary (née Roberts). She was educated at country schools but delayed further education because of an accident to her spine and hip, which resulted in a permanent limp. Her remarkable strength, however, was in her mind. She began teaching in 1908 at a small private school in Port Adelaide and the following year taught secondary students at St. Peter's Collegiate Girls' School. Meanwhile, she studied part-time at the University of Adelaide, gaining an Honours B.A. in Philosophy in 1915 and an M.A. two years later. In 1921 she won the Catherine Helen Spence (q.v.) Scholarship and studied psychology at the University of London, concentrating on 'mental efficiency and deficiency', especially in children. She received a doctorate in 1924 and began observing pioneer work with disturbed children in Leicester and the teaching of intellectually retarded and delinquent children in the United States and Canada.

In November 1924 she became the first psychologist in the South Australian Education Department, with the daunting task of planning, establishing and supervising psychological services for the State's schoolchildren. Her brief was to examine 'backward, retarded and problem' children, organize special classes and schools for 'subnormal and backward' children, lecture to teachers and students at the Teachers' College and give educational guidance to parents and teachers. In addition, she was to assist, when required, the State Children's Council, the Children's Court, Minda Home and the Blind, Deaf and Dumb School. Children from the country were sent to her for examination. She had to travel a good deal and, as her disability hampered her in trams and trains, she bought a little, green Austin car which served her well.

In January 1925 the first opportunity class for up to twenty children was opened at Currie Street School, each child receiving individual training and treatment. More such classes followed and later boys over eleven were transferred from opportunity classes to special classes and learned woodwork, shoe repairing, gardening and physical training. The girls' special classes learned domestic arts. Some opportunity class children were able to return to the usual school classes.

In 1935 Dr. Davey reported that she had examined and re-examined more than 700 children from all over South Australia. Truancy, for which she recommended procedures and treatment, was an increasing problem and demands for help with behavioural problems were becoming more insistent. In 1936 a teacher-assistant was appointed to supervise and assist in educational aspects of the work and eventually in 1940 an assistant psychologist was appointed.

For 'Consie' Davey there was other work too. In 1927 she was invited to give evening lectures in psychology and logic at the University of Adelaide and she continued these until 1950. She also helped to establish a University course for training social workers. As a member of the League of Women Voters, which kept a watching brief on the interests of women and children, Davey worked untiringly for social justice. She participated in protracted planning and public lobbying for the ground-breaking 1940 Act granting mothers guardianship rights equal to those of fathers. She was President of the League from 1943 to 1947 and led two parliamentary delegations advocating women on juries.

She resigned from the Education Department in 1942, was elected a Fellow of the British Psychological Society in 1950 and was appointed O.B.E. in 1955. From 1945, as a Senior Research Fellow of the University of Adelaide, she made a detailed historical study of State laws relating to children, and the result, *Children and their Law-makers*, was published in 1956.

Constance Davey died on 4th December 1963 and was cremated. A room in the University of Adelaide's psychology department has been named in her honour.



Peter Smith Dawson (1882-1961)

Singer

Peter Smith Dawson said of himself, 'I am a man of the soil, I come from the people and what gift I am fortunate enough to possess I want to give back to the people.' He was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on 31st January 1882, the son of ironworker and plumber Thomas Dawson and his wife Alison (née Miller). He spent his youth in St. Peter's, though he later insisted it was East Adelaide, St. Peter's being 'a name given to it by snobs'. Educated at East Adelaide Primary School and Pulteney Street Grammar School, he then worked for his father, who wanted Peter to learn the business from the beginning. When he joined St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, his strong bass voice was noticed, and at seventeen, in order to attend singing lessons from C.J. Stevens, he rode to them bareback on a large, white horse with a younger pupil, Harry Vande Sluys, who became the vaudeville star Roy Rene ('Mo'). Dawson was such a competent metal-worker that his father was reluctant to encourage a singing career.

In 1902, however, having sung in concerts with the Adelaide Grand Orchestra and having won the bass solo section of the South Street Competitions in Ballarat, Victoria, Dawson left, with his parents' blessing, for London to study with the eminent baritone Charles Santley. He gave meritorious performances at the Crystal Palace and Queen's Hall promenade concerts and during 1903 toured with concert and opera singer Madame Albani in the west of England. He married the promising young soprano Annie Mortimer Noble (stage name Annette George) on 20th May 1905 and they made international concert tours together for twenty years before a car accident ended her career.

In 1904 Dawson did a test for the Edison Bell Phonograph Company. He was taught the technique of singing into an acoustic recording horn and cut a number of two-minute cylinders. Soon afterwards he made recordings for the Gramophone & Typewriter Company, which later became His Master's Voice. His recording career of 50 years extended from his first known recording on Edison cylinders to the long-playing disc and tapes for the A.B.C. in 1958. His songs can now be heard on CD.

During World War I Dawson was in Australia, enlisting in 1918 in the Australian Imperial Force but not serving overseas. After the war he returned to England and became a wandering troubador, recording everything from classics to Australian bush ballads. With his rollicking style and youthful exuberance, he was England's favourite baritone. Although he performed in opera, oratorio, lieder and musical comedy, he is best remembered for his ballads, which included 'The Floral Dance', 'Roses of Picardy' and 'The Road to Mandalay'. He was the first singer to record 'Waltzing Matilda'.

Dawson said that his recordings were 'the dominating success of his career'. His total sales exceeded 13 million, covering 3,500 titles. They were halcyon but exhausting days, as wax masters wore out after thirty transcriptions and had to be re-recorded, in one take, over and over again. Dawson used many pseudonyms, depending on the types of songs he was singing and composing. In 1930-31 he topped the bill at the London Palladium.

From 1939 to 1947 he lived in Sydney, entertaining the troops in Australia and New Zealand during World War II. In 1951 he published his autobiography, *Fifty Years of Song*. His wife died in 1953 and the following year, on 29th April, Dawson married her sister, Constance Bedford Noble. After a recorded recital in Adelaide in 1956, doctors advised him to stop singing.

Peter Dawson died in Sydney on 27th September 1961 and was buried at Rookwood Cemetery. A friendly, handsome, well-built man, he retained his boyishness all his life and, although he loved the limelight, remained unspoilt by fame.



Lillian Daphne de Lissa (1885-1967)

Kindergarten pioneer

Lillian de Lissa was born in Darlinghurst, New South Wales, on 25th October 1885, the daughter of merchant Montague de Lissa and his wife Julia (née Joseph). She was educated at Riviere College and became a gifted pianist but when she saw the remarkable transformation of slum children at the Woolloomooloo Free Kindergarten she devoted herself to this work. She graduated brilliantly from the Sydney Kindergarten College and became a kindergarten director. In 1905 she accompanied the College principal to Adelaide, at the expense of philanthropist Reverend Bertram Hawker, to present kindergarten demonstrations with local children. Their success led directly to the establishment of the Kindergarten Union of South Australia in September of that year. De Lissa was then invited to become Director of the proposed Franklin Street Free Kindergarten in Adelaide's poorest area. It was established in January 1906 in a cottage with a small garden.

'Lovely-looking' Lillian de Lissa was a widely-read intellectual who worked long and hard and had exceptional charm. She lived for a year in a cottage next door to the kindergarten. Neighbouring families were in cramped, often unsanitary housing and infant mortality rates were high. Surviving children often caught infectious diseases and sought play space in the streets among horse-drawn traffic. De Lissa's knowledge of the Froebelian principles of kindergarten and of child development was allied with her love and understanding of children. She visited their parents, inviting them to see the kindergarten. She had support from many Adelaide citizens, including Lucy Morice, who had helped Hawker, and Morice's aunt, Catherine Helen Spence (q.v.), the first subscriber to the Union. Young women volunteers assisted her in the kindergarten and the Union's funds came from many small donations as well as large gifts from philanthropists like Sir William Mitchell, Peter Waite, Robert Barr Smith (qq.v.) and Bertram Hawker.



De Lissa planned and directed the programmes where children learned through play. On the kindergarten's floor circle they played games and sang to the piano. In groups at the tables they absorbed new concepts by playing with wooden blocks and other Froebelian equipment, while in the garden they dug in the sand. They took turns to prepare and serve the morning lunch of milk and healthy food, and on 'scrubbing day' cleaned the tables and chairs. Mothers who watched through windows were so happy with the kindergarten that they helped equally poor mothers from Bowden to visit it and minded their children while they did so. Bowden gained the next free kindergarten.

Lillian de Lissa needed trained staff, so she urged, and the Union agreed, that a Kindergarten Training College should be established. It opened in 1907 with de Lissa as both Principal of the College and Director of the Union. The 'first eleven' graduated two years later. She and others fought fiercely for the College's independence when it could have become part of the State Education Department. In 1911 she was instrumental in founding a Kindergarten Union in Perth. In 1914 she undertook the Montessori training course in Rome and subsequently introduced the new methods and stimulating equipment to Adelaide.

In 1917 Lillian de Lissa agreed to become Principal of Gipsy Hill, England's first training college for teachers of young children, where she remained for thirty years. In 1918 she married Harold Turner-Thompson but they were later divorced. She became a world authority on early childhood, especially on nursery schools, and influenced the British Government's post-war planning as Chair of its consultative committee on nursery-infant education in 1946-49. In 1955 she returned to Adelaide as the pioneer guest of honour for the golden jubilee of the Kindergarten Union.

Lillian de Lissa died on 16th October 1967 at Dorking, Surrey. The de Lissa Institute of Early Childhood and Family Studies at the University of South Australia and the Lillian de Lissa Scholarship are named in her memory.

C.J. Dennis (1876-1938)

Poet and journalist

Clarence Michael James Dennis was born at the Auburn Hotel, South Australia, on 7th September 1876. His father, James Dennis, a retired master mariner, came to Australia from Ireland and became a hotel licensee in Burra before taking over the hotel at Auburn. After the death of his first wife in 1874 he married Katherine (Kate) Tobin and C.J. Dennis was the first of their three sons.

Dennis began his education in September 1881 at Gladstone Primary School, where he edited and contributed to the *Weary Weekly*, of which no extant copies are known. He attended St. Aloysius College, Sevenhill, before becoming a boarder at Christian Brothers' College, Adelaide, from 1890 to 1892. He left school at the age of seventeen to work as a clerk but was discharged for reading a Rider Haggard novel during working hours. His first experience of journalism came in 1898 when he spent a year with the *Critic* before returning to the mid-north and then Broken Hill. After a further stint with the *Critic* he achieved the ambition of all writers of the day when, on 19th November 1903, he had his first verse published in the *Bulletin*. He co-founded the Adelaide satirical paper the *Gadfly* in February 1906 and over the next 21 months contributed to it some 200 pieces in prose or verse under his own name as well as several pseudonyms.

For financial reasons he left the *Gadfly* in 1907 and went to Melbourne. In 1908 he moved to Toolangi, near Healesville, and lived there, first in a tent with the artist Hal Waugh and later in a small wooden hut. Dennis lived in the area for most of the rest of his life and in the 1920s built his house 'Arden' there. One of his best-known verses, 'The Australaise', was published in the *Bulletin* in 1908, winning a special prize in a national song competition.

The year 1913 was a watershed for Dennis. He met Robert Croll, who was to have a major influence on his life as a friend and critic. Croll introduced him to John Garibaldi (Garry) Roberts and his wife, who had a holiday home at nearby Kallista. Roberts, who knew many of Melbourne's artists and writers, was a generous man who provided Dennis with accommodation, financial help and encouragement. Dennis regarded Mr. and Mrs. Roberts almost as his family. Also in 1913 Dennis published his first book, *Backblock Ballads and Other Verses*. It was not a success, despite containing the first appearance in book form of parts of *The Songs of a Sentimental Bloke* and the first version of Dennis' glossary of Australian slang, an important feature of most of his later books.

The Songs of a Sentimental Bloke, illustrated by Hal Gye, was published by Angus & Robertson in October 1915 and signalled the beginning of an enduring collaboration. The simple, humorous story of down-to-earth people, told in rhyming verse rich in Australian slang, was an immediate success. It went to fifteen editions in three years and remains the best-selling book of Australian poetry ever published. Dennis said that he had 'tried to tell a common but very beautiful story in coarse language, to prove --- amongst other things --- that life and love can be just as real and splendid to the "common" bloke as to the "cultured"'. It was followed by *The Moods of Ginger Mick* (1916), *Doreen* (1917), *The Glugs of Gosh* (1917), *Digger Smith* (1918), *A Book for Kids* (1921), *Rose of Spadgers* (1924) and *The Singing Garden* (1935). In addition, Dennis wrote a column almost continuously for the Melbourne *Herald* from 1922 until his death. None of his other writings or characters achieved the success of 'The Bloke'. On 28th June 1917 Dennis married Olive Herron, also a writer.

'The Laureate of the Larrikin', as he was known, died on 22nd June 1938 and was buried at Box Hill Cemetery, Victoria. There are memorials to him in Melbourne and in Auburn, where a Dennis festival is held each September.



Bejah Dervish (c. 1862-1957)

Cameldriver

Bejah Dervish, son of Dervish Bejah, was born in Baluchistan, India (now Pakistan), in about 1862. He served in the Indian Army at Kandahar and Karachi under Lord Roberts, attaining the rank of sergeant. Around 1890 he arrived by sailing ship at Fremantle, Western Australia.

In 1896 the English mining magnate, Alfred Calvert, sponsored an expedition to investigate the region of central Western Australia left unexplored by the 1891 Elder Exploring Expedition. He appointed South Australian surveyor and explorer Lawrence Wells (q.v.) as leader of the Calvert Scientific Exploring Expedition, and Wells, who had previously worked with Afghan cameldrivers, chose Bejah Dervish to take charge of the camels, assisted by Said Ameer. The expedition travelled by sea to Western Australia in May 1896 and the seven men and twenty camels assembled in the township of Mullewa before leaving the settlement of Lake Way in mid-July. On 31st July, east-north-east of Lake Way, Wells formed a depot, whence he set out on a 'flying trip' with Dervish, George Jones and seven camels.

Wells recorded in his journal his increasing reliance on Dervish. On 22nd August he named Bejah Hill, writing that Dervish 'has proved himself a splendid fellow and an excellent camelman'. The journal tells how Dervish found and did his best to destroy poison-bush, how he gathered hundredweights of feed for camels tethered in poison-bush country and how he would not eat if his camels had no feed. After the party had split and Wells had sent his cousin and Jones on a more westerly line, Wells and Dervish depended heavily on each other.

They rode together, suffered together and rescued each other. On one occasion, travelling at night, desperately thirsty and with the camels dying, Wells slept in his saddle, entrusting the lead to Dervish, with instructions to steer by a star. Later, the bond between the two men was further strengthened when Dervish accompanied Wells on the search expeditions looking for the two missing men. Dervish's devotion to his camels and to his leader is evident throughout the journal and is the subject of Douglas Stewart's poem 'Afghan'.

Bejah Dervish settled at Herrgott Springs (Marree) and in 1902 bought three sections of land there. He married Amelia Jane Shaw, a widow with eight children, on 15th December 1909 and they had a son, Abdul Jubbar (Jack). Before this marriage Dervish is believed to have fathered a son, Ben Murray, with an Aboriginal woman. Dervish and his wife lived in Marree's Ghantown in a galvanized iron house, which still exists. With his camels loaded with wool and stores, he was a familiar figure in the far north until he retired in the 1930s to grow date palms at Marree. His final expedition was in 1933 when he and Wells led a small party from Beresford, on the Ghan railway line, westward to McDouall Peak. They almost perished from thirst. In 1939 Cecil Madigan (q.v.) planned an expedition across the Simpson Desert and so impressed was he with Dervish's ability that he asked him to be his cameldriver. Dervish, who was by then about 77, declined and sent his son, Jack Bejah, instead.

Over six feet tall, unstooped, with a splendid, neat, white beard, a striking face, and always impeccably dressed, usually in a turban, wide, loose pants with a shirt worn outside, topped with a jacket and occasionally a waistcoat, Dervish remained an impressive and dignified figure. He spoke Arabic, Hindustani and English. In the film *Back of Beyond* (1954), he made a brief appearance at prayer. A devout Moslem, he prayed in the mosque at Marree at least three times a day and attributed his lasting good health to his faith.

Bejah Dervish died suddenly at Port Augusta on 6th May 1957 and was buried in the local cemetery. Among the many obituaries was one in the *Times*, London, which described him as 'one of the last, and certainly the most famous, of the Afghan cameleers'.

