

Charles Duguid, O.B.E. (1884-1986)

Medical practitioner and worker for Aboriginal advancement

Charles Duguid was born on 6th April 1884 at Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of primary school headmaster Charles Duguid and his wife Jane (née Kinnier). He studied medicine at Glasgow University, where he was also the champion half-miler, his red hair earning him the nickname 'The Scarlet Runner'. His early medical work in the Glasgow slums developed in him a compassion for the underdog which continued throughout his 102-year life.

A shipboard romance (he was the ship's surgeon) on a voyage to Australia in 1911 led to his marrying an Australian girl, Irene Young, on 23rd October 1912. After practising in rural Victoria for two years, he then settled in Adelaide and during World War I served as a surgeon with a Light Horse regiment in Egypt. His wife died suddenly in 1927, leaving him with a thirteen-year old son.

On 18th December 1930 Dr. Duguid married Phyllis Lade, senior English mistress at the Presbyterian Girls' College, and they had two children. Duguid and his wife were idealists and humanitarians, and they were shocked by newspaper reports of cruelties and atrocities inflicted on Aborigines by white men in outback Australia. The Duguids' joint concern and work for Aborigines became a crusade. Warned that he would lose friends and patients if he continued to champion the Aboriginal cause, Dr. Duguid defied his critics, intensified his efforts and travelled for many months in the outback at his own expense to see for himself what was happening.



In 1935 he was appointed Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in South Australia. Most Presbyterians seemed proud of his idealism and backed him in founding the Ernabella Mission in central Australia, one of the most successful ventures of its kind in Australian history. Increasingly, people in high places began to listen to him. He was the inaugural President of the Federal Council for Aboriginal Advancement, a member of the Aborigines' Protection Board in South Australia and a life member of the S.A. Aborigines' Advancement League.

In 1947 Dr. Duguid made international headlines when he resigned from the Aborigines' Protection Board in protest against the willingness of his fellow members to allow the Woomera rocket range to be established on part of the Central Australian Aboriginal Reserve. In due course, his influence on the thinking of two State premiers, Labor's Don Dunstan (q.v.) and Liberal's David Tonkin, led to the formation of the Aboriginal Lands Trust of South Australia and to the unprecedented return to the Pitjantjatjara people of their ancient tribal lands in the north of the State.

Dr. Duguid wrote several books, including *No Dying Race* (1963) and *Doctor and the Aborigines* (1972). In a foreword to the latter, his friend Sir Mark Oliphant (q.v.) wrote: 'This compassionate medical man must know in his heart that he has done more for the Aborigines of his adopted country than any other person, living or dead.' Dr. Andrew Duguid has written of his father: 'Some of my main impressions are of his energy, drive, self-confidence and sometimes intolerance of those he considered wrong. Above all, his vitality. He believed intensely in the essential dignity and equality of all men and women.' Dr. Duguid continued to practise as a surgeon until he was 72. In 1971 he was appointed O.B.E.

In the early 1980s the elders of the Pitjantjatjara tribe, who called Dr. Duguid 'Tjilpi' ('Old Man Father'), announced that they wanted him to be buried at Ernabella 'so that Aborigines will always remember that he was one of us and that he faithfully helped us'. Dr. Duguid, much moved, responded: 'I have never been paid a greater compliment. I am happy and grateful to do what you decide and stay among you.' So, after his death on 5th December 1986, his body was flown to Ernabella and buried among his Aboriginal friends.

Sir Lloyd Dumas (1891-1973)

Newspaperman

At the end of a long life Sir Lloyd Dumas described himself as 'the luckiest man in the world'. He ran Adelaide's morning newspaper for almost 40 years, was a strong defender of freedom of the press, had the ear of premiers and prime ministers, and was knighted for his service to newspapers and the community. Born on 15th July 1891 at Mount Barker, South Australia, he was the son of Charles Dumas, founding editor of the *Mount Barker Courier*, and his wife Amelia (née Paltridge). A bright student, he left the University Training College at the age of fifteen to join the *Advertiser* and in 1911 helped to establish the South Australian branch of the Australian Journalists' Association.

On 23rd November 1915 he married Daisy Minna Hall and went to Melbourne to join the *Argus*, rising quickly to become its political roundsman. During the second conscription campaign in 1917 he was invited to join the staff of the Prime Minister, W.M. Hughes, whom he accompanied to the Imperial Conference in London the following year. He rejoined the *Argus* in 1919 and at the age of 30 was made Chief-of-Staff. Three years later he was appointed Editor of the Melbourne *Sun News-Pictorial* and in 1927-29 managed the Australian Newspapers Cable Service in London.

In 1929 Keith Murdoch, then Managing Director of the Melbourne *Herald*, acquired the *Advertiser* and invited Dumas to be its Managing Editor. Dumas accepted, determined to run a newspaper which supported sound government and served the community. He supported Lionel Hill's Labor Government and continued to back Hill and his supporters after their expulsion from the Australian Labor Party in 1931. The Hill minority Labor Government survived, with Dumas justifying his support by the need to rescue South Australia from economic depression.



In 1938 Thomas Playford (q.v.) became Premier of South Australia as leader of the Liberal and Country League Government. Dumas believed that if Playford could industrialize the State the whole community would prosper and the population increase, with beneficial consequences for the circulation of his paper. Hence the *Advertiser* vigorously supported policies aimed at meeting the needs of business and industry, and continually praised Playford's initiatives. The Labor Opposition nicknamed the paper 'the L.C.L. House Journal'. Dumas also upheld the traditional structures of the day --- the Government, the law, the churches, the family and the Returned Services League. He saw the home as the proper place for women, who were also encouraged to give voluntary service for good causes. As a result the *Advertiser* had, in the words of jurist Dr. John Bray, 'the aura of the nineteenth century provincial organ, the note of ponderous respectability, but also of ponderous responsibility'.

Dumas became Managing Director of the *Advertiser* in 1938 and continued in that role until 1961. He was Chairman of Advertiser Newspapers Limited from 1942 to 1967. His years at the *Advertiser* saw the advent of commercial radio and television. The company established Radio 5AD in 1929 and the television station ADS-7 in 1959. Its small job-printing office grew to be Griffin Press, one of Australia's largest printing houses.

Dumas was knighted in 1946. He played a crucial role in establishing the first Adelaide Festival of Arts in 1960. He was the first President of the Australian Newspapers Council on its formation in 1948, Chairman of Australian Associated Press (1949-51), Chairman of Directors of Reuters Newsagency, London (1950-53), and Chairman of the Board of the Art Gallery of South Australia (1955-63).

When Sir Lloyd Dumas retired in 1967 the *Advertiser* had grown from a circulation in 1929 of 85,000 with 300 employees to a circulation of 208,000 and a staff of 1,500. He died on 24th June 1973 and was cremated.

Donald Allan Dunstan, A.C., Q.C. (1926-1999)

Lawyer and Premier of South Australia

Don Dunstan was born in Suva, Fiji, on 21st September 1926, the son of Francis Vivian Dunstan, a manager for the Adelaide Steamship Company, and his wife Ida May (née Hill). Educated at Suva Grammar School, St. Peter's College and the University of Adelaide, he entered the South Australian Parliament as the member for the marginal seat of Norwood in 1953 and from then until his death he was the pre-eminent social democrat in South Australia, with national recognition and influence.

Despite an early flirtation with the conservatives, he became a Fabian socialist at University, graduating in law. He married Gretel Ellis on 4th June 1949 and they had three children. The marriage was dissolved in 1974 and on 22nd December 1976 Dunstan married Adele Koh, who died two years later. He was appointed Q.C. in 1965.

Dunstan became impatient with the passive attitude of the Labor Opposition to the conservative Government of Sir Thomas Playford (q.v.). Believing that a full and equal franchise was basic to a democratic society, he was appalled by an electoral system that valued the votes of city constituents at a quarter of those of rural people. Although advised that electoral reform was not a galvanizing issue, he persisted in raising it. When Labor took office in 1965, after being in opposition for 32 years, Dunstan became



Attorney-General and, in 1967, Premier. In 1968, despite winning 54% of the vote, he was defeated but had created such pressure for a fair electoral system that the principle of one-vote/one-value was finally adopted and the Legislative Council democratized. He was returned as Premier in 1970 and won three subsequent elections before his retirement through ill-health in February 1979.

His electoral work and legal practice brought him into close contact with non-English-speaking migrants. Dunstan believed that ethnic groups should be able to become part of the community without having to reject or suppress their cultural heritage. He developed a policy of multiculturalism and created a ministry to support ethnic communities, an initiative taken up later by other State and Federal Governments. His vigorous denunciation of racism and the notorious 'White Australia policy' saw the national A.L.P. alter its policy on immigration and enter the modern era. He pioneered reforms in the management of Aboriginal affairs and repealed discriminatory laws. His 1966 Act to convey the management and jurisdiction of reserves to the Aboriginal community was the first substantial step towards land rights in Australia.

He was involved in urban planning issues, development of public housing, conservation and waste recycling, and created the first environment department of any Australian Government. The State Government Insurance Commission was established and reforms promoted in workers' health, safety and compensation, consumer protection and industrial democracy. His social policies included initiatives in education, community welfare and anti-discrimination on grounds of race, gender or sexual preference. He determinedly built up Government policy on the arts, establishing a theatre company, film corporation, opera company, craft corporation and youth performing arts centre.

After retiring from politics he became Director of Tourism in Victoria, Chairman of the Jam Factory Craft Workshops and National Chairman of Community Aid Abroad. In 1979 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of Australia. His culinary expertise and his passion for good food saw him publish a highly successful cookbook and manage his own restaurant.

Don Dunstan died on 6th February 1999, survived by his children and his long-term companion Steven Cheng. He was cremated. The Dunstan Foundation at the University of Adelaide was established to promote the causes with which he was associated throughout his life.

Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G. (1818-1897)

Pastoralist and philanthropist

Thomas Elder was born in 1818 in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, the son of merchant George Elder and his wife Joanna (née Lang). Following his education, he was brought into his father's shipping, warehousing and commission firm. By 1835 his entrepreneurial skills were already in evidence and he had made a number of successful investments.

In 1839 George Elder's firm extended operations to Australia and his sons Alexander, George and William established a trading and commission business in Adelaide. Meanwhile, Thomas' interest in his father's business increased and when, in 1854, Alexander and William decided to return to Great Britain, Thomas emigrated to Adelaide and took charge of the Australian arm of the firm. With his brother George, he established Elder & Co. and his main investments and trade were in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. He took shares in flour mills, financed farmers and wool growers, and became an agent and retailer for goods of all kinds. Within three years of his arrival he was acknowledged as a major force in South Australian business.

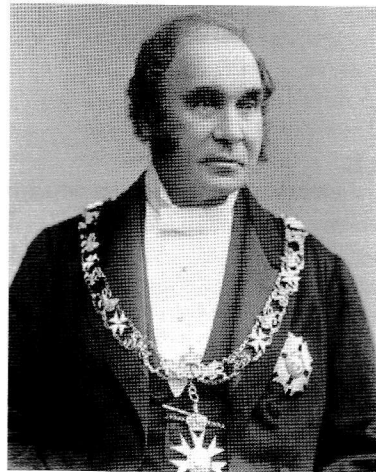
In 1856 he formed a new partnership, Elder Stirling & Co., with his brother-in-law, Robert Barr Smith (q.v.), Edward Stirling and John Taylor. The latter in particular proved a difficult partner and took the business into risky operations. It expanded into the Murray Basin soon after the first steam navigation of the river, began lending large sums to pastoralists moving into the north of the colony and even invested in major runs there. Debts built up to dangerous levels and the firm was soon close to collapse. Its downfall was averted at the last minute when, in 1860, it became the joint owner, with Walter Watson Hughes (q.v.), of the vast Moonta and Wallaroo copper mines. With his firm acting as the mines' banker, Elder began to accrue wealth beyond his dreams. The achievement of financing the mines further enhanced his reputation, although he was relieved when the banks took over these obligations.

In 1863 Elder and Robert Barr Smith formed the famous firm Elder, Smith & Co. and returned their attention to the pastoral and farming markets, becoming unrivalled leaders in the field. They built up a huge pastoral empire, which encompassed many thousands of square miles. Elder imported over a hundred camels, bred them at his Beltana station and brought out Afghans to manage them. They proved indispensable in the construction of the Overland Telegraph Line in 1872 and in numerous exploring expeditions of which Elder was a generous supporter. He financed the journeys of Warburton (1872), Ross (1874), Giles (1875), Lewis (1875) and Lindsay (the Elder Exploring Expedition, 1891).

In 1863-69 and 1871-78 Thomas Elder took a seat in the Legislative Council, advocating the pastoral cause and pushing for proper management of the economy. He purchased 'Birksgate' at Glen Osmond and began to display publicly the extent of his good fortune. A private zoo, botanical gardens and lavish furnishings made the property as famous as his yachting and horse racing pursuits. For Elder, Smith & Co. it was imperative that he appear to the world as the picture of corporate success, but for nearly a decade it was Barr Smith's money that underpinned the failing fortunes of Elder's pastoral investments. By the mid-1870s, though, his financial position was somewhat restored.

In 1874 Thomas Elder provided £20,000 to help found the University of Adelaide and later endowed the Medical School and the School of Music. These donations led to his being honoured as K.C.M.G. in 1878 and G.C.M.G. in 1888. There is little doubt that he hankered after such recognition and that he enjoyed portraying himself as powerful, influential and wealthy.

Elder died on 6th March 1897 at his home 'The Pinnacles' at Mount Lofty and was buried at Mitcham Anglican Cemetery. In his will he left large legacies to many public institutions and charities and was lauded at his death by all sections of the community. His statue, unveiled in 1903, stands in front of the Elder Conservatorium on North Terrace.



Gladys Elphick, M.B.E. (1904-1988)

Worker for Aboriginal welfare

Gladys Elphick was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on the 27th August 1904, the daughter of William Williams and Gertrude Adams, and for the first thirty-five years of her life she lived at the Point Pearce Aboriginal Reserve of the Narannga people. Her first marriage was to Walter Hughes on 13th June 1922 and they had two sons, Tim and Alf. Tim served in the Second World War and was awarded the Military Medal; he also received an M.B.E. in 1970 for services to the Aboriginal community and was the Chairman of the South Australian Lands Trust. Alf served in the Korean War and later gained his captain's ticket for ketches. In 1937 Walter Hughes died in Burra and Gladys was left with the responsibility of raising two small children on her own.

In 1939 she moved to Adelaide and lived with her cousin Gladys O'Brien. She worked first as a domestic and later at the Islington Munitions Factory making shells. There she won her first award --- for making a shell with one tool instead of the usual two. After World War II she met her second husband, Fred Elphick, an ex-serviceman, and they set up house in Thebarton.

Although Gladys Elphick had very little schooling (only going as far as Grade 3), she became involved in Aboriginal affairs after moving to Adelaide. She was a member of the Aborigines Advancement League, later becoming a Vice-President of this and of the National Advancement League. As a member of the League's activities committee in the early 1960s she helped to organize dances at Hindmarsh. The money raised went towards an annual Christmas function for Aboriginal children.

In 1965 a group of Aboriginal women came to her with the idea of forming an all-Aboriginal organization. The resulting Aboriginal Women's Council became the first all-Aboriginal women's committee in Australia. Those involved in the committee were Elphick, Faith Thomas,



Maud Tongerie, Ruby Hammond, Sylvia Rankine, Natasha McNamara, Lois O'Donoghue, Rebecca Wilson and her daughters Leila Rankine and Veronica Brodie, and many others. They carried out a great deal of work for the Aboriginal community and in 1973 the Women's Council changed its name to the Aboriginal Council of South Australia to allow men to join the organization.

In 1966 'Aunty Glad', as she was known to everyone, became a member of the State Aboriginal Affairs Board. A spokesperson for the Department of Aboriginal Affairs described her as 'a mother to her people . . . a person who has always worked for their welfare'. In the early 1970s Elphick and John Morley set up art classes for Aboriginal people at the Challa Gardens School, a programme that led to the establishment of the Aboriginal Community College, now called 'Tauondi', at Port Adelaide. In 1971, in recognition of her social work, Elphick was appointed M.B.E.

In 1973 the Aboriginal Community Centre was established in Wakefield Street, Adelaide, with Gladys Elphick as treasurer. It provided legal aid, housing, medical help and child care. In 1977, along with Maud Tongerie and Bert Clarke, Elphick started the Aboriginal Medical Service with the help of her local doctor. She used an \$800 fee, earned from speaking on radio, to fund an electrocardiograph machine. In 1976 she was made a life member of the Centre for the work she had carried out for her people and in 1984, at the age of eighty, she was named South Australian Aboriginal of the Year as part of National Aborigines Week.

Gladys Elphick died on 19th January 1988 and was buried at Centennial Park Cemetery. In 1995 a tribute was paid to her when the University of Adelaide's Aboriginal Programmes Unit was named 'Wilto Yerlo' (Sea Eagle) after Aunty Glad's totem.

George Henry Farr (1819-1904)

Clergyman and headmaster

George Farr was born in London, England, on 2nd July 1819, the son of linen merchant George Farr and his wife Eleanora (née Goodall). After Cambridge studies, he was ordained in 1845 and served in several parishes in Cornwall. He married Julia Warren Ord in 1846. It was her poor health and their doctor's advice to seek a drier environment that led Farr to respond to the advertisement of Bishop Short (q.v.) for a headmaster for the relatively new Church of England Collegiate School of St. Peter in Adelaide. In July 1854 the couple arrived in South Australia aboard the *Daylesford*.

Farr found the secondary school of 65 boys in a precarious financial position and suffering a decline in public esteem. When he retired 24 years later, he had given the school stability and a distinctive ethos. He adapted the English school model to the needs of colonial society, the traditional courses in classics and Euclid being complemented by 'practical education'. He admitted in 1878 that he had always been unashamedly influenced by the educational philosophy of Thomas Arnold of Rugby School. All boys were not expected to turn out as scholars but they were expected to be gentlemen, with a striving for some form of public service. In 1890 this ideal was enshrined in the motto of the College, 'Pro deo et patria' --- 'For God and country'.

Farr's other main concern was to maintain a spirit of religious tolerance in the school which, though an Anglican institution, had a constitution that forbade any religious test for entry. Farr later conceded that his oft-repeated emphasis on 'Christian gentlemen' was offensive to Jewish parents. He used the Sunday sermon to mould the moral character of his students. Extempore preaching, a Methodist style of worship with which he had experimented in his Cornish parishes, was well suited to a congregation consisting largely of boys. The diminutive new headmaster was not without humour, the text for his first sermon at the school being 'But the Lord said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature.'



Farr began his first day as a classroom teacher by caning three boys in error. Corporal punishment, however, was seldom used in his early days and Farr was hardly a strict disciplinarian, though he once had to punish the Bishop's son, who had confessed to stealing wine from the headmaster's cellar. Farr used his experience and expertise from his university days as a reporter for prize fights to deal with the problem he had inherited of a prevalence of fighting amongst the boys. He offered to act as umpire for any fight between boys who were unable to resolve their differences peacefully. Few accepted the offer and discipline was soon restored. He once said, 'I judge character not only by the scrapes boys get into, but also by the way they get out of them.'

By the 1870s St. Peter's College had the prestige of having trained most of the boys in South Australia who had gone on to study at British universities. There they had demonstrated that they could compete successfully with their British contemporaries.

After his retirement in 1878, Farr was active in service to the church and to the community. He was the incumbent of several suburban parishes, was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide from 1887 to 1893 and Chairman of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery from 1869 to 1886. During a visit to England in 1883, he was awarded a Doctorate of Laws from Cambridge University for a thesis on the Real Property Act of South Australia.

Farr never really burned with creative energy or fierce ambition but his leadership established St. Peter's as South Australia's leading school. He oversaw the early promotion of science in the curriculum, which also included 'modern' and eventually 'commercial' subjects. He strove at all times to inculcate the Arnoldian concepts of gentlemanly behaviour, honesty and good sportsmanship.

Dr. Farr died on 7th February 1904 and was buried at North Road Cemetery.

Julia Warren Farr (1824-1914)

Social worker

Julia Warren Farr was born on 14th August 1824 at Greensted Hall in Essex, England, one of seven children of Major Sir Robert Hutchinson Ord of the Royal Artillery and his wife Elizabeth (née Blagrove). She was quite young when her parents died, and she and her siblings went to live with their uncle. She became engaged to Reverend George Henry Farr (q.v.), Vicar of St. Wenn's Church in Cornwall, when she was 18 but they did not marry until she was 22, there being great opposition to the match because the Ords were Plymouth Brethren and her uncle did not think it right for her to engage herself to an impoverished Church of England minister.

They were married in February 1846 but the damp climate of Cornwall caused grave concern for Julia's health and her husband was advised that the only way of prolonging her life was to move to a drier climate. In Adelaide, Bishop Short (q.v.) was seeking a headmaster for St. Peter's College and George Farr applied for the post. They sailed on the *Daylesford* in April 1854, accompanied by their six-year-old daughter Eleanora, George's stepsister Edith Bayley, and a maid. The four-month voyage included an outbreak of measles among the children and a near catastrophe when the captain missed the entrance to St. Vincent Gulf and almost ran his ship aground at the Murray mouth.

When they finally reached Port Adelaide, George was met by the health officer and taken to St. Peter's College, while the women were left to travel up to Adelaide on an open two-wheeled Port cart and stayed the night at an hotel in Hindley Street. The next day being Sunday, they all walked to the College in time for a service at 11 a.m.

There were 31 boarders at the school in 1854 and Julia took over the running of the boarding school, supervising the dairy and the poultry with the help of her good Cornish maid.

As their children grew older and increased in number, the Farris felt the need of a holiday house. A property near Tea Tree Gully was purchased and a small stone house was built, which they named 'Brightlands'. It used to take about four hours to travel the twelve miles in a bullock dray, taking with them the cow, the parrot, the school nurse and any of the boarders who were not able to return to their own homes.

In 1860, being saddened by the plight of the girls in the Destitute Asylum, Julia Farr gathered a committee of like-minded women with the object of providing these girls with a home and training them towards earning their own living. The Orphan Home, Adelaide, was begun on her birthday, August 14th, and the annual general meetings were thereafter held on that date. It started in premises in Carrington Street but later moved to a more suitable site at 588 Fullarton Road, Mitcham. In 1935, long after Julia Farr's death, it was decided that the Orphan Home should be named Farr House. Her place on the committee had been taken over by her daughter Julia and later by her granddaughter Mary Clift and then by her great-granddaughter Joan Clift.

George Farr retired from the College in 1878 and became the incumbent of St. Luke's Church in Whitmore Square. Julia still had plenty of parish work but her children had grown up and she turned her energies to planning a home for those suffering from physical disabilities. The first committee was formed in 1878 and a house purchased in Fisher Street, Fullarton, where the home still stands. When the demand for accommodation grew, more buildings were added and in 1906, when Julia was 82, she was given the honour of laying the foundation stone of a new wing. For more than a century the home was known by the rather harsh name of the Home for Incurables but is now more happily called the Julia Farr Centre.

Julia Farr, from being a rather delicate young woman, regained her health in Australia and reared seven children. She was well read, had a quick, clear brain and a power of terse, easy expression. She died on 21st April 1914 and was buried with her husband at North Road Cemetery.



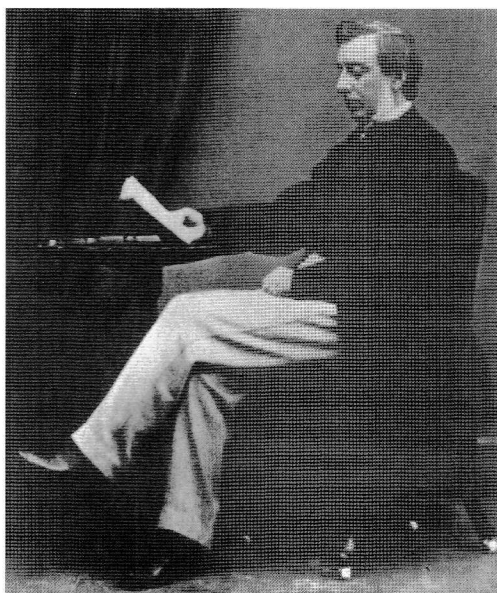
Francis Hardy Faulding (1816-1868)

Manufacturing chemist

Francis Hardy Faulding, founder of the pharmaceutical manufacturing company, F.H. Faulding & Co., was born in Swinefleet, Yorkshire, England. His exact birthdate is unknown but he was baptized at Swinefleet on 23rd August 1816. His father, Francis Faulding, a surgeon, and his mother, Mary Ann Hardy, were married the year before, on 7th September 1815, in the village of Whitgift. Francis Hardy Faulding emigrated to Australia as the assistant surgeon aboard the emigrant ship *Nabob*, arriving in Sydney in February 1842 and later continuing to Port Adelaide, where he arrived on 19th May.

He seems to have worked for a time with fellow Yorkshireman Thomas Greaves Waterhouse, general merchant and shipping agent, before opening his retail pharmacy at 5 Rundle Street, Adelaide, in May 1845. He employed his brother Joseph, who remained in England, as his buyer, and became an importer and distributor of drugs and patent preparations. He also acquired land in Clarence Place at the rear of his shop and built a warehouse and rudimentary factory there in order to develop standard preparations of his own.

Faulding became a prominent businessman through property and share dealing as well as his pharmacy business, and consolidated his position with marriage connections. His sister Eliza followed him to South Australia in 1851 and in August 1852 married his long-time friend, Thomas Waterhouse. The following month, on 16th September 1852, Faulding married Eliza Macgeorge at her father's home 'Urrbrae' (now part of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute). Macgeorge was another prominent businessman, whom Faulding followed onto the Adelaide City Council at the first election for the re-constituted corporation in December 1852.



Faulding secured the future of his company when he took into partnership Luther Scammell, a physician-turned-pharmacist, whom he supplied with medicines. The partnership agreement took effect from 8th June 1861, though it was 31st December before it was signed. Faulding left the day-to-day management of the firm in the hands of Scammell while he focused on his other business pursuits. He became a Trustee of the Savings Bank in 1861 and in December of that year was returned to the Adelaide City Council, this time as one of two representatives for Hindmarsh Ward. He served as a member of the finance committee at a time when one of the major tasks of the Council and the committee was the letting of tenders for the construction of a town hall. He did not seek re-election when his term expired two years later. He was a member of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce in 1862 and the following year was elected a Director of the South Australian Insurance Company. In February 1867 he became a Director of the Bank of Adelaide, still under the control of its founding chairman, Henry Ayers (q.v.). Ill-health forced him to resign only a year later.

Faulding was a devout Methodist and proved to be a generous supporter of the Church in South Australia. In 1865, along with Thomas Waterhouse, he helped to fund the building of the Kent Town Methodist Church and also became a benefactor of Prince Alfred College.

F.H. Faulding & Co. prospered despite hard times in the colony in the mid-1860s, with Scammell becoming an equal partner in the firm following a revaluation of the business in July 1867. Faulding had never been a robust man and on 19th November 1868 he died at his Glen Osmond home, 'Wooten Lea' (now part of Seymour College). He was interred in a vault at West Terrace Cemetery. He had no children and the company ultimately passed to Luther Scammell, the surviving partner.

Lord Florey, O.M. (1898-1968)

Medical scientist and Nobel Prize winner

Howard Walter Florey was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on 24th September 1898, the son of boot manufacturer Joseph Florey and his second wife, Bertha Mary (née Wadham). He was educated at St. Peter's College where a remarkable teacher, 'Sneaker' Thompson, fostered his interest in chemistry. The boy shone, winning prizes and scholarships and playing cricket, tennis and football for his school. He graduated in medicine at the University of Adelaide in 1921 and went as a Rhodes Scholar to Oxford University, where he obtained further degrees. On 19th October 1926 he married a fellow Adelaide graduate, Dr. Ethel Reed. He worked in the United States and England, and in 1935 was appointed Professor of Pathology at Oxford University, a position he held until 1962.

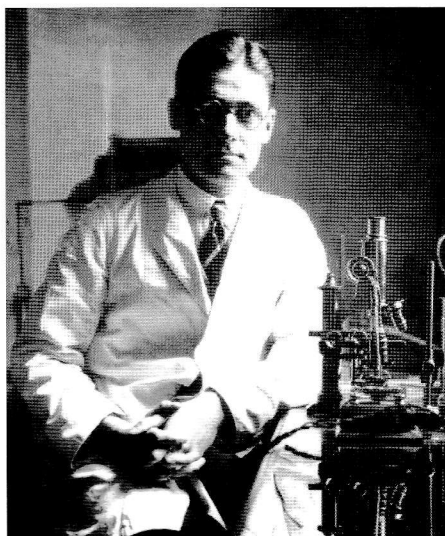
While at Cambridge, Florey had investigated lysozyme, an enzyme with anti-bacterial properties, present in tears and mucus. At Oxford he recruited Ernst Chain, a brilliant German biochemist, to assist in this work. They found that lysozyme killed some bacteria but none that caused fatal diseases. They turned to other naturally occurring anti-bacterial substances, including penicillin which Alexander Fleming had discovered in 1928 but failed to stabilize effectively for human use. Through 1939 Florey and his team concentrated on penicillin and by the following year they had solved the problems of isolating and preserving it which had defeated Fleming. They tested it successfully on mice and then on humans. Americans contributed techniques for its mass production and took out patents, which Florey had refused to do, wishing to give the discovery to all.

Here was the world's first antibiotic that could counter a wide range of infections, including bacterial pneumonia, septicaemia, meningitis, osteomyelitis and puerperal fever. In Florey's words, 'Penicillin is almost completely non-poisonous to animals. Most antiseptics not only kill bacteria, but also kill the white cells. Penicillin does not kill bacteria, but only stops their growth. Then the white blood cells come along and eat them.'

Despite Florey's resistance, his wife continued her career, doing much of the clinical testing of penicillin on patients at the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford.

Hundreds of millions of people have lived longer and healthier lives as a result of Florey's work. It brought him a rich harvest of honours. He was knighted in 1944, shared the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine with Fleming and Chain in 1945, and was awarded the U.S.A. Medal for Merit in 1947. In 1965 he was created Baron Florey of Adelaide and Marston, and became a member of the Order of Merit. He was also the first Australian President of the Royal Society (1960-65), the pinnacle of British science. He continued to work on antibiotics for a time, then turned to the field of strokes and heart disease. Invited to head the John Curtin School of Medical Research at the Australian National University in Canberra, he declined but visited Australia to open the school in 1957 and became Chancellor of the University in 1965.

Florey's first wife died in 1966 and on 6th June 1967 he married Dr. Margaret Jennings (née Fremantle), a colleague at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. By his own account he had not been a dutiful or loving son, his marriage to Ethel was unhappy for both of them and he found it hard to express affection for his children. His brief second marriage was, however, a happy one. He died in England on 21st February 1968 and was cremated. A memorial tablet was placed in St. Nicholas's parish church at Marston, Oxfordshire, where he lived, and a commemorative stone of South Australian marble was erected in Westminster Abbey. It reads: 'His vision, leadership and research made penicillin available to mankind.' A head in bronze by John Dowie is situated in the Prince Henry Gardens on North Terrace, Adelaide.

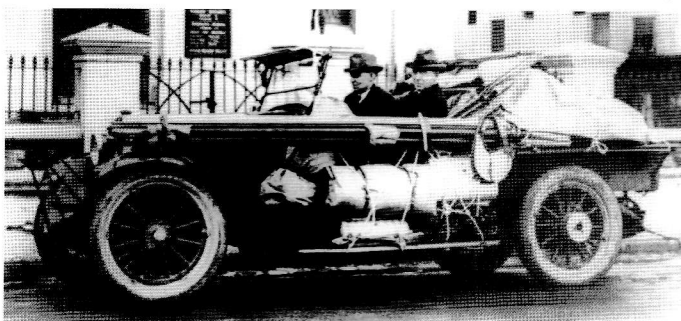


John Flynn, O.B.E. (1880-1951)

Founder of the Australian Inland Mission and the Royal Flying Doctor Service

John Flynn was born on 25th November 1880 at Moliagul, Victoria, the son of Thomas Eugene Flynn, a State school headmaster, and his wife Rosetta Forsyth (née Lester). He was raised a Presbyterian and educated at Snake Valley, Sunshine and Braybrook Primary Schools, taking his secondary schooling at the University High School, Carlton. He was a pupil-teacher from 1898 to 1902 before working as a home missionary for the Presbyterian Church in the Victorian bush. During the period to 1910 he studied theology at Melbourne University. Seeing scattered graves in remote areas brought home to him the isolation of bush folk and he began writing articles about the 'Dread of Isolation', using photographs, maps and statistics. By 1910 he had published his *Bushman's Companion* and for many years edited periodicals, notably the *Inlander*, on the outback theme.

Ordained in 1911, Flynn was sent to Beltana and was based there until 1913. His parish stretched north to Oodnadatta, where the church had already placed a nursing sister. He wrote a comprehensive report on the needs of isolated people, presenting it to the 1912 Presbyterian General Assembly. This led to the formation of the Australian Inland Mission, which provided itinerant padres and outback hospitals. Flynn was the first Superintendent, responsible for the northern half of the continent, with an initial establishment of one nursing hostel, one nursing sister, one padre and five camels. He was to carry this responsibility for 38 years, almost until his death.



He worked for many years to achieve his 'Mantle of Safety' through medicine, aviation and radio, covering thousands of miles in his specially equipped Dodge Buckboard. He disseminated information, lobbied for support and assembled a network of experienced people. In 1928 the A.I.M. Aerial Medical Service (later the Royal Flying Doctor Service) opened its first base at Cloncurry, Queensland, with radio contact starting the following year. The Service consisted of patrol padres, nursing sisters, welfare workers, flying doctors and radio operators. Key people that he enlisted included Hudson Fysh in aviation, Ernest Fisk and Alfred Traeger (q.v.) in radio, various parliamentarians for Government support and Hugh Victor McKay, whose bequest funded the Cloncurry base.

John Flynn was described by Fred McKay, his successor at the A.I.M., as 'a practical man with a restless, sensitive spirit'. He was a skilful photographer, using his pictures in promotional work. He learnt first aid and studied radio procedures, becoming a member of the Wireless Institute of Australia. He was also innovative, providing for ducted air cooling in his 1920 plans for the Alice Springs hostel.

Despite Australia's hot climate, Flynn always wore a dark suit and waistcoat. He did not marry until he was 51, when Jean Baird, the A.I.M. secretary in the Sydney office, became his wife on 7th May 1932. His practical approach to Christian ministry meant that no churches were built. Instead, his patrol padres on camel or horseback ministered to people on their home ground. Flynn had a dry sense of humour, was compassionate, a good listener, and ecumenical in his faith. Understandably, he amassed a remarkable range of friendships. His honours included an O.B.E. in 1933 and Honorary Doctorates of Divinity from Toronto (1940) and McGill Universities (1941). He was Moderator-General of the Presbyterian Church of Australia from 1939 to 1942.

John Flynn died on 5th May 1951 in Sydney. His ashes were interred at Mt. Gillen, near Alice Springs, and the site became a small national reserve with a granite monument. In the same year a commemorative cairn was placed 27 kilometres north of Tennant Creek and in 1956 the John Flynn Memorial Church was opened in Alice Springs. Flynn is also honoured on Australia's \$20 note. His 'Mantle of Safety' is of national importance today as the Royal Flying Doctor Service continues to provide both routine and emergency health services to the whole of Australia's isolated areas.

David Fowler (1827-1881)

Merchant

David Fowler was representative of a generation of nineteenth-century South Australian business leaders who helped to develop the economic and civic life of the fledgling colony. Pious, hard-working and prepared to take risks, Fowler, after many personal and business vicissitudes, built, with his brothers James and George, the wholesale merchant firm of D. & J. Fowler Limited. So successful was the firm that, on David's death in 1881, his estate was worth £98,000.

David Fowler, born on 18th January 1827 to James Fowler and his wife Rhea (née Anderson), hailed from the Scottish fishing village of Cellardyke on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth. James had built from scratch a large mercantile business catering for fisheries. He was also pastor for many years of a small Baptist church and served the local community as manager of the burgh, a post similar to that of mayor. The Fowler children undoubtedly derived much of their religious outlook, civic commitment and business acumen from their parents.

David Fowler's older brother James and his sister Margaret were the first of the Fowler family to come to South Australia. They left Scotland after David's marriage to Janet (Jessie) Kerr on 3rd July 1850. James soon opened a grocery store in Rundle Street in central Adelaide but it struggled to survive. It was not until David's arrival on the *Fop Smit* on 4th November 1854 that the family made more aggressive moves to push into the front ranks of the retail grocery business in Adelaide. David came with his wife, their two children, a servant, goods for sale worth £2,300, and years of commercial experience in his father's business. The new enterprise of D. & J. Fowler Limited opened its premises at 54 King William Street on 30th November 1854.



The store began in inauspicious times. The gold rushes in Victoria had drawn many people away from South Australia and the poor harvest in 1855 further depressed the economy. David and Janet Fowler also suffered personal loss in 1855 when their three children died of illness. Kind, sensitive, but often absent-minded, David Fowler was, nevertheless, the dominant partner in the business. He was also a very fine commercial statistician and became known as a man of integrity.

Following the death of James in 1858 from tuberculosis, the youngest brother, George Swan Fowler, emigrated from Cellardyke in 1860 and within a year became a full partner in the business. His drive and his firm approach greatly aided profits and in 1863 the expansion of the wholesale side of the business led to further premises at 14 King William Street. Within five years David and George were able to move entirely out of the retail trade. David left for England in 1864 to establish a London purchasing house but returned in 1867 when drought led to serious losses. In 1873 he returned permanently to London to focus on the branch there and was able to exploit the new telegraphic link between Britain and Australia. By the early 1880s D. & J. Fowler Ltd. had become one of the largest wholesale grocery and indenting businesses in Australia. It had agencies in the Northern Territory, large stores in several Adelaide suburbs, and factories producing jams, confectionery and preserved fruit. Their shipping agency exported flour, meat, butter and wool.

David Fowler was an evangelical Christian and was a founding member and first treasurer of Flinders Street Baptist Church. He had decided opinions in politics and religion and, according to his daughter Grace, was 'always on the side of freedom and liberty of thought and action'. He did not have a high public profile but stood for the House of Assembly as a candidate for East Adelaide in 1868. He failed in this attempt because of his unbending advocacy of free trade.

He died in London on 11th November 1881 after a series of strokes.

Alfred Edward Gerard (1877-1950)

Electrical merchant and worker for Aboriginal welfare

Alfred Edward Gerard was born on 11th August 1877 at Aberdeen, near Burra, South Australia, the son of labourer William Gerard and his wife Emily (née Russell). In his early years he worked for a coach builder on the Western Australian railways, as a warehouseman, a bread carter, a storeman in the Kalgoorlie goldfields, a station master and as the owner of a camera shop. By 1900 he had moved back to Adelaide and joined a flour mill, working as an engineer and driver in charge of the electric lighting plant. On 26th March 1902 he married Elsie Maria Goodman and they had four sons: Alfred Hubert, William Geoffrey, Kenneth Edward and Jack Hamilton, who all went on to join their father's business.

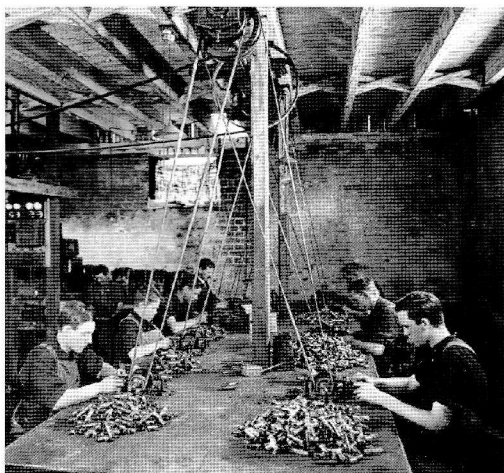
It was at the mill that Alfred Gerard began to understand the value of hard work and sought to develop his own niche in Adelaide. In 1907 he recognized the opportunities in the electrical industry and, with a loan of £100 from his father-in-law, started a merchandising and contracting business in the rented basement of a bicycle store at 204 Rundle Street. He called the business Gerard & Goodman and served as its Chairman and Managing Director for forty-three years. In the early days Adelaide passers-by took little notice of the gentleman who rode into sight on his bike, balancing lengths of conduit and a stepladder on his shoulder. They could not have known that he was laying the foundations for a great success story.

Prior to 1920 all the available electrical conduit used in Australia was imported from overseas, and Australian electricians experienced difficulties in joining sections of it because the diameters of the various fittings did not match. Gerard seized the opportunity to manufacture a fitting that was easier to use and to offer it at a lower price than the expensive imports. The unique fittings suited all sizes of imported conduit --- one size 'clips all'. And so a famous brand name was born. 'Clipsal' began production in 1920 with just six employees but within a short time the brand was respected throughout Australia and the operation had moved several times to larger and larger premises. The company headquarters eventually settled in Bowden in 1936 and in the years that followed the firm produced a formidable range of products. Of great importance to Alfred Gerard was the need to maintain good relations with manufacturers and suppliers, and the goodwill generated through his close personal contacts was of inestimable value. Today, Gerard Industries operates from the Bowden site as a world-wide company with thousands of employees.

In 1909 Alfred Gerard had formed the South Australian Electrical Importers & Suppliers Association which played a major part in the development of the industry and is now known as the Electrical Wholesalers Association. His company also brought many firsts to Adelaide. Television, for example, was first displayed in Adelaide at Gerard & Goodman's shopfront window in Rundle Street from 30th May to 2nd June 1949. The spectacle drew large crowds but it was another ten years before permanent broadcasting was brought to the city.

A concerned humanitarian, Alfred Gerard was a lay preacher and a member of the Prospect Masonic Lodge. He also took a keen interest in the plight of indigenous Australians and in 1929 was a founding member and local President of the United Aborigines' Mission, which supported a number of mission stations throughout South Australia. In 1945 Gerard financed the purchase of a 5,800-acre property at Winkie on the River Murray, now known as the Gerard Aboriginal Community.

Alfred Gerard continued to contribute to the family company until his death on 13th October 1950. He was buried at Payneham Cemetery.



Sir Claude Gibb, K.B.E. (1898-1959)

Engineer and industrialist

Claude Dixon Gibb was a man whose prodigious energy, flair for publicity and wide experience brought him many honours and numerous chairmanships. He was knighted in 1945, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1946 and appointed K.B.E. in 1956. From 1945 to 1951 he was Vice-President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, and twice received its Thomas Hawksley Medal. Yet, in spite of all this, one of his most admired qualities was the pleasure he took in meeting and mixing with people on the shop floor. He was inclined to irascibility but was ready to express his opinions to all and to listen in return.

He was born at Alberton, South Australia, on 29th June 1898, the son of carrier John Gilbert Gibb and his wife, Caroline Elizabeth (née Dixon). He was educated at Alberton Primary School and Lefevre High School and his self-confidence, pugnacity and love of speed were evident early in his life. He said that he was 'riding horses at the age of three, motor-cycling at fourteen, driving a car at sixteen and flying at nineteen'. From 1914 to 1917 a scholarship had taken him to the South Australian School of Mines and Industries, where he studied mechanical engineering. In 1917 he joined the Australian Flying Corps, became a pilot and served in France. It was during this time that he met Margaret Harris, whom he married in Devon, England, on 26th December 1925.

Following the war Gibb was appointed Senior Research Assistant to Professor Robert Chapman (q.v.) at the University of Adelaide and found time for further study. At that time the opportunities for obtaining broad engineering experience in Australia were limited, so he joined the firm of C.A. Parsons & Co. in England, which specialized in turbo-generators for power stations. Gibb quickly attracted notice and by 1929 Sir Charles Parsons made him a director of the firm and chief engineer.



During the Second World War his career took another turn. In 1940 he was employed at the Ministry of Supply and the following year was made Director-General of Weapons and Instruments Production. His immediate superior, Sir Harold Brown, wrote of him that he 'became a leading member of the team, and with his outstanding drive and energy infused fresh life into the organization and helped to produce results which, without him, would have been almost impossible'. After the Battle of El Alamein, the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, acknowledged Gibb's contribution to the ultimate success of the battle.

In 1943 Gibb became Director-General of Armoured Fighting Vehicles. He decided that his department would take full responsibility for design, a decision which was not altogether palatable to others, but the result was the Centurion tank, probably the outstanding tank of the war. Besides this, he designed the stabilized gun, the 'seventeen pounder' fitted to the Sherman tanks which provided support at a critical time. He also designed special tank developments for wading and for infantry support.

At the end of the war Gibb returned to Parsons & Co. and was appointed Chairman and Managing Director. He also, in 1949, became Chairman of the Board of Reyrolle & Co. Ltd., an electricity supply company. When it was decided that industrial nuclear power plants were practical, the responsibility for their design and construction fell to Gibb. He brought together a consortium of eight firms and formed them into the Nuclear Power Plant Company. He was also the Chairman of Savage & Parsons Ltd., which supplied the turbo-alternators and gas-circulating blowers at Calder Hall.

In 1948, when he was 49 years old, Gibb had a severe coronary thrombosis but worked and travelled as restlessly as ever. He died in New Jersey, U.S.A., on 15th January 1959.

Gladys Ruth Gibson, C.B.E. (1901-1972)

Educationist and President of the National Council of Women

Gladys Ruth Gibson was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on 29th December 1901, the daughter of James Ambrose Gibson and his wife Emma (née Keeley). Educated at Goodwood Public and Unley High Schools before entering Adelaide Teachers' College, she began teaching at Westbourne Park Public School in 1921. While teaching at both primary and secondary level she completed a Bachelor of Arts and a Diploma of Education at the University of Adelaide.

She established a reputation as an outstanding educator, being appointed Inspector of Schools in 1941 and Inspector of Secondary Schools in 1952, finally retiring in 1961. Her reports, extracts of which appeared regularly in the *Education Gazette*, make interesting reading. She stressed the importance of the basic skills in mathematics and language, commented on co-education, and in 1954 in Perth gave a paper on the role of education in international understanding.

Her community activities involved a large number of organizations, especially those concerning women. To read a list of her activities is exhausting and the records show that she was never a passive member. She invariably played a leading role. All this was done while she continued her educational work on the Public Examinations Board, various curriculum committees, and as a foundation member of the Australian College of Education. One of her graduate friends wrote: 'A listing of her achievements and distinctions might make her seem a superwoman, an unapproachable person to be regarded with awe and trepidation. But nothing could be further from the truth.'



Among the organizations in which she was prominent were the Australian Federation of University Women, the Royal Flying Doctor Service, the Soroptimist Club, the Good Neighbour Council, the National Fitness Council and the United Nations Association. She served on the selection committees for Churchill Fellowships and Florence Nightingale Memorial Scholarships and was a founder of St. Ann's College.

Gibson's main work, however, was in the National Council of Women, at state, national and international levels. She was President of N.C.W. (S.A.) from 1950 to 1954, presiding over a large gathering of women to welcome the Queen in 1954 and delivering the address. As President of N.C.W. (Australia) from 1952 to 1956, she travelled to other States and attended conferences and meetings of the International Council of Women in other countries.

Her national reputation resulted in her selection by the Australian Government to represent Australian women at the Coronation in 1953. She was also appointed as the Australian delegate to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, held in Geneva in 1956 and in New York in 1957.

It was no surprise that she was made a Life Vice-President not only of N.C.W. (S.A.) but also of N.C.W. (Australia) and, significantly, of the International Council of Women, where she was made a member of the Committee of Honour. She was appointed a Fellow of the Australian College of Education in 1963, O.B.E. in 1953 and C.B.E. in 1970. Her tall, commanding presence might have appeared daunting but she was above all a loving family member and a good friend. Her mother had died when she was 21 and, as the eldest of four children, she assumed the role of homemaker and remained close to her family all her life.

Gladys Ruth Gibson died on 23rd August 1972 and was buried at North Road Cemetery. The Ruth Gibson Memorial Award was established in her honour and there is a Ruth Gibson Room in N.C.W. House on South Terrace, Adelaide, displaying photographs and memorabilia associated with her life. She is also commemorated by a bronze sundial on the Festival Centre plaza, inscribed 'Generous citizen and educator who worked for the advancement of women'.

William Anstey Giles (1860-1944)

Surgeon

William Anstey Giles came from pioneering stock. He was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on 29th June 1860, one of the 78 grandchildren of William Giles, who had arrived in the province in 1837, succeeded David McLaren as Manager of the South Australian Company, managed the company for twenty years and was a member of Parliament, a magistrate and an active churchman. William Anstey's father was a public figure and prominent grazier, and his mother Mary was the daughter of Captain W.L. O'Halloran, Auditor-General of South Australia.

Anstey Giles' parents sent him to England for his education at Clifton School in Bristol. In 1878 he began his studies in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, graduating in 1882. He captained the University cricket team and once played for an Australian eleven against 'the gentlemen of Scotland'.

After graduation Anstey Giles spent two post-graduate years studying diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in Vienna, where one of his teachers was Dr. Politzer, regarded as the father of modern otology (the study of the ear). He returned in 1885 to Adelaide, where on 3rd June he was registered by the Medical Board as No. 369. His return coincided with the foundation of the Adelaide Medical School.

Giles initially restricted his practice to diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and in 1886 the University of Adelaide appointed him Lecturer in Otology. He extended his activity into general surgery, in association with Dr. William Gardner, and was appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon (1888-1890), then Honorary Surgeon (1891-1908), to the Adelaide Hospital. He was also Lecturer in Clinical Surgery (1892) and Honorary Surgeon to the ear department (1891-1896).

Sir Henry Newland (q.v.), who was his dresser in 1894, wrote that Giles loved a good horse, but with the advent of the internal combustion engine he switched from a buggy to a little 6 h.p. de Dion motor car, which Newland later owned. On one occasion, it is said, Giles succeeded in running over the same person three times --- first on a forward run, then by backing over him as he lay on the ground, and then running over him as he recovered. Sir Henry Newland added that, owing to its light weight, the little car was not lethal and apparently the man was no worse for the episode.

Anstey Giles was prominent in medical administration. He was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Adelaide (1895, 1902-1904) and Secretary to the Medical Board (1890-96). He was a member of the Adelaide Hospital Board of Management, which the Government dismissed in 1896 during the 'Hospital Row' and actively participated in that affair. He was a foundation Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, established in 1927, and the first Chairman of the South Australian section. Giles contributed frequently to medical literature on a wide range of topics, including diseases of the knee joint, parital laryngectomy, laminectomy for fractured spine, enlarged prostate, congenital pyloric stenosis, carcinoma of the sigmoid colon, and neurectomy for spasmodic torticollis.

He retired from practice in 1920, played golf daily and was a foundation member and life member of the Royal Adelaide Golf Club. Giles was a man of fine physique, quick to flare up and equally quick to forget. He was remembered as a kind man who loved to entertain, especially in the Adelaide Club.

Anstey Giles married Rita Jones and their only child died, aged two days, in 1892. Rita died in 1907 and Anstey Giles died on 7th May 1944. He was buried with his mother at North Road Cemetery. At the instigation of the South Australian State Committee of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, an annual Anstey Giles Lecture was established in 1953.



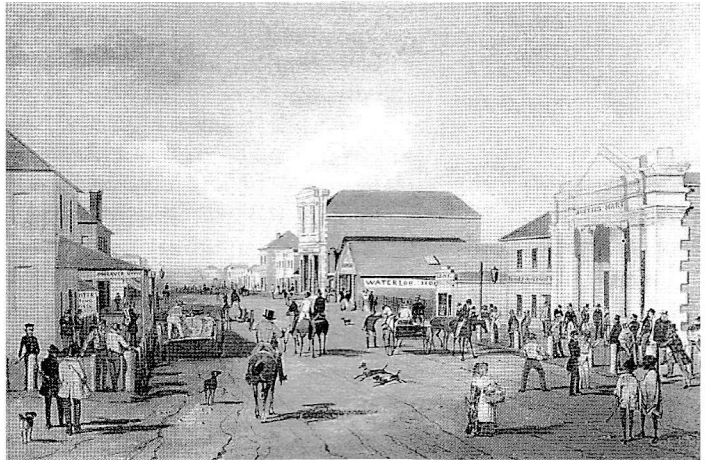
Samuel Thomas Gill (1818-1880)

Artist

Samuel Thomas Gill was born on 21st May 1818 at Perriton, Somerset, England, the son of Reverend Samuel Gill and his wife Winifred. In about 1833 he completed his formal education and began his art training, also taking a position with a Plymouth carver and gilder of frames. In December 1839 the family arrived in Adelaide on the *Caroline* and in March the following year Gill announced in the *South Australian Register* that he had opened rooms in Gawler Place and was available for commissions.

For twelve years Gill produced lively images of life in early Adelaide and nearby rural areas. In 1844 he made watercolours of the departure of Captain Charles Sturt (q.v.) on his journey to inland Australia. The best-known of these, *Sturt's overland expedition leaving Adelaide, 10th August 1844*, shows the boat Sturt took to use on the inland sea that he expected to find. The following year Gill produced a large group of watercolours of Adelaide, its Port, rural views and mining scenes, mostly as a commission.

After this success he accompanied John Ainsworth Horrocks' 1846 North-West Expedition as its recording artist. Although the venture met with tragedy when Horrocks died after being shot accidentally, the series of works that Gill produced from this expedition are among the most important in the State's art.



S.T. Gill: *Hindley Street, Adelaide, looking west from King William St., 1845*

In 1847 the first exhibition of work by South Australian colonial artists was held in Adelaide and Gill showed sixty-two paintings and drawings; in the second in 1848, he exhibited ten. The following year Gill began producing lithographs and made a number of topical images, including a series of drawings of prominent citizens entitled *Heads of the People*. In his Adelaide and South Australian scenes he proved himself to be adept at handling a wide range of subjects --- houses, street scenes, rural settings, landscapes, portraiture and even caricature. In early 1852 Gill left for the Victorian goldfields, having created a vast body of work recording the growth of South Australia during its exciting early years.

While he spent a relatively short time at the diggings, Gill's lively views led to the appellation (on the headstone erected well after his death) of 'The Artist of the Goldfields'. One of the largest bodies of works he made is his series of forty-eight lithographs entitled *Victoria Gold Diggings and Diggers As They Are*. In 1853, in Melbourne, Gill exhibited watercolours of the goldfields as well as South Australian scenes and later the same year he began another lithographic series *Views in and around Melbourne*. In 1856 he left for Sydney where he made another series, *Scenery in and around Sydney*, as well as several watercolours of notable Sydney landmarks. He returned to Melbourne in 1864 and lived there for the rest of his life. His *Australian Sketchbook* became available during the 1860s and his many watercolour views of Melbourne are reminiscent of his crowded Adelaide scenes. In later years, struggling with alcoholism, he frequently repeated earlier subjects. These later works are distinguished by a coarser handling of watercolour and lack the lively freshness of his early works.

S.T. Gill collapsed and died on the steps of the Bourke Street Post Office, Melbourne, on 27th October 1880. He was buried in a common grave in Melbourne General Cemetery but in 1913 his remains were re-interred in a private grave and a headstone was provided by the Royal Historical Society of Victoria. The Art Gallery of South Australia holds a vast collection of his work.

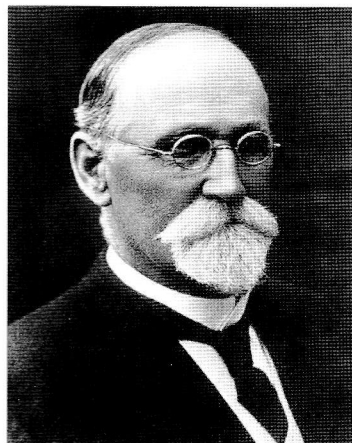
Walter Gill (1851-1929)

Forestry administrator

When Walter Gill retired in 1923 after thirty-three years as South Australia's third Conservator of Forests, he encapsulated his life and drive in the words of Thomas Carlyle: 'Study to do faithfully whatever in your actual situation there and now you find either expressly or tacitly laid to your charge; that is your post; stand in it like a true soldier; silently devour the many chagrins of it, as all human situations have many; and be your aim not to quit it without doing all that is at least required of you.'

Gill was born on 13th October 1851 in Welford, Northamptonshire, England, to Congregational minister Reverend Walter Gill, and was educated at Heathfield School in Dorset. Associated with a family of tree growers, his botanical and forestry interests were inspired by his mother who was an amateur botanist. His early training and natural bias induced him to spend his leisure in botanical research, for which his country residence was favourable, and he acquired an intimate knowledge of the English flora. In 1868 he obtained an apprenticeship in his uncle's plant nursery of Gill and Company, Dorset, before emigrating to Adelaide in 1876.

Upon arrival in South Australia, Gill worked first for his uncle, Joseph Keynes, at Keyneton, then on John Howard Angas' Mount Remarkable station as an overseer, and for the Willowie Land & Pastoral Company for several years, before being appointed Sub-Inspector of Crown Lands in August 1884. In the latter position he travelled extensively throughout the State and, maintaining his botanical interest, sent numerous mounted specimens to the second Conservator of Forests, John Ednie Brown. In March 1886 Brown offered him the position of Chief Forester at the Wirrabara Forest plantations and nursery, and in July 1890 Gill succeeded Brown as Conservator.



In June 1890 he was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal Horticultural Society and in December of that year he became a Fellow of the Linnaean Society. In 1891 he visited England and 'aroused much interest by his lectures there on South Australian life'. In 1892 he successfully had wood from seven species of eucalypts and pines dried at a Port Adelaide seasoning plant and the timber made into furniture as a test of its stability.

An able and energetic administrator, Gill became a prominent advocate of economic forestry, advancing the value of the 'Remarkable Pine' (*Pinus radiata*) in particular. In his *Scarcity of Coniferous Trees* (1902), Gill argued that the pace of forestry cultivation was not keeping pace with the demand for pine timber and he noted that pines matured in Australia in half the time that they took to mature in Europe. His solution was the mass planting of this species in identified tracts of South Australia, in particular in the south-east. He soon proved the economic worth of the Radiata Pine and other species grown in the department's plantations. He also pioneered the use of pine timber for fruit-packing cases, thousands of which were produced at Wirrabara.

He was an enthusiastic photographer and most of the excellent pictorial record of the Woods and Forests Department's activities during his term of office is due to his skill with the camera. He was continually called upon to give public lectures on forestry and illustrated his talks with lantern-slides of his own photographs. He distributed free seedlings, grown in the department's nurseries, and pamphlets to support his arguments. During his term as Conservator 10,572,000 trees were planted and 9,500,000 free trees issued to land-holders, schools, public bodies, and on Arbor Days.

Gill supervised the initially successful date palm plantations at Herrgott Springs (Marree) and Lake Harry in the far north and proved their economic return with ready sales in Adelaide. This was the first attempt to introduce Australian-grown dates to the local market. He also served as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the National Park at Belair and as a consulting forester to South Australian Perpetual Forests Limited.

Walter Gill died on 18th July 1929 and was buried at Mitcham General Cemetery.

William Christie Gosse (1842-1881)

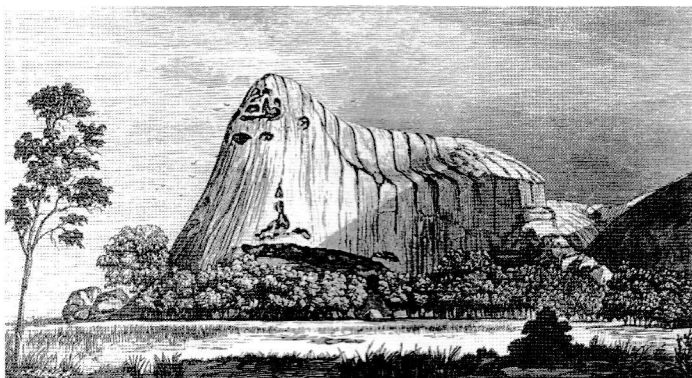
Explorer and suveyor

Thirty-year-old widower William Christie Gosse was employed at the South Australian Survey Office when he was sent, in 1873, by Surveyor-General George Goyder (q.v.) to explore the centre of the vast Australian continent. It was a journey which would make the name of this short-lived civil servant a household word.

He was born on 11th December 1842 in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, England, the son of William Gosse, a doctor, and his wife Agnes (née Grant). In 1850 the family emigrated on the *Elizabeth* to South Australia where William attended the progressive Adelaide Educational Institution of John Lorenzo Young and distinguished himself in, amongst other things, drawing.

In 1859 he became a cadet in the Government Survey Office at a time when the colony was thrilling to the intrepid explorations of men such as Sturt and Stuart (qq.v.). Perched on the edge of a vast wilderness, the children of the pioneers were turning their sights to the lucrative possibilities of extending European civilization into the interior of the continent.

On 8th November 1868 Gosse married Gertrude Ritchie but a year later he was hastily called back from his survey work in the bush to be with her as she died. He continued travelling the distant stretches of the colony, impressing his superiors with his abilities.



In 1873 he was chosen by George Goyder to lead a major Government expedition to map a route from the newly completed Overland Telegraph Line at Alice Springs to Perth. The exploration party consisted of Gosse, his brother Harry, Edwin Berry, Henry Winnall, Patrick Nilen, three Afghan camel-drivers (Kamran, Jemma Khan and Allanah) and an Aboriginal boy named Moses. With camels, horses and wagon, the party set out from the Alice Springs telegraph station on 23rd April 1873. Almost three months later, on the 19th July, Gosse made a momentous discovery, becoming the first European to set eyes on Uluru. He wrote with some feeling: 'The hill, as I approached, presented a most peculiar appearance. . . When I got clear of the sandhills and was only two miles distant, and the hill for the first time coming fairly into view, what was my astonishment to find it was one immense rock rising abruptly from the plain . . . I have named this Ayers Rock. . . [It] appears more wonderful every time I look at it, and I may say it is a sight worth riding over 84 miles of spinifex sandhills to see.' By September he had decided it was pointless to go any further, having found so little water, and the party returned by a different route, reaching Charlotte Waters on 19th December. The expedition, though it did not succeed in its original aim, nevertheless provided detailed information of more than 60,000 square miles of country, paving the way for John Forrest's west-east crossing the following year.

At the same time as Gosse's expedition, another party, led by Major Peter Egerton Warburton, set out with the same objective and managed to cross the Great Sandy Desert to reach Charles Harper's station in northern Western Australia. The rival parties scrupulously avoided each other.

On 22nd December 1874 Gosse married Agnes Hay. During his explorations he had named both the Agnes River and Mount Hay, probably for his fiancée and her father. Gosse was a handsome man with a pleasant smile, which was considerably enhanced by a dimple in his cheek. Lionel Gee, writing in the *Register* in 1928, commented, 'The dimple was always there, and when angered by some piece of stupidity of a subordinate, the culprit would do well not to mistake that dimple for a smile.'

In 1875 Gosse was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General for South Australia. He died on 12th August 1881, aged only 38, and was buried at North Road Cemetery.

George Woodroffe Goyder, C.M.G. (1826-1898) Surveyor and conservationist

George Woodroffe Goyder was born in London, England, in 1826, the son of physician and preacher David George Goyder and his wife Sarah (née Etherington). When the family moved to Glasgow, George joined an engineering firm and studied surveying. He emigrated to Sydney, New South Wales, in 1848 and three years later joined the South Australian civil service as a draftsman. On 10th December 1851 he married Frances Mary Smith and they were to have nine children. In July 1853 he became Chief Clerk in the Lands and Survey Department. Four years later he was appointed Assistant Surveyor-General and in 1861 Surveyor-General, a position he held until 1893.

For more than forty years Goyder offered advice and made far-reaching decisions on almost every aspect of surveying, railway construction, valuations, forestry, conservation and mining. He often went into the field checking surveyors and taking over the actual survey work from incompetent men. During this time he wrote thousands of letters every year, though he is mainly remembered for his famous 'line of rainfall'. As Inspector of Mines, he visited many of the newly discovered sites and became known as 'Little Energy'.

As early as 1858 Goyder became involved in the selection and survey of Government towns. By the 1860s the Government was surveying towns in agricultural areas and it was here that Goyder's ideas were followed and town designs changed. During the severe drought of 1863-1866, he went north to reassess pastoral properties. His line of travel, which amounted to nearly 5,000 kilometres on horseback, marked off a line indicating the limit of reliable annual rainfall. It separated lands suitable for agriculture from those fit only for pastoral use. Not all agreed with his line and some even called it 'God's line' or 'Goyder's line of foolery'. Although it was disregarded by the Government in the 1870s, in less than ten years the Surveyor-General was proved right. Goyder was also active in the Northern Territory. In 1869 he and his men surveyed over 600,000 acres at the Top End, recommended Palmerston (now Darwin) as the site for the capital and selected land suitable for growing tropical produce.

The 1860s were a difficult decade for Goyder as he supervised town surveys and the leasing of pastoral land. While he was away on one of his many trips in 1863, his wife, who had already raised seven children, gave birth to twins who did not live. She never recovered from this loss or the loneliness she felt when Goyder was away. During a holiday in England she took an overdose of sleeping pills and died on 8th April 1870. On 20th November 1871 Goyder married her sister, Ellen Priscilla and they had three children.

As the first Chairman of the Forest Board from 1875 to 1883, Goyder was keen to conserve and manage timber and water resources. Most of all he strongly rejected the view that 'rain would follow the plough' or that rainfall would increase when more trees were planted. In 1875 he was also appointed Chairman of the Railway Commission which was to look into building a railway to the Yudanamutana district.

As an administrator Goyder was a strict disciplinarian but always fair to his men. Despite complaints by graziers, farmers and miners, his decisions were accepted because of his sound reputation. Several family members found work in his department and some said that he had turned it into 'a kind of family Joint Stock Company'. He was appointed C.M.G. in 1889 and when he retired in 1894 was given a purse of 1,000 sovereigns. He died on 2nd November 1898 and was buried at Stirling East Cemetery. His name is commemorated by Goyder's Lagoon on the Birdsville Track, the electoral division of Goyder and by Mount Woodroffe, the highest mountain in South Australia.



Margaret Graham, R.R.C. (1860-1942)

Nursing sister and Army matron

Margaret Graham, a nurse at the Adelaide Hospital, gained notoriety in 1895 when she supported a group of senior nurses who had appealed against a nursing appointment. Her defiance of the hospital authorities contributed to a protracted dispute involving members of the Board of Management, the medical and nursing staff and the Government. When Graham later became Matron, her relationship with the Board remained cool but, despite the famous 'Hospital Row', she was able to make important contributions to nursing in South Australia.

She was born in Carlisle, England, on 15th February 1860, the daughter of house-painter John Graham and his wife Margaret (née Farrer). In 1891 she was appointed as a probationer nurse at the Adelaide Hospital, the first evidence of her presence in South Australia. She completed her training in 1894 and during that year she signed the petition circulating throughout South Australia urging Parliament to grant women the right to vote.

She remained on the hospital staff waiting for appointment as a charge nurse. At the end of 1894 her support for the senior charge nurses led to conflict. The Board of Management had pressured the nurses to withdraw their objections to the appointment of a new night superintendent who happened to be the sister of the Chief Secretary. Graham refused to retract, on the grounds of injustice and nepotism, and actively supported a colleague, Louise Hawkins, who asked the Government to conduct an inquiry. When the Board learnt of this action it dismissed both nurses, and Graham then spent many months seeking private employment.

A Royal Commission was held, in which Graham criticized the initial appointment as 'a glaring piece of favouritism', described her own dismissal as 'tomfoolery' and attacked the Premier, C.C. Kingston (q.v.), for his 'mealy-mouthed utterances'. When the Board's term of office expired early in 1896, the Government reinstated Graham as a charge nurse before appointing a new Board. Towards the end of 1897 the position of Matron at the Adelaide Hospital became vacant for the fourth time in six years and Graham was the only applicant. Her appointment began on 1st January 1898 and lasted for 22 years.

The Board continued to mistrust her but she provided leadership for a loyal nursing staff. During her matronship almost 3,000 nurses came under her care and in 1900 she initiated the formation of the South Australian branch of the British Nurses' Association. Nurses at the Adelaide Hospital supported it strongly, as did a number of doctors. The branch closed in the 1960s but has left a legacy in the form of the Nurses' Memorial Foundation, which continues to support nursing causes.

When the Army Nursing Reserve was established in South Australia in 1904, Graham was an active member and in December 1914 she was one of the first South Australian nurses to leave for overseas service with the Australian Imperial Force. She served in Egypt, worked on hospital ships evacuating the wounded from Gallipoli, and later served in Britain. In 1916 she was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Royal Red Cross for her contribution to army nursing. After her return to Adelaide in 1919 she spent six months at a temporary hospital in the Exhibition Building, in charge of nursing the victims of the influenza pandemic. In December 1920 she resigned as Matron of the Adelaide Hospital and retired in February 1921. She returned to live in England, where she died on 4th July 1942.

Margaret Graham was held in high regard, particularly at the Adelaide Hospital, for her strong sense of justice, her leadership qualities and her support for the less powerful. Graham Building is now the centre of the hospital's administrative services, and photographs of Margaret Graham and other memorabilia are displayed in the conference room as a tribute to her pioneering contribution to nursing in South Australia.



George Hall (1818-1881)

Manufacturer of soft drinks

George Hall displayed considerable foresight when he founded one of South Australia's first aerated waters companies in Marryatville in 1851. The highly successful company produced an award-winning product, established a national reputation, and provided employment and training for a large number of South Australians. The Halls label survived for 149 years. As we embark on the 21st century, soft drinks continue to be the major beverage and indeed the major consumable product sold in supermarkets in this country. Although American brands such as Coca-Cola and Pepsi dominate the Australian soft drink market today, this country has had its own significant soft drink producers. One of the earliest and longest-lived was the South Australian company of George Hall & Sons.

Hall was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1818, the son of William and Frances Hall. He left school in his mid-teens to take up an apprenticeship as a laundryman, at the same time pursuing the brewing of non-alcoholic beverages as a hobby. By the age of 29 he was employed in an Irish laundry and was married with children. Political and religious upheavals in their homeland prompted George and his wife Ellen (née Crawford) to emigrate to Australia. They arrived at Port Adelaide in June 1849 on the *Florentia* and took up residence on Ringmore (later Dudley) Road, Marryatville. Hall acquired a regular job as a steward at the Adelaide Club.

By 1851 he had established himself as a soda-water maker who specialized in the brewing of the fine 'Stonie' ginger beer, sold at that time in ceramic jars. The soda-water came in a long bottle, which was corked and wired and had a round base. It could not be stood upright except in a holder specially made for it. Bottles were filled one at a time, using a single-headed Lamont filling machine, and deliveries to customers in nearby suburbs were made by hand-truck. In later years the long bottle was replaced by 6 oz. and 10 oz. bottles, fitted with ebonite and rubber stoppers.



In 1869 Hall's position was secure enough to enable his sons Henry, Thomas and Edward to join him in the firm, which became known as Geo. Hall & Sons. In 1872 the company moved to a former soap and candle factory on Edward Street, Norwood, where they were able to make excellent use of a natural spring which provided pure water for their cordials and aerated waters. These products achieved notable success both locally and internationally. By the late 1870s Hall had progressed from delivery by hand-truck to a much larger-scale operation using a horse and cart, and was one of the colony's leading producers of aerated waters.

The many prizes for their products included first prize at the Sydney International Exhibition in 1879 and this success encouraged them to enter six different products in the 1880 International Exhibition in London. Their confidence in the unbeatable quality of their products was rewarded with six first prizes. The *South Australian Register* of 30th April 1880 reported, 'Messrs. Hall & Sons (of Norwood) Aerated Waters are pronounced to be a most extraordinary success, and have completely defeated all the European, American and Australian exhibits in all the six kinds exhibited. Every Water shown by Hall & Sons obtained a first class prize. The judges expressed great astonishment, and attributed the results to the supremacy of the Adelaide water.'

In 1881, one year after his great triumph, George Hall died on 24th April and was buried at West Terrace Cemetery. The managership of the business was carried on by his sons Henry and Edward, and later by third and fourth generation family members. The firm went on producing high quality cordials and aerated waters until it was sold to Coca-Cola in 1972. The Halls name continued to be used on some popular soft drinks until the label was discontinued in October 2000.

‘Captain’ Henry Richard Hancock (1836-1919)

Mine superintendent

Henry Richard Hancock was born on 1st April 1836 in Horrabridge, Devon, England, the son of George Hancock and his wife Sarah (née Lipson), both of whom were blacksmiths and wheelwrights. Henry started his working life as a wheelwright in the family business following the early death of his father but later worked in local mines close to the Cornish border. In 1859 his skills as a mining engineer saw him appointed to the managership of Wheal Ellen, a silver-lead mine at Strathalbyn in South Australia.

Following the discovery of copper on northern Yorke Peninsula in December 1859, mining began at Wallaroo, and Cornish miners were brought in from the mines at Burra and Kapunda. In 1861 another large copper discovery was found twelve kilometres to the south at Moonta and the two mines became magnets for Cornish mining families all over the world. However, during the first three years the Moonta Mine was beset by poor management skills, a three-month-long strike and litigation over its ownership.

Hancock worked as an assayer of ores at the Moonta Mine in 1861 and the following year became Captain of the adjacent Yelta Mine. In 1864 he was appointed Manager of the Moonta Mine, a position he held for thirty-four years. He substantially reorganized the operation and on his suggestion many more workers were brought from Cornwall and from the Victorian goldfields. He introduced extra machinery, notably a Cornish steam engine, which was assembled by Frederick May (q.v.) of Gawler. It powered the pumps, winches and ore crushers which had previously been hand-driven. By 1865 Hancock had set up tramways to move ore around the site and in 1866 a railway replaced the wagon teams in transporting the huge volume of ore to the smelters at Wallaroo.



On 24th April 1866 Hancock married Sarah Annie Maynard and they had three children before Sarah died of typhoid in 1870. On 28th August 1872 he married Loveday Maria Jolly, who not only brought up Sarah's children but had ten more of her own.

The Moonta Mine was rapidly extended and production increased. Hancock served his Adelaide directors well with weekly reports on the ore raised and the improvements introduced, as well as recommendations for future expansion. In the period 1864-1873 the output of the mine trebled and shareholders received £840,000 in forty-four dividends. By 1874 the mine had a workforce of 900. Hancock was ever vigilant over miners' wages, which tended to fluctuate with the price of copper, and in 1873 he persuaded the directors of the company to guarantee a minimum weekly wage. He designed a percussion drill for drilling the holes in the ore-body into which the explosives were inserted but his main invention was the Hancock Jig. This consisted of a series of metal sieves which moved back and forth and up and down 150 times per minute, enabling low-grade ores to be treated quickly. After the amalgamation of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mining and Smelting Company in 1889, Hancock became its General Manager, retiring in 1898.

An imposing figure with a bushy beard and a long black coat, he was a devout Wesleyan Methodist and expected all of his workers to attend church. He also compelled them to join the medical club, for which they paid a small weekly fee entitling them to free consultations and medicines. He established a brass band, a library, a reading room and, for the 'picky boys' who worked on the sorting tables, compulsory night school. He helped to found the Moonta School of Mines, the Moonta Gas Works and the Point Pearce Aboriginal Mission.

Henry Hancock died on 14th January 1919 and was buried at Payneham Cemetery. His fame had spread far and wide, so much so that miners employed in the Witwatersrand goldfields in South Africa would on occasion exclaim that they wouldn't do a certain task 'not even for Cap'n 'Ancock!'

Alfred Hannaford, M.B.E. (1890-1969)

Inventor and manufacturer of agricultural machinery

Alfred Hannaford was born on the 23rd June 1890 at 'Wattle Vale' near Riverton, South Australia, the son of farmer John Hannaford and his wife Elizabeth (née Shearer), and the nephew of George Hannaford (q.v.). He attended Riverton Public School until the sixth grade and then began his working life on the family farm. On 2nd April 1913 he married Ivy Hill and they had five children, who all worked in their father's company at various times.

In 1914, while attending a farmers' conference, Hannaford saw a machine for the treatment of seed wheat against the parasitic fungal diseases flag smut and take-all. This treatment involved soaking the grain in a solution of either copper sulphate or formaldehyde to kill adhering fungal spores, then draining the seed for sowing the next day. The method was very labour intensive and, although the principle of the machine was an improvement on previous techniques, Hannaford declared, 'If I can't make a better one, I'll eat my hat!' In the farm smithy, he devised the first mechanical wet pickling machine, fashioned in part from a railway sleeper, which agitated the seed in a formalin solution at the rate of fifteen bags per hour. A drought the same year forced him to move to Adelaide, where he refined and patented the design. In 1915 he formed Alf Hannaford and Company and, with the help of J.E. Swan, production of the machines began. The picklers immediately proved popular. Although demand for them multiplied, Hannaford took a job with the H.V. McKay Harvester Company for two years to accumulate business experience.



At about this time Dr. D. Smith of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture found that while the chemicals copper sulphate and formaldehyde affected the germination capacity of the seed, dry copper carbonate powder did not. With this information, Hannaford, in 1923, invented a combined seed grader and dry pickling machine which could work at rates of up to forty bushels per hour. In 1927, in another Australian first, the company began producing its machines in steel instead of the earlier wood. The following year saw the formation of Alf Hannaford and Company Limited, with the factory at Woodville manufacturing up to 600 units per year.

During the Depression farmers were unable to buy Hannaford's products, so he mounted his machines on trucks and sent them travelling around the State, preparing the seed on a contract basis. By 1933 two hundred of these trucks were on the road and in 1937 branches of the company were opened in Victoria and Western Australia. In the same year Hannaford developed a clover seed harvester and extensive harvesting of 'Barrel Clover' seed began. This was later renamed 'Hannaford Barrel Medic' in his honour. In 1944 there were 11,000 farmers having their grain cleaned, chemically dusted and freed of foreign matter by the Hannaford On-Farm Grading Service and even twenty years after the Depression 16,000 farmers were using the service. By 1955 the company was manufacturing centrifugal header-screens which could be fitted to most makes of harvesters.

Alfred Hannaford retired as Managing Director in 1960 and in the same year he was appointed M.B.E. for his services to agriculture. Throughout his life he travelled widely, particularly in Europe and South Africa. He was an active Rotarian and a Methodist lay preacher. He died in Adelaide on the 25th August 1969 and was cremated. He bequeathed \$372,000 to the Waite Agricultural Research Institute to support research into pasture improvement and to fund lectures, seminars and visiting Fellows. The Hannaford Building at the Institute is named in his honour.

After his death the company was taken over by other firms and in 1987 was renamed Hannaford Seedmaster Services. Its core business is still the mobile grading fleet which operates in essentially the same manner as Alfred Hannaford intended in 1929.

George Hannaford (1852-1927)

Orchardist and apiarist

George William Hannaford was born on 4th January 1852, the son of farmer George Williams Hannaford and his wife Ann (née Cornish) of 'Hatchlands' in Hartley Vale, near Gumeracha, South Australia. His parents had both emigrated from Devon, England, with their families, aboard the *Brightman* in 1840 and were married a few years later. The Hannaford family made a prominent contribution to local affairs and to the horticultural industry around Gumeracha and Cudlee Creek. George Williams Hannaford was one of the pioneer apple growers of the colony and also planted a vineyard, grew wheat and grazed cattle. He is reputed to have built the first haystack in South Australia.

Young George and his siblings attended the school at Tungkillo, boarding in the town during the week. Their father would drive them there each Monday and at the end of the week they would walk home, a distance of fourteen miles. George Hannaford actively assisted his father in his apple growing and farming activities. In his early years he also helped his brother Samuel to move cattle during a drought and from 1865 worked on the family farm 'Wattle Vale' at Riverton.

In 1873 he obtained farming land on Yorke Peninsula and took a prominent role in the formation of a local branch of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He was also appointed a Justice of the Peace and served on the local Board of Advice and Main Roads Board on Yorke Peninsula. He identified himself with a number of progressive movements in the State and frequently contributed to the press. He was a wide reader and an effective public speaker, serving for some years as a lay preacher for the Baptist Church.



Following the establishment of the North-East Experimental Farm at Mannahill, Hannaford was appointed overseer there. He frequently held a police court and also acted as coroner. On 3rd February 1876 he married a widow, Bertha Hayler Whibly (née Linfield), and they had three sons and three daughters.

With the farm's closure in 1880 he resettled at 'Dingo Vale' near Cudlee Creek, where he planted apples and pears and engaged in fruit export, forestry, hop growing, wattle cultivation and bee-keeping. He planted more than 100 acres of orchards and in 1896 successfully exported apples to England, Germany and South Africa. They were packed by his sons and on arrival at the overseas markets brought high prices.

At the same time as pursuing apple growing, Hannaford established his 'Gipsy Apiary' which comprised several hundred bee-hives housing queen bees imported from Italy. He thus pioneered the production of honey in the Adelaide hills.

In 1907 he retired to Kent Town and died there on 7th November 1927. He was buried in the family vault at Cudlee Creek.

His son, Ernest Hayler Hannaford (1879-1955), took over 'The Briars' at Millbrook, where he developed an orchard of fifty acres, growing apples, pears and plums, and exporting several varieties of apple. He also kept 360 colonies of bees, which produced ten tons of honey per year. He grew wattles for bark tanning and was responsible for planting the pine forest around the Millbrook Reservoir. He served as the Mayor of St. Peter's for a total of seven years and in 1927-30 held the seat of Murray in the House of Assembly.

John Anderson Hartley (1844-1896)

Educationist, first Inspector-General of Schools

John Anderson Hartley was a man who made a difference. For twenty-five years he dominated the educational development of South Australia, creating a much improved and admired system for his colony. He was born at Old Brentford, Middlesex, England, on 27th August 1844, the son of Rev. John Hartley, a Wesleyan minister, and his wife Sarah (née Anderson). From 1853 to 1860 Hartley studied at Woodhouse Grove School in Yorkshire and subsequently taught there until 1867. He then completed his B.A. (1868) and B.Sc. (1870) at the University of London. In 1870 he was appointed second master at the Methodist College in Belfast, Ireland, where he met and married Elizabeth Green. Later that year, Hartley accepted the post of Headmaster of Prince Alfred College in Adelaide.

He arrived in South Australia in January 1871 and made a considerable impact on the College's early development, overseeing the establishment of its reputation as well as the removal of the resident governor from the management hierarchy (thereby giving full authority to the headmaster). In May 1871 he was appointed to the Central Board of Education and three years later was elected Chairman. He made a significant contribution to the 1875 Education Act and in December of that year resigned his headmastership to become President of the Council of Education. In 1878 the Council was abolished and he was appointed the first Inspector-General of Schools, a position he held until his death in 1896.

He made the most of his powerful position, creating an efficient and centralized school system which he closely supervised. His aim was to develop the best system in the country and he achieved many changes with strong leadership and dictatorial methods, which inevitably left him open to criticism (a pattern repeated throughout history).

Hartley set high standards which he expected others to live up to. Colin Thiele described him as 'stiffly fair-minded, incomparably industrious, braced by his rectitude, professionally efficient, the terror of incompetence and indolence'. One young student said that 'he was very stern and everybody was scared of him'. Yet historical accounts show many instances of his consideration, particularly towards disadvantaged people within the system. It was during his reign that free education for all was introduced to South Australia.

Despite a reputation as a strict disciplinarian, he was not conservative in educational theory. He denounced rigid curricula and fought against rote learning and cramming, preferring students to learn by discovering facts and truths for themselves and by working from the familiar to the unfamiliar in stages which maintained curiosity and concentration. This keenness to adopt sensible, new ideas lifted his administration above the ordinary.

He was one of the founders of the University of Adelaide, served on its Council, Senate and various committees between 1873 and 1893, and was Vice-Chancellor from 1893 to 1896. He was a member of the first Council of Roseworthy Agricultural College and a co-founder of the Adelaide Y.M.C.A., the Public Service Association and the Adelaide Children's Hospital. He founded and edited the *Education Gazette* (1885), the *Children's Hour* (1889), the *Adelaide Poetry Book* (1891) and the journal of the Public Service Association.

He died on 15th September 1896 (after colliding on his bicycle with a butcher boy's horse) and was buried at North Road Cemetery. His funeral procession was the largest seen in Adelaide to that time, headed by six headmasters and 3,000 children each carrying a white flower, followed by hundreds of dignitaries, teachers and students. The former Teachers' College building on Kintore Avenue, erected in 1927, is named in his honour.

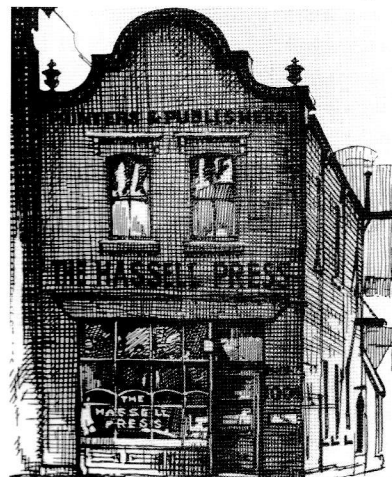


George Frederick Hassell (1869-1945)

Printer and publisher

George Frederick Hassell was born on 22nd February 1869 in Leicester, England, the son of printer George Hassell and his wife Emma (née Buckley). When fourteen years old, George junior showed an interest in 'the embellishment of books', persuading his father to buy some decorative types for a small volume of verse. In 1883 the family came to Adelaide and in 1885 the printing firm G. Hassell & Son was opened in Victoria Square. Within two years the business moved to larger premises at 4 Franklin Street, next to the General Post Office. George senior retired in 1900 and handed the business to George junior and his brother Frank.

Under George senior the business had produced mainly job printing and small newspapers but under his sons the quality and variety of the output improved enormously. In 1904 the firm began printing for the University of Adelaide and ceased only in 1953. The brothers studied the work of the best modern presses in England and America, and began to acquire a variety of type faces and papers to suit a range of needs. In 1910 an increase in business led them to move to 104 Currie Street, where their best works were printed. At this time the name 'The Hassell Press' was adopted. The brothers' partnership was dissolved in 1922 when Frank Hassell retired and George's son, Frederick W. Hassell, whose wife was also a printer, joined him in the business. In 1926 and 1936 George Hassell returned to England to study developments in typography at first hand.



The elegantly produced books and pamphlets of the Hassell Press set a standard of printing never before reached or even attempted in South Australia. As Douglas Dunstan, himself Australia's leading typographer and head of the Griffin Press in its heyday, wrote, at the Hassell Press 'quality of design and excellence of presswork were of the utmost importance'. Three landmark works were *The Feast of Adonis* (1910) by Theocritus, translated by Hassell's close friend R.J.M. Clucas, probably the first book to use Greek type in Australia and the first to contain the Greek text and its English translation on facing pages; and two small works by Henry Lawson, *Joseph's Dreams* and *The Auld Shop and the New*, both printed in 1923 for Angus & Robertson in editions limited to 75 copies. They prompted publisher George Robertson to predict that 'collectors of the next century will hunt for Hassell's books just as they do nowadays for Foulis' and Baskerville's' (two influential eighteenth-century British printing houses).

Other works among the great variety of titles printed included *Crossing the Dead Heart* (1946) by C.T. Madigan (q.v.), *Shrubs and Trees for Australian Gardens* (1948) by Ernest Lord, the magazine *Desiderata* and several private school magazines. Hassell also printed works by Sir Douglas Mawson, William Muir, Paris Nesbit and Archibald Grenfell Price (qq.v.). Among publishers for whom he printed books or pamphlets were the distinguished Adelaide firm of booksellers F.W. Preece, and Lothian (Melbourne). Unusually, as well as printing books, the Hassell Press published them. Their list included Fred Johns' *A Journalist's Jottings* (1922), *Who's Who in Australia 1927-8* and the very handsome *Art and Letters: Hassell's Australian Miscellany* (1921). The firm also published works by Sir William Mitchell, Adolf Schulz (qq.v.) and Simpson Newland.

George Hassell married Agnes Anna McLeish on 12th November 1890 and they had two sons. Agnes Hassell died in 1933 and on 1st June 1940 George married Ida Frances Cordon. Described as one of the best-read men in Adelaide, he was a man of great personal charm and sincerity of character. He was also a lover of classical music and owned over 1,200 recordings.

George Hassell died on 2nd November 1945 and was buried at West Terrace Cemetery. His son Frederick carried on the business, maintaining his father's high standards, until 1955 when, at his own request, the Hassell Press merged with Griffin Press Ltd.

Charles Allan Seymour Hawker (1894-1938)

Pastoralist and parliamentarian

Charles Hawker was born on 16th May 1894 at Bungaree Station, near Clare, South Australia, the son of station manager Michael Hawker and his wife Elizabeth Begg (née McFarlane). It was here that his grandfather, George Hawker, had settled in 1841 and begun the accumulation of a vast pastoral empire. Charles was educated at Geelong Grammar School, Victoria, and from his early years had a fascination with politics that sometimes amazed his youthful friends who did not share his interest.

In May 1913 he began studies at Cambridge University, England, where he joined the Officer Training Corps. When war was declared in August 1914, he joined the Somerset Light Infantry and the following year his battalion was sent to Europe. In September 1915 he was seriously wounded in action at Ypres, losing his left eye and suffering horrific injuries to his arms and legs. With tenacity he regained something of his former health and, despite his disabilities, took a bombing course and returned to the front line. Commissioned as captain in May 1917, he was sent back to Europe and fought at Passchendaele. Again he was terribly wounded, this time by shelling from his own artillery. His spine damaged, he was told he would not walk again but, through dogged persistence, he resumed his course at Cambridge and completed it with distinction.

Hawker returned to South Australia in February 1920 and took further university courses as well as practical business training. He also spent much time at his father's property, North Bungaree. It was here, on rocky hillsides, that he forced himself to walk unaided. In 1925 he purchased 'Dillowie', a property near Hallett, and began breeding stud Merino sheep.

Hawker's political career was launched in 1928 when he was appointed to the Commonwealth Board of Trade and elected President of the Liberal Federation of South Australia. Despite indifferent health, he stood for the Federal seat of Wakefield in 1929 and was elected to the House of Representatives. He became a point of interest for political journalists and was admired for his forthrightness, plain speeches and broad views. During the Depression, Hawker spoke for the farmers and rural people, often in the midst of antagonism.

In January 1932 he was given the portfolios of markets and repatriation in the Lyons-Latham ministry and was popular with the media and the public. His championing of rural causes and his advocacy of reduced salaries for members of Parliament eventually led to disagreement with his leaders and to his resignation from the ministry. Nevertheless, he was determined to learn more about Australia and to give rural people a political voice. He travelled extensively throughout the bush, listened to its people and acted on their requests. He argued constantly for reduced costs and stabilized prices and also championed the development of the viticulture and fruit-growing industries.

In the mid-1930s he travelled in England, France, Germany, Japan and China, investigating agriculture, livestock, marketing arrangements and trade agreements. He had a reputation for being well-informed in parliamentary debates and possessing an excellent grasp of both national and international affairs.

On 25th October 1938, just as it appeared that he was to be asked to re-enter Federal Cabinet, Charles Hawker was killed when the A.N.A. aircraft *Kyeema*, on which he was travelling, crashed into Mount Dandenong in Victoria. The tragedy stunned the entire nation and a state memorial service for Hawker was held at St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide. He was cremated and his ashes buried at St. Michael's churchyard, Bungaree. Buildings at St. Mark's College and the Waite Agricultural Research Institute perpetuate his memory and in 1968 a new Federal electorate was named after him. In 1991 the C.A.S. Hawker Scholarships, the richest undergraduate scholarships in Australia, were established by the trustees of his estate.



Colin Sidney Hayes, A.M., O.B.E. (1924-1999)

Racehorse trainer and breeder

Colin Sidney Hayes, thoroughbred horse trainer extraordinaire, had a simple philosophy of life and he practised it every day. 'The future belongs to those who plan for it' was the adage he made his own and it adorns the gates of the famous Lindsay Park Stud, nestled in the hills of Angaston in the Barossa Valley. He was born at Semaphore, South Australia, on 16th February 1924, the son of Benjamin Hayes, an engineer with the Adelaide Steamship Company, and his wife Olive (née Marten). Colin, or 'C.S.' as he became known to everyone in racing, was educated at Lefevre Primary School and Woodville High School. He then worked as a welder and boilermaker with the Electricity Trust of South Australia but he loved horses with a passion. He soon became a trainer, setting up stables at Semaphore, and on 9th September 1948 he married Betty Munro. They had been sweethearts attending dances at the Semaphore Palais and the story goes that their first date was on a horse.

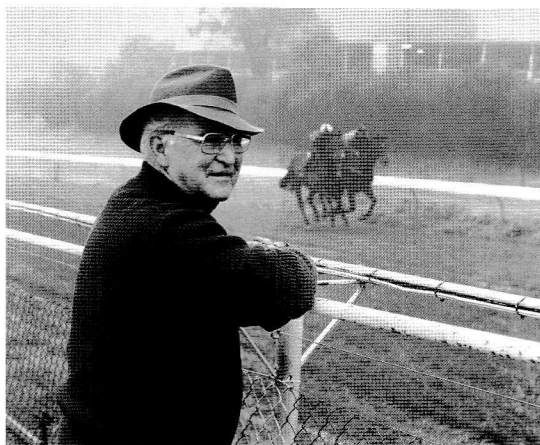
Hayes began his racing career as an amateur jockey, held an owner/trainer licence in 1945 and became a public trainer five years later. His first win was in a hurdle race at Strathalbyn in October 1947 with a horse named 'Surefoot'. Hayes had bought the horse for nine pounds after tossing a coin with the owner who wanted ten. 'Surefoot' won £2,000 in stakes and set Hayes on the road to success.

In 1956 Colin Hayes won the first of 28 South Australian training premierships and by 1965 he was ready to expand his operation away from Semaphore. He formed a syndicate of friends to buy a 400-hectare property in the Barossa Valley. Lindsay Park Stud now covers 800 hectares and is revered in the world of racing as one of the finest stud and training complexes in the world and the most successful in Australian thoroughbred history. It employs over 120 people and produces more than 200 winners every season.

By the time Hayes retired in July 1990 he had amassed a staggering 5,333 winners, including thirteen consecutive Melbourne premierships in the most competitive racing cauldron in the southern hemisphere. His greatest successes were two Melbourne Cups, with 'Beldale Bail' in 1980 and 'At Talaq' in 1986. Hayes rated a New Zealand-bred gelding, 'Dulcif', as the best horse he ever trained. It gave him his biggest thrill when it won the 1979 Cox Plate at Moonee Valley but ten days later Hayes was reduced to tears when the horse broke down and had to be destroyed after the running of the Melbourne Cup, for which it had been a hot favourite.

Hayes was at ease with royalty and politicians but never forgot his humble beginnings. He loved nothing more than sharing a joke or a racing anecdote with the battlers of the sport. He was one of the first to bring overseas stallions to stand at stud in Australia, the most notable being 'Without Fear', one of the great sires in the history of Lindsay Park. Hayes was a prominent spokesman on racing, highly respected by everyone, even those who envied his success. He was appointed O.B.E. in 1981 and made a Member of the Order of Australia in 1994, both for services to racing. After retiring from training, he was a Deputy Chairman of the South Australian Totalizator Agency Board, maintaining his energy and drive despite failing health. He died on 21st May 1999, survived by his wife and four children, and was buried at Angaston Cemetery. He will be remembered as possibly the greatest trainer and thoroughbred breeder in the history of Australian racing. A bronze statue of him overlooks the mounting yard at Morphettville Racecourse.

His son Peter, a leading trainer in his own right, was killed in a plane crash near Mildura in 2001. His other son, David, is forging an outstanding career in Hong Kong as a trainer and is expected to return to Australia as head of Lindsay Park Stud and the family empire.



Sir Edward Hayward (1903-1983)

Businessman and originator of the Adelaide Christmas pageant

Edward Waterfield Hayward (known as 'Bill') was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on 10th November 1903, the son of Arthur Dudley Hayward and his wife Mary Anne (née Pagan). His grandfather was a partner in a retail business in 1876 and became Managing Director of John Martin & Co. in 1889. He was later Chairman of the Board, being succeeded by Bill's father.

Bill Hayward was educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, where he was awarded his colours in cricket, tennis and athletics. Following school, he became a jackaroo on a large station in New South Wales and rose to be overseer. After three years he acquired his own property near Narrabi, was elected to the local council and was a founding member of the local polo club.

In 1930 he took an apprenticeship with Snows, a large Sydney retailer, and the following year joined John Martin's. In 1933 he inaugurated the annual Christmas pageant, a parade of bands, colourful floats and fairy tale characters proceeding through the streets of Adelaide to the 'Magic Cave' at John Martin's store in Rundle Street. Though the firm no longer exists, the pageant survives as the city's biggest pre-Christmas family occasion.

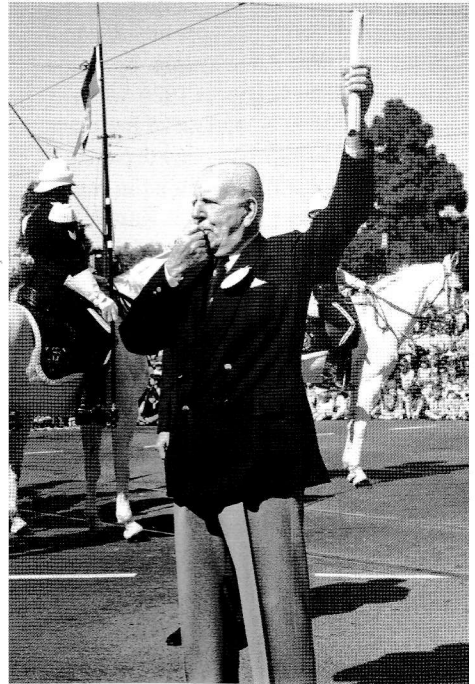
On 12th February 1935 Hayward married Ursula, the daughter of Mary and Tom Elder Barr Smith (q.v.). The couple shared a great love of the arts and artists. They built the Tudor-style mansion 'Carrick Hill' at Springfield and filled it with paintings, sculptures, antique furniture, silverware and other treasures. The staircase and oak panelling were acquired from a demolition sale in England while they were on their honeymoon. Having no children, they bequeathed their home with its contents to the people of South Australia. It is now maintained by the State Government and is open to the public.

In 1940 Hayward enlisted in the 2nd/43rd Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force and saw active service in the Middle East, New Guinea and Borneo. He rose to lieutenant-colonel and headed the Army Canteen Service. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and in 1945 was awarded the U.S. Bronze Star.

After the war he established the John Martin's antique department at Kent Town and its art gallery. In 1950 he founded Coca-Cola Bottlers (Adelaide) Limited, after obtaining the franchise from the United States, and was Chairman of the Board for 33 years. He was Chairman of the Council of the Order of St. John (1950-76) and President (1976-83). His efforts were largely responsible for the merger of the St. John Ambulance Brigade with South Australian Ambulance Transport in 1951. He was made a Knight of the Order of St. John in 1959. He was a foundation Governor of the Adelaide Festival of Arts, a Director of the Bank of Adelaide and of Bennett & Fisher Ltd. and Deputy Chairman of the Finance Corporation of Australia Ltd. He also created a top-class Hereford cattle stud at his property 'Silverton Park', near Delamere.

Hayward was knighted in 1961 and in 1964 became Chairman of John Martin's. His first wife died in 1970 and on 30th June 1972 he married Jean Bridges. In 1973 he was named South Australian Father of the Year in honour of his forty-year association with the Christmas pageant. He died on 13th August 1983 and was cremated.

Sir Edward Hayward was known as a leader and innovator who inspired enthusiasm and loyalty in his colleagues and employees. He had a puckish sense of humour and a keen love of art. His unusual personality is remembered by all who knew him.



Sir Robert Helpmann, C.B.E. (1909-1986)

Actor, dancer, producer and choreographer

Robert Helpmann was comprehensively described by Ninette de Valois, the head of the Vic-Wells Ballet, as 'talented, enthusiastic, extremely intelligent, witty, cute as a monkey, quick as a squirrel. . . . On the debit side, academically backward, technically weak . . . too busy having a good time.' Helpmann's career began as a dancer and his final performance, in the ballet *Checkmate*, was only weeks before his death. In that time he established himself as a master in a greater variety of the performing arts than anyone else in Australia.

He was born in Mount Gambier, South Australia, on 9th April 1909, the son of stock-buyer James Murray Helpman [*sic*] and his wife Mary (née Gardiner). The family moved to Adelaide when he was five and his mother was quick to encourage her children's interest in the stage. Robert began dancing classes with Nora Stewart and was later taught by Louise Larsson. His professional training began in 1926 when Anna Pavlova arranged for him to become a student of her partner Novikov.

After the Pavlova company departed, Helpmann was engaged by J.C. Williamson as a soloist in musical comedies. In 1931 the English actress Margaret Rawlings visited Australia and, impressed by his performance, she and her husband invited Helpmann to join them. He created and performed a short ballet as a curtain-raiser to their play *Happy and Glorious* and also had his first acting role with them. In 1933 he accompanied the Rawlings to London where they gave him an introduction to Ninette de Valois. He was accepted into the Vic-Wells Ballet School and then into the company. His chance came when the leading dancer, Anton Dolin, left and Helpmann took over his role as Satan in the ballet *Job*. He also became the partner of the leading ballerina Alicia Markova. When Markova left, Margot Fonteyn was groomed as ballerina and Helpmann's experience aided her enormously. His own career also developed and he showed great versatility in dramatic, heroic and comic roles.



Aware of his academic limitations, he set about improving his education in all the arts and, as he had already decided he would add acting to his activities, took voice training lessons. He did not wait to retire as a dancer before performing opposite Vivien Leigh in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in 1937. For some years he led a hectic life, appearing as an actor at Stratford and commuting to London to dance. In 1942 he choreographed his first major ballets, the masque *Comus*, in which he recited Milton's lines, *The Birds* and *Hamlet*, which he based on the line 'For in that sleep of death what dreams may come'. *Miracle in the Gorbals* followed two years later. Films were added to his career and with *The Red Shoes* (1948) his name, together with that of Moira Shearer and Leonide Massine, became world famous.

He returned to Australia in 1955 with Katharine Hepburn and a Shakespearean programme. Ten years later he joined Peggy van Praagh as co-Artistic Director of the Australian Ballet, for which he created four ballets, *The Display*, *Yugen*, *Sun Music* and *Perisynthion*. In 1968 he became Artistic Consultant for the Adelaide Festival of Arts and in 1970 Artistic Director of the Festival. Van Praagh's health deteriorated and he became sole Director of the Australian Ballet, only to be dismissed in 1975.

His honours included the Order of the Cedars (Lebanon), Knight of the Northern Star (Sweden), a Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Award and in 1964 a C.B.E. He was Australian of the Year in 1966 and was knighted in 1984, the same year that a new theatre in Mount Gambier was named after him.

While guest artist with the Australian Ballet in 1986 he became ill, and died on 28th September. He was cremated. Helpmann was the first Australian performing artist to be given a state funeral, which was held at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney. A bust of him by John Dowie is situated in the Adelaide Festival Centre.