

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

FOUNDED 1974

P.O. Box 203, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006

Patron: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Oliphant

Registered for posting as a publication Category "C"

NEWSLETTER No. 15

JULY, 1977

NEXT MEETINGS

AUGUST

- Date: Friday, 5th August, 1977.
- Place: State Library Lecture Theatre, Institute Building,
North Terrace, Adelaide.
- Time: 8 p.m.
- Speaker: Dr. P.A. Howell.
- Subject: Varieties of vice-regal life in South Australia.

Dr. Howell, of Flinders University, has recently spent some study leave in England. He has brought back with him some new insights and information about our early governors. The evening will be an informative one. Dr. Howell begins with the governors of the 19th century, Buxton and Tennyson and goes through to the 1930s; examining their public and private lives. The talk will be illustrated by slides.

SEPTEMBER

- Date: Friday, 2nd September, 1977.
- Place: State Library Lecture Theatre, Institute Building,
North Tce., Adelaide.
- Time: 8 p.m.
- Speaker: Dr. G. C. Scroop.
- Subject: An evening with the magic lantern.

From there, the problem was how to make them move! The magic lantern slide was one of those milestones in changing the nature of entertainment for the people - like Edison's talking machines. Dr. Scroop will show a representative sample of slides. The evening should be very nostalgic and very enjoyable.

FIELD TRIPS1. EARLY SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES - 10TH SEPTEMBER 1977 (SATURDAY)

The above field trip will travel via the private cars of the participants; beginning at 2 p.m. at St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral in Wakefield Street.

Please book with the Secretary, c/- the Society's address, by mid-August. The maximum number allowed for the tour is 25 people, so book early if you are interested. (It may be possible to repeat the field trip on a later Saturday for those who book after the 25 limit is reached; but this subject to negotiation.)

The details of the field trip are as follows:

Guide:

Mr. Brian Andrews. Mr. Andrews, a professional engineer, has been engaged for some six years on private research in the field of Gothic Revival church architecture in Australia. He is particularly interested in the works of William Wardell, Charles Hansom, William Tappin and H.R. Caselli.

Churches to be Visited:

The trip will encompass the historical and architectural aspects of five churches within the City of Adelaide. They are:

- (1) Cathedral Church of St. Francis Xavier. Personal dream of Bishop Murphy, first Bishop of Adelaide. An architectural pot-pourri, bearing the imprint of five architects, viz., Richard Lambeth, Charles Hansom, Peter-Paul Pugin, Edward J. Woods and Walter Bagot.
- (2) St. Mary's Dominican Convent Chapel, Franklin Street, Adelaide. Associated with the early labours of Mother Mary McKillop, foundress of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart. This little oratory was the scene of acts of sacrilege and excommunication in the 1870s.
- (3) Smyth Memorial Chapel, West Terrace Cemetery. Delightfully original creation of E.J. Woods, architect. Vandalized and desecrated resting place of Bishop Sheil, Vicar-General Smyth and Archdeacon Russell.
- (4) Church of St. Laurence the Martyr, Buxton Street, North Adelaide. Truncated memorial to grand concepts and meagre funds. Home of first foundation of Dominican Friars in Australia.
- (5) Chapel of the Holy Spirit, attached to St. Dominic's Priory, Molesworth Street, North Adelaide. Late Victorian Gothic gem with original interior virtually unaltered.

2. SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Members have shown interest in attending an October long week-end trip to the South-East. The trip will leave on Friday, 7th October and return on Monday, 10th October. Private vehicles will be used to take the participants.

Members who wish to attend but are unable to leave on Friday evening will be able to join up with the party on Saturday. The itinerary is not finalized - further details will be given at monthly meetings and in the next newsletter. Members who wish to book are invited to write to the Secretary by August. Please indicate if you are able to bring a car.

"ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF LAND TRANSPORT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA"

The University of Adelaide's Department of Adult Education in association with the Institution of Engineers, the Railways Historical Society, and the Australian Electric Transport Museum (S.A.) Inc., has arranged a public seminar on aspects of the history of land transport in South Australia to be held in Lecture Theatre 101, First Floor, Napier Tower, the University of Adelaide, on July 7th, 1977, at 7.30 p.m.

Papers will be given on the history of four main sections of land transport in this state - Railways; Horse and Bullock drawn conveyances; Tramways, and Roads and Bridges. Slides and films will be shown and there will be ample time for discussion. The papers will be published in book form.

On the afternoon of Sunday, July 10th, there will be a coach excursion (optional) to take seminar members to places of relevant interest in the Adelaide area. Full details of this seminar will be available shortly in the form of a detailed publicity brochure and further enquiries may be made to the Department of Adult Education, The University of Adelaide, telephone 223 4333, ext. 2238.

METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE

The State Planning Authority has sent the Society a copy of its report "Key Issues".

The report's purpose is to identify the major planning issues affecting Metropolitan Adelaide, and to serve as a basis for further detailed studies. In addition, the Authority hopes that the report will contribute to a better understanding and discussion of planning issues. If you have any comments, they would be read with interest.

Members who wish to consult the Society's copy may do so by contacting the Secretary.

Mr. Brian Samuels, the Society's Vice-President, has sent in the following comment on the report and its importance.

"The State Planning Authority (S.P.A.) is currently reviewing the 1962 Metropolitan Development Plan and to assist public discussion has published a "Key Issues" document. Copies can be obtained from the State Planning Office in the G.R.E. building, 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide (Phone 217 0461). Under the heading "Architectural, and Historic and Scientific Features" the document concludes that "financial and more effective statutory measures are needed to identify and preserve buildings and sites of architectural, historic or scientific interest."

Few would disagree, but the questions are where will the money come from and when will the statutory measures be introduced. Rumour has it that Federal funding will resume this year under the Heritage Commission. Equally importantly, the long-promised State Heritage Act will be introduced in the next session of Parliament (so the Premier's Department assures us). As individuals and as members of societies, it is important to make our voices heard on these issues. The State Heritage Act, in particular will be a most significant piece of legislation."

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL : THE NATIONAL ESTATE"TAKING STOCK OF AUSTRALIA'S HERITAGE - 23RD TO 28TH AUGUST, 1977"

The Armidale Historical Society and the Armidale Branch of the National Parks Association of N.S.W. are closely identified with the initiation and planning of this event, one purpose of which is to enable all those who attend to obtain a comprehensive view of the work of the Australian Heritage Commission - both as regards its current operation and its activities into the foreseeable future.

Mr. DAVID YENCKEN, Chairman of the Heritage Commission, will be at the School for some of the time and will address it on the 24th; Mr. MILO DUNPHY will then outline his views on present and future needs: a joint discussion will follow these two papers.

There is a great need for heritage legislation by the States to match that of the Commonwealth. Mr. PETER MOFFITT, Specialist Architect to the Historic Buildings and Sites Advisory Committee of the Planning and Environment Commission (NSW) has been nominated by Mr. PAUL LANDA, Minister for Planning and Environment, to address the School on the proposed heritage legislation for New South Wales.

Mr. MAX BOURKE, Director of the Heritage Commission, will attend: if a late commitment prevents his attendance, a senior officer from the Commission will be present; among other things, to outline the Commission's operational procedures.

A complete range of speakers representing other official bodies and organizations ensures that the fullest possible total picture will be given of how Australia intends to identify, register, protect and conserve those multi-varied natural assets and diverse artifacts which make up "the National Estate".

Closing date for applications to attend is 5th August, 1977.

Fees: Residential \$114. Non-Residential \$84

To enrol: Please complete the slip below and return to the address shown. Make cheques payable to UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND.

A REGISTRATION FEE OF \$20 must be sent with each enrolment: THIS IS NOT REFUNDABLE but is deducted from the total fee. The balance of the fee is payable by the closing date, i.e. 5TH AUGUST, 1977.

please detach

SURNAME: _____ INITIALS: _____ TITLE Dr/Mr/Mrs etc _____

ADDRESS: _____

POST CODE _____

PHONE _____

- (i) I will reside in College YES/NO
- (ii) I want air concession; from _____ Airport
- (iii) I enclose registration/full fee \$ _____

Please forward to: Department of Continuing Education, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W. 2351. Telephone (067) 722911.

KENT TOWN PRESERVATION

The Preserve Kent Town Association meets on the first Tuesday of each month and interested members are invited to attend. Please contact the President, Daynea Hill, on 42 1684.

The Association covers the Kent Town Ward of the Kensington and Norwood Council and it is good to know that residents' groups are forming in the other three wards. Effective local work is essential if enough of our heritage is to be saved.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Some Councils are taking effective initiatives in promoting the cause of local history. The Woodville Council is giving strong support to the Historical Society of Woodville and is, of course, publishing a centenary volume by Sue Marsden, a member of our Society's Council. The Tea Tree Gully Council has formed a committee of both councillors and members of the public to oversee its local heritage.

RAMBLING AROUND THE HEADSTONES - by Jean Schmaal

(To begin, an extract from Jean Schmaal's covering letter which arrived with the following article:

"In view of the proposed field trip to the South East, I have written an article which members who plan to make the journey may find useful. We lived in that area (Millicent) for six years, and during that time, and since, have explored many of the old cemeteries. "Cemetery Crawling", as my husband calls it, is something of an addiction with me. Far from it being morbid, I find it a wonderful way to start researching the history of new places where we are posted rather more frequently than we like. (My husband is a country policeman, which explains the repeated changes of campsite.) All of the cemeteries are of easy access, Wellington just in off the turnoff on the road to Tailem Bend. Jane Macmenimen's grave is beside the road, quite easily seen, just north of the Salt Creek Roadhouse.")

The South-East of South Australia, and the long overland road through the Coorong along which one travels thence, have long been areas rich in our early history. Some of that history is grim and cruel; other episodes are memorials of courage and kindness. Some of the best places to catch up with these legends are where most of us expect to end - that is, the local cemeteries.

Wellington, on the lower Murray on the way to the South-East, was once expected to grow into a major city of importance through which the produce of the inland Murray lands would pass. These hopes, however, never came to fruition, and gradually the township fell away. There's an old cemetery at Wellington with graves in it from the era of great expectations. Many of these graves have disappeared. Fortunately there are still a few stone or marble headstones which have survived. Some of these graves are strangely walled, perhaps trying to beat the shifting sand and the inroads of rabbits.

One such walled grave which commands attention is that of Rev. James Reid who "at the age of 38 years was drowned in Lake Alexandrina on July 21, 1863, while pursuing his self-denying efforts in preaching Christ to the aborigines of this Colony."

James Reid was a preacher of the Free Church of Scotland who came to South

Australia about 1860. A good man, but an eccentric one, he began his missionary work travelling far and wide among the natives. For a while he lived at the Mission Station on Lake Alexandrina which had been organised by Rev. Geo. Taplin. For some years this settlement was known as Reidtown.

After a while Mr. Reid established a home for himself and his wife at Wellington and from this vantage point he used a small sailing boat. In spite of the fact that he was an unskilled navigator he frequently crossed the Lake, preaching to aboriginal and European settlers alike. More than once his friends remonstrated with him regarding the safety of his boat and the dangers of sailing across the Lake. Reid, however, would not listen and in due course came to a sudden end off Point Malcolm where his body was found floating in deep water.

The newspaper of the time reported: "The blow will be a fearful one to his wife with whom he has not been united 12 months, who came out here leaving friends and home behind to fulfil an engagement made some time back. They were warmly attached to each other. The engagement made some time back was of 12 years' duration. She has been only 6 months in the Colony and married for less than that ... I understand he is in a state which renders such sympathy doubly necessary."

James Reid was buried in the Wellington cemetery and through a crumbling headstone in an ancient cemetery is revealed yet another story of our colonial past.

Jane Macmenimen was not destined to find her last resting place in hallowed ground, however. The unfortunate girl was the victim of a cruel murder at the Salt Creek Inn on the Coorong way back in 1862. The Inn was not a fully licensed hotel, but simply a place where beer and wine could be sold. For many years it bore a sinister reputation, though there's little there today to suggest such infamy.

Jane's disappearance was reported, then her body was found stuffed down a convenient wombat burrow; she had been garotted with a piece of strong ribbon. The owner of the Salt Creek establishment, one Malachi Martin, was tried and found guilty of Jane's murder. (Earlier he had been suspected of the murder of his wife's first husband, suspected but not proven guilty.) Martin hanged for his crime on Christmas Eve, 1862.

Jane's body was hurriedly buried (without benefit of burial service) on an old stock route, and there it lay for over a hundred years, forgotten by the world. That was until 1966 when a Government Surveyor located the old grave (subsequent digging in the paddock confirmed the site). For the next six years a station worker who lived at the old Woods Well Station, where the inquest on Jane had been held all those long years ago, cared for the grave. He made a simple headstone and erected it over her last resting place.

Then, to add the final touch to this macabre story, a burial service was held over her grave on 6th February, 1972. For days beforehand a notice beside the road read "COME TO JANE MACMENIMEN'S BURIAL SERVICE NEXT SUNDAY". The service was well attended! Jane's grave, long forgotten, is now a well-known landmark for those travelling the long Coorong journey.

One of the most unusual headstones I have ever seen stands in the South-East in the Beachport cemetery. It was erected not long ago to mark the grave of Lanky, an aborigine of the Boandik tribe. These Boandiks occupied a tract of country extending from the mouth of the Glenelg River in Victoria to Revoli Bay North (Beachport) for about thirty miles inland.

In later years one of the Boandiks, known as Lanky Kāna, became a tracker with the S.A. Police Department, and gave many years valuable service with that organisation. After 60 years association with the white race, Lanky died in 1904. He was buried in the Beachport cemetery.

Years later, a wooden railing and fence were placed around his grave to mark the spot. Then, quite recently, a memorial cairn was placed on his grave, a most remarkable cairn of stones upon which has been placed a sort of death-mask likeness of "Lanky". Two aboriginal axe heads have been inset, and the legend and likeness painted silver.

In Beachport itself a Lanky Street commemorates this early tracker. Lanky lived in a wurley in Lanky's Gully, and there today one can see "Lanky's Well", 200 yards to the north of his former campsite. The well was sunk in the 1880s for public use; it is well preserved and defined by the Beachport Branch of the National Trust.

One of the most colourful chapters of South Australian history centres around the "invasion" of Robe by Chinese at the time of the Great Victorian Gold Rush. The Victorian Government imposed a poll tax of £10 per head on each Chinese landed in that State. Robe, however, was a "free" port to all and some 16,500 fortune-seeking Chinese made the most of it. Once landed at Robe they formed into bands and headed for the goldfields - the Great Golden Mountain as they called them.

The Chinese brought a degree of business and trade for the settlers. That was not all they brought, however. With them came Asian sicknesses. Asian dysentery broke out and temporary shelters were set up to cope with this emergency. Eleanor Brewer, the Government Resident's wife, took charge of directing care for the sick immigrants. Unfortunately, she fell a victim to the infection. She died on 8th March, 1857, and eight children were left motherless. Her grave is in the old section of the Robe cemetery. She lies not far from Mary Tolmer, the first wife of Alexander Tolmer, South Australia's fourth Commissioner of Police, and author of the incredible Police Gold Escorts, which brought back over £2 million worth of gold to South Australia.

In the Millicent cemetery there stands the grave of James Nelson, "Aged 32 who was drowned in the wreck of the Geltwood, June 1875. Buried here June 21, 1877." James was the only body ever identified, and then only by a signet ring bearing his family crest which he wore.

The story of the wreck of the "Geltwood" is a shameful one, for it has a background of heartless pillage. At the time there was the ghastly thought that perhaps something even more serious than robbery had been carried out. There were 27 people on board the "Geltwood" when she set out on what was to be her maiden and last voyage. Only four bodies were ever recovered.

It was three weeks after the fierce storm in which she ran aground before news of the wreck was brought to the police by a boundary rider. When the constables arrived at the scene of the wreck an appalling sight met their eyes. They found the beach strewn for nearly two miles with wreckage and cargo and broken-open seachests. But no survivors! That was not all they discovered! Tracks of wheels on the sand showed that the wreck had been found many days before their arrival, and advantage taken of the isolated site for large-scale pillaging using horses and wagons. It was evident that systematic robbery had been going on for days. Eventually arrests were made.

The police spent days digging up the beach in every direction quite expecting to dig up hidden bodies, but nothing was uncovered.

Four bodies came floating in on the tide and were buried on the beach, the spot being marked with a broken oar. And there they lay until an outcry

from the people of Millicent caused the remains to be moved to the old Millicent cemetery. (No sign of this old burial place now remains.)

For a long time a large wooden cross marked the spot where three men were interred in a common grave, but signs of this have long since disappeared. Nelson was buried in a separate grave with a marble headstone. This headstone and iron railing were later removed to the present Millicent cemetery though Nelson's body still lies in the old cemetery grounds. The fate of those missing from the "Geltwood" has never been solved. It remains one of the many secrets that the sea has never revealed, though one wonders at the callous indifference of the looters as they went about their nefarious business.

Our last story of the days that were concerns Mary Buchan and her grave in the old cemetery at Mt. Gambier. It is a story of "he done her wrong", or, rather, he didn't. That was the whole problem. But I digress.

Mary, apparently a blameless, innocent girl of 19, has been "walking out" with William Page for some time. The affair was ardent on both sides, but there was the impediment of a wife on the side of Page which prevented him from marrying a second time. He had therefore "bent his whole soul to get the girl into his power, with a view of gaining a husband's rights, without a husband's obligation." In "attempting to effect his criminal design of seduction" Mary foiled him by saying "NO!" He struck her a savage blow, and then proceeded to strangle her. Later he hid her body in a deep depression in the ground and covered her over.

The unfortunate girl met her end not far distant from the Mount Gambier Police Station, and though several local people heard her screams they took little notice. "The arrangements for concealment were made with great judgment", said the newspaper report of the day. "Unless there had been an immediate search the wheat would have been waving on a spot which never previously attracted attention."

There was a strange turn of events in this tragedy. Searching went on for several days, without success, and then Mary's mother had a dream, and coming from that vision was the discovery of Mary's body.

There was profound sympathy throughout Mount Gambier for the murdered girl. "There can be little doubt that she fell a victim to a noble resolve to preserve her honour. It is very fitting to propose, therefore, that a monument should be erected on her remains by the public. A victim such as she was should not lie unhonoured and unknown. A ladies' subscription for the object was opened yesterday."

The ladies of Mount Gambier meant business and they saw to it that Mary was not forgotten. The monument on her grave reads "Erected by the ladies of Mount Gambier to the memory of Mary Julia Buchan aged 19 years who fell a victim to the hands of an assassin 11 July, 1875."

So much for some legends of our past; sad stories most of them, but, as Ned Kelly is alleged to have said when they pulled the fatal bolt on him, "That's Life!"

RESEARCH NOTES ON:SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINDA HOME : MR. AMBROSE REDMAN IN PARTICULAR*by H.E. Henning.*

A Home for weak-minded children was established in a house in Fullarton in 1897, but the name Minda was not registered until the following year. Matron Wehrsted was there in the beginning and Dr. Farries was the first Superintendent appointed. The name "Minda Home" was adopted in 1911, and Matron Barker succeeded Matron Wehrsted.

Dr. Farries had a serious difference of opinion with Matron Barker and she resigned. He insisted on a two-storey building against all advice and then resigned before it was opened in 1914. The building was named Verco and only one section of it was ever built. Two-storey buildings limit segregation because epileptics cannot sleep upstairs.

Dr. Bennett was appointed Superintendent in 1915 and only stayed nine months. He had lung trouble and slept in a tent.

Mr. Ambrose Redman, former Superintendent of McLeay Mission Station, was appointed Superintendent of Minda Home in December 1915. Mr. Redman, born in 1860, was a big man with a booming voice and genial personality. He was 50 years ahead of his time in his thinking.

At this time Minda Home had to take all children, however afflicted, and some were also admitted from interstate as there was no other Home in Australia for weak-minded children.

For a man with such a patient and optimistic disposition, Mr. Redman showed relentless determination when seeking approval for better facilities and treatment of the children.

In spite of lack of public interest and support, shortage of staff, and continual financial problems, he continued his fight against prejudice and apathy, and gradually achieved results through his quiet persistence. Conditions were primitive and segregation was nil.

One of his first moves was to erect wire divisions of various sizes, and let even badly afflicted children outside on all suitable days to give them the benefit of sunshine and fresh air. Until then they were just waxen faces at windows. These children had to be protected from themselves, as well as kept from harming others. He had the able children taken for long walks on the beach. There were staff with small groups for these outings.

In 1918 Mr. Redman had cottages built in the sandhills for the babies. These could then be given special care and the advantage of the sea air. The cottages were later used for workshops when babies were no longer sent to Minda Home. These cottages are only now being demolished to make way for a new complex. They have been the centre of woodwork classes for years.

The Superintendent and his wife and two adult daughters only had a few rooms in the main building for their private use, and shared the building with administrative offices and a one-room school, and for other purposes. In 1922 a separate residence for the Superintendent and also a school were built. In 1928 three rooms were added to the school.

Mr. Redman was very keen to have more land, as he felt occupation was urgently needed for the big "boys", who physically were very strong men and had very little to do on the property. His ideas was to start a farm, as these "boys"

were very happy looking after animals and growing vegetables. In 1923 a property at Blackwood came on the market and Mr. Redman urged the Board to purchase it for Minda Home. He was supported by Mr. T. Magarey of Coromandel Valley. The property, 1381 acres, was bought for £10 per acre. A bank overdraft made this possible. Mr. Leverington, who had joined the staff as a lad and who had begun as carpenter and odd-job man in 1911, was made Outdoor Superintendent and had his own office. He and the older "boys" spent three days a week at Blackwood clearing virgin scrub, and it was hard work. The property was called "Craigburn", and later a building was erected there to house the staff and "boys". Today it is a tremendous asset to Minda Home and gives occupation and satisfaction to the "boys".

Mr. Redman's objective was to have school, creative work such as craft and not just woodwork, as well as outdoor work for all the children, also concerts for their entertainment. Until segregation was possible, not much could be done to bring this about, and it was another 35 years before Minda Home began a new era. Only trainable children can now be admitted.

In 1923 finance again became an acute problem, and a member of the Board who was a land agent urged the selling of 20 acres on the east side facing Brighton Road, cutting it into allotments and selling by auction at £100 per block. Mr. Redman was not in favour of selling the land. The depression a few years later affected many people and some could not keep up their commitments. In a few cases land was handed back to Minda. Only three people built on their blocks.

In 1923 an infirmary was added, with three isolation wards. Continuing its progressive policy, a Kindergarten was opened in 1929.

In this year the Board decided to appoint a Medical Superintendent. Mr. Redman was notified that his services would then be terminated. He was shocked and disappointed, and on 25th May 1929, dropped dead at the Residence. He was 69 years of age.

Mr. Leverington was Acting Superintendent until Dr. Hodgson and his wife arrived from England 18 months later. This was an unfortunate appointment, as Dr. Hodgson had a sick wife. Later Dr. Hodgson's brother, Rev. Hodgson, a Church of England clergyman, came out from England to help look after her, and later took her to a home in the hills. At the end of two years Dr. Hodgson's appointment was terminated.

Dr. Pryor was appointed in 1934 and until he took up residence Mr. Leverington was Acting Superintendent. Dr. Pryor was convalescing from major surgery and only remained 18 months before resigning the position.

Again Mr. Leverington was Acting Superintendent, and in 1936 was appointed Superintendent of Minda Home, a position he held until 1958, when he retired after ill-health, at the age of 71.

Mr. Leverington was able to implement many projects originally planned when he worked with Mr. Ambrose Redman and he saw more rapid progress as the result of Government subsidies for new buildings.

Acknowledgments:

Mr. H.J. Leverington
Mrs. Oliver Redman

FINANCIAL MEMBERS 1977 (to 25th June, 1977)

Adam, J.R.
 Andrews, F.B.
 Appleby, M.E.
 Arbon, A.L.
 Art Gallery of S.A.
 Auhl, I.L.
 Australian Archives (S.A. Branch)
 Australian Archives (Library)
 Babbage, J.D.W.
 Bagshaw, M.G.
 Bailey, H.K.
 Baldwin, B.S.
 Ball, Robin
 Battye, V.M.
 Bayly, E.E.
 Beaton, C.R.
 Bell, L.A.
 Bevan, D. & K.
 Black, M.L.
 Blanchard, S.
 Bond, J.
 Booth, E.
 Bourke, H.J.
 Bryant, M.
 Buckfield, G. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Buckley, M.
 Bull, M.T. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Buttrose, S.
 Butler, R.G.
 Buxton, C.
 Campbell, C.B.
 Campbell, H.B. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Cash, M.P.
 Cashen, J.
 Castles, A.C.
 Catt, D.
 Caust, F.T.
 Chilman, J.
 Cilento, H.R.
 Clyne, R. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Collins, C.
 Connolly, K.
 Cook, C.A.
 Corney, R.W.
 Cook, J.
 Cook, H.M.
 Craske, L.
 Crocker, W.R.
 Daniels, J.G.
 Davies, M.J.
 Davis, J.A. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Densley, E.
 Deverson, B.
 Dewsnap, L.
 Dickey, B.
 Dillon, L.T.
 Donnellan, T.M.
 Donovan, P.F.
 Dunstan, B.

Dowling, J.
 Dwyer, V.M.
 Dyer, S.W.
 Edgar, S.
 Edwards, H.
 Edwards, R.
 Ehrlich, M.E.
 Elliott, C.
 Ellis, C.D.
 Ellis, R.W. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Farrell, E.F.
 Faull, J.F.
 Fischer, G.L.
 Field, M.E.
 Field, C.M.
 Fisher, R.W.
 Fletcher, B.H.
 Forth, S.G.
 Gammage, B.
 George, C.C. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Gibbs, R. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Gilbert, S.H.
 Gill, D.
 Godson, H.A.
 Golding, R.J.
 Gum, B.R.
 Gum, D.L.
 Griffin, D.J.
 Hague, R.
 Hancock, J.
 Hankel, V.A.
 Hann, A.J.
 Harris, C. (Mr. and Mrs.)
 Harry, E.V.
 Hasenohr, E.
 Heinrich, C.L.
 Hemer, V.
 Henning, E.R. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Henning, G.R.
 Hilliard, D.L.
 Hirst, C.H. (Mr. and Mrs.)
 Hirst, J.B.
 Ho, E. & J.
 Hollands, I.E.
 Hopton, S.
 Horwood, M.G.
 Hoskyns, B.J.
 Howell, P.
 Howie, M.H.
 Hunt, A.
 Ireland, K.J.
 Jenkin, G.
 Johnson, C.B.
 Jones, A.D.
 Jones, H.
 Jones, J.A.
 Kapunda Historical Society
 Keain, M.B.
 Kearns, R.H.B. (Mr. & Mrs.)
 Kellett, P.J. (address not known)

FINANCIAL MEMBERS 1977 (to 25th June, 1977) - continued

Kelly, A.M.	Pretty, G.L.
Kerr, C.G. (Mr. & Mrs.)	Pritchard, H.T.
Kerr, M.K.	Quin-Young, C.M.D.
Kingston C.A.E. Library	Radcliffe, J.C.
Kirkbright, H.	Radstock, G.
Kwan, E.H.	Ragless, M.E.
Lake, R.M.	Rathjen, G.R.
Lievan, M.	Rayner, P.
Little, J. (Mr. & Mrs.)	Rennison, M.E.
Lobethal Archives & Historical Museum	Reynolds, C.
Lockyer, A.D.	Richards, E.
Loreto Convent	Robinson, N.
Loughlin, G.	Ronan, M.
Lyon, E.E.	Rooney, N.W.
Love, J. (Mr. & Mrs.)	Ross, J.F.
Manhood, C.C.	Rutland, P.
Manning, D.	Samuels, B.J.
Manuel, D.J.H. (Mr. & Mrs.)	Schmall, E.J.
Mason, W.J.	Schreeve, C.C.
Mawby, R.	Scroop, G.C.
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Niedersaechsische Universitaets	Walter, R.V.
Niehus, R. Bibliothek	Warburton, E.
Noble, F.G.	Warhurst, A.R.
Norwood High School	Watson, D.I.
O'Neill, V.J.	Watson, M.B.
Osborn, W.M.	Watt, H.
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