

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

NEWSLETTER

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Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

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1. NEXT MEETINGS.

a) Friday, October 2nd Meeting.

The topic that Garry LeDuff has chosen for his talk is "The History of Adult Education with specific reference to Mechanics Institutes, 1836-1890". Garry has recently completed his qualifications for a Master of Education degree at the Flinders University of South Australia, where he had some time previously gained an Honours degree in Australian History. He has been lecturing, mainly in Geography, at the Kensington Park Community College for nine years, during which time he has written articles in Geography for the Education series in the 'Advertiser', and also has written both history and geography articles for the World Book Encyclopaedia for primary schools. He has also lectured in soil science, horticulture and climatology to full-time adult matriculation students. He is currently enrolled in the Graduate Diploma in Educational Administration at the Adelaide College of the Arts and Education.

b) Friday, November 6th Meeting.

Professor Angus Sinclair will address the Society on the subject "The City in Australian History; Melbourne and Adelaide compared". Professor Sinclair came from LaTrobe University, Melbourne, in 1973 to take up the chair of Economic History at the Flinders University of South Australia. His research background has been in Australian economic history; while an interest in urbanization is a specific area that he has been studying in the last few years, especially the urbanization of Melbourne. Adelaide has proved an interesting comparison in this work as a representative of one of the smaller State capitals.

In 1976 he published "The Process of Economic Development in Australia", which looks at how urbanization was related to economic growth. He is a member of the Australian Research Grants Commission; and is also editor of the economic volume of the 'New History of South Australia' being prepared for the Jubilee 150 in 1986.

- c) Friday, December 4th Meeting. -- A visit to the Burnside Historical Society. Our Christmas meeting this year will be a visit to a recently established historical society, namely, the Burnside Historical Society which was formed in 1980. Their meeting starts at 7.30 p.m. in the Town Hall; we enter by the door opposite the library, next to the rates office. However, as an added interest to this meeting they have prepared a short walk around Burnside, starting at the old Burnside Council Chambers on Glynburn Road (next door to St. David's Church) at 6.45 p.m. Members who wish to join in the walk should get to Glynburn Road soon after 6.30 p.m. Members who are able to go only to the meeting should go directly to the carpark by the Town Hall for a 7.30 p.m. start.

The guest speaker will be Elizabeth Warburton, who is the author of the recently published book on Burnside "The Paddocks Beneath". The title of her address will be 'Brothers by Chance'. Please note these times in your diary, since our 1981 programme did not have the final details. We would like our members to come along and join in with the Burnside members because this is the only occasion in the year that we have an opportunity to share ideas with another historical Society. Members who came to Birdwood last December will remember what a happy evening we had there; and the year before that, the delightful evening at Mitcham.

2. OCTOBER 17 FIELD TRIP TO LOBETHAL.

The next field trip has been organised for Saturday, October 17, from 10 a.m. to approximately 5 p.m. It will be a bus tour to the German township of Lobethal and district under the guidance of our Newsletter Editor, Ms. Annelly Aeuckens, who worked as a historian on the Lobethal Heritage Survey from October, 1980 to March, 1981, and also Mr. Royce Wells, who will show us some of the old mines in and around the town.

A coach will leave Kintore Avenue by the War Memorial at 10 a.m. If you intend to go by coach, please ring our Secretary, Stephanie Moss on 268 5486 (home), by Sunday, 11 October to make a booking. Payment for the coach trip may be made upon boarding, and will be about \$5.50. Please bring a picnic lunch. Parking will be available in the University grounds off Victoria Drive (Mitchell Gate) on Saturday morning at a cost of 40 cents between 8.30-11 a.m. It is advisable to come early in order to ensure a park.

Some Background Notes on Lobethal.

"Three years after the last of the German emigrants from the ship "Zebra", (which had arrived at Port Misery on 28 December, 1838), had walked over the Adelaide hills to reach the infant village of Hahndorf. From Klemzig, the 196 acres of sections 5124 and 5125 near the Onkaparinga River were distributed by lot on 4 May, 1842 among the 18 families that constituted the first settlers of the future town of Lobethal, or "Valley of Praise", approximately 25 miles from Adelaide. Unlike the fledgling community of Hahndorf, which had received ample assistance from George Fife Angas and other influential men in their quest for a new home, the residents of Lobethal had not benefitted from any similar generosity, most probably due to the severe financial straits that the colony found itself in by 1841 when it was effectively bankrupt, but had confronted, and eventually surmounted (by luck more than anything else), one serious obstacle to emigration after another. Luck, determination and persistence were the things that finally enabled the 274 emigrants that embarked on the "Sijold" at Hamburg on 14 June, 1841, 'bound for South Australia', to reach their goal of finding a new homeland where they could practise and follow the fairly rigid and demanding, but also fulfilling, lifestyle of the 'Old Lutheran' religion of their fathers which was being threatened by the policies of the Prussian Crown. As with the vast majority of German emigrants to South Australia in the years before 1848, the year of widespread political upheaval and revolution in Europe, the passengers of the "Sijold" came mainly from the provinces of East Prussia, in particular, Posen, Silesia and Brandenburg, where resistance to the scheme of "unification" of the two main Protestant Churches to create a State Church under the leadership of the monarch, was most severe. Perhaps also the prospect of 'improving the lot' of themselves and their children in a new, as yet unexploited, country reinforced the desire to emigrate which had originally sprung from the fear of continuing 'religious persecution'; a theme familiar to most contemporary South Australians regarding the reason for the German 'presence' in this state. It is difficult to speculate the extent to which economic considerations influenced the decision of the emigrants, who appear to have been by and large 'small peasants', to abandon their native soil as they themselves may have been unaware of this consideration except insofar as they desired a 'better future' for their children, the prospect of which was not very hopeful in these poorer and less developed areas of the Prussian confederacy."

This then was the origin of the town of Lobethal which grew to have a population of over 1,000 in the 1930s (1,100 in 1936) and acquired a national reputation for the quality of goods produced by its own (Onkaparinga) Woollen Mills situated in the town itself. At one stage the Mills were employing up to 600 hands; currently they continue to employ some 300.

Physically the town is quite different from Hahndorf lacking an obvious (and "touristy") German appearance, much development having taken place along Main Street. However, distinct traces of the original German settlement remain, such as two homes in Mill Street (which runs parallel to Main Street) which date from the late 1840's, and the history of the town itself provides an interesting comparison to other German settlements in the State. Lobethal developed from a small, isolated and self-sufficient agricultural settlement into a relatively large, prosperous town supported mainly by the Woollen Mills but also by a number of other smaller 'family' businesses (such as the Kummich's Cricket Bat Factory) and a productive agricultural base (mainly dairying and orcharding). By the turn of the century, the town had an integrated group of German and British (including a number of Scottish people) residents, but retained the character and integrity of the original 'Germanic' culture of the first settlers. Even now, traces of the German tradition remain in the town such as the celebration of Christmas Eve, complete with annual pageant and the hanging of coloured lights around the town.

The mines in the town date mostly from the mini-Gold rush of the early 1930s when many prospectors hoped to find gold after a promising initial discovery; they were, however, disappointed.

A. Aeuckens.

3. HISTORICAL SOCIETY AFFAIRS. *****

(a) New Council Members.

Three of the four new Council members appointed recently are:

MR. PETER DONOVAN, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. is President of the Society of Professional Historians (S.A.) and has been working with Ms. Susan Marsden and Mr. Paul Stark on the City of Adelaide Heritage Survey. Previously he has been employed as a Consultant Historian with the S.A. Museum, the Heritage Unit of the S.A. Department of Environment (now Heritage Conservation Branch - Dept. of Environment and Planning) and a number of other bodies. Mr. Donovan is also a board member of the South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies (set up jointly by the Adelaide College for the Arts and Education and the South Australian Institute of Technology) and has published three books.

MS. ELIZABETH KWAN is a lecturer at Hartley College of Advanced Education in History and Australian Studies, with a special interest in Australian history. Her own research has centered on how and why teachers in the past shaped South Australian Childrens' attitudes towards Australia. This has led to an examination of the same process today which in turn prompted involvement in the Constitutional Museum's "Come Out '81" and the Education Department's Australian Heritage and Culture Committee.

MR. ROBERT NICOL graduated with a B.A. (Hons.) and a M.A. (Hons.) from the University of Sydney, having specialized in mediaeval history. After working for the N.S.W. Department of Technical Education, and as a research assistant at the University of Sydney he took up an appointment as a lecturer in history at the Adelaide C.A.E. Work with Associate Professor R. Ian Jack and the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology had led to a growing interest in local history, and work in this field has been greatly increased since coming to Adelaide. Robert is currently involved in a number of local studies projects, some as a result of his teaching in the S.A. Studies course offered by Adelaide C.A.E., and some as a result of his particular research into the historical resource value of 19th century cemeteries. Robert has lectured extensively to teacher, professional and community groups on various aspects of local studies and in 1970-80 was awarded a Schools Commission Innovations grant to help develop local studies projects in S.A. secondary schools. He is also currently involved in the restoration of Parkin House, a significant 19th century residence, which is to be used to house one of the country's most important piano collections, and for recitals to demonstrate instruments from the collection.

(b) Report on the July Meeting.

Sue Marsden gave a very interesting talk on the place and value of Oral History in historical research to members at our July meeting. Sue has done extensive work in the area of Oral History and is President of the Oral History Society. She brought some tapes with her, and gave us examples of the type and scope of information that can be obtained by interviewing people - no necessarily old people but a variety of people from a rich variety of backgrounds. As the work in Oral History is of such recent origin, it is of course sensible to start with the older

people; but as the value of this sort of evidence is realized, and more researchers become proficient in conducting interviews, it will be a technique used for interviews with all ages. The colloquial flavour of speech, the system of values a person holds implicitly, and the side-lights that might never be recorded by the written word, come to light with amazing vividness and immediacy, illuminating the often more relatively inert documentary evidence. We thank Sue for a fascinating evening.

Helen Pearce.

Report on the August Meeting.

Dr. Arnold Hunt from the Salisbury College of Advanced Education gave an excellent lecture on "The Bible Christians in South Australia" to members in August. The history of the four main groups from which the Methodist Church arose in 1900 was outlined with great clarity and insight so that the differing nature and background of each group, and their contribution to the Methodist Church was easy to follow and perceive. It was interesting to see how each group had arisen in England, and by whom it was transferred to Pike's "Paradise of Dissent"; in what geographical localities it gained most members, and by what economic forces it was shaped and changed; by what monuments it was preserved, and by what forces it was absorbed. A number of questions were asked at the end of the meeting, and several members had brought in photographs of family forebears who had belonged to one or other of these groups to show to Dr. Hunt. Dr. Tregenza, on behalf of the Society, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Hunt at the conclusion of the meeting.

Helen Pearce.

Report on the September Meeting - "New Directions for S.A. History"

A panel of three speakers addressed members on three areas of significant historical development in the coming decade. First, Dr. Peter Cahalan, Director of the Constitutional Museum and Acting Director of the History Trust, spoke about the new History Trust and the Edwards Report. The Act had been passed in March to appoint an authority with a number of general responsibilities, as well as a specific one, which was to take over and run the Birdwood Mill. The authority assumed control of the Mill on July the first; in addition, it also has the Constitutional Museum under its guidance. The Edwards Report has proposed that there will be another four government-funded museums along North Terrace. In the long term the Trust will probably co-ordinate all the other government-supported museums that already exist, and perhaps will help to oversee all other museums in South Australia by laying down certain standards, and a system of accreditation.

Dr. Peter Howell then spoke about the activities of the Jubilee 150 Board, of which he is a member, and its progress since it was set up by the Government in July, 1980. The eighteen executive bodies of the Board are all established now, and are meeting regularly. The first round of applications has been requested from the executive bodies by October, 1981, so that the Board may present these proposals to the Government as a plan for making 1986 a memorable year. As a matter of interest he mentioned that Texas also celebrates its Jubilee 150 in 1986 (its separation from Mexico), so there may be some joint activities between the two States.

Finally, Dr. John Tregenza, Chairman of the Historical Publications Committee, spoke about the work of his committee, which has been meeting almost every

other week since March of this year. He had the Western Australian "W.A.Y. '79" series (14 volumes) on display and discussed what had been done there. He then spoke on the New History of South Australia proposal, initiated by the Flinders University, before going on to speak about the range of proposals that his committee would present to the Board in October. He mentioned the criteria that he had in mind for historical books: that they should inform and delight; be well-researched; of good design, and pleasing to read and to handle.

There were many questions at the conclusion of the talks, and the debate continued over supper, and out into the crisp night air. We thank our three speakers for giving us their time, and so much specific information about the exciting developments that are taking place now for all those interested in the development of history in our State.

Helen Pearce.

Provisional Contents for next Journal.

Articles:

More Varieties of Vice-Regal Life ...P. A. Howell
Charles Reade, 1880-1933: Town Planning Missionary ...John Tregenza
R.G. Casey's Contribution to Australian War Policy, 1939 to 1942: Some Myths ...Carl Bridge
Masters and Servants in South Australia, 1837-1860 ...John Cashen
War with the Natives: From the Coorong to the Rufus, 1841 ...Robert Clyne
Scenes of Early South Australia: The Letters of Joseph Keynes of Keyneton, 1839-1843 ...Edited by Rob Linn
John Medway Day: A South Australian Who in 1893 Went East, Not West ...L. F. Crisp

Comments

Rex v. Edwards ...R.R. St.C. Chamberlain
In Search of South Australian Maritime History ...Ronald Parsons, John Young

Reviews:

Travelling Back: The Memoirs of Sir Walter Crocker (Carl Bridge)
South Australian Biographies 1980 (John Playford)
The South Australian Branch of the Australian Medical Association: A Centenary History 1979 (W.R. Crocker)

4. NOTICES.

(a) The Edwards Report

This Report by Robert Edwards, "Museum Policy and Development in South Australia. Final Report", is the most significant report regarding the promotion of South Australia's history in decades. Its adoption by the Government, announced by the Premier on 14 August, entails the expenditure of \$34,600,000 over the next five years and another \$14,450,000 1986-88. Not only will the South Australian Museum be transformed, but the historic Armoury, Police Barracks and Destitute Asylum buildings will be restored and managed by the History Trust and in 1986-88 long-needed additions will be made to the State Library and a State History Centre created in the Jervois Wing. Copies of the Report can be purchased for \$10.00 at the South Australian Museum or the State Information Centre and an excellent model is on display on the ground floor of the Museum.

Although the Government has adopted the overall concept of the redevelopment it is seeking further comment on the Report's recommendations over the next three months. Comments should be directed to the Director, Department for the Arts, Box 2308, G.P.O. Adelaide. 5001.

It is hoped that site-works will begin in April 1982.

(b) i. Museums Association of Australia (c/- S.A. Museum, North Terrace).

This is an association of museum people from both the professional and voluntary sector. The Association aims to promote the educational, cultural, aesthetic, scientific, archival and research value of museums, and to promote cooperation and an exchange of information and ideas between museums and between members of the museum community. The Association publishes a learned periodical, Kalori which includes scientific articles about museum collections and policies.

Federal President is Professor Barrie Reynolds (James Cook University of North Queensland).

S.A. Branch President is Dr. John Radcliffe.

Secretary is Mr. G.K. Speirs.

ii. History Trust Seminar

The History Trust of South Australia recently reviewed the possible direction of its development at a weekend Seminar held at Martindale Hall on May, 29-June 1, 1981.

Trust members discussed the future of the Constitutional and Birdwood Mill Museums, the role and operation of local and regional museums and the establishment of a South Australian History Information Service including the proposed State History Centre. Mobilising support for museums was reviewed. The relationship of the History Trust's activities and responsibilities with heritage protection and archives was also discussed.

During the Seminar, History Trust members visited the Polish Hill River museum near Sevenhill. This museum commemorates a small Polish settlement in the area in 1854, and is being developed in the church which the original immigrants built soon after their arrival. The project is being sponsored by Adelaide's Polish community, which is now primarily composed of post-World War II immigrants.

(Reprinted from the Newsletter of the South Australian Branch of the Museums Association of Australia. Vol. 2, No. 2, July, 1981.)

(c) South Australian Association of Professional Historians (33 Second Street, Brompton, S.A. 5007.)

The Association of Professional Historians, was recently formed here in Adelaide, and we believe that the Association has much to offer the community.

Our objects are

- * to generate employment of historians
- * to maintain a register of historians available for employment
- * to encourage adherence to professional standards and ethics amongst historians
- * to encourage mutual support among professional historians
- * to provide a forum for critical discussion of work.

Our code of ethics is substantial, but includes commitments to integrity, accuracy, proper advice, respect for the wishes of informants, acknowledgment of all aid rendered, and the recognition of the diversity of historical skills.

Amongst the membership of the Association are authors of books and government reports on local history, historic conservation, social welfare history, regional history, and political history. The Association is supported by some of the established historians employed by the universities and CAES in the State, and by some of those working for such statutory authorities as the Art Gallery and the Constitutional Museum.

The Association publishes a regular newsletter and holds business and work-in-progress meetings each month to assist its members.

Since most of the members seek to live by the contract earnings they might gain as historians, considerable discussion has been given to appropriate rates for contract work, by the hour, week, month and year. We are in a position to advise potential clients of what the Association regards as reasonable rates, having regard to those paid to other trained professionals with degrees and other achievements to their names.

We are aware that there is a growing sense of the significance of our history here in South Australia, stimulated in part by the advance towards our 150th anniversary. We believe that the skilled advice and authorship which our members can provide when historical projects are considered by public bodies can only contribute to a better product and greater satisfaction for all concerned.

(d) Australian Joint Copying Project

26 August, 1981

Rt Hon. Malcolm Fraser,
Prime Minister of Australia,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

Sir,

The Historical Society of South Australia is concerned that as a consequence of the economies made by the Budget Review Committee, the Australian Joint Copying Project will cease to function.

Since its formal establishment in 1945, the Project has been responsible for identifying and copying records in Britain and Europe relating to Australia and the Pacific. Through the participation of state libraries, universities and other institutions in purchasing the microfilm records generated by the Project, invaluable source material has been made readily available to researchers.

At a time when Australia is preparing for its Bi-centenary and work is proceeding on many aspects of Australian history, the cessation of this Project would have serious consequences for the study and writing of Australia's early history and negate much of the purpose of the Bi-centenary itself. With the increasing cost of international travel, the abolition of the Project would limit access to a large body of source material for Australian studies, to those who have the personal means for overseas travel.

The Project is conceived as finite and, with even the slender resources available to it at present, we understand that most of the filming will be completed within 10-15 years. This Society asks you to consider the implications for the study of Australia's past if the Project were allowed to cease now and strongly urge you to review your government's decision in this area.

Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) H.R. Pearce,
President,
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

(A copy of this was also sent to Ian Wilson M.H.R. asking him to ensure that our letter was brought to the attention of the P.M.)

- (e) South East Family History Group (Post Office Box 758, Millicent, South Australia 5280)

In July 1980 there were six members of the South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society Inc. living in the area of the South Australian town of Millicent. These people formed the nucleus of a group of interested genealogists who were to meet regularly in a private home for the remainder of the year, and during this time they named themselves the SOUTH EAST FAMILY HISTORY GROUP.

The South Australian Genealogy and Heraldry Society Inc. was approached to consider the SEFHG as a branch of their Society. This approach was successful and from the first of January 1981 the SOUTH EAST FAMILY HISTORY GROUP became their second branch, entitling members to all the rights and privileges of that parent body. Members have transcribed the Millicent, Fumer and Beachport Cemeteries and Burial Registers, having various guest speakers at meetings, a successful workshop night, and have also been able to help other genealogists with their research enquiries and in some cases, matched people with relatives not previously known.

In the future a Member's Directory is planned with information being collected and publication planned for the meeting at the end of September.

The Group is also to co-ordinate the Biographical Index of South Australians 1836-1885, in the South East of South Australia.

With 30 members the South East Family History Group looks forward with interest to the remainder of the year.

FEES AND SERVICES

Membership Fee is \$10.00 per annum and is from January 1st to December 31st, payable at the first meeting of the year. Members are encouraged to join the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY SOCIETY INC. (Post Office Box 13, MARDEN. S.A. 5070) at \$12.00 p.a., as the Group receives a 40% rebate on these subscriptions and greatly increases the resources they have access to. 2 FREE issues of the NEWSLETTER will be sent to interested people before Membership fees are sought. Members will receive 6 NEWSLETTERS a year in the months of February, April, June, August, October and December, and a MEMBER'S DIRECTORY in the last quarter of the year.

MONTHLY MEETINGS are held on the fourth Friday in the month from February to November inclusive. For further details contact The Secretary (Mrs. Rilda Sharp, Millicent 333020), The President (Mr. Neil Thomas, Glencoe Aft Hrs. 39 4229) or The Librarian (Mrs. Mary Altschwager, 34 3064).

- (f) The Art Gallery of South Australia : Gallery Centenary Record.

"A record number of people visited the Art Gallery of South Australia during the financial year 1980-81, just ended.

Attendance for this period was 312,607, an increase of 23% over 1979-80. This breaks the previous attendance record of 293,932, achieved in 1976-77.

"A record attendance in the Gallery's Centenary Year is wonderful news", said Gallery Director, David Thomas. "An annual attendance of almost one third of the population of Adelaide is a remarkable achievement and highlights the increasing popularity of the Art Gallery and its activities," Mr. Thomas added.

Major attractions at the Gallery during 1980-81 included the exhibition, Pompeii AD79, and the special Centenary exhibitions such as A Century of Great Gifts and Visions After Light, a survey of art in South Australia from 1836 to the present day.

The Gallery's Travelling Art Exhibition also proved very popular, visiting 67 centres throughout the State where it was seen by 41,584 people. The OUTLOOK exhibition visited 120 metropolitan schools and community centres."

(g) Paul McGuire Maritime Library.

Who was Paul McGuire?

Paul McGuire was a distinguished South Australian. Born at Peterborough, he died in Adelaide in 1978, aged 75. Writer of more than 30 works of fiction, verse, history, travel and politics, Paul McGuire was particularly interested in ships and the sea. Of his books, Westward the course, written to engage American interest in the Western Pacific, went to press the week Pearl Harbor was attacked, and was a best-seller.

During World War II Paul McGuire served with naval intelligence and reached the rank of commander.

For five years from 1954 he served as the Australian Minister (later Ambassador) to Italy. He was twice a member of the Australian delegation to the United Nations.

Among his other achievements, Paul McGuire went to London as advisor to the Prime Minister for the Prime Minister's Conference of 1951, and represented the Australian Government at the Coronation of the Pope in 1959. He was a former president of the Good Neighbour Council of S.A. and the S.A. Branch of the Australian American Association, and a founding member of the S.A. Branch of the Naval Historical Society.

The State Library of South Australia has had for many years a particular interest in the literature of the sea and ships. As well as a basic collection of books, magazines and maps on maritime matters, it has a world-renowned collection of over 5,700 photographs relating to early shipping in South Australian waters, the A.D. Edwards collection. Other special collections still being developed include the R.R. Le Maistre and A.L. Arbon collections of photographs and publications about shipping.

The Paul McGuire Maritime Library will help to make the State Library of South Australia one of the leading repositories of maritime information in the world.

The Paul McGuire Maritime Library

In memory of her husband, the late Paul McGuire, Mrs. F.M. McGuire has donated to the Libraries Board of South Australia a considerable sum of money to develop a special Maritime Library.

The Paul McGuire Maritime Library will be established within the reference collection of the State Library of South Australia and will contain publications from all over the world relating to the sea and shipping. It will be available for everyone to use - businessmen, holidaymakers, naturalists, fishermen, model-builders, seafarers, students, and others.

To enable a collection of world-wide importance to be built up, the Libraries Board of South Australia has decided to try and raise an additional \$80,000 to the Trust Fund, and so add to the Paul McGuire Maritime Library from the investment income.

We therefore seek your financial help.

Donations to the Libraries Board of South Australia of \$2.00 or more are deductible for income tax purposes.

The Libraries Board of South Australia would also be pleased to consider any donations of books, photographs and other relevant objects.

(h) Roachdale Trail Open.

During the summer months the popular Roachdale Trail is closed due to the high fire risk but is now open to the public and will remain so until 1st December.

Roachdale Reserve is one of the few remaining places in the Mount Lofty Ranges where the original native forest of the region can be seen. The woodland has an upper storey of eucalypt trees and an understorey of grass and shrubs adapted to dry conditions. It is a refuge for native birds and animals.

It takes just over an hour for most people to walk the trail. It has been left as natural as possible so good footwear is advised.

The trail is marked with arrow posts and the points of interest with numbered posts corresponding with numbered paragraphs in a leaflet detailing the Trail's attractions. The leaflet is available from the Trust head office or at the property.

The property was given to the National Trust in 1957 by Miss Hilda Roach. It is about 40 km from the Adelaide G.P.O. and may be reached by following the main road from Kersbrook towards Williamstown. The Reserve is on the left side of the road about 2.5 km from the centre of Kersbrook and 0.9 km past a turnoff to the right to Forreston.

The Roachdale property starts where Wattle Road comes in from the left and on the right is a layby for the parking of cars. Cross the road to the Reserve and you will find the start of the nature walk a few metres along Wattle Road.

(Taken from The National Trust of S.A. Newsletter, July, 1981.)

5. NEW BOOKS.

(a) Australasian Genealogical Research Directory - 1981 - Part 2.

"The great interest in the recently published first Australasian Directory has prompted the Library of Australian History to publish another Directory during the second half of 1981. The editors will again be Keith Johnson and Malcolm Sainty.

The Directory will list in alphabetical order the surname being researched, the time period under investigation, the area in which the family lived and the name and address of the subscriber who submitted the entry. The first Directory proved to be an excellent way of putting in touch persons researching the same families and has been commended by many for the savings in time and expenditure on duplicated research.

The first Directory contained over 17,000 entries submitted by 1378 family historians. This notice will be distributed more widely and we anticipate an even better response and, as a result, another very worthwhile research aid.

As 98% of contributors to the first Directory took up the option to purchase, Part 2 will be forwarded automatically to all subscribers." Planned Publication Date is 14 December, 1981.

A FEW COPIES OF THE FIRST DIRECTORY, COMPRISING 160 PAGES, ARE STILL AVAILABLE. PRICE - \$8.95, INCLUDING POSTAGE. Mail should be sent to : The Editors, C/ Library of Australian History, 17 Mitchell Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060.

(b) The 1788-1820 Association's Pioneer Register : Extensively revised and enlarged SECOND EDITION.

"Containing genealogical details of 500 Pioneers who arrived in the colonies of New South Wales and van Diemens Land between the years 1788 and 1820, plus their children and grandchildren.

This book contains the 500 families of the first five volumes of the first edition consolidated into one volume. As a result of the enormous interest created with the publication of the first edition over 90% of entries have been revised and updated, many considerably so, from a bare outline in the first edition to virtually a complete family tree in this second edition.

Information on each pioneer includes details of birth, arrival in the colony, death, marriage and children. Similar data is given for each child and birth details for grandchildren.

A separate Spouse Supplement for the spouses of the pioneers contains the same details of birth, arrival, death and marriage.

New to the second edition is a Son and Daughter-in-Law Index listing in alphabetical order all spouses of the children of the pioneers. In all over 15,000 names, the people and families who pioneered Australia.

A Chronology of the 1788-1820 period gives an historical backdrop and perspective to the families. Of special interest to the genealogist is a complete shipping list of vessels arriving from the United Kingdom from the First Fleet to 1820 and a listing of all churches founded before 1830 and when their respective registers of baptism, burial and marriage commenced."

800 pages, 235mm x 165mm, handsomely bound hard cover.

A limited print-run of 1,000 copies.

Cost \$25.00 which includes packaging and postage throughout Australia.

Orders should be sent to : The 1788-1820 Association, C/ Box 307, Post Office, Mosman. N.S.W. 2088

(c) The Heritage of Australia : The Illustrated Register of the National Estate.

"The Australian Heritage Commission has already registered 6500 places that are worth preserving - see them all in this unique book.

THE HERITAGE OF AUSTRALIA is more than just a history and geography reference work. It is the only complete compilation of Australia's National Estate, by region, with maps and photographs documented by distinguished authorities in their field.

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(d) Hahndorf Survey - Volumes 1 and 2 : A Survey carried out for the Australian Heritage Commission by G. Young, L. Brasse, I. Harmstorf and A. Marsden.

The Hahndorf Survey (1978-80) is the second survey of early German settlements in South Australia carried out jointly by the School of Architecture and Building in the South Australian Institute of Technology and the Schools of Geography and History in the Adelaide College of the Arts and Education.

The methodology employed; a small directorate co-ordinating a wider group of specialists had previously been used in conducting the Barossa Survey (1975-1977).

Both surveys were funded by the Australian Heritage Commission and they are succeeded by the Lobethal Survey which is funded by the State Heritage Commission.

The Hahndorf Survey is presented in two volumes which trace the early settlement to the current time. A careful study was made of the previous history of the German settlers. This included the physical geography of their homelands in Prussia (Brandenburg, Posnania, Silesia), their rural way of life, the key role of the church and typical village layouts and farmhouses. Some of Hahndorf's settlers still called themselves 'colonists' as they or their parents were originally colonists in the many new settlements created by Frederick the Great and his successors (late 18th cent. and early 19th cent.)

Not unnaturally they brought to their new colonial homeland a pattern of life which differed very little at first from that which they had been used to in Prussia. Clear evidence of this exists in the farmlet villages (hufendorfen), the cooking hall houses (flurkuchenhaus) and half timbered buildings (fackwerk) which they built in the Adelaide hills and the Barossa Valley.

Hahndorf has a commanding position in this pattern of early German settlement. It was founded as early as 1839 and laid out as a flattened U shaped village which was later by-passed by the rapid expansion of the main street.

Within the township and its surrounding hamlets (e.g. Paechtown) quite a large number of substantial half-timbered farmhouse were built with their attendant barns, some important historic fragments of which still remain.

South Australia is privileged to have within its boundaries a substantial collection of settlements and buildings whose form originates from a very different cultural background from that common to British settlers.

The Hahndorf Survey is a 2 volume report with 391 pages and 211 illustrations, published by and available from Techsearch Inc., South Australian Institute of Technology, North Terrace, Adelaide. S.A. 5000 (Telephone (08) 223 3866). COST \$8.00 per volume.

(e) New Publications from the Australian National Gallery.

i. Eugen von Guerard

After almost a century of neglect, an important look at one of Australia's major landscape artists. This book, which accompanied the recent exhibition of Von Guerard's works, stands on its own as a scholarly reassessment of the artist's place in Australian art history. By Candice Bruce, with an introduction by Daniel Thomas.

139 pages, 124 illustrations, 17 in colour, 250mm x 250mm.

Hardcover edition \$25.00, Paperback edition \$7.50, postage and handling \$2.50.

ii. Emma Minnie Boyd

A rare and intimate visual diary of domestic life in late nineteenth century Australia.

This sketchbook dates from girlhood years of Emma Minnie a Beckett who was to marry Arthur Merric Boyd in 1886. Thus began the exceptional flowering of artistic talent over four generations of the Boyd family.

112 pages, 193mm x 190mm.

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iii. Aspects of Australian Art 1900-1940

Max Meldrum, Roy de Maistre, Sydney Long and Rupert Bunny were among those artists who responded to European influences and produced the wide variety of forms which characterise this unique period in Australian art.

76 pages, 81 illustrations, 210mm x 297mm.

Paperback \$4.00, postage and handling \$1.00

Orders for the above books should be sent to Publications, Australian National Gallery, P.O. Box 15, Canberra A.C.T. 2600 and all cheques should be made payable to the Australian National Gallery.

6. ARTICLES.

(a) Rejoinder to Mr. Jock Thompson's November, 1980 article, "Route taken by the Gold Escort from Wellington to Mt. Barker" by Mr. Robert Turner.

"I was interested to read in the November (1980) issue, of Mr. Jock Thompson's theory regarding the route taken by the 1852-53 gold escorts between Adelaide and Wellington. With respect to Mr. Thompson, the evidence I have quite definitely indicates that the escorts went through Langhorne's Creek. No one can be certain of course, so long after the event but I think we are entitled to rely on archival material which is available, and to weigh the evidence set out by Mr. Thompson in support of his argument.

He agrees that the first, and maybe second, escort went through Langhorne's Creek and that they probably went via, "the Old Mt. Barker Rd., through Little-Hampton, Mt. Barker, Morning Star (Wistow), Mt. Woodchester and Langhorne's Bridge". That is the route mentioned by Mrs. Mable Harrowfield (Tolmer's Grand-daughter) in her unpublished manuscript "SET IN GOLD" which is now in the Archives. Mable's mother, Alice, was very close to her father and there can be little doubt that Tolmer's children would have known the details of their father's exploits.

Mr. Thompson endeavours to establish however, that the third and subsequent escorts went via Chauncy's Line. His article puts great emphasis upon Tolmer's letter to the Government dated 31.1.1852. (Mr. Thompson refers to this letter as a report addressed to the Police Commissioner - Tolmer WAS the Police Commissioner) In that letter Tolmer suggests that "... a great distance might be saved by taking a more direct route across the scrub from Wellington". In Mr. Thompson's article the words "to Mt. Barker" have been added to that quotation. Those two extra words are Mr. Thompson's, not Tolmer's. Tolmer almost certainly was thinking of a shorter route between Wellington and the goldfields, and this is supported by his statement on page 124 of his book, quote "I propose to start from headquarters with two men, a native, and pack horse, to cross the Murray at Wellington, thence to endeavour to find a shorter and better route to the diggings." I think the position is quite clear. Tolmer was not concerned with the route between Adelaide and Wellington. It was already well established through Langhorne's Creek.

Mr. Thompson's article seems to imply that Chauncy undertook his survey at Tolmer's instigation and that he carried out the survey after Tolmer had suggested it - Feb/March 1852. Chauncy carried out his survey in 1851. Information on this matter is contained in advice from the archives dated 26/9/1955, that Chauncy reported the completion of his survey from Hahndorf to

the Bremer on July 30th., 1851 and stated his intention to proceed with the survey to Wellington. His proposed line of road was submitted to the Board on October 27, 1851. The advice states "The road was never completed. Deviations were decided upon by the Board, and eventually its construction as originally planned was abandoned."

Evidence indicates that the Hartley to Wellington road to which Mr. Thompson's article refers is probably not the Line of Road surveyed by W.S. Chauncy. The road is known locally as "Chauncey's Line", but apart from touching in one or two places, it follows a different line altogether - if anything it appears to be more direct than Chauncey's survey! However the road from Wistow to Hartley may well be on or near Chauncy's line.

Finally there seems to be pretty definite proof that the fifteenth escort travelled via Langhorne's Creek. Trouble occurred on that escort through the men drinking at Wellington. Corporal Balfour was dismissed by Inspector Howell. One of the reports on the incident was submitted by nine of the escort men to Commissioner Tolmer. The handwritten report dated 6/10/1853 states, "At Castlemaine the late Cpl. Balfour was away the whole of one night and his horse was taken to Mr. Winter's stable at Forest Creek where he was fed on oats, in return for which Mr. Inspector Howell allowed Mr. Winter's horse to have a feed at The Woolshed, but on coming up with the Escort party at Langhorne's Creek, He asked Burchett whether Mr. Winter had paid for all the corn his horse had had ..."

There does not appear to be any logical reason for believing that the escorts took any other route than through Langhorne's Creek."

Robert Turner.

- (b) Early German Settlements in South Australia
by G. Young, School of Architecture, South Australian Institute of Technology.
(Reprinted from Australian Historical Geography Bulletin, No. 2, February, 1981, pgs. 44-69) Continued from Newsletter No. 38, July, 1981.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND THE GERMAN SETTLERS The Background

The German pioneers who first settled in South Australia were continuing a long tradition of colonisation, accustomed to being settled in planned communities. As Mayhew says:

Both the new settlement forms (in eighteenth century Prussia) and the new field patterns were in general of great regularity. Within the settlements themselves there was often considerable regularity with houses equally spaced out, often the house forms were identical and the fields of regular or equal size. These farms came straight from the drawing board with little amendment 'in the field'.³

After Frederick the Great's capture of Silesia from Austria in 1740, he began his great works of reclamation and settlement. At his death (1786), it was estimated that one third of Prussia's population consisted of colonists or the descendants of recent colonists. Some of these people later settled in South Australia which is indicated by the title 'colonist' after the name of several of Hahndorf's earliest settlers. And the unusual circumstances that brought about the migration of German settlers ensured that they came out as fairly cohesive groups, in congregations led by their pastors, representing a good cross section of east German rural communities.

It was the meeting between the dissenting pastor August Kavel and George Fife Angus in 1836 that sparked the full scale movement of east Germans to South Australia. Angus was a key figure in the foundation of the colony,

creating the South Australian Company and the Bank. As an influential member of the Company which owned large areas of land and as a dissenter who disliked government in general, he was in a good position to assist the German settlers.

August Kavel's congregation and others of the 'Old Lutherans' had refused to acknowledge the revised form of church service required by the government of Frederick William III of Prussia. They were placed under considerable pressure to conform. Many parishioners were arrested and imprisoned and their churches closed. Some of the dissenting pastors were driven underground which led them to devise ways of getting their flocks out of Prussia to South Russia or overseas to the United States. Whilst Kavel was visiting Hamburg to arrange for the emigration of his flock to the United States, he was advised by Senator Hadtwalcher, the Hamburg police chief, to go to London and meet a Director of the recently formed South Australia Company. This was Angas who immediately became concerned with their plight and offered to help them migrate to the new colony of South Australia.

Eventually, after considerable delay caused by the Prussian authorities not issuing the necessary travel documents, as well as uncertainty about accepting Angas' offer, the first shipload of German Lutherans left Hamburg in April 1838 and arrived at Port Adelaide in November of the same year. They were almost immediately followed by the Zebra under the command of Captain Hahn.

As a result of the migration of this small group and the fulfillment of its hopes, others were to follow. A chain of migration had begun between this part of Germany and the new colony. The persecution of the 'Old Lutherans' stopped in 1840 with the death of William III, and those who followed (with the exception of Pastor Fitzsche's congregation) migrated for more traditional reasons: bad economic times in Germany and the possibility of unlimited opportunity in a new land beckoned with every letter sent home. For most, the Lutheran church continued to be a source of spiritual strength and emotional unity. By 1900, the Germans and their descendants constituted 10% of South Australia's population and formed the first permanent, non-English speaking group to settle in the Australian colonies.

The Germans first settled on Angas' land at Klemzig before moving to Hahndorf (named for the Zebra's captain) and the Adelaide Hills, and then into the Barossa valley. These were all remote locations which maintained their isolation from the colonial English. This guaranteed that the mores of their German background could be retained and adapted to rural South Australia without absorbing the more urban characteristics of the other settlers. We have found fundamental evidence of this translation of the rural culture in both the Barossa valley and at Hahndorf. South Australia has the distinction of containing village layouts, farm buildings and artefacts of a culture alien to that transported from England: a German cultural heritage spanning back over centuries.

The Early Settlers' Way of Life

Some of the German Lutheran settlers were farmers, others were craftsmen such as carpenters or blacksmiths. When they came to South Australia they carried on their traditional mixed farming methods and rapidly became the principal market gardeners and orchardists supplying the Adelaide market.

Their small allotments were laid out in neat sections, usually starting with a kitchen garden next to the house, then the orchard, then

some vines and finally a wheat or barley field with a paddock at the back for cattle, lying next to a stream.

The houses were often single rooms at first. For example, at Bethany the doors opened out onto the back gardens and up the hufe. Later more substantial two-roomed houses were built with large entrance halls and front doors facing onto the Government roads. These dwellings reflected their east German counterparts and, because of their high-pitched roofs and lofts, were virtually two-storey buildings. As you entered the hall you were confronted with a kitchen where not only meals could be cooked but where pork products could be produced. A vaulted brick flue and chimney vented the whole area allowing the hams to be hung high above the floor for curing in even temperatures of around 20°C. Sometimes the parlour or bedroom fireplace backed up to these flues and, by elaborate smoke vents, hams and sausages could be smoked. The whole house was designed as a small scale manufactory of farm products. For example, below the ground level quite extensive cellars were excavated and were usually approached from a covered staircase located under the outside verandahs. These acted as further smoking rooms or as cool dairies where not only sausages and hams could be safely stored but where farm cheese and sour cream were prepared in ideal temperatures. The use of wine produced and stored in their cellars was one of the things which stood out in sharp contrast with the mode of life of their teetotal, non-conformist brethren from England!

Black bread (the staple diet of European peasants for centuries) was baked in bake-ovens usually located at the back of the farmhouses or in separate buildings. Baking was a weekly affair, Saturday being the most popular baking day. Ovens were big enough to take about eight loaves of 'wheat bread'.

As the farmers grew richer they increased the size of their homesteads or built new ones. These contained a variety of nineteenth century furniture, some possibly brought out by the migrants or imported later from Germany. Almost always an upright piano was amongst these items as many of the Lutheran settlers were musical. Embroidered wall hangings with birthday wishes in German were a feature of the wall decorations usually incorporating religious texts taken from their Breslau bibles. The maintenance of their German cultural attitudes was one of the features of their life which continued up until the First World War. This was reinforced by the strong links which their Lutheran churches had with the fatherland, and because a lot of the church pastors and missionaries came out from Germany. Most of the village children were also taught in German at the Lutheran church schools which were finally closed down at the end of the First World War. There are still today a large number of elderly citizens who have some knowledge of the German language.

Early Settlement Patterns

Before the Lutheran congregations began to spread out into the colony they were settled on some of Angas' country sections along the River Torrens where they erected what appears to have been a street village (strassendorf), creating small holdings similar to those they had occupied in east Germany. This was named Klemzig after the village in Brandenburg where Pastor Kavel came from. All traces of this early settlement have long since disappeared and only Adelaide's north-eastern suburb (Klemzig) remains to remind us of it. It served a very important purpose in the early years of settlement as it acted as a staging camp, or what we would call today a migrant hostel where new arrivals could

be accommodated before moving on to take up their country sections. It also served to keep the German past relatively intact and it must have been a fairly exclusive settlement used only by the Lutheran migrants.

The concept of a Government planned network of roads and villages as perceived by the South Australian Land Commission and its surveyors was not a strange idea to these new settlers. But there was one great difference between the German and South Australian frontier settings. The free colony of South Australia guaranteed its new settlers quite considerable freedom of action. The motive behind the South Australian Commissioners and the idea of the Wakefield system was to provide a suitable environment for modern entrepreneurship. It was a notion which also supported the emigration of the labouring classes who were expected to take their place meekly as servers once they were settled in the colony. This did, not eventuate; such people who could entered into the spirit of entrepreneurship soon after their arrival, leaving the colony short of basic labour. In contrast, the German immigrants came from a setting where "the whole life of this extraordinary country was built around the maintenance of a standing national army ... Out of the needs of the army grew a new and efficient civil administration which controlled taxation ... and was the fore-runner of the Prussian civil service ... In an ominously modern fashion it began to be felt that the interests of the State were supreme over all its inhabitants." They were used, therefore, to considerable amounts of bureaucratic interference and guidance from the state's public servants.

On their arrival in South Australia they would find some similarities to this system in that the early colonists were also subject to the remote control of a colonial administration based in distant London. In many other ways though, they soon found that they were much freer men, able to control once again their own interests. This placed them in a situation similar to that experienced by the first German colonists who penetrated into Silesia and Prussia in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. There, those early frontier-men enjoyed much greater freedoms than they had had in western Europe, building up powerful local governing peasant communities which were finally destroyed by the great disruptions of the Thirty Years War and the subsequent rise of the Junker class by whom they were enslaved.

The first parties of German settlers used the farmlet village (hufendorf) as a settlement form. There were differences, as their strip-like farmlets of small acreage had to be fitted into the Wakefield system of land subdivision based on an eighty acre module. This artificial grid was laid out like a huge carpet over the varying topography of the colony by Colonel Light and subsequent Surveyors General. Government roads separated the eighty acre blocks (later enlarged to one hundred and thirty two acres) and neither blocks nor roads were drawn to match any major landscape features such as hills or streams. The greater and better part of the rural areas had been bought up by the magnates of the South Australian Company who leased and sold parcels of land back to their tenant farmers. Therefore the early German settlers were fitted into an alien land system based on much larger land holdings, owned at first by a few large landholders. Research in the Barossa Valley has emphasised this aspect.

Bethany, which was settled by twenty-four families from January 14, 1842, onwards, was located on nine sections of George Fife Angas' land in the upper part of the valley. It lay to the north of the Government road along which the first farmhouses, a church, a vicarage and school were built. When an official survey of the farmland was carried out in

1857 there were a variety of allotments varying in size from as little as 3½ acres to as large as 39 acres. Only later did small allotments and farmhouses appear on the opposite side of the road.

The second village to be established in the valley was Langmeil which is now a suburb of Tanunda. Here, small holdings of varying size were laid out, running down to the North Para River. These strips of land were later cut across by a network of Government roads.

Hahndorf, settled in 1839, was a flattened U-shape in equal sized 3 acre farm allotments which resembled the other hufendorf villages. Herman Kook, a German immigrant who was an agriculturalist and surveyor, was responsible for its layout. He was the modern equivalent to the mediaeval lokator mentioned earlier.

FOOTNOTES

3. A. Mayhew: Rural Settlement and Farming in Germany, London 1973, p. 168.
4. T. H. Elkins: Germany, London 1960.1968, p. 88.

(To be concluded in next issue of Newsletter)

7. NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE.

Since July, 1981, the following Newsletters and Journals have been received:

- a) Australia 1888, Bulletin No. 7, April, 1981.
- b) Australia 1939-1988, Bulletin No.3, May, 1981.
- c) Australian National Gallery News, Vol. 1, No. 1, Winter, 1981.
- d) Australian Society of Archivists, Adelaide Branch, Newsletter No. 25, August, 1981.
- e) Bicentenary '88, Newsletter of The Australian Bicentennial Authority, Vol. 1, No. 3, July, 1981.
- f) Canberra and District Historical Society Newsletter, No. 226, August, 1981.
- g) Cape Horners - Australia, Journal, No. 75, May, 1981.
- h) Country Showcase, Newsletter of the South Australian Branch of the Museums Association of Australia, Vol. 2, No. 2, July, 1981.
- i) Mount Lofty Districts Historical Society Inc. Newsletter, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, November, 1980, March, 1981, May, 1981 and July, 1981.
- j) National Australia Day Committee Newsletter, No. 5, July, 1981.
- k) Newsletter of the Royal Australian Historical Society and Affiliated Societies, No. 3 New Series, June, 1981.
- l) Pichi Richi Patter, Vol. 8, No. 4, Winter, 1981.
- m) Royal Geographical Society of Australia (S.A. Branch) Inc. Newsletter, Vol. 17, No. 6, July, 1981.
- n) Royal Western Australia Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 20, Nos. 6 and 7, July, 1981 and August, 1981.
- o) South East Family History Group Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1981.
- p) The Gun, Newsletter of the Fort Glanville Historical Association, Vol. 1, Issue 1, August, 1981.
- q) The National Trust of South Australia Newsletter, No. 108, August, 1981.
- r) The South Australian Genealogist, Vol. 8, No. 3, July, 1981.
- s) The Uniting Church in South Australia Historical Society Newsletter, No. 11, August, 1981.

8. NEWSLETTER ARTICLES.

- a) "Frederick McCubbin : The Spirit of the Pioneers" by Leigh Astbury. 33 pages, including 5 pages of illustrations and 9 pages of notes. An interesting article about a major late 19th Century Australian artist. "... McCubbin's art has today become identified with a quintessentially Australian image of pioneering life, ..."
- c) "The Australian Archives has recently moved out of its suburban repository at Somerton Park. All records are now located at Collinswood and Wayville ...The South Australian Archives is taking over the lease of the Australian Archives repository at Somerton Park and is now moving material in. The S.A. Archives also has a small repository in Gilbert Street, Adelaide."
- f) "A brief history of the Canberra Botanic Gardens, Part II" 3 pages.
- i) "Stirling Festival - 28/10/81 - 7/11/81 : the Society has undertaken to mount a display of historical photographs 'Festivals and Festivities in the Hills' in the window of the Bank of New South Wales. (in Adelaide?) In conjunction with the Festival, the Society will be conducting a guided coach tour of the district on Sunday, 1st November. Coaches will leave the Festival Centre at 1.30 p.m. The tour will last approx. 4 hours. Adults \$5.00, Children \$3.00. Bookings must be made in advance."
- k) "Matthew Flinders' Chronometer: ... for 39 years the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney displayed the chronometer used by Matthew Flinders in his Australian voyages but did not realise their good fortune. Now, after a chance discovery by an amateur astronomer, the Museum is restoring and remounting this invaluable instrument ... The famous English Chronometer maker, Thomas Earnshaw, made this piece, No. 520, in the late eighteenth century."
- l) "100,000th Passenger: Sunday 17 May was another historic day in the progress of our Society, the 100,000th passenger journey was made and the 50,000th Return Ticket sold."
- r) "Passengers Arriving - Pt. Adelaide 1846-1850 Part 9."
"At the Society Dinner in May, the 1980 South Australian Family History Award was presented to Mrs. Rhonda TRAEGER for the FAMILY WURST HISTORY. Second was the Gallasch History by E.A. WITTER and third the WERE HISTORY by E. WERE ... It was subsequently learnt that the Wurst History was also awarded the Alexander Henderson Award for the Best Family History Published in Australia ... However one aspect which applied to many of the histories was the lack of documentation."
- s) "Rev. J.R.B. Love, 1889-1947" by R. J. Scrimgeour.
"The Rev. George Taplin" by John Cameron.
"Methodism and the Cornish" by Arnold D. Hunt.