

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

NEWSLETTER

Founded 1974

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

President: Mrs H.R. Pearce

Newsletter Editor: Ms Annely Aeuckens

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TO OUR READERS.

The Editor apologizes for the lateness of our usual November Newsletter but it was decided to include our 1982 Programme Brochure and Christmas gift suggestion (a 1982 membership subscription!) in this issue. The next issue of the Newsletter will be in February, 1982 after you have all recovered from your summer holidays (if you are lucky enough to have them)!

1. AUSTRALIA DAY CELEBRATION - MONDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1982.

FAMILY PICNIC AT NATIONAL PARK, BELAIR.

The Historical Society of South Australia will celebrate Australia Day on February 1, 1982, with a family picnic and tennis day at National Park, Belair. After lunch there will be a guided tour through Old Government House, Belair, which has recently undergone renovations.

The two tennis courts booked for the day are numbers 30 and 31, and these are in the area near Old Government House. People are asked to bring their own lunch (it will probably be a fire-ban day, so cater for sandwiches and salads). There is a Kiosk in the Park from which cool drinks and ice creams may be purchased during the day.

We hope many members will be able to meet together on Australia Day. More than fifty people came to the Botanical Gardens in January, 1981, and with a wider range of activities available at National Park we hope to have a very happy family picnic with members of our Society on Monday, February the first.

Helen Pearce.

2. FEBRUARY "MEMBERS' NIGHT".

Few members of the Society are professional historians yet all are interested in history, and many are engaged in particular research projects. The February meeting of the Society - Members' Night - is an opportunity to tell fellow members of your particular project. If you are able to speak for about fifteen minutes about your work, please inform a member of the Committee so that more precise arrangements for the night can be drawn up.

3. HISTORICAL SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

a) Report on October Meeting.

Mr. Gary Le Duff gave a very interesting address on "The History of Adult Education with specific reference to Mechanics Institutes, 1836-1890". His address was based on a thesis submitted for a Master of Education degree, in which he sought to develop a chronological account of the institute movement in South Australia, to assess the contribution of the institutes to adult education in the colony, and to examine the management and membership of the institutes. Much of his interest in the institute movement, Mr. Le Duff declared, had been originally stimulated by the physical sight of mechanics' institutes in many country towns in South Australia.

Colonial institutes were an outgrowth of the institute movement which developed in Britain in the late 18th century, though the word 'mechanic' did not apply to most of the institutes' clientele and the word mechanic itself underwent changes of meaning. By the 1830s in Britain, the institutes already had broader entertainment functions, which also came to be features of the movement in South Australia. The movement had a slow and uneasy start in the new colony, and it was not until the late 1840s that progress was being made. By 1856 the South Australian Institute was established, and from that date there was a virtual explosion of them in country districts. Government help was given in the form of building grants and grants-in-aid based on membership. In general it was the leisured class which came to be important in their operation.

The institute movement, Mr. Le Duff declared, was not really a very successful one: institutes tended to fluctuate with the economy, and suffered from other forms of entertainment. Nor could they sustain technical education and similar large-scale activities. They did, however, provide a focus for the development of libraries in many districts, and a centre for other functions.

b) Report on November Meeting.

On Friday, 6 November, Professor Angus Sinclair of Flinders University spoke on "The City in Australian History". It is his contention that historians have been loath to accept the importance of cities in Australia's history. In particular, the fact that urban economic factors were so important in the economy and that urbanisation was determined largely by economic forces rather than social factors. He then demonstrated the significance of population increases, showing the manner in which an increase in demand for housing encouraged demand for

labour, and that the urban expansion was facilitated by an extension of transport facilities, which in turn heightened demand for labour, which then increased demand for housing stock, which ... Professor Sinclair pointed out that Adelaide and Melbourne were very different in many respects - particularly in size - but that each city experienced periods of boom and depression in the latter half of the nineteenth century for essentially the same reasons. The intriguing thing is that the cycle in Admirable Adelaide preceded that in Marvellous Melbourne by a decade. In conclusion, the point was well made that economic factors were crucial to the development of the two cities.

Peter Donovan.

c) Report on Lobethal Field Trip - October 17, 1981.

About fifty members met at the Post Office corner in Main Street, Lobethal, at 11.15 a.m. on a beautiful Saturday in October. Most had come up in the coach through Norton Summit and Lenswood; a winding road, past homes and gardens well-viewed from the height of the coach, with truly verdant valleys on either side as we neared Lobethal.

Mr. Howard Boerth, our Museum guide, gave us an account of how the Lobethal Archives and Historical Museum came into existence, and pointed out some of the more unusual exhibits. Pride of place goes to the original Lobethal College and Seminary building, which has been completely enclosed by the Museum building to protect its old wooden shingle roof; some fascinating old books were on display in glass cases, as well as some curious gadgets, such as a calculator-type tape-measure in a circular calibrated metal case used to estimate the weight of an ox from the animal's overall measurements.

We also went into St. John's Church on the rise behind the Museum to hear about the building of the Church from Mr. Boerth; about its design from Mr. Gordon Young (who is in charge of the Lobethal survey research team); and about its social and religious uses from Ms. Annelly Aeuckens, who organised the tour and has been one of the researchers on the survey.

Mr. Young then took us on a walking tour along what had initially been the central street of the town, called Mill Road, and we were permitted to look through an original farm house, similar to those built in the Prussian colonies by Frederick the Great for his settlers. It is one of the first surveyed hufendorf strips in Lobethal, and belongs to Mrs. H.W. Boerth (there are a number of Boerth families living in Lobethal). An excellent model of another type of early German farm building, with an extended gable, will be on display in the Constitutional Museum at the end of this year.

After a picnic lunch at the oval, we met Mr. Royce Wells on "Golden Hill" and were shown a deep mining shaft of the nineteenth century and given an historical resume by Mr. Wells of the many mining enterprises conducted in the Lobethal area since the 1850's. Then we moved further down the hill and were able to crawl into a long drive; once inside, we were able to walk along several hundred feet into the hill, being brushed in the face with fine, long tree roots hanging from the roof of the passage. By torch light we heard about the "paying" gold that had been taken from this area. The land here belongs to Mr. A. Boerth, who had given us permission to look at the mines.

Later, in the open again, Annelly explained the basic economic, religious and social background of the people in the Lobethal district; the importance of the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills to the town's prosperity; the early efforts to grow hops in the district by a Mr. Kleinschmidt (there is still an old hop kiln belonging to the Miller family, on Post Office Road,

which is now used for storage); and she also spoke about the mixed farming enterprises of the nineteenth century. We saw the recently abandoned brick works which had operated on the outskirts of Lobethal for many years, and we drove by the little settlement of Neudorf (New village), looking like a painting of a farm scene. Finally, we stopped at Tabor Valley and inspected two barns, typical of a number of the pioneer German barns scattered around the district, and still in use for the farmhouses nearby.

We extend our thanks to Annely for sharing her research knowledge with us and giving an informed commentary to the members in the coach as we drove through the hills and around Lobethal; to Gordon Young for giving of his great knowledge on the buildings, and the design of Lobethal in its historical and architectural context (also for the selected notes and drawings he had had prepared for us); and to Royce Wells for his enthusiasm, knowledge of mining in general, and ability to find the mines to show us (not to mention digging out the entrance to the underground drive with help from his team of mining enthusiasts). Royce also provided printed information he had prepared on specific mines in the area for our members. The Society appreciates, very much indeed, the time and effort given by these three guides.

Note:- For members who did not go on the Field trip, but would like information about mining in this area, there are still some one-page information sheets available. Also, The Lobethal Survey will be available early in 1982 from the South Australian Institute of Technology (Techsearch Department). There will be an exhibition about early German settlement at the Constitutional Museum in December.

Helen Pearce.

d) Sue and Sandy Marsden.

The year 1981 marks the first year for some time that the Society's Council has had no Marsden name among its ranks. It is fitting to place on record the contribution that Sue and Sandy Marsden have made to the affairs of the Society. At different times each undertook the onerous duties of Editor of the Newsletter. Nothing was too much trouble to them in this task. The success of the Newsletter, made clear by favourable comment from many quarters, has owed much to their painstaking work. Both Sue and Sandy made a valued contribution in many other activities for the Society and, among other things, in the work of the South Australian Heritage Committee. Sandy is at present overseas; Sue is still actively involved in historical research in Adelaide.

The Council would like to pay tribute to the quality of the work they have done for the Society, and to record the thanks of all members for the services they have performed.

Ron Gibbs.

e) Elizabeth Durward - New member of Council.

Elizabeth Durward commenced work in the State Library of S.A. in 1976 after almost a decade of teaching history in South Australian secondary schools. She is now Librarian-in-Charge of the South Australian Collection of the State Library. The S.A. Collection is a special collection of printed and published material relating to South Australia and Ms. Durward is keen to increase awareness of its usefulness to researchers in South Australian subjects, and also to make its resources more accessible.

N.B. Ed. The South Australian Collection has a small number of useful catalogues indexed according to people (biographical - according to surname), places, houses, wineries, hotels, etc. which may provide a

guide to specific South Australian subjects not so readily located in the Main Reference Library catalogue. The Collection is open 9.30a.m. - 4.30p.m. every day except Thursdays (late closing).

f) Increase in Membership Fees

Members will hardly be surprised to learn that Council resolved at its November meeting to increase subscriptions. It is the first increase in four years, and barely keeps pace with inflation. In resolving to increase fees, Council also decided to consider additional fund-raising measures in the new year. Members' suggestions or offers of assistance will be welcome!

NEW RATES FOR 1982

Ordinary members	\$14
Family Membership	\$18
Country members*	\$12
Student/pensioner	\$ 9
Schools	\$14
Institutions	\$20
Affiliated Societies:	
Journal & Newsletter	\$12
Newsletter only	\$ 6
Life Membership	\$250

* Greater than 50 Km. from the G.P.O.

It would greatly assist the sound financial management of the Society, if members could make a special effort to pay early. Tomorrow is not too soon! Clearly the only way to avoid future increases will be to organize special fund-raising activities or to considerably increase our current membership of 370.

Brian Samuels

4. INQUIRIES.

a) Colonel Robert Torrens.

Mr. Peter Moore, who addressed the Society's February, 1980 meeting on the subject of Colonel Robert Torrens, and his part in promoting emigration from Ireland to South Australia, is seeking to purchase any original or facsimile works by Colonel Torrens.

Mr. Moore is currently working on a full-scale biography of Colonel Torrens and wishes to purchase any works that would help him in his research. Although able to "pay a reasonable price", he cannot, unfortunately, offer "big money". Any interested persons are invited to contact him, Peter L. Moore at: Archives of Business and Labour, Research School of Social Sciences, A.N.U., P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T., 2600.

b) Johannes Menge.

'I am researching the life of Johannes Menge, the German mineralogist, who arrived in South Australia on January 12, 1837. I would be most interested to hear from anyone who can provide me with any information

(e.g. documents, letters, references etc.) by or about this man. I can be contacted through the Department of History, University of Adelaide, G.P.O. Box 498, Adelaide, 5001. Phone 223.4333, extn. 2611 (Wednesdays).

Mr. Bernie O'Neill.

5. NEW BOOKS.

- a) Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch) Inc. - Compiled by Phyllis Mander-Jones.

"This catalogue, compiled by Phyllis Mander-Jones, M.B.E., B.A., F.L.A.A., lists the small but valuable collection of the Society's manuscripts. It will be of great interest to researchers, historians and librarians.

The manuscript collection began with the inception of the Society in 1885. The early collection was based on papers read at meetings or published in the Society's Proceedings. Letters and reports of geographical interest added further to the collection. The Society's library also attracted gifts or offers for purchase. The acquisition of the York Gate Library in 1905 and the Gill Library in 1924 brought a number of manuscripts of significance and there have been more recent additions.

The documents are varied in character and length, ranging from journals of expeditions to telegrams. They are mainly, although not solely, of Australian interest. Some of the most outstanding items in the collection are journals of Sir Joseph Banks, John McDouall Stuart's diaries from 1860 to 1861 and some magnificent watercolours painted by George French Angas.

In publishing this catalogue the Council of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) Inc. was fortunate in obtaining the services of Phyllis Mander-Jones. Miss Mander-Jones was Mitchell Librarian in Sydney from 1947 to 1957. She has worked extensively in Australia and the United Kingdom on manuscripts relating to Australia and her publications in this area are standard handbooks for researchers.

The catalogue is available in two editions: a numbered, signed edition of 30 copies and a standard edition. The numbered edition will be available until 12 November 1981 in a choice of two bindings - full leather binding and standard binding.

The catalogue, of 64 pages, (24 x 17 cm) has fifteen black and white illustrations of some of the most prized items in the collection and also contains an extensive index."

The Catalogue is available from The Assistant Secretary, Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) Inc., State Library Building, North Terrace, Adelaide, 5000 S.A. at a cost of \$20.00 (\$16.00 for R.G.S. members) plus postage and packing for South Australian addresses of \$1.40 per copy; all other states \$1.50 per copy and overseas addresses \$3.00 Aust. (or equivalent) per copy.

- b) Recollections of D.G.B., 1843. Rural Rides in South Australia.

"Daniel George Brock's diary of Charles Sturt's 1844 expedition, published in 1975 as To the Desert with Sturt, aroused great interest and led to some reappraisals of Sturt himself.

Recollections of D.G.B., 1843 is an earlier diary by the same author. Like the desert journal, it was not intended for publication. It was sent home to Daniel's mother in Devon, and kept by various members of the family down to the present day. A great-grand-daughter of Daniel, Mrs Joan Salter of Balmoral, Victoria, has made the MS available for publication.

It recounts Brock's experiences when travelling through the settled areas of South Australia with pony and dog, collecting statistics for the South Australian Almanac. It adds little, perhaps, to factual knowledge, but such are the author's powers of observation and description that the facts become clothed with human detail.

A striking feature of Brock's writing is its spirituality. A fervent Baptist, he asserts the faith that sustains him in the hardship and loneliness of his absences from his young wife and infant son, and is shocked by the roughness and blasphemy he encounters in some outlying areas. Nevertheless, his prevailing seriousness is relieved by touches of humour and his descriptive powers, at their best, may fairly be described as poetic.

He writes warmly of the Lutheran settlers in the Hills and the Barossa Valley, whose services he attended though he understood not a word. Their descendants will enjoy this book; but then so will all who know the country between Clare and Encounter Bay, or who wish to add detail to their knowledge of the State's early history. But really, the quality of the writing ensures its enjoyment by anyone who likes a good yarn.

There are fourteen plates in colour and two in black and white, chosen from the works of G.F. Angas, S.T. Gill and other contemporary artists; three maps, an introduction, explanatory notes, bibliography and index. These additions add interest to what was intended as a purely personal communication."

Published by the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) Inc. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Kenneth Peake-Jones, a former President of the Society.

80 pages plus 14 plates in colour, two in black and white. De Luxe Edition of 50 numbered and signed copies, as above but bound in leather.

Orders to be addressed to The Assistant Secretary, Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) Inc., State Library Building, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5000 for copies of the Standard Edition at \$12 per copy (\$9.60 for Financial Members of the R.G.S.) or the De Luxe Edition at \$60 per copy (\$48.00 for Financial Members). In all cases please add \$1.20 per book to cover postage and packing charges. (Alternatively, copies may be obtained personally from the Royal Geographical Society's rooms on Wednesdays and Thursdays from 12.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.)

c) Books published by Mr. RONALD PARSONS and sponsored by the Australasian Maritime Historical Society.

All of the following are mimeographed: size 8 x 6½ inches: illustrations usually are offset reproductions of actual photos, some line drawing is used.

PORT OF MARYBOROUGH, Queensland. illus. pp118 price \$4.50
Listing of every ship owned in the port; all passenger ships arriving with immigrants from UK and Europe. References to local shipping disasters; review of local shipbuilder Walker's Ltd. This port was closely associated with the import of South Sea Islanders as labour for the sugar plantations.

PORT MISERY and the New Port illus. pp 42 price \$1.50
The discovery and development of the original port for South Australia, sometimes long after its abandonment labelled 'Port Misery', includes a list of early arrivals from overseas and first ship enrolled with Customs.

SHIPS OF BURNS, PHILP & COMPANY illus. pp 68 price \$3.00
An outline of the shipping activities of this famous South Pacific shipping operator plus the full register of more than 150 ships that passed through their hands.

THE NAVY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA illus. pp 42 price \$2.10
Details of the ships owned by the Government of South Australia, including those Naval ships operated by the Colony, such as HMCS PROTECTOR. Includes an article written by Sir William Cresswell recalling his service with the South Australian Navy.

STEAM TUGS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA illus. pp 93 price \$4.00
The introduction and development of steam tug services in Port Adelaide from 1840 through the end of the steam era, with a history of various owners, - Wells and Coleman: William Wells: Adelaide Steam Tug Co.: Ritch and Smith: State Harbour and Marine Dept.: plus a full register of ships.

CENTENARY HISTORY OF THE ADELAIDE STEAM SHIP CO. LTD. 1875-1975
illus. pp 228 price \$6.50
The development of inter and intra colonial steamship services, leading to the formation of that company. Expansion of company till it covered the continent. Details of all ships and services.

SHIPS REGISTERED IN TASMANIA (Launceston and Hobart Town) Up to 1850
price \$4.50

Full official details of every ship enrolled with Customs at both ports, correct information about Henty ships.

YORKE PENINSULA SHIPPING illus. pp 28 price \$1.50
Steam shipping services between Port Adelaide and the many small ports along the peninsula.

STEAMSHIPS IN COLONIAL WESTERN AUSTRALIA illus. pp 84 price \$3.50

Development of Western Australian coastal mail steamer services, arrival of inter-colonial lines. Special section on gold rushes of the 1890's.

KETCHES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA illus. pp 102 price \$3.50
History of their development; a list of full register detail of all small sailing ships registered in the state.

AUSTRALIAN SHIP OWNERS AND THEIR FLEETS each book \$3.50
Bk. 1. North Coast Steam Navigation Co. and its fleets, trading in the northern rivers of N.S.W.

Bk. 2. Remainder of ship owners trading in the northern rivers of N.S.W.
Bk. 3/4 Owners operating to/from Newcastle N.S.W. The 'sixty milers', BHP, J. & A. Brown and major sail collier owners.

Bk. 5/6 Early Aust. ship owners enrolling their ships in Sydney. 1800-1840 many vessels enrolled in Sydney even though owners lived as far away as New Zealand.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SHIPWRECKS 1836-1875 illus. pp 76 price \$3.50
List of every ship lost; brief account of accident; details of ship.

PADDLE STEAMERS OF AUSTRALASIA (foolscap) illus. pp 170 price \$7.50

800 paddle steamers engaged along coastal and inland rivers of Aust. and N.Z.

PORT LINCOLN SHIPPING price \$3.00
(Whalers, Disasters, and sea link with Adelaide) Discovery of Pt. Lincoln, first settlers.

Price includes post and packaging - supplies of books on hand at time of printing but may not be on hand in the future. Remittances to: Mr. R. H. Parsons, Box 13 P. O., Magill. S.A. 5072.

AUSTRALASIAN MARITIME HISTORICAL SOCIETY P. O. Box 13, Magill S.A. 5072 will answer enquiries about shipping if a stamped self addressed envelope is included.

d) Microfiche Series of Bailliere's Official Post Office Directories of Victoria 1868-1881.

The State Library of Victoria, in conjunction with the Friends of the La Trobe Library, is publishing a microfiche series of the rare Bailliere's OFFICIAL POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OF VICTORIA.

The series will include the volumes of the directories for 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871-72, 1875 and 1880-81.

Contents of Directories

The directories contain the names, residences and occupations of inhabitants of the colony, arranged both alphabetically and according to locations, with cross references. Additional information about Government institutions, public instrumentalities, and municipalities is provided. The directories for 1871-72, 1875 and 1880-81 contain separate indexes to trades and professions and the 1871-72 volume incorporates a Gazetteer of Victoria. Extensive sections of advertising for local companies and institutions are included in each of the directories.

Essential Research Resource

The directories of Victoria provide an important research tool for a wide variety of people interested in tracing the movements and activities of individuals and groups in the colony between 1868 and 1881. Family historians, local historical and genealogical societies, students, teachers, general historians, conservationists and academic researchers will all find the directories a very valuable resource.

No other comprehensive research resource of this kind covering Victoria as a whole exists for this period.

Project designed to extend Access

The publication on microfiche of these directories by the State Library of Victoria is designed to make these rare and important directories accessible in the cheapest possible form of publication, to libraries, institutions, and individual researchers. At present, the State Library of Victoria is the only public institution to hold a full set of these volumes.

Format

The series consists of a set of 49 high quality black diazo duplicate microfiche at 24x reduction, supplied in acid-free envelopes.

A card index to the fiche for each volume will be included with the set.

Information on the handling, storage and care of microfiche and on available microfiche reader/viewers will also be supplied with the sets.

Copies will only be available in response to firm orders. Pre-Publication Orders of the microfiche series of 6 volumes of Bailliere's OFFICIAL POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OF VICTORIA 1868-1881 at the total pre-publication price of \$50 (including postage) are available from The Editorial Officer, State Library of Victoria, 328 Swanston Street, Melbourne 3000. Cheques and money orders to be made out to the Library Council of Victoria and further information can be obtained from Patsy Hardy, State Library of Victoria. (tel. [03] 669 9015)

- e) SIR PAUL E. STRZELECKI: THE MAN WHO CLIMBED AND NAMED MT. KOSCIUSKO by Marian Kuluski published by the Polish-Australian Historical Society & Polish-Australian Cultural Society, Melbourne 1981 \$4.00

"Sir Paul Strzelecki joins the ranks of the many Poles who have made vital contributions to humanity. He enjoys the same status as many of his famous compatriots namely Copernicus, Tadeusz, Kosciuszko, Chopin, Maria Curie-Skłodowska, Joseph Conrad and Karol Mojtyla - the latest Nobel prizewinner for literature.

Paul Edmund Strzelecki was born on the 20th June, 1797 in the Poznan district of Western Poland. The family having an aristocratic background, originating from Polish Knights, entitled Paul to rank of Count.

In 1810 soon after his mother's death he was sent to school in Warsaw where he was looked after by a friend of his father. During the same year when Russian troops were pursuing Napoleon's retreating army, Paul moved from place to place and became an ardent admirer of Kosciuszko, who at the time had fought vigorously for Poland's independence.

After an unfortunate love affair Paul Strzelecki joined the army and later became the manager of a large estate, which belonged to a well known Polish prince. He eventually left Poland in 1831 and went abroad to study in various capitals of Europe. He also studied grazing methods in Scotland and later recommended them to Australian graziers. In London he enjoyed many friendships owing to his pleasing personality and charm. After studying geology and geography for three years he left England for America in June 1834 aboard the ship the "Virginian". He travelled through the breadth and length of the United States, Canada, South America, New Zealand etc. to land eventually in Sydney, New South Wales on 25th April 1839.

Soon after arriving in Sydney Strzelecki was received in Government House by Governor G. Gipps, who urged him to undertake a scientific expedition in the mountainous regions of the south east of Australia. Well treated by other dignitaries and enjoying hospitality in high places, Strzelecki soon set out to undertake many mineralogical and geological investigations. He began an expedition into the Blue Mountains in August 1839 accompanied only by a convict servant. He reached Bathurst and was the first in Australia to discover gold and silver in that district.

In December of the same year he left for the Snowy Mountains and on the 12th March 1840, he reached the highest peak of the Australian Alps which he named Mount Kosciuszko after his idol, the Polish freedom fighter. In addition to that momentous discovery, he was also instrumental in opening up the Gippsland region and many other parts of Australia including Tasmania. For his contributions as an explorer and writer on soil and climatic conditions in New South Wales and Tasmania, he was awarded the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in London in 1846.

Although some controversy existed at the time about the authenticity of his discoveries in eastern Australia, he is revered in Tasmania as a true scientist and writer of high calibre. Back in England late in 1843 he continued writing books, and became so famous for his scientific work and relief work with the poor, that he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1853 and a Fellow of the Royal Society in the same year.

The reviewer of this book has made a special effort to record in detail the contributions Strzelecki, knighted later in England, has made to Australia and the links he has been able to establish between Poland and this nation. To the author of the book, the reviewer wishes to express sincere thanks for bringing to the Australian public, the life and achievements of a famous Polish citizen. Maybe many more will come our way from among the many Polish immigrants scattered all over Australia?"

Ruth Johnston Ph.D.

(Taken from The Royal Western Australian Historical Society's October, 1981 Newsletter)

N.B. Ms. Kuluski has kindly donated a copy of her book to the S.A. Historical Society.

6. NOTICE.

In May, 1982 the Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service is holding a

month-long display entitled 'Historical Perspectives on Child Health' in the State Library.

The committee working on this display is seeking the loan of suitable materials e.g. babies' and children's feeding equipment, old remedies or medicines, books on child care, early M.B.H.A. baby record cards.

Items lent would be covered by insurance and would be displayed in locked glass cases with the owner's name acknowledged. If you are able to help please contact Mrs. Mena Gahan, telephone 223 2477, at the Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service, 285-295 South Terrace, Adelaide. Please telephone before calling.

Materials are required as soon as possible in order to plan the display. The committee would be very grateful if you are able to assist.

Helen Jones,
Hartley C.A.E.
Lorne Avenue,
Magill. 5072

7. ARTICLES.

- a) 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. 39, September, 1981.
German Farmhouses in South Australia

Fortunately, some primitive colonial structures have remained, so that we are able to gain some insight into early houseforms, the various construction techniques employed and the ways in which they were used by their occupants.

As soon as the Germans arrived, they, like their fellow English colonists, had to improvise and make do with whatever materials were available. Timber from their packing cases, stones, mud, branches and grass were common building materials with which their first rude dwellings were constructed.

Plans

Although some of the early settlers were possibly well-to-do farmers in Prussia, they must have arrived in South Australia in fairly difficult financial circumstances. Their remaining money was primarily invested in the purchase of new land and in buying stock, seed and farm equipment. This left little for their simple dwellings. Single room cottages were common and several examples are still in existence. Later, two-roomed cottages with through or closed hall passages were built.

The ancient Saxon tradition whereby man, animals and goods were all housed under one roof, common even in twentieth century Mecklenburg, proves to be a rare combination in South Australia. Only Mooneys Barn shows a house-barn form.

In the Barossa valley several houses have been found with through-passage plans. At Bethany, the Tscharke House is the most complete of these, and the baking oven is in the passage. Others, such as the Liersch House and the Heinrich House, have sufficient evidence in their plan forms to suggest a through-passage arrangement with cooking

facilities. Closed passages occur in three other houses. Of these, the Keil House is the best preserved with the black kitchen in the passage. This house and the Schmidt House in Light Pass are excellent examples of these plan forms, which show a clever combination of heating and cooking facilities. In Hahndorf, on the other hand, no black kitchens in the true sense of the meaning were found. Instead, meat was smoked in the large fireplaces or in detached smokehouses. The location of bake-ovens also varied. Usually domed or barrel vaulted brick structures, with a chimney at its opening, the ovens were either attached to the main building, were part of an outdoor kitchen, or detached.

Another distinguishing feature of the German house is the attic, readily recognized by the gable and the later dormer windows. Accessible from the corridor or external gable ends, the 'protective' attic was often used as a sleeping, working and storage place. Cultural ties associated with the roof are evident in many ancient myths and customs. For example, it was considered a bad omen for women in the later stages of their pregnancies to leave the protection of their roofs. Once a person was unter Dach und Fach, that is, sheltered by a roof, he or she could not be harmed by demons. In Westphalia, marriages were sometimes performed beneath the roof hatch for luck. The Richtfest, or the topping of the building with the roof structure, is still widely celebrated today in South Australia.

Fully excavated cellars are an important feature of the Barossa farmhouse, although in Hahndorf, a high water table made this an impossibility. Where houses were built on a slope, the builders were spared the laborious task of excavation, and the space between the floor and the ground level was used to store perishable goods. Cellars were used for a variety of purposes, as additional smoke rooms, as dairies and as wine stores.

Constructional Techniques

A variety of building methods were employed by the early German settlers and their random rubble stone and solid brick walls resembled those used by English migrants. But it was the half-timbered construction, or fachwerk, which was so different.

Half-timbered farmhouses were particularly significant in the Hahndorf district. Paechtown, a settlement of half-timbered farmhouses and outbuildings lying three kilometres south-west of Hahndorf, is one example. Although it is now dominated by the new hills freeway, its location is superb. The village street follows the line of a rising valley and there are expansive views towards the north over the Mt. Lofty Ranges.

The land was subdivided in the mid 1850s into the classically narrow fronted and deep spreading hufen so common in the migrants' homeland. Four farmhouses were built by the Paech brothers and adjacent to them several half framed-barns.

The timber frames to both the houses and barns are magnificent examples of the carpenter's art. Another significant thing is the use of brick panels in the more important and substantial houses and wattle and daub panels in the barns. The amazing fact is that these buildings still remain. When I first saw them in the late 1960s, they were either abandoned or in a very dilapidated state. They could easily have been destroyed then or a little later when the freeway was built. Their survival has been due to an increasing awareness about our national

heritage and the tremendous will and energy of their new owners who have virtually had to rebuild them.

Hahndorf is unusual in that a considerable number of half-timbered houses were built in the main street. Why such a large number of these buildings were erected is an intriguing question. Many of the more substantial houses were probably built twelve to fifteen years after settlement took place. For example, the Haebich House was most likely built not long after the family obtained land on the west side of Main Street in 1850. The owners of these houses were obviously still very influenced by their cultural background in east Germany. Many of them and their fathers and grandfathers before them had lived in half-timbered houses built for the new settlers by Frederick the Great. This long cultural inheritance was maintained by the early German settlers because of the remoteness of their settlements from the cultural influences of the capital and the daily use of German and therefore a tendency to 'measure' things in German terms rather than English ones. Two other factors would also have assisted. One was that German building tradesmen, especially the carpenters, had been trained over a long period of time in the traditional carpentry skills of their particular area of east Germany. The other was that due to initial land clearances there would have been a lot of valuable Australian red-gum available for making building frames. This timber, although of a different colour and grain from the European Oak, would not have seemed so different to the craftsmen used to working oak. Both timbers need long and careful seasoning. In Europe, boles of oak were often left in swift running streams for several years in order to drain out their natural sap. In a similar fashion, the timbers felled in the Hahndorf area could have been stored in wood yards for a considerable time to reduce their greenness before being sawn up for frames.

All these different factors may explain why the settlers still chose to use what was a fading art in the European building trade. Parallel conditions existed in the Barossa valley where some half-timbered houses were built by the German settlers although not in the number found at Hahndorf. The difference lies in the density of settlement. Bethany and other German villages were soon overshadowed by the larger townships like Tanunda which were Government supported and whose commercial and civic buildings largely adopted the current modes and stylisms of other South Australian towns. By contrast, Hahndorf was predominantly a German township which, due to its position, rapidly increased its residential and commercial density and therefore had a much larger number of German styled buildings within it. This probably explains its uniqueness, something of which there is too little physical existence left today in the form of half-timbered buildings.

The high gabled timber roof structures of the German settlers' houses are still found in many areas of South Australia today. They were usually trussed rafter roofs framed up with pit-sawn red-gum, 150mm x 100mm. Apart from a few crossties at the gable ends, nothing interrupts the clear roof spaces obtained. The ceiling beams are 150mm to 200mm deep and span between the outer walls, often carrying through to the exterior where their ends are shaped to curve upwards.

The ceilings are made of very thick clay pug-work matted around the ceiling battens or laths nailed to the bottom of the beams or set in between them. Sometimes a level floor is formed in the loft by filling between the beams with extensive pugging. The gable ends have small casement windows or loft doors set in them. Some are boarded in the manner of their east German counterparts, but most are bricked up. They

are not elaborately decorated, although an exception to this is the Keil House in Bethany whose gable faces out towards the hufe.

The roofs are now clad with galvanized iron sheets, but initially they were covered with straw thatch or timber shingles.

German Farm Layouts in South Australia

Several farmsteads have been studied in detail in the Barossa Valley and at Hahndorf. It is difficult to obtain a clear idea of the early settlers' methods of mixed farming as these have been superseded by modern large scale farming operations. However, sufficient evidence remains to obtain a picture of the early farmlets.

There were usually a considerable number of small buildings grouped around the farmhouse creating one or several farmyards (hof). The small farm allotments were laid out in neat sections providing the farmer's family with a variety of produce. Next to the house was a kitchen garden with a large cabbage patch. Although imported European flowers such as roses, hollihocks and poppies were grown, there was a large area of garden left for growing herbs of all kinds. The small farmyards had pigsties, chicken coops and barns, and sometimes small slaughter rooms where the pigs could be killed and their blood and entrails prepared for sausage making. Beyond the farmyard was an orchard, some vines and then a wheat or barley field, and pasture next to a creek. The barns were particularly noticeable for their size and were used for threshing, bagging and the storage of grain, or the protecting of farm equipment.

CONCLUSION

The field surveys at Hahndorf and in the Barossa valley, and those more recently undertaken at Lobethal, indicate that these German settlements differed significantly from those of the English settlers in organisation, construction, social life and culture. Although apathy and neglect allowed the removal of many buildings, this trend has been reversed since the mid 1970s, ensuring that a unique part of Australia's settlement history will be preserved. It is sometimes forgotten, or overlooked, that the German response to the Australian landscape has its place in any national overview of rural settlement and in an atlas designed to mark Australia's Bicentenary.

Gordon Young
South Australian Institute of Technology

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- A. Mayhew: Rural Settlement and Farming in Germany, London 1973.

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W. Radig: Das Bauernhaus in Brandenburg and um Mittelbegeten, Berlin 1966.

E. Schimanski: Das Bauernhaus Masurens, Konisberg 1936.

I. Tloczek: Chalupy Polski, Warsaw 1958.

M. Williams: The Making of the South Australian Landscape, Adelaide 1974.

E.M. Yelland (ed): Colonists, Copper and Corn, Melbourne 1970.

- b) PRESERVING A PRIMARY SOURCE by Elizabeth Ellis, B.A., A.L.A.A., A.A.I.C., Newspapers Librarian State Library of S.A.

As everyone reading this article should know old newspapers are one of the best sources of information for historical research. Unfortunately, in this, as in so much else 'life wasn't meant to be easy' and as everyone reading this article will also know there are many problems with obtaining information from these old newspapers.

Some of the problems include:-

- (1) the paucity of copies for many of the early South Australian titles which means tracking all over the place to read them or queuing in the State Library's Newspaper Section, only to find that the volume is in such poor condition you aren't allowed to read it anyway
 - (2) the yellowness and brittleness of copies printed after woodpulp newsprint was introduced in the 1880's which is reminiscent of reading poorly baked clay tablets
 - (3) the wear and tear caused by constant use of copies over the past 145 years
- and
- (4) the mutilations caused by the b.....* who used the newspaper before you and cut out the article on the verso of the one you were searching for.

In these days of micro-technology, the microfilm can provide the answers to all your newspaper research problems.

Before you groan, please consider that the microfilm readers you have been using were the first and second generations of a totally new invention and can you remember or imagine the problems and discomforts associated with using the first generation of motor car?

Some of the advantages of microfilming old newspapers are:-

- (1) the best available copy is filmed giving a better finished product than any single paper copy
- (2) once it is microfilmed anybody or any institution can have their own copy so no more tracking around to use the only copy

* barbarian

- (3) once the mutilations have been replaced and the complete issue filmed no more mutilations are possible and if somebody does cut out one frame or pockets the whole reel it is a very simple matter to replace.
- (4) security against fire and the resulting water damage is enhanced by storing the preserved originals and the master negative away from each other and away from the working copies
- (5) by buying the correct machine, copies can be made instantly by pushing a button when the correct frame is in position. This saves lugging the heavy volume to a photocopying machine and breaking both its back and your own trying to flip it over to be copied.

Microfilming the newspapers

The Newspaper Section of the State Library of South Australia started microfilming some of its titles in the 1960's because of the heavy demand. For obvious reasons the Register was among the very first to be microfilmed and is still one of the largest runs and the most frequently used.

The dangers of taking short cuts during preparation of the newspapers before microfilming were discovered when Advertiser Newspapers Limited decided to microfilm the early issues of the Advertiser. It has now been agreed that the Advertiser from 1858 to 1960 will be refilmed as soon as possible.

Once the Register had been microfilmed the Newspaper Section staff quietly continued preparing other titles for microfilm. The most notable of these were the Observer 1880-1895, the Advertiser 1960-1980 and the Adelaide Times 1848-1858. This latter was prepared but never microfilmed.

Then in 1979/80 three things of great import happened.

1. The Country Press Association offered to pay 35% of the costs of microfilming the titles of the member newspapers.
2. Mr Ian Auhl, a prominent South Australian historian wanted to research the Burra Record and when he discovered that it had been withdrawn from public use, offered \$100 immediately and went to Burra to raise the remainder of the money with the help of Colin Fidock and the Community/School Library.
3. The Genealogy and Heraldry Society wrote to the 150th Jubilee Board suggesting that to microfilm all the old newspapers in this State would be a very worthwhile sesqui-centennial project.

It was agreed by the State Librarian and the Libraries Board that to microfilm as many newspapers as possible would be a significant 1986 project, providing funds were available. It was also decided to develop the idea of 35% of the costs coming from interested people. However the "project" was modified to the extent that in most cases the newspaper title would only be filmed to 1950 because the State Library started receiving a second copy of most titles from that date and anyway it was simply not possible to microfilm all the newspapers. Secondly it was determined to try to microfilm as many as possible as soon as possible so that they then became available for people doing research for works to be published in 1986.

Since all these things were decided and agreed to, there has been much activity on the newspaper microfilming front. Newspapers partly or

completely microfilmed as part of the major offensive toward SQ Day are tabled below.

Title and place of publication	Dates Covered	Estimated no. of reels	Preparation started
Bunyip (Gawler)	1863-1950	33	x
Mount Barker Courier	1880-1950	27	x
Kadina and Wallaroo Times	1934-1968	20	x
Northern Argus (Clare)	1866-1950	43	x
West Coast Sentinel (Streaky Bay)	1912-1950	18	x
Port Lincoln Times	1927-1950	16	
Pinnaroo Border Times	1941-1950	10	x
Pinnaroo Country News	1908-1922	5	x
Murrayville Pioneer (Pinnaroo)	1917-1927	4	x
Border Guardian)	1952-1953	1	x
Lameroo Mail)	1927		
Exchange (Mount Gambier)	1912-1942	8	x
Mt Gambier Standard	1866-1874	4	x
South East Ensign (Mt. G.)	1875-1876	1	
South Eastern Star (Mt.G.)	1877-1930	55	
Chronicle (Adelaide)	1858-1975	225	x
News (Adelaide)	1963-1979	884	x
Sunday Mail (Adelaide)	1912-1980	828	x
Adelaider Deutsche Zeitung	1860-1863	2	x)*
Australischer Zeitung (Tanunda)	1875-1917	65	x)*
Die Deutsche Post	1848-1850	1	x)*
Neue Deutsche Zeitung fur Australien	1875-1876	1	x)*
Sud-Australische Zeitung	1861-1874	13	x)*
Tanunda Deutsche Zeitung	1863-1874	6	x)*
Irish Harp (Adelaide)	1870-1875	4	x
Observer (Adelaide)	1843-1931	212	x
Mercury (Quorn)	1895-1956	24	x
Port Augusta Dispatch	1877-1916	24	
Transcontinental (Pt.Aug.)	1914-1950	16	
Eyre Peninsula Tribune (Cleve)	1910-1950	19	
Port Pirie Recorder	1934-1950	23	
People's Advocate (Adelaide)	1921-1950	2	x

* Through the generosity and hard work of the German Association.

It is administratively easiest for the State Library if the 35% is paid in the form of wages direct to one or more of the preparators that are working in the State Library. At any one time there may be twelve or fourteen preparators at work on half a dozen different newspapers employed by half a dozen different institutions or organisations.

The estimated size of the "project" is approximately five thousand reels of microfilm. To try to finish by 1986, twenty reels have to be prepared, filmed, chem. tested and checked each week. Although we are not achieving that rate yet we are preparing many more than has ever been done previously. We are limited by three things (1) lack of space to house more workers, (2) lack of support - and supervisory - staff and (3) lack of money.

If you are considering some research from old South Australian newspapers between now and 1986 please spare us a thought. "Help us to help you". Even if the newspaper you want particularly is either already

microfilmed or has a sponsor to help it become microfilmed, there are many hundreds of other newspapers that are not so lucky.

Why not sponsor a newspaper? Either directly or through the Society.

At current (September 1981) prices each reel of microfilm costs about \$150 to produce. Therefore \$52.50 (paid in wages) will enable us to prepare and subsequently film another reel. Some of the shorter runs of newspapers will fit totally onto one reel. In exchange for your assistance we will give you a copy of the microfilm for your personal use or to donate to the Society, or your local museum or public library.

Worthy newspapers still requiring sponsors include:

Title	Dates to be covered	Estimated no. of reels	Cost of sponsorship
Southern Argus (Strathalbyn)	1866-1950	39	\$2047.50
Kapunda Herald	1864-1951	43	\$2227.50
Copper Age (Kadina)	1906-1908	1	\$ 52.50
Australian Star (Adelaide)	1877-1881	1	\$ 52.50
Daily Telegraph (etc.) (Adelaide)	1862-1923	172	\$9030.00
Herald (Adelaide)	1894-1916	7	\$ 367.50
Evening Post (Adelaide)	1909-1913	3	\$ 157.50
Radio Call (Adelaide)	1937-1957	24	\$1260.00
Sport (Adelaide)	1910-1941)	16	\$ 840.00
	1946-1948)		

This is a highly selective list to give an idea of the range of titles, dates and lengths of runs involved in completing this project.

If you have any enquiries please do not hesitate to telephone the State Library's Newspaper Section and ask for either Elizabeth Ellis or Alvan Roman, or come in and see what we are doing for yourselves.

8. NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE.

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

- a) Ancestor, Quarterly Journal of the Genealogical Society of Victoria, Vol. 13, No. 8, September, 1981.
- b) Australia 1888, Bulletin No. 8, September, 1981.
- c) Australia 1939-1988, Bulletin No. 4, August, 1981.
- d) Australian Historical Bibliography, Bulletin No. 4, July, 1981.
- e) Australian Historical Statistics, Bulletin No. 3, August, 1981.
- f) Bicentenary '88, Newsletter of the Australian Bicentennial Authority, Vol. 1, No. 4, October, 1981.
- g) Canberra Historical Journal, New Series No. 8, September, 1981.
- h) Canberra and District Historical Society Newsletter, Nos. 227, 228 and 229, September, 1981, October, 1981, and November, 1981.
- i) Catch Point, Mile End Railway Museum Newsletter, No. 26, September, 1981.
- j) Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Vol. 67, Parts 1 and 2, June, 1981 and September, 1981.
- k) Mount Lofty Districts Historical Society Inc. Newsletter, No. 15, October, 1981.
- l) Newsletter of the Royal Australian Historical Society and Affiliated Societies, No. 4 New Series, August, 1981.
- m) Pichi Richi Patter, Vol. 9, No. 1, Spring, 1981.

- n) Portonian, Vol. 9, No. 3, September, 1981.
- o) Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) Inc. Newsletter, Vol. 17, Nos. 7, 8 and 9, August, 1981, September, 1981, and November, 1981.
- p) Royal Western Australian Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 20, Nos. 8, 9 and 10, September, 1981, October, 1981 and November/December, 1981.
- q) South Australian Horse Driving Society Newsletter, July/August, 1981, and September/October, 1981.
- r) South East Family History Group Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 2, October, 1981.
- s) The Cape Horner Journal, No. 76, August, 1981.
- t) The Gun, Newsletter of the Fort Glanville Historical Association, Vol. 1, Issue 2, September, 1981.
- u) The National Trust of South Australia Newsletter, No. 109, October, 1981.
- v) The Push From the Bush, A Bulletin of Social History, No. 9, July, 1981.
- w) The South Australian Genealogist, Vol. 8, No. 4, October, 1981.
- x) The Uniting Church in South Australia Historical Society Newsletter, No. 12, November, 1981.
- y) Torrens Valley Historical Journal, No. 15, August, 1981.

9. NEWSLETTER ARTICLES.

- a) The address for The Genealogical Society of Victoria is: Room 1, 1st Floor, Block Arcade, 98 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000.
- b) "Governessing in the Colonies; The Mobility of Middle Class Women in Nineteenth Century Australia", by Gwen Jones. 6 page article.
 "Forced by circumstances to become self-supporting these women in the Victorian era discovered that the only socially approved avenue of employment open to them was that of a governess or private school teacher ... By 1888, many such women were moving about the colonies and New Zealand in search for a living with as little trepidation as male colonists." (Pg. 13)
 "Primary Teachers; Experiences in Rural Victoria, 1888", by Ann J. Truscott. 11 page article.
 "The Ambassadors of Commerce"; Victorian Commerical Travellers in the 1880s, by Mary Low Horne. 10 page article.
 "Knights of the Blade"; Shearers in 1888 by Lee Kelly. 11 page article.
 "Dependence in South Australia 1888: The Destitute Board and its Clients" by Brian Dickey. 9 page article.
 "The Destitute Board of South Australia was a government agency established in 1849 to take over the work of caring for state dependents, a work previously carried out by the Immigration Agent. ... On 30 June, 1888, there were resident in the Destitute Asylum located on North Terrace along from Government House and next door to the military and police barracks, 359 people." (Pg. 88)
 P.S. There are other interesting articles in this Bulletin (No. 8) of Australia 1888.
- c) "Divisively to School"; Some Evidence on Class, Sex and Education in the 1940s and 1950s by Gary Dowsett, Sandara Kessler, Dean Ashenden and Bob Connell. 28 page article consisting mainly of extracts from oral history interviews. These provide some most revealing insights!
 "Our material comes from a study of high school pupils, their parents and their teachers, conducted in Sydney and Adelaide in 1977-78". (Pg. 32)
- d) "Australia in 19th Century British Periodicals" by Christine Wise. A valuable 31 page bibliography of articles plus subject index.
 Extracts for South Australia are:

"South Australia"	<u>Westminster Review</u> 21:441	1834
"	<u>Electric Review</u> 61:167	1834
"	<u>Westminster Review</u> 23:213	1835

"Progress and Prosperity of South Australia"	<u>Christian Observer</u> 66:667	1837
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- "Colonization of South Australia" Foreign Quarterly Review 25:374 1838
- "Gouger on South Australia in 1837" Monthly Review 147:150 1838
- "Leigh's Travels in South Australia" Monthly Review 149:359 1838
- "South Australia" Dublin Review 6:449 1838
- "Colonization of South Australia" Chamber's Edinburgh Journal 9:395 1847
- Hamilton, G. "Fishing in South Australia" Colburn's New Monthly Magazine 81:160 1847
- "Hunting in South Australia" Colburn's New Monthly Magazine 94:362 1851
- Stapley, M. "South Australia" Bentley's Miscellany 44:89 1858
- "Territory of South Australia" Scottish Review 4:201 1884
- "Art Gallery, Adelaide South Australia" Art Journal 46:344 1894
- e) "Australasian Census Development with Special Reference to Colonial South Australia : A Resource Paper" by Tom Stevenson. 32 page article (with maps and diagrams) plus footnotes.
 "Australian colonial censuses are a statistical goldmine, and perhaps it is their vastness and complexity that has daunted many a research student." (Pg. 40)
 "When compared with other Australasian colonies, the development of regular census taking in South Australia was a rapid process. In 1844, only eight years after the arrival of the pioneer settlers at Glenelg, the first reliable census was produced." (Pg. 49)
- g) "Lady Callers, Canberra Daughters, and the barrier of convention" by Hope Hewitt. A short but interesting 4 page article on the problems faced by Canberra girls seeking higher education in the 1930s.
 "Carvings furore underlined cultural cringe in colonial N.S.W." by D.I. McDonald.
 "The criticism levelled against the form and subject matter of some of the Sydney General Post Office carvings and the oral and written attacks upon the Colonial Architect, James Barnet, and the sculptor, Signor Sani, suggest that in nineteenth century N.S.W. any attempt by artists to be innovative could only fail." (Pg. 23)
 An unusual article about an unusual controversy!
- j) Pt. 2 "Sir Robert Richard Torrens and the Introduction of the Torrens System" by Robert Stein. 10 page article.
 "The Torrens system of registered conveyancing has been adopted in various common law jurisdiction since 1857, when it was introduced in South Australia. The fundamental principal is that land ownership is registered in a public Register where the proprietorship and incumbrances are noted." (Pg. 119)
- u) "SALT DAMP - a magical mystery tour?" Part 1.
- w) "Passengers Arriving - Pt. Adelaide, 1846-1850" Part 10.
- x) "Strathalbyn Pioneer - The Rev. John Baptist Austin" by John Cameron.

10. NOMINATIONS FOR THE SOCIETY'S COUNCIL FOR 1982.

Nominations are hereby called for the positions of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and eight other positions on the Council. Nominations, signed by both the proposer and the nominee should be lodged with the Secretary, Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide, 5000 by 21st February, 1982. The new Council will take office after the Annual General Meeting on 2nd April, 1982.