

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

NEWSLETTER

Founded 1974

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

President: Mr. R.H.B. Kearns, M.B.E.

Editor: Ms. Annelly Aeuckens

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS - INCLUDING NEXT MEETINGS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2: ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY LECTURE - MR. KEN PEAK-JONES, "THE OTHER MAWSON: A CENTENNIAL RETROSPECT"

The venue for this lecture is the same as that for Society meetings.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18: ALL DAY SEMINAR AT THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA - "SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RELIGIOUS HISTORY"

See supplement to this issue for map and details of programme.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30: ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY LECTURE - DR. JOHN MCQUILTON, "AUSTRALIAN BUSHRANGERS: THE GEOGRAPHIC SETTING"

Dr. John McQuilton is a member of the Bicentennial History Project and is author of "The Kelly Outbreak". The venue for this lecture is the same as that for Society meetings.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1: LECTURE - MR. DONALD JOHNSON, "SOME NOTES ON SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE"

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17: FUND-RAISING CONCERT IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY FOR KEYBOARD MUSIC

Planning is now well under way for a major fund-raising activity being organised by the Historical Society council and the council of the Australian Society for Keyboard Music.

This will be a fascinating concert, with considerable historical interest, in EDMUND WRIGHT HOUSE on Sunday, October 17th at 3 p.m. Featured will be the work of Mr. Karl Schenscher, Australia's leading specialist in early piano. He will perform late 18th and early 19th century piano works on a number of restored square, cabinet and grand pianos from the Parkin House Piano Collection, probably Australia's finest working piano collection.

Karl Schenscher studied at the Elder Conservatorium with the late Thelma Dent, and then with Lance Dosser, Janet Gare and Rodney Smith. In addition to being a performer, he has developed considerable skills and knowledge as a piano restorer and collector. In recent years he has given a number of lectures on and demonstrations of early pianos for student and teacher groups and been called on to advise on the restoration and uses of early pianos in a number of historic homes. In 1980/81 he undertook an intensive study of early piano performance technique and repertory in the United Kingdom, working with the leading European specialists in that field. While in the U.K. he was also employed by the world's oldest and one of its foremost piano manufacturers, John Broadwood and Sons. Since returning to Adelaide, Mr. Schenscher has continued giving recitals and lecture recitals using original instruments, including a highly successful 1982 Adelaide Festival Fringe performance. His work has also been featured on both A.B.C. and commercial television news and current affairs programmes and on A.B.C. radio.

For this concert, Mr. Schenscher will use a number of square and cabinet pianos dating from the 1790s to the 1820s. However, the star of the show will undoubtedly be an instrument which he is specially restoring for the occasion. This is a full-size concert grand specially built by Broadwoods for the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1797-1861) in 1840. Those who attend the recital will be able to read about some of the fascinating history of this instrument which was once used by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. They will also be given an important insight into yet another important aspect of our past and I am sure that the audience will find the music and the instruments as entertaining now as they were in the 18th and 19th centuries.

A ticket order form is enclosed as a supplement to this issue of the newsletter. Please book early and publicize the concert as widely as possible among your friends. The more we raise with such activities, the longer the council will be able to keep the level of the annual subscriptions down and the healthier will be the future of the Society.

Robert Nicol

HISTORICAL SOCIETY AFFAIRS - INCLUDING REPORTS OF RECENT ACTIVITIES

REPORT ON JULY 2 MEETING "FROM RAGTIME TO JAZZ: AN EVENING OF MUSIC AND HISTORY"

The music dealt with in "From Ragtime to Jazz" was presented in general chronological order to present listeners with a range of

numbers, illustrating changes in form, instrumentation, style and rhythm.

The ragtime works were bright and fresh with attractive, clear piano playing and served as an ideal base model to develop the musical concepts. With brief explanations of musical form, the development of the jazz idiom was described and played examples served to make the relevant point, while still entertaining us.

The interpretations of some of the jazz-blues greats were heard and showed the way in which the base piece of music was reshaped as the new language of the jazz idiom evolved. The spontaneity of the music was demonstrated by specific references to improvisation and explanations of improvisation in the musical structure given.

Instrumentations were also explained and the growth of the music from solo playing to ensembles, culminating in the "big" bands of the late '20s jazz era, were illustrated.

To listeners not closely associated with this music, the variety and colour was entertaining and evocative of an era many people only experience through glimpses in old movies as background or incidental music. The entertainment value of this music is great and the creative stimulus and execution level high. It is a pity that the prevailing musical climate is still too conservative and inhibited to relax and enjoy this long ignored movement.

Karl Schenscher

REPORT ON JULY 11 TOUR OF ADELAIDE SYNAGOGUE

On Sunday 11 July, a large group of members and friends visited the Synagogue in Synagogue Place, Rundle Street East (opposite the premises of Malcolm Reid & Co. Limited). Rabbi T. Rafalowicz greeted the visitors and provided an interesting outline of the Hebrew faith, which recognises only the Old Testament, and the origins of synagogues. Among other aspects of Judaism he explained the significance of the Torah in Mosaic Law, and the observance of Friday sunset to Saturday sunset as the holy day (which necessitates a great deal of flexibility to accommodate the requirements of today's society).

Mrs. Sadie Pritchard provided the historical background of the founding of the first Hebrew congregation in Adelaide in September, 1848, and the construction of the Synagogue in 1870 - the premises being enlarged to its present state in 1939. Details were also given of a number of Jewish families who became prominent in many spheres of Adelaide community life.

Both Rabbi Rafalowicz (who delighted the visitors with his friendly informative manner) and Mrs. Pritchard (who has a wealth of historical knowledge of the subject) were accorded a vote of appreciation, prior to the visitors dispersing to inspect the interior from the upstairs gallery, and to examine other objects of interest.

Richard Kearns

REPORT ON JULY 17 VISIT TO THE LUTHERAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

Approximately forty Society members spent an interesting afternoon on Saturday, 17th July at the Lutheran Publishing House in Halifax Street, Adelaide.

Mr. Irwin Traeger, marketing manager, provided details of the entry

of the Lutheran Church of Australia into the printing and (to a lesser extent) the publishing field. From the small beginnings of printing religious literature, the organisation enlarged its sphere of operations in 1966, and is now recognised as one of the leading printing firms in Adelaide - specialising in family and local histories, in addition to the production of religious books and periodicals.

Mr. Traeger described the operating procedure, from the use of photo-typesetters which film a manuscript for the production of the first proof copy, followed by layout and design, the photographing of the final copy to produce negatives for transfer to offset aluminium plates, and thence to the printing presses. Although the presses were not in operation at the time, Mr. Traeger explained the various processes of printing, folding, stitching and trimming - ready for binding by an outside contractor.

At the conclusion of the visit appreciation was expressed to Mr. Traeger, and the management of the Lutheran Publishing House, for their courtesy in allowing Society members and friends to gain an insight into the operations of a modern printing and publishing organisation.

Richard Kearns

NOTICES

GLENELG NATIONAL TRUST - GUIDED WALKS

In the absence of an Historical Society of Glenelg the members of the local branch of the National Trust of S.A. are researching early records held by the Glenelg City Council. As a result two brochures, 'Exploring Historic Glenelg by Walking and Cycling' (Route One and Route Two) are now in circulation.

Those who participate in these explorations will discover that little remains of the early fishing village situated at the end of Anzac Highway. One two-storey building on the northern side, Berkshire Court, includes rooms which would have been standing in the early 1850s. The second Council Meeting of Glenelg was held therein; it was a modern inn during the 1890s. Part of it was later used as St. Leonards Railway Station. Two cottages immediately west of it are possibly as old and have had their varied functions. On the eastern side of Nile Street close to Jetty Road are two cottages, now attached, that have survived from that same era; one housed the doctor.

The only available building material in those days was soft stone dug up from the bed of the Patawalonga, and mortar and bricks made from clay taken near the present High Street or on the acre allotment that stood east of the land on which now stands the Old Gum Tree.

With the completion of the Jetty in 1859 and the opening of the Rail Service to Adelaide in 1873, the shopping centre developed in Jetty Road. There then followed an era of great progress. The fashionable people who had gained wealth as graziers, merchants or participants in mining ventures built their gracious homes on or near the sea front south of the Jetty. More durable stone was brought on bullock wagons to the building sites. Adelaide's leading architects designed these houses and Glenelg's quality builders and masons displayed the craftsmanship of that period. Interior fittings were often lavish.

One hundred years later that Glenelg which would have been among

Australia's finest suburban sea-side resorts of the Victorian Age is falling to merciless developers.

We hope to persuade you to participate in our forthcoming Historic Walks, to enjoy what is left and, maybe, assist us in ensuring that what still remains of value is preserved.

Walk 1 leaves from Wigley Reserve, opposite St. Leonards Inn at 1.45 p.m. Sunday August 15th and 29th.

Walk 2 leaves from the Pioneers Memorial, Moseley Square, at 1.45 p.m. Sunday August 8th, 22nd. and September 5th.

A group of our Branch members as well as myself will be present to act as guides providing background information on features of the routes.

We are making a charge of \$1.50 per adult (children free) to enable our Branch to build up a fund for publications about the early history of Glenelg.

Should Society members desire to form their own walking groups and wish to avail themselves of us as guides, please contact me on 295 8276 after October 2nd on the matter.

Dulcie M. Perry
Committee Member

Glenelg Branch of the National Trust of South Australia

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGY & HERALDRY SOCIETY HAS MOVED

The S.A. Genealogy & Heraldry Society is now located on the 1st Floor, Adelaide Democratic Club, 21 Market Street, Adelaide, 5000. Telephone 212 3448.

STATE FOLK FESTIVAL

This year's State Folk Festival will be held at Morgan over the long week end. A weekend ticket will cost \$10.00. For further information please phone 260 4971 or 293 1435.

THOMAS NELSON (AUSTRALIA) BOOK OFFER

Financial members of the Society should have received their copy of Journal No.10, 1982, before the delivery of this newsletter. Distributed with that issue is a special pre-publication offer for THE DISCOVERY OF AUSTRALIA by T. M. Perry from Thomas Nelson Australia.

Members will save \$5.00 on the eventual retail price and the Society will obtain a further \$5.00 commission from the publishers for every completed form we forward to them. Thus you and the Society will benefit.

The offer represents yet another avenue of raising funds which is being currently explored by the Society. Further forms can be obtained by telephoning me on 268 5486.

Stephanie Moss

CHANGE OF DATE - A TOUR OF SELECTED ADELAIDE CHURCHES

The tour of Adelaide Churches, scheduled in the Society's Programme for Saturday the 16th of August, has had to be postponed until November the 6th. Details of this field trip will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

HERITAGE AUSTRALIA
THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF NATIONAL TRUSTS

ANNOUNCING: An exciting new national publication about our history and heritage from the Australian Council of National Trusts.

"The last decade has probably seen more talk by Australians about their natural and their man-made environment than ever before. The National Trust has been enormously pleased to see this happening because preservation and conservation of our heritage has always been our Number One concern.

The time has now come, we believe, for us to launch a national publication devoted to discussing these important issues of our time.

The knowledge and expertise of the National Trusts throughout Australia and some of Australia's top writers, photographers and designers have been drawn together to produce HERITAGE AUSTRALIA. Officially HERITAGE AUSTRALIA is called the Journal of the Australian Council of National Trusts, but it looks more like a lavish soft-cover art book than a magazine or journal.

The first issue of HERITAGE AUSTRALIA, which was available in June, contained 80 pages (with no advertisements) and promises to be the first of a series of journals that you'll want to keep for years. In that issue you can read conservationist and poet Judith Wright's forthright views on Australia's bicentennial landscape; be fascinated and enlightened by Richard Allom's excellent essay on the Queensland house; accompany writer John Wood as he travels along the old Ghan.

PLUS you can look at how Europeans tackle the problem of deciding what is worth preserving, read Peter Spearritt's examination of twentieth century buildings, visit a Riverina homestead, find out how South Australia's new Heritage agreements really work, and a lot more.

Each issue will contain book reviews, local and national news about conservation, reports on National Trust doings and take an in-depth look at what particular people and families have contributed to Australia's heritage. Two issues of 80 pages each will be published this year.

HERITAGE AUSTRALIA is only available by subscription. THE 1982 SUBSCRIPTION IS \$10.00, including postage. Please send cheque/money order, payable to The Australian Council of National Trusts, or bankcard account number for debitting to:

Heritage Australia,
Australian Council of National Trusts,
P.O. Box 1002,
Civic Square. A.C.T. 2608.

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THE LOCAL MUSEUM

The Local Museum is a journal produced by the Museums Officer of the History Trust of South Australia and is distributed free to all museums and selected societies in South Australia.

It contains articles on museum management, various facets of local

and oral history and museum events in South Australia. The articles are contributed both by professional experts and volunteer enthusiasts in museums and history. They are supplemented by attractive black and white photographs. A particular museum is featured in each issue.

The journal is a valuable research tool for museum workers, historians, teachers and students.

Approximately 25 pages, 210 x 297 mm, soft cover, ISSN 0157-6127.

Previously The Local Museum was produced quarterly. However this has now been reduced to two issues per year.

Subscriptions at \$5.00 per annum are available for interested individuals and organisations. Should you wish to either take out or renew a subscription, please send your cheque/postal order to:

The History Trust of South Australia,
Institute Building,
North Terrace,
Adelaide. 5000.

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AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF GENEALOGICAL STUDIES INC.

The Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies is pleased to announce the publication of:

The Old Melbourne Cemetery, 1837-1922

by Marjorie Morgan

Fellow of the Genealogical Society of Victoria
Member of the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies
and the Royal Historical Society of Victoria

This publication contains a wealth of information relating to the Cemetery which occupied the area of land bounded by Queen, Franklin, Peel and Fulton Streets in Melbourne. This was Melbourne's first official cemetery and later became the car park for the Melbourne Market.

The publication covers principally:-

- I A brief history of the cemetery;
- II An index of 150 pages giving the names and brief details of all people associated with the cemetery as recorded in the following six sources:-
 - 1. Burial Register - Chronological, 1866-1917;
 - 2. Burial Register - Denominational;
 - 3. Relevant extracts from I. Selby's 'The Memorial History of Melbourne, 1835-1924';
 - 4. Headstone inscriptions by G. Townend, 1913-1914;
 - 5. Jewish Burials listed by S. Solomon;
 - 6. Letters from claimants of grave sites, 1868-1917.
- III A facsimile of transcript of headstone inscriptions taken in 1918 (80 pages);
- IV Photographs and maps relating to the cemetery;
- V Lists of re-internments, Ministers of Religion and Undertakers.

Price: \$20.00 plus postage (\$3.00 interstate).

Please send cheques/postal orders to the
Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies,
P.O. Box 68,
OAKLEIGH. Victoria. 3166.

AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE NEWSLETTER

"Gwenda Davey and June Factor of the Institute of Early Childhood Development in Melbourne have begun publication of The Australian Children's Folklore Newsletter. The aim of the Newsletter is to draw together people from a diversity of backgrounds who share a common interest in children's folklore. Its particular focus will be Australian children's folklore, a sadly neglected area of study despite the enduring, buoyant and richly inventive 'underground' culture of childhood in this country. From Aboriginal Australia to the multicultural Australia of today, there are continuing tracks of play ways, vulgarities, taunts, tricks, and taboos which mark our domain of children. The Newsletter is a tool and a resource for all adults with a personal or professional interest in this area.

The editors would welcome contributions, suggestions, letters and not least subscriptions. The first issue is free after which you can subscribe to two issues per year for \$4 (\$6 for overseas subscriptions). Write to the editors c/- I.E.C.D., 4 Madden Grove, Kew, Victoria, 3101."

(taken from

The Australian Oral History Newsletter, Vol.4, No.2, November, 1981)

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NATURAL HISTORY

Two interesting articles for those interested in our natural history have recently come to my notice. Both are in The South Australian Naturalist:

N. GEMMELL, 'Some Notes on Ferdinand von Mueller and the Early Settlement of Bugle Ranges', in Vol.49, No.4, June, 1975, pp.51-64.

D. N. KRACHENBUHL, 'The Life and Works of J. G. O. Tepper, FLS, and his Association with The Field Naturalist's Section of the Royal Society of South Australia', in Vol.44, No.2, December, 1969, pp.23-42.

The second of these I discovered with the help of the State Library's Research Service Bibliography No.136 - The Geographical Distribution of Native Plants in South Australia and the Northern Territory: an index to articles in selected South Australian Periodicals (available gratis).

Finally, a very worthwhile book is N. B. Lewis' A Hundred Years of State Forestry. South Australia: 1875-1975. (Woods & Forests Department, Adelaide, 1975). It is a particularly well-written history of what is and has been a major government enterprise. The people involved, from the Goyders, Krischauffs and Browns to the humbler employees, are all given their due in this very human and warmly written account. It is available for \$3.00 from the State Information Centre, Grenfell Centre.

Brian Samuels

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BROKEN HILL, A PICTORIAL HISTORY
by
R.H.B. Kearns.

"Broken Hill historian, Dick Kearns, has written an authoritative,

well illustrated and up to date history of the Silver City which had its origins with the pegging of the first mineral lease on a barren, rocky outcrop in the Barrier Ranges, New South Wales, in September 1883.

The author was President of the Broken Hill Historical Society for 10 years and, during that time, produced a series of booklets setting out the history of Broken Hill in chronological form. He was recently appointed Historical Consultant to the Committee organising the Broken Hill Centenary Celebrations, to be held in 1983, and (as we know) has been elected President of The Historical Society of South Australia.

In this work the author has emphasised the major aspects of the discovery and development of the new lead-silver-zinc mining field, the industrial disputes which characterised Broken Hill in the early days, and emergence of a thriving prosperous community in a semi-arid environment.

It would be a worthwhile addition to any library, both as a reference source, as a readable, comprehensive history of an industry which has played an important role in the economy of Australia for nearly 100 years.

The book is published by Investigator Press Pty. Limited, and comprises 248 pages which incorporate 300 photographs and sketches, many of which have not been published since they first appeared before the turn of the century; full colour cover and end papers, and has a fully bound hard cover."

Recommended Retail Price - \$14.00 (plus part-postage - see below).

Mailing Charge (per parcel)

S.A. Metropolitan.....\$1.00

S.A. Country.....\$1.00

Interstate Metropolitan.....\$2.00

Interstate Country.....\$2.60

Please mail orders to: Investigator Press, 19 Kauri Road, Hawthorndene. S.A. 5051. Phone (08) 278 3719

N.B. Cheques for incorrect amounts will be returned for amendment.

* * * *

THE MAKING OF MORIALTA by Elizabeth Warburton

A history of a one-time farm paddock which now holds a hundred households. The final section of the book concerns the Morialta Residents Association, whose members live next to one of Adelaide's most valuable Conservation Parks. Published this year by the Morialta Residents Association. 78 pages, maps, illus. Available for \$4.00 from Lance Anderson, 16 Marola Avenue, Rostrevor. 5073. Phone 337 3203.

SOURCES FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BIOGRAPHY by Andrew G. Peake

A new paperback book (145 pages) by the author of Sources for South Australian Family History, 1977 & 1979. This valuable guide, which has chapters such as 'Church Records', 'Newspapers', 'Cemeteries' and so on, is available for \$10.00 plus postage (about \$1.50) from the S.A. Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc, P.O. Box 13, Marden. 5070, or, from the author (President of the above society - PH.332 8884).

ARTICLES

TOWNSHIP OF HAMPTON, BURRA

SUBDIVISION OF HAMPTON

In 1857, a private township by the name of Hampton (supposedly named after the assayer of the S.A. Mining Association) located "½ miles N.E. of Kooringa" was surveyed and laid out by Thomas William Powell, "a gentleman" of Kooringa. A Township Plan No.293 of 1857, was deposited at the General Registry Office and in 1858 the sale of allotments in Hampton by Powell was begun. What appears to be a copy of the original plan indicates that there were about 56 allotments (allotment numbers 1-40 are easily identified but from then on the allocation of allotments are not in strict numerical sequence), and a copy of an indenture made on 23 September, 1858, between "Thomas William Powell of Kooringa in the Province of South Australia Esquire of the one part and Thomas Peters of Kooringa in the said Province, miner, of the other part" indicates that Powell sold Peters allotment 55 in Hampton for "twelve pounds and twelve shillings sterling". Another indenture between Powell and Peters was made the following year on 24 December, 1859, whereby Powell sold an adjoining allotment, No.56, to Peters for ten pounds. These indentures indicate that the settlement of Hampton was begun in the late 1850s.

"COPPERMANIA"

Hampton was surveyed a decade after the discovery of copper ore in 1845 near the Burra Burra Creek, 45 miles north of Kapunda, where Australia's first copper mine was opened the previous year on 8 January, 1844. Within six months of the discovery, 20,000 acres were surveyed in the Burra area and the famous Burra Burra Mine was opened under the direction of the South Australian Mining Association, "which had been formed in May, 1845, following the success of the Kapunda mine. Their eighty-six subscribers between them raised the sum of £12,320 - £10,000 for the northern section of the survey, and £2,320 for working capital - all the capital they ever had to raise".

In early 1846, the first township in Burra Burra was laid out. Called Kooringa, it was a company town where the S.A.M.A. (or "Sammie", the nickname of the South Australian Mining Association) "allowed no form of local government" and where, "It rented all allotments above ground and claimed mineral rights over any wealth underground".

The new town was extremely isolated, the nearest settlements being Gawler and Kapunda and so S.A.M.A. was forced to build "hundreds of three and four roomed homes in its mining town of Kooringa...miners were often to pay the 6s to 10s a week for rent for a company cottage. They preferred at Burra to quarry and dress stone to build their own homes in villages outside of the survey and away from company rule".

REDRUTH

As mining developed in Burra Burra, so more men were needed and in 1847 some 800 miners mostly from Cornwall arrived in South Australia. Many of these went to work at the Burra Burra Mine.

"In 1849, in response to requests from Cornish miners and to break the monopoly of 'Sammie', the mining company, the Government surveyed a new town just outside of the mining company's section. They made themselves even more popular by naming the new town

Redruth, after the Cornish Redruth and the streets after Cornish mining villages... The company's reply was to try and buy the whole of the new township. At the public sale of Redruth in August 1849, company agents bid up to £400 (\$800) for blocks, and acquired 77 of the 120 allotments. The Government had however reserved blocks for itself on which to erect such government buildings as the Courthouse, Police Station, and in 1856, the Redruth Gaol.

Before the end of 1849 another half dozen "outside" mining townships had been surveyed (Aberdeen was the first of these, being sold in September 1849) and sold by private enterprise close to the Burra mine. The Cornish miners and Welsh smelters were now free to build and own their own homes, churches and hotels..."<8>

The Welsh smelters had come out after 1848 and had established their own village of Llewychr (through which one now passes to reach Hampton).

OTHER TOWNSHIPS

It would appear that Burra Burra grew around three main townships, Kooringa (1849), Redruth (1849) and Aberdeen (1849) followed in succeeding years by the establishment of a number (6 only remained in 1875) of subsidiary "mining villages" generally located in what has become known as Burra North.

"Burra North is a combination of many mining townships - Redruth, Aberdeen, New Aberdeen, Millerton (1870s), Hampton (1857), and Llewychr (1849)..."<9>

Ian Auhl says in his District Council of Burra Burra, 1872-1972, A History of Local Government that,

"The Mining Association refused to grant freehold in its private town of Kooringa. This quickly led to the setting up of other towns along the border of the company section (Section 1).

Beginning with Redruth in 1849, by 1870 Kooringa had a dozen or so 'suburbs' - Old Aberdeen, Copperhouse, Llewychr, Hampton, Millerton, Nelson, Roachtown, Princess Town, Yarwood, Clonmiel, Lostwithiel, Helston, Swansea Vale and Warapoota - some, no more than paper towns..."<10>

Indeed, a petition made in 1875 by ratepayers from all the Burra Mine townships except Kooringa for a separate Corporation of Aberdeen and Redruth included the following information:

					E	S	D	Approx. Average Value of House
Aberdeen	consists of	39	houses	valued at	2,223	. 0	. 0	* E57
Redruth	" "	63	" "	" "	1,005	. 0	. 0	* E16
Hampton	" "	24	" "	" "	264	. 0	. 0	* E11
Llewychr	" "	6	" "	" "	107	.10	. 0	* E18
Millerton	" "	5	" "	" "	134	.10	. 0	* E22
Roachtown	" "	1	" "	" "	18	. 2	. 6	* E18
Nelson	" "	3	" "	" "	53	.10	. 0	* E18
Graham	" "	5	" "	" "	303	. 0	. 0	* E60
Total Houses		147	houses	valued at	4,108	.12	. 6	

From the above table it can be seen that of all the outlying settlements (apart from the major townships of Aberdeen and Redruth) that were established after 1849, few survived until 1875 and also that Hampton was in fact the most successful of these "villages". Successful, however, in terms of numbers of dwellings and population that is, rather than in terms of relative affluence. The approximate average value of a house in Hampton in 1875 was at least £5 lower than those of the other settlements, confirming what the council assessment books show: that the majority of dwellings in Hampton were of 2-3 rooms, in other words, simple miners cottages. Nevertheless, these "simple cottages" were apparently far better than what existed in some of the other mining villages like Copperhouse which were substantially made up of temporary buildings including tents and houses made up of galvanised iron and wood. <12> Settlements like these, once abandoned, would have quickly disappeared.

Bailliere's S.A. Gazetteer and Road Guide of 1866 said that:

"Hampton is the name of a small mining village lying 11 miles N.E. of Kooringa and is inhabited by copper miners and a few small farmers. There are about 30 miners dwellings in the village, a Bible Christian Chapel, and an excellent stone quarry".

However, the first assessment book available, that of the District Council of Burra for the period 1 July, 1872 - 30 June, 1873, shows that Hampton, which was located in the Redruth Ward, had only 22 buildings, mainly consisting of stone houses of 2-4 rooms but also including a chapel, now owned by the Wesleyans, one stone house of 6 rooms and one 'board house' of 6 rooms. The value of the houses generally ranged between £5 and £7. An interesting point is that there were allotments reserved for a 'Church of England' (nos.41 and 42) and a 'German Chapel' (nos.36-37) but that these were still vacant at this time. Perhaps this indicates that Hampton reached its peak as a mining settlement in the 1860s when there were about 30 miners cottages and that further growth was anticipated, hence the acquisition of land for two more churches. However, as the production of the Burra Mine itself declined during the 1870s, so not only did Hampton and the other mining villages not expand or grow any further, but in fact slowly declined. From the previous table, it can be seen that by 1875 (excluding the townships of Aberdeen and Redruth) Hampton was the only 'village' which had more than 10 houses left in occupation or at least valued by the District Council.

It is interesting though that ten years later in 1882, Hampton still showed little signs of decay, in fact, the assessment book of that year indicates that half (13) of the 23 houses listed now had 4 rooms, whereas in 1872/73 of the 21 houses in existence (chapel not included) only 8 had 4 rooms. In both cases there were 2 houses of 6 rooms, 1 stone house owned by Thomas Watkins, who is listed as a 'hawker' or peddler of goods (the assessment books give no indication of shops or stores existing in Hampton at any time, perhaps Watkins fulfilled their function to a certain extent), in the 1883 S.A. Directory for the Corporation of Burra, and 1 wood or board house of 6 rooms, owned by a William Cullen in 1872/73 and a James Cullen in 1882. James Cullen is listed as a blacksmith in the 1883 Directory. Also listed for Hampton in the 1883 Directory are Charles Bertram 'contractor' and William Birt, a 'clerk'.

Also by 1883, several men had acquired relatively large areas of the township, a trend which had not been evident ten years previously. We have David Rogers, who besides owning a 'stone house 4 rooms' has 17½ acres of 'pasture land'; a Fred Kemp, who has a 'stone house, 4 rooms' and also lots 43, 44, and 45, 'fenced land'; a W. Brook, with a 'stone house, 4 rooms', 'outhouse and gardens', and lots 31, 40 and 50, 'vacant blocks'; a William Birt, who with a 'stone house, 4 rooms' also had

'arable land, 8½ acres' and lot 4, 'vacant block', and finally Thomas Watkins, who had a 'stone house, 6 rooms' and lots 32-39 in Hampton. Perhaps as mining had ceased in Burra in 1877, and the pastoral industry became more important ("In the end, it was wool and wheat which saved the town") parts of Hampton previously occupied by miners were acquired and used for grazing or farming purposes.

By 1892, however, Hampton was visibly on the decline. Of the 22 dwellings listed, one was a 'house not inhabitable', one is listed as 'old ruin and land', another is 'house (taken down) land ½ acre', and yet another is 'house in ruin'. The chapel was no longer functioning as a church being listed as 'old chapel' with a private owner. The large areas that had been built by a number of people in 1882 had disappeared and we now see about half a dozen of the former miners cottages now owned or occupied by women, presumably widows of the miners of the 1850s and 60s. There were also about half a dozen men designated as 'labourers' occupying cottages in the village. Thus, of the 18 occupied houses in Hampton at this time, 9, or in other words half, were owned or occupied by women or labourers, reflecting the change in the nature of the town from that of a relatively bustling mining village in the late 1850s and 1860s through to that of a rather poor and rather run down settlement of 'The Burra' in the 1890s.

Indications are that Hampton's slow decline took some fifty to sixty years before the township was completely abandoned about the middle of the 1960s when the last two families living there departed within a few years of each other. One of the reasons that Hampton may have been occupied for so long was the fact that of all the outlying settlements established, it was the closest to the major township of Redruth, being located less than a kilometre away.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Hampton is historically significant for its association with the development of Burra Burra during the 1850s and 1860s. With the return of most of the miners from the eastern goalfields by 1854, both the 'Monster Mine' and the townships that comprised the settlement of Burra experienced a new phase of growth and expansion that lasted until well into the 1860s. With renewed prosperity, more subsidiary mining settlements, outlying villages beyond the three main townships, were planned, only some of which came to fruition. From all indications, it appears that Hampton was the largest, most substantial (in terms of number of dwellings) and 'longest lived' of these mining villages. Being close to the township of Redruth it provided the opportunity for a group of miners and their families to create their own community while still being relatively near to the facilities of a larger centre. As a township, Hampton appeared to survive the close of The Burra Mine in 1877, subtly altering its nature for a short period of time towards more pastoral and agricultural pursuits, but eventually succumbing in the 1890s to a long, slow decline, which did not finally conclude until the late 20th Century.

The township presents a 'ruined time capsule' of the lifestyle and conditions of existence experienced by these early miners of the mid-nineteenth century. The remains of their two, three and four roomed cottages, quarried from local stone found within the confines of their own village settlement, and generally located on ½ or ¾ acre blocks reflect the austerity and simplicity of their lifestyle. This lifestyle was typical of several different ethnic groups; Cornish, Welsh and German, who came to work at The Burra Mine or the Patent Copper Company smelter, but who all basically belonged to the same socio-economic group of workers dependent on the fortunes of the copper industry.

The site of Hampton is an integrated one of the physical remains of human habitation, that is, cottages, outbuildings and boundary walls of allotments, but

also the remaining olive, pepper and almond trees, planted by the township's original settlers. The historical and visual impact of Hampton lies in the undisturbed retention of most of the physical elements (dwellings, layout of roads and allotments and introduced vegetation), that made up the township in the nineteenth century, so much so that, despite the 'ruined' nature of the settlement, its basic physical integrity is very high.

FOOTNOTES

1. *Place Names of South Australia*, R. Priate and J. C. Tolley, Rigby, 1970, pg.54.
2. *Bailliere's S.A. Gazetteer and Road Guide*, R. P. Whitworth, Adelaide, 1866, pg.97.
3. *Australia's Earliest Mining Era, South Australia, 1841-1851*, Ian Auhl and Denis Marfleet, Rigby, 1975, pg.29.
4. *Ibid*, pg.29.
5. *Burra in Colour*, Expanded Edition, Ian Auhl, pg.8.
6. *Australia's Earliest Mining Era*, Auhl and Marfleet, pg.37.
7. *Ibid*, pg.36.
8. *Burra in Colour*, Auhl, pg.11.
9. *Ibid*, pg.11.
10. *District Council of Burra Burra, 1872-1972, A History of Local Government*, Ian Auhl, 1972, pg.6.
11. *Ibid*, pg.8.
12. Information from Mr. K. Michelmore.

SOURCES

As above plus 1872/73 Assessment Book for the District Council of Burra and the 1882 and 1892 Assessment Books for the Corporation of Burra.

Also information provided by Mr. K. Michelmore, Assistant District Clerk, District Council of Burra Burra.

Burra Conservation Study, Volume 1, Historical Buildings and Area Survey, Ian Auhl, 1978.

The Cyclopaedia of South Australia (Illustrated), Volume II, H. T. Burgess (ed.), 1909, pgs.456-457.

A. AEUCKENS

Written for the Heritage Conservation Branch, Department of Environment and Planning, June, 1982.

N.B. I am pleased to reprint the above report on Hampton at the request of Mr. Ian Auhl.

The township has been nominated for inclusion upon the Register of State Heritage Items.

Ed.

THE STORY OF CLARE

The story of Clare is one of a frontier town which began, grew and flourished because of events in distant places, sometimes thousands of miles away. In the beginning Clare was the last outpost after Gawler, which was then only a settlement of huts and tents. Beyond Clare were vast sheep 'walks' and after that 'The Bush'. And it was from these northern sheep stations that, from time to time, wild young bloods came to Clare to 'knock down' their pay cheques. With Police Station being located inconveniently far from the Main Street, where there were six pubs, the local police had difficulty in conveying drunks to the cells, they were therefore forced to use wheelbarrows.

Possibly the first white man to pass through the area which became known as Clare, was the explorer Edward John Eyre, who came through this way in 1839 on his way north. On his return to Adelaide he reported very favourably on what he had seen.

Eyre's report prompted John Ainsworth Horrocks, a young man who had not been long in the Colony, to come north and see for himself what Eyre had discovered. He was so impressed that he returned to Adelaide for his possessions, and then came back to the fertile valley. For a while, until his servants, shepherds and sheep arrived, he lived alone in the hollow trunk of a giant gum tree. He selected a site for his home and this he called Hope Farm, and the surrounding area Penwortham from his home in England. There he and his men lived in tents until a six-roomed house was built of native pine and roofed with stringybark. His stockyards and huts were constructed of timber, cut and split in the nearly stingybark hills. Horrocks was in the habit of going to Adelaide and bringing back with him people who had fallen on hard times whilst awaiting allotment of selections. Because of his philanthropy Horrocks became known as the 'King of the North'. Unfortunately, his life was cut short in a tragic shooting accident when on a party of exploration in 1846.

In 1840 Edward Burton Gleeson (The 'Father of Clare') arrived on the scene. He came from India in 1838 in the ship 'Emerald Isle'. Family tradition has it that whilst in India, where he worked in the Civil Service, Gleeson won £30,000 in a Calcutta Sweep. With Gleeson from India came his wife and two children and also his brother John and his family. For a couple of years Gleeson and his family lived in style in a wooden house which he brought with him. He named his holding Gleeville under the Hills. Today it is known as Beaumont. In time the Indian banks failed and Gleeson was in a bad way. The Government auctioneer sold him up, and, gathering together what he could, Gleeson came north with John Maynard, his blacksmith, to the area we know today as Clare, which Gleeson named after County Clare in Ireland. He also named Donnybrook and Armagh nearby. With Gleeson also came some of his Indian coolies who had accompanied him from India. They became shepherds for his flocks, and one of them, Gongo, who was an expert axeman, cut a seat in the side of a huge eucalypt tree, under which they camped on their first night, and where Maynard could sit and hand out rations to these shepherds. This tree is still standing today in Clare's Pioneer Park.

At one time the hills surrounding Clare were famed for their wheat-producing powers and, until it burned down in 1890, Clare's flour mill in the Main Street was a busy concern, producing Snowdrift flour. However, because of over-cropping in the era before superphosphates, the returns from the wheat farms became poor, and this, together with high rentals and expensive labour, made it difficult to grow wheat at a profit. In order to supply wine for the labourers harvesting the crops, some settlers had small backyard vineyards. In 1848 the wages for a labourer reaping wheat and barley were 12/- per acre plus rations and two bottles of wine added. Labourers employed by the week bringing in the harvest were paid 18/- per week plus rations and wine. As wheat-growing spread through the district the demand for

harvest wine increased, encouraging the development of more vineyards. The custom of providing harvest wine had died out by the end of the 19th Century, but, by that time, Clare vineyards were a permanent fixture.

Because of the drop in harvest returns farmers were strongly advised to depart from the old groove, and direct their attention to some other branch of rural activity. Many followed this advice and over the years turned to planting fruit trees and vines. From the earliest days of settlement some fruit gardens had been planted, and when wheat growing ceased to be an economical venture, many turned to fruit and vine growing as an alternative. Thus over the years Clare built up a thriving fruit and vegetable producing industry and became known as 'The Garden of the North'. Clare flourished as a food supply centre for the mining community at the Burra mines and was also able to supply timber for pitprops. At one time there were 1,200 bullock teams on the road hauling copper from the mines, and great deal of hay from early crops in the Clare district went over to Burra for fodder. At the time of the Great Victorian Goldrush in the early 1850s many miners from Burra headed east to the diggings, but in time most of them came back and some settled on small holdings in the Clare district. At this time, too, the failure of the potato crop in Ireland brought many Irish migrants to South Australia, and some of them came to Clare, where a Depot housed Irish girls, who were either snapped up in marriage by local bachelors or went into domestic service on wages of 2/6d. per week.

When mining declined at the Burra, the great Moonta copper mines came into production. In 1862 a track was hacked through the scrub to Kadina and over this bullock teams and horse-drawn vans carried fruit and vegetables as well as flour and dairy products to feed the rapidly growing population. The journey to the Moonta Mines took two days by bullock wagon and men riding horses took nine hours.

When the northern areas of South Australia were opened up for settlement in the 1870s there was a great exodus of people and Clare's Main Street was crowded with passenger vehicles and agricultural implements headed north. Clare then became an important supply centre and factories were built to meet the need for farm implements - they made ploughs, scarifiers and reaping machines. In 1868 when Ramsey's Implement Works was at its peak, 100 men were employed, working overtime. Pattersons employed up to 50 men. For some years Clare was the thriving 'Hub of the North' centre of commerce and supply.

In the early 1880s the Broken Hill Mines came into production and many men from Clare went there in search of work. Clare supplied much of the fruit and vegetables for the town - ten tons of fruit went each week to Broken Hill. The town also had a butter factory and in 1894 the first butter produced went to Broken Hill where it found a ready market.

There was a growing awareness that Clare was better suited to vineyards and orchard cultivation than wheat growing and by 1892 many vineyards had been planted.

Early in 1842 John Horrocks had returned to England in an effort to raise funds for the building of an Anglican Church at Penwortham. He shipped back a variety of vine cuttings from the Continent. Some of these were planted at Bungaree Station, north of Clare, late in 1842. In 1852, cuttings from these vines established the Sevenhill vineyards.

Until the railway came to Clare apples were carried from Clare to Blyth and after that apples went by goods train. At one time 20 hawkers from the north came to Clare for fruit and vegetables and dairy produce which they could buy at one-third of Adelaide prices. Quinces brought 6d. a case until 1941; then American troops demanded quinces and the price rose to 7/- per case.

The Clare Preserving Company was formed in 1881 by leading citizens interested in providing employment and encouraging the fruit-growing industry. The company failed, as did other fruit preserving companies because of the continued commercial depression in South Australia, the glut on the home market, and the inability to find adequate export markets. Although tinned goods had been sent to India and London, where their good quality was approved, prices were not competitive. In the late 1920s Mr. Les Jarman of White Hut, Clare, canned 'Sweet Briar' yellow cling peaches on his orchard; his labels read 'Clare Fruits for Flavour'.

Mr. J. Knapstein came to Clare in the 1870s. He grew fruit at Donnybrook and carted this as far north as Crystal Brook and Terowie. On the barter system he gave fruit and eggs and supplied a lot of people as far away as Perth and Broken Hill. During a drought year in West Australia in the 1890s he packed eggs in crushed oats and bran, which he obtained from the flour mill in Main Street, and later sold eggs and packing at four times more than he paid in the first place. Teamsters and dairymen were short of feed and were glad to get the packing for feed for their animals. He later began a business in Fremantle supplying German merchant ships with supplies of vegetables, eggs, etc. Later he returned to Clare and became manager of the Stanley Wine Company. In 1905 he went to London where he established the first Australian agency for wine.

With a steady supply of fruit on hand a jam factory was started in Clare. Along the south wall of the building were small fireplaces where jam was made. Both men and women were employed. The factory closed in 1886 and for a while the building became a skating rink until 1894 when the Stanley Wine Company began using it. Stanley's first year yielded 4,000 gallons of wine and the next year 12,000 gallons.

When the current vineyards came into full bearing a branch of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, called the Clare Dried Fruits Association, was established. For a while overseas markets were secured and Clare apples went to England and later to Germany as well. However, over the years the fruit suffered badly from codlin moth and a host of other infestations, and it became evident that the growers would fare better with vine growing. Over the ensuing years many orchards have been steadily replaced by vineyards, and today there are 14 wineries carrying on a thriving and developing industry in the Clare Valley, once known as 'The Garden of the North'.

In this way wine has become the big word in the Clare Valley today!

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Research Officer,
National Trust (Clare Branch).

Seminar "The Clare District", 17 & 18 April, 1982.

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