

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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CONTENTS

ARTICLES:

- 18 Archaeological Rescue Dig
- 22 J. S. Rees Photographic Collection.....Robert Thornton
- 13 Racial Minorities and the Settlement of Kapunda.....Rob Nicol
- 23 Wunderlich in South Australia
- 17 Zanoni Historic Shipwreck.....Bill Jeffrey

FEATURES:

- 1 Forthcoming Events (including Next Meetings)
- 2 Historical Society Affairs (including Reports of Recent Events)
- 8 National Estate Programme 1982-83
- 10 New Books and Publications
- 24 Newsletter Articles
- 24 Newsletter Exchange
- 6 Notices

FORTHCOMING EVENTS - INCLUDING NEXT MEETINGS

FRIDAY, JUNE 3: CENTRE FOR ABORIGINAL STUDIES OF MUSIC, "ABORIGINAL HISTORY AND MUSIC", THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION CINEMA.

Programme:

Part 1

MS. LELA RANKINE

Introduction and poetry relating to her urban Aboriginal experiences.

Part 2

INDULKANA ABORIGINAL ARTISTS & MR. BEN YENGI

Traditional Tribal Singing.

Part 3

CENTRE FOR ABORIGINAL STUDIES OF MUSIC STUDENTS

Performance of wide spectrum of non-traditional music composed by themselves.

Venue:

The venue for the evening will be The Adelaide University Union Cinema located on the fifth floor of the University Union Building.

Directions:

From North Terrace - Enter University gates at eastern side of the Art Gallery building (opposite Austin Street adjoining John Martin's Car Park). Proceed ahead and follow directional signs.

From Victoria Drive - Enter gate 8, turn right to Union building. Take lift to fifth floor.

Unfortunately, no parking facilities are available on the University campus, except for permit holders. N.B. To cover hire of special venue, an admission fee of \$1.00 will be charged.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18: HALF DAY CHURCH TOUR - GREEK & RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCHES Details of this tour will be given at the next monthly meeting.

JULY 1 - 3: AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (S.A. BRANCH - SEMINAR, "HERITAGE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT", ST. PETERS CIVIC CENTRE, 101 PAYNEHAM ROAD, ST. PETERS.

Registration forms available from Mrs. Betty Simmons, Seminar Registrar, A.L.G.W.A.(S.A. Branch), 10 Counter Avenue, Lockleys. 5032. Telephone: (08) 43 8914. N.B. Registrations for this seminar close on the 10th of June, 1983.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY AFFAIRS (INCLUDING REPORTS OF RECENT EVENTS)

REPORT ON MARCH MEETING - HISTORY OF THE STATE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Dr. Carl Bridge, recently appointed as official historian of the State Library of South Australia, addressed the monthly meeting on the above subject on Friday 4th March.

The State's first library was planned in London in 1834 around a nucleus of volumes, donated by Robert Gouger, comprising 78 books and sundry pamphlets. Unfortunately, the first consignment came to grief during a mishap when the ship was entering the Port River, and the crate of books had to be removed to safety by small boat. Several of these original volumes have survived and are in the present State Library collection.

In 1856, the South Australian Institute was founded under an Act of Parliament, and incorporated as a government subsidised library. Three years later, a country book-box circulation scheme was begun, the first of its type in the world. The Institute Building, at the corner of Kintore Avenue and North Terrace, was opened in 1861 and cost

£10,000. The newspaper reading room has been in constant use ever since.

The South Australian Institute Library was split between the Public Library and the Adelaide Circulating Library in 1884. The Public Library functioned as a free, not-for-loan reference library. The Circulating Library and the suburban and country Institutes continued to operate as subscription libraries. The two systems continue to work in parallel, although Institute libraries are steadily being replaced by Public Library branches. The Adelaide Circulating Library closed in 1972. Country members of the Society will recall the old Institute lending libraries, and the important role they played in community and family life. The arrival of a box of new books into the Institute library was eagerly awaited by the surprisingly well-read local citizens.

Dr. Bridge described some of the difficulties experienced in maintaining the quantity and quality of books being circulated around the State. Occasionally the government subsidy would be drastically reduced and, in fact, withdrawn entirely for several years during the economic depression of the 1930s. The 1903 Dr. Morgan Thomas bequest of £65,000.00 provided some relief, together with valuable assistance given by the Friends of the State Library, founded in 1932.

Members were interested to hear that the popular Children's Reading Sessions began in South Australia over 50 years ago and were intrigued to learn that one borrower (obviously a slow reader) held the book Moll Flanders for fifteen years before returning it.

The speaker also referred to the establishment of the State Archives (the first in Australia); the many rare books donated by the Friends of the State Library; the initiative displayed by library authorities over the years; and, the plans in hand for further development of library services - which auger well for the expansion of the State Library of South Australia. As the prophet Isaiah once said, "Of the making of books there is no end".

Many questions were asked by the audience and answered by Dr. Carl Bridge, to whom appreciation was expressed for his excellent address.

Richard Kearns

REPORT ON EXCURSION TO THE FLEURIEU PENINSULA

It was a perfect autumn morning as almost 50 Society members and friends boarded the coach at 8.00 a.m. for the Fleurieu Peninsula excursion, organised in conjunction with the Yankalilla and District Historical Society (Y&DHS).

Garnett Kelly Reserve, just past Normanville at the entrance to Little Gorge and the old coach track, was our first stop. It was there that we rendezvoused with Mrs. Gwen Putland, our Y&DHS guide, who put locations, properties, ruins and settlements that we passed through into their historical context.

At Rapid Bay, we met with Y&DHS members in a windswept paddock on "Rapid Bay Station". The current owner, Mr. John Croser took us to see an irrigation scheme, established by his grandfather, and explained its operation to us. Based on a prototype constructed at "Yoho Station", an adjoining property to the south, the irrigation scheme consisted of a dam across Nowhere Else Creek, a pipe, and a quarter of a mile or so of bluestone and brick guttering set into the contour of

paddock, which sloped gently down to the creek. The principle of the scheme was that water banked up by the dam would be conducted uphill by the pipe to the guttering and then over-flow in an arc to soak the paddock. The run-off returning to the creek below. The scheme failed to live up to the expectations promised by its "Yoho" predecessor and was abandoned.

Taking us to another section of the property, Mr. Croser guided us through what had once been a complex of stone buildings used for a variety of purposes. By means of modern over-roofing, which affords protection to the surviving walls, these buildings now form the shell of an unusual implements shed. The roofing is held in place by means of high steel beams, fitted with overhead pulley cranes which are used to unload trucks and hauling engines aloft for repairs. Both the beams and cranes were bought as salvage from the old Rapid Bay jetty.

Space has been allocated in the implements shed for a small private museum of carpentry and wheelwright tools and equipment. When he emigrated to South Australia from England, Mr. Croser's grandfather, a carpenter, brought with him his handmade tool box, tools of trade and brass plate, all of which are on display. In addition, Mr. Croser has managed to acquire a wide range of wheelwright's equipment. The nucleus of the collection was obtained when an old Yankalilla firm closed. Before he died the firm's craftsman passed on his knowledge of constructing cart wheels to Mr. Croser, who as time and suitable timber permit, carries on the trade as a hobby. During his travels throughout Australia and overseas, Mr. Croser seeks out pieces of equipment and information to augment his collection and knowledge of the subject. Certainly Mr. Croser's description of the wheelighting process brought the exhibits alive for us.

Pointing out a grind-stone, approximately a yard in diameter, leaning against the old stables wall, Mr. Croser related the following anecdote for our benefit. Apparently one of the farm hands was asked to buy a grind-stone the next time he was in town. "What size", he asked. "The biggest one that you can get", came the reply. The resulting purchase was a bit more than was bargained for and, except for weathering, the grind-stone is almost as good as new. Inside the 18" thick wall of the stone stables is a wooden horse frame, on which harnesses are hung. This "clothes" horse once belonged to the Noarlunga staging stables, used in the days of Hill and Co. The post-horses bolted against the inside walls were originally at "Glenlyon Station", east of Broken Hill. Long wooden piles from the old Rapid Bay jetty form a solid enclosure for the stable yards, which overlook a picturesque elbow of Nowhere Else Creek.

After a pleasant lunch on the foreshore lawn of Rapid Bay, we were addressed by Mr. Edgar, manager of the B.H.P. Rapid Bay limestone works between 1945 and 1952. Mr. Edgar, who now lives in retirement at Rapid Bay, both explained the importance of limestone in processing iron ore and recalled the establishment of the limestone works.

Iron ore is never found in a pure form but with impurities. As the iron melts its weight sends it to the bottom of the furnace leaving the impurities floating on the top. Limestone is added to the furnace to unite with and render impurities liquid. The resulting substance, known as slag is then easily removed, leaving pure iron behind.

Limestone used to be quarried for B.H.P. at Davenport in Tasmania but, when it began to peter out in the 1920s, Essington Lewis looked

for an alternative source on an accessible part of the Australian coast. As the deposit of limestone at Rapid Bay proved of appropriate quality and quantity (estimated at 100,000,000 tons), the years 1938 to 1940 were spent surveying Rapid Bay winds, currents and temperature, to determine the suitable positioning of port facilities. By 1942, in the midst of World War II, production began, and by 1945, 14,000 tons of ore a month were being extracted and shipped from Rapid Bay. By the end of Mr. Edgar's term in 1952, production had increased to 55,000 tons per month. By the time that B.H.P. sold its Rapid Bay limestone works to Adelaide Brighton Cement recently, it had removed some 14,000,000 tons of limestone.

Essington Lewis continued to take a personal interest in the company township which sprang up, especially encouraging the planting of trees. He was even instrumental in the setting up of a hickory plantation out from Rapid Bay to provide fine timber for wooden-handled tools. Company houses were numbered in the order in which they were built. The front facings are of local stone, which gives them quite different character from their town contemporaries. For the benefit of the whole district, an oval was prepared during the men's spare time within king hours. While bulldozing, one driver found an 1826 King George IV sixpence! After the oval levelling production increased, thereby reducing the amount of spare working time that could be allocated. Eventually, the school Mother's Club took matters into their own hands and seeded the oval.

Returning to "Rapid Bay Station" after Mr. Edgar's talk, Mr. Croser explained the mechanics of an aqueduct system, also constructed by his grandfather. A channel had been dug from under a hillside to a holding well alongside the road. Water was pumped from the well into a brick aqueduct and allowed to flow by gravity feed along the length of a paddock. At intervals along the side of the aqueduct, were sluice gates, which when opened, released water onto the gently sloping paddock below. As well as ensuring fodder for stock, the aqueduct enabled the leasing of part of the property to market gardeners. Although the aqueduct worked quite well, when the channel caused the hillside to subside, it had to be abandoned.

A short walk then took us to the old homestead and neighbouring out-buildings. A three-roomed cottage, once sporting a thatched roof, forms the nucleus of the old homestead, which is set into the side of a limestone hill. An addition is linked by a covered way to the original cottage. On a massive beam across the inside of the roof of the covered way is slung a block and tackle, once used to haul supplies up from and down to the cellar below. Since sea transport provided the only access to the area in the early days of settlement, bulk storage of the necessities of life was essential. In the kitchen, for instance, was a large, solid built-in dresser, which instead of bottom cupboards has two zinc lined bins roomy enough to take a couple of bags of flour and sugar.

Opposite the old homestead stand the dairy and coachroom. On the door of the latter, an emerald-green card advertised the breeding capabilities of "Young Acis", a pony which had been awarded a special prize at the 1887 Millicent Show. Further on, we saw over the rattling wool shed, converted from a former chaff house. Used for more than a century, the wool shed is showing its age and has an eerie atmosphere. From one of the broad beams, some old books, several dating back to

1831, had toppled to the floor. The narrow range of subjects, including politics and religion, caused a degree of speculation about the original readers or owners of these now delapidated tomes. A long cross-cut saw lay across the beams of the shed. There would no longer be a log of substantial such girth in the district to warrant bringing it out of retirement.

Leaving Rapid Bay with the Y&DHS members in convoy behind us, we headed by coach for our final stopping place, Roper's Mill at Second Valley. Although the millstones are still intact, the old flour mill is now used as a shearing shed. The tall chimney of the mill is so camouflaged with creeper that it now resembles a forest giant. In one of the out-buildings, a lean-to against a wooden slab shed, is the old blacksmith shop, complete with a scattering of rusting artefacts and a pair of decaying belows still connected to the forge.

Many also took the opportunity to visit a small gallery, opposite the mill to either just look or pick up a few bargains. After extending our thanks and appreciation to the members of Y&DHS for their hospitality, organisation and cooperation, we parted company with them and headed back to Adelaide, after a very enjoyable day.

Maggie Ragless & Stephanie Moss

NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH SESQUICENTENARY GRANTS

On Saturday, May the seventh, Premier John Bannon announced the allocation of \$2 million for South Australian Sesquicentenary projects.

The money which has been made available by the Commonwealth, will be spent as follows:

- \$1.1 million - South Australian Maritime Museum at Port Adelaide;
- \$470,000.00 - The Development and Restoration of Burra as a Heritage Town
- \$250,000.00 - Interpretation Centre at Fort Glanville
- \$80,000.00 - Refurbishment of the Historic Ketch, Falje, which is berthed at Port Adelaide

Maritime Museum

As the major Commonwealth funded project, the South Australian Maritime Museum will be located at Port Adelaide in historic buildings in the State's Heritage Area and on a waterfront site. The development will bring together the collections of many existing historical organisations including those of the National Trust of South Australia and the Port Adelaide Historical Society.

Recreating a touch of yesteryear when Port Adelaide was a bustling port used by tall ships and scores of ketches, the Museum will incorporate facilities such as an interpretive and display centre and historic vessels such as the ocean going tug Fearless and the ketch Annie Watt. It will give the South Australian public access to many fascinating and historic artifacts, important to the understanding of the State's history, that are currently either poorly displayed or in

storage. Hopefully many people with important maritime relics will be encouraged to come forward and donate them to the State.

The Museum, to be developed by the South Australian Government in conjunction with voluntary historical groups and local government, will be a major contribution to the Jubilee 150, to tourism and to the promotion of the State's history.

Fort Glanville

Fort Glanville is controlled by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The Interpretation Centre will greatly enhance the tourist potential of the Fort and supplement the excellent work of the voluntary Fort Glanville Historical Association, whose members regularly re-enact colonial military drills and fire the Fort's original guns.

Burra Burra - A Heritage Town

Burra is one of South Australia's most historic areas and was a significant contributor to the State's economy during the copper mining days last century. The Commonwealth funds will enable the town to be developed as a living museum and will involve the complete restoration of the Paxton Square cottages, the conversion of the Burra citadel into an interpretive centre and restoration work on the Bon Accord Mine and the Morphett pump.

Falie

The Falie was purchased by the Jubilee 150 Board using Commonwealth funds. She has already sailed her way into the hearts of many South Australians and early this year was a major attraction for the people of Spencer Gulf when she took part in the Arno Bay Centennial celebrations. Considerable amounts of work have already been carried out on the Falie and plans and specifications are currently being prepared as the first step towards restoring the ketch to what she was when she arrived in Port Adelaide in 1922.

Premier's Department

STATE SESQUICENTENARY GRANTS

In late March, the State Government announced that it would give \$8 million towards South Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations in 1986. The Premier stated that the sum had been arrived at after discussions between the Premier's Department and the Chairman of the S.A. Jubilee 150 Board, Mr. Kym Bonython (who will be speaking to the Society on Friday, 1 July about the activities planned for the Jubilee 150).

The money will be used to cover administrative expenses, as well as going towards the publication of books on South Australian history and assisting in the production of various events scheduled for the Jubilee year.

Many grants have already been received for the Jubilee, including \$39,000 for research into a major history of South Australia (now being undertaken by Flinders University); an initial \$20,000 towards the production of an atlas of South Australia; \$8,500 to the S.A. Genealogy and Heraldry Society (which is compiling a Biographical Index of South Australians for the Jubilee); and, \$10,000 towards upgrading and expansion of the Old Gum Tree Reserve at Glenelg. Other grants had also been made and Mr. Bonython believes that the \$8 million dollars would allow the Board to stage a year-long celebration of which South Australians could be justly proud.

Editor

NATIONAL ESTATE PROGRAMME 1982-83 - SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Financial assistance to the State of South Australia for the programme set out below will total \$330,000.00. Of this amount, \$246,667.00 will be available in 1982-83, \$63,333.00 in 1983-84 and \$20,000.00 in 1984-85.

South Australian Government Projects	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Riverland Heritage Survey Department of Environment & Planning	10,000.00	25,000.00	-	35,000.00
2. Kanyaka ruins Quorn, conservation Department of Environment & Planning	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00
3. Coongie Lakes, Cooper Creek flood plain, survey Department of Environment & Planning	14,000.00	-	-	14,753.00
4. West Coast offshore islands biological survey Department of Environment & Planning	11,000.00	-	-	11,575.00
5. Coorong historical archaeology survey Department of Environment & Planning	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00
6. Coorong Aboriginal sites survey, completion Department of Environment & Planning	-	18,333.00	16,667.00	35,000.00
7. Aboriginal sites conservation & protection Department of Environment & Planning	8,107.00	-	1,333.00	9,440.00
8. Roadside vegetation management Problems study Department of Environment & Planning	8,000.00	-	-	8,000.00
9. Historic Lighthouses Survey Department of Environment & Planning	3,000.00	-	-	3,000.00
10. Geological sites data retrieval system South Australian Museum	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00
	75,435.00	43,333.00	18,000.00	136,768.00

Projects by Approved Non-Government Bodies

11. Conservation management plans	23,000.00	-	-	25,000.00
12. Trust Register computer analysis	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00
13. Gawler heritage study, stage two Gawler T.C.	8,000.00	-	-	8,000.00
14. Wallaroo Mines conservation Kadina D.C.	5,972.00	-	-	5,972.00
15. Reeves Point archaeological survey Kingscote D. C.	10,000.00	-	-	15,000.00
16. Mount Barker heritage survey Mount Barker D.C.	12,000.00	-	-	15,000.00
17. Plant alliances study Conservation Council	4,000.00	-	-	4,000.00
18. Projects evaluation panel Conservation Council	3,500.00	-	-	3,500.00
19. River Murray wetlands study	15,000.00	-	-	27,000.00
20. Oodnadatta Aboriginal sacred sites survey Oodnadatta Aboriginal Housing Soc.	26,880.00	10,000.00	2,000.00	26,880.00
21. Kokatha Aboriginal sacred sites survey	26,880.00	-	-	26,880.00
22. St. Matthews Church, Poonindie, restoration Diocese of Willochra	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00
23. Architecturally significant items 1930-1980 study Royal Australian Institute of Architects	9,000.00	-	-	9,000.00
24. Endangered plants habitats study Ecological Society Aust.	7,000.00	-	-	7,000.00
25. Lake Eyre publication Royal Geographical Society Aust.	8,000.00	-	-	8,000.00
	171,232.00	20,000.00	2,000.00	193,232.00

Tracing Your Ancestors

by

The Library and Information Service of Western Australia

"Since the sesquicentenary celebrations in 1979, there has been an ever increasing interest in finding out about family histories. The current preparations for the Australian bicentenary celebrations in 1988 have prompted the commencement of even more genealogical research.

To help the novice family history researcher, the J. S. Battye Library of West Australian History has produced Tracing Your Ancestors. This is a guide to the genealogical resources in the Library.

The Battye Library is responsible for collecting all printed and photographic material which relates to Western Australia. This can be material written by Western Australians or about Western Australia. The collection includes books, newspapers and magazines, ephemeral material like posters, theatre and festival programmes; photographs and films; maps, personal papers, Government Department records, Church records, etc.

Tracing Your Ancestors is a selective guide for people who are thinking about tracing their family history but are not sure where or how to begin. This booklet of some forty pages includes references to a variety of material. These range from printed Sources like the Return of the Civil Establishment of W.A. 17 February 1883 which gives the position and salary of all government employees at that time; to the Convict Registers, which record the name, age, county, physical description, crime and sentence of people transported to the colony. There are also clues to other sources of information like maps, photographs and films.

While Tracing Your Ancestors is not intended to be a manual for genealogical research, it will be a useful introduction for any beginner in this field."

Copies are now available from the Battye Library at 40 James Street, Perth, 6000 (Telephone (09) 328 7466) at a cost of \$3.00.

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Studies in Western Australian History

Studies in Western Australian History is published by the Department of History in the University of Western Australia. The cost of the volumes is borne by the Department of History; Volumes IV to VIII are also being supported by the rural and Industries bank of Western

Australia.

The object of Studies in Western Australian History is to provide a reasonably rapid means of communicating student and staff research findings to the public and to lay and academic historians. They are aimed at encouraging serious enquiry into the Western Australian past, and at stimulating the study of Western Australian history at secondary and tertiary education levels.

Researchers in Western Australian history, and others whose themes demand more than a passing glance at the experience of the West, are welcome to submit MSS for possible publication. A style-sheet for authors is available from the Department of History.

Studies in Western Australian History is administered by an Editorial Committee. Contributions and correspondence should be sent to:

The Editorial Committee,
Studies in Western Australian History,
Department of History,
University of Western Australia,
Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009.

If using cheque, please add postage and packing to prices indicated below - single copy order \$1.50; up to five issues \$3.00. N.B. these rates are effective December 1982 and subject to alteration.

The contents of Volumes I to VIII are as follows:

I, June 1977 (74 pages), \$3.50

GILL, Andrew, "Aborigines, Settlers and Police in the Kimberleys, 1887-1905".
VIRTUE, Roger, "Lunacy and Social Reform in Western Australia, 1886-1902".

II, March 1978 (78 pages), \$3.50

HUNT, Su-Jane & BOLTON, Geoffrey, "Cleansing the Dunghill: Water Supply and Sanitation in Perth, 1878-1912".
WELBORN, Suzanne, "Politicians and Aborigines in Queensland and Western Australia, 1897-1907".
HUNT, Lyall, "Walter James and The Campaign for Federation".
HILLMAN, Wendy "The 1900 Federal Referendum in Western Australia".

III, November 1978 (62 Pages), \$3.50

CAMERON, J. M. R., "The Foundation of Western Australia Reconsidered".
FALL, Judith, "Crime and Criminal Records in Western Australia, 1830-1885".
MAZZAROL, T. W. "Tradition, Environment and the Indentured Labourer in Early Western Australia".

IV, December 1981 (92 pages), \$6.00

- STRATHAM, Pamela**, "Why Convicts I: An Economic Analysis of Colonial Attitudes to the Introduction of Convicts".
- STRATHAM, Pamela**, "Why Convicts II: The Decision to Introduce Convicts to Swan River".
- TAYLOR, Sandra**, "Who Were the Convicts?: A Statistical Analysis of the Convicts Arriving in Western Australia in 1850/51, 1861/62, and 1866/68".
- GILL, Andrew**, "Petitions, Memorials and Politics in Western Australia, 1829-1849".
- BROWN, Margaret**, "Probationary Prisoner 5270: Thomas Bushell".
- DRIESEN, Ian Vanden**, "The Census of 1861: An Intriguing Incident in Western Australian History".
- BOLTON, G. C.**, "The Fenians are Coming, The Fenians are Coming".
- CARTER, Jennie**, "Two Historians and Convictism: W. B. Kimberley and J. S. Battye".
- BROWN, Margaret**, "Convictism in Western Australia: A Teaching Programme".

V, December 1982 (110 pages), \$6.00

- PORTER, Anne**, "Richard Hamilton and the East Coolgardie Gold Mining Industry, 1896-1927".
- MURRAY, J.**, "The Kalgoorlie Woodline Strikes, 1919-1920: A Study of Conflict within the Working Class".
- KENNEDY, Sally**, "Segregation for Integration: Women and Work in Factories and Shops in Western Australia during The Great Depression".
- FOX, C. J.**, "The Unemployed and The Labour Movement: The West Australian Relief and Sustenance Workers Union, 1933-1934".

VI, June 1983, \$6.00

- BOLTON, G. C. et al.**, "Fred Alexander: Some Reminiscences".
- DE GARIS, Brian**, "A History of the History Department at the University of Western Australia".
- BROWN, Margaret**, "The League of Nations Union in Perth: Internationalism in Isolation".

VII, January 1984, \$7.00

- REEKIE, Gail**, "Women's Paid Work During World War II in Western Australia: Government Direction and Women's Response".
- ANDERSON, Margaret**, "The Reproductive Experience of Women in Western Australia, 1840-1870".
- CRAWFORD, Patricia**, "Women and The Family in Australian History: A Teaching Course".

RACIAL MINORITIES AND THE SETTLEMENT OF KAPUNDA, PART I

I. Introduction

Three major ethnic groups settled the Kapunda region in the 19th Century. They were the Anglo-Saxons (English), the Celts (mainly Irish but including some Cornish, Scots and Welsh), and the Germans (Moravian Lutherans). Each of these groups had quite distinct reasons for migrating to South Australia. The English sought wealth, the Irish desired escape from famine and the Germans sought religious freedom or rural prosperity. As a result each contributed in a different way to the development of the Kapunda district. The English became the business and professional element of Kapunda society, the Irish provided the necessary labour force and the Germans developed a closely knit rural community. Of course there were members of each group who crossed these barriers. Irishman, Patrick McMahon Glynn, for example, set up business in Kapunda as a solicitor, became involved with the local newspaper and eventually held the position of first Attorney-General in the new Federal Parliament. In the second half of the 19th Century, however, the social barriers were fairly obvious and it is necessary to examine the histories of each of the groups to fully understand their contributions to Kapunda. The English in Kapunda have already received some attention from historical writers. Much of the Irish and German heritage of the district has, however, been neglected.

II. The Irish at Baker's Flat

In the 19th Century a large proportion of the population of Ireland depended for survival on the potato crops. In 1845, 1846 and 1848 these crops were devastated by blight resulting in widespread famine. The direct result was massive migration from Ireland to the United States of America and to Australia. The colony of South Australia had been founded in 1836 as a model community to be populated by hard-working, sober-minded citizens. The Irish were closely associated with the transportation of convicts to Australia, with drunkenness and with lack of useful skills. They were therefore not encouraged to migrate to South Australia with the result that only a small number of centres of Irish settlement developed here. One of these was Kapunda. By 1854, significant numbers of Irish migrants had started to arrive in the district. Being generally unqualified for any trade, they were attracted by the labouring jobs then to be had at the Kapunda Copper Mine.

Copper had been found on section 1271 by Francis Dutton and the son of Captain Charles Bagot. Dutton and Bagot quickly purchased the land for the low price of £1 an acre and soon began the development of the mine, which was to give a massive economic boost not only to the Kapunda area but to the whole colony. South of section 1271, an adjoining piece of land, the 490 acres of section 7598, was granted to James Poole, William Howard and Mary and John Baker by Governor Gray on October 24th, 1845. Since the title on the land had to be put into the names of the individual owners as tenants in common, it was known locally as Baker's Flat. It comprised a nice flat between the mine proper and the River Light. Some prospecting was done but, as no large scale mining resulted, the land lay idle and neglected.

It was on Baker's Flat that the Irish migrants squatted, soon forming a close, fiercely Irish community. The land was close to the mine where most of the men were employed and its

appeal was probably enhanced by the absence of any apparent landlords. The first settlers dug out small caves on rising ground along the river and lived in these. As the number of squatters grew, small shelters were increasingly built. The first shelters were nothing more than a collection of old iron, bags, tin and odds and ends. As the settlement developed further, however, the Irish began building small wattle and daub cottages with thatched roofs. Each family had its own pigs, goats, fowls and geese, which were allowed to graze off the flat and use the nearby river.

Although the River Light was close to the dwellings, it was not suitable for drinking or any use other than making the mud for the construction of the huts. Most cottages had a small area scooped out to catch water off the flat for use as house water. Other water had to be carried in buckets and stored in a tank with lime for use as drinking water. One family, the O'Briens, had a horse and dray and charged 5 shillings for a load of water.

The actual size of the community at Baker's Flat is unclear. Stories vary from 20 cottages to 150 cottages, but there were probably somewhere between 30 and 60 dwellings for most of the second half of the 19th Century. Most of the houses had 2, 3 or 4 rooms and the average family seems to have had about 9 members. One family had as many as 21 members. The more solid houses were constructed of pug and stone walls. The basic building material was dug out from the back of the site of the house, making the houses seem lower at the back than at the front. The dirt floors were covered with skipplings from the mine. The roofs had native pine batons, covered with thatched straw. The straw was sprinkled with water, then pulled apart and layered on the roof, starting from the top and working down to the bottom. Most of the rooms were built in a row with perhaps a lean-to at the back. Each Christmas all the cottages were whitewashed, as part of a community exercise. The women cooked on open fires or in camp ovens and for heating cow-dung (known locally as "Baker's Flat turf") was burnt.

While the mine prospered, the population of Baker's Flat seems to have been about 500.

"The place was a real Irish settlement and resembled a bit of the old country. The old Irish customs were kept up in the same way as at home. Hurling, the Irish national pastime, was indulged in every Sunday afternoon. Concertinas, fiddles and flutes were brought into action every evening, and the boys and girls 'took the floor' for a jig or hornpipe. The dancing floor was the virgin soil, flat and smooth and hard as cement from the thousands of feet that gaily 'kept the time' to the pipers' or fiddlers' tune." <1>

On June the 23rd, the eve of the Feast of St. John, the people of Baker's Flat collected wood for the centuries old custom of lighting the bonfire, and all danced and sang the songs of Ireland till the early hours of the morning. At such occasions much Gaelic was spoken since many migrants had brought with them some knowledge of their national language and folk literature. It seems that gaiety and fun were never lacking from the residents of the flat, a fact which probably did little for their riotous reputation.

Another annual event at Baker's Flat was a picnic to celebrate Easter Monday. The following advertisement appeared in the Kapunda Herald in April 1866:

**GRAND CATHOLIC PICNIC ON EASTER MONDAY,
April 22nd 1886.**

A picnic will be held in Mr. Thomas Duell's paddock, near Kapunda. All sorts of amusements will be provided including

**FOOTBALL,
CASTING THE STONE,
FOOT-RACING,
AUNT SALLY,
JUMPING IN SACKS,
etc., etc.**

Several of the farmers of the district have kindly offered to place their conveyances at the disposal of the committee on the occasion, which will start from St. Rose's Chapel at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

A band will be in attendance.

A refreshment booth will be on the ground.

Tickets, 1/- each, to be had from Messrs. Ford, O'Leary, W. Ryan, Richter and V. Carroll.

Children under seven, Free, above that age, half-price.

J. Beasley, Hon. Sec.

Each year new attractions were included; dancing, shuffle the brogue, circular swing, merry-go-round, quoits, hurling (each man to bring his own hurley), cricket, wheel-barrow racing, sledge throwing, apple-ducking, blindman's bluff and thread the needle, each of which contributed greatly to the success of the picnics.

While the mines prospered, Baker's Flat prospered. In 1878 when the mines were closed, the population of Kapunda fell considerably and naturally the population of the flat also decreased. Many of the Irish who worked as mine labourers moved on to Moonta, while those who had accumulated a little wealth and thought farming to be more stable, took up land in the area around Kapunda, or more often moved north and became farmers around Jamestown, Caltowie and Gladstone. Those who remained were still officially regarded as squatters. Ownership of the flat had changed hands numerous times and at intervals enterprising owners proposed to collect rent, though always with a singular lack of success. On the appearance of anyone who looked like a rent collector, out would come the women of the community armed with brooms, kettles of boiling water and other ready weapons, and invariably enforce a hasty retreat on the part of the enemy. In 1892, however, the matter came to a head.

In that year the legal owners were:

Anthony Forster of parts beyond the Seas, Esquire, **Alan McFarlane** of Wellington Lodge in the Province of South Australia, Esquire, **Robert Barr Smith** of Adelaide, Esquire, **Sir Thomas Elder** of Adelaide aforesaid, Knight, **John Brodie Spence** and **George Young** both of Adelaide aforesaid, Esquires, **Charles Hawkes Todd Hart** of Adelaide, **Charles James Henthorn Todd** of Adelaide aforesaid, Merchant, and **Emily Lavinia Hart** of Glanville Hall in the aforesaid Province, Widow, **Sir Samuel Davenport** of Beaumont near Adelaide aforesaid, Knight, and **Sir William Milne** of Sunnyside near Adelaide, and **John Charles Marshall Taylor** of Pinbrook near Dorking in the County of Surrey in England, Gentleman.

Also a part owner was **Francis Joseph Fisher** and it was decided by all owners that he should get the matter to court over the question of who would pay the rates on the land.

Their objective was a court order to remove the squatters. To aid the courtcase, the land needed to be surveyed. The ultimate result was yet another uncomfortable confrontation with the population of Baker's Flat. The surveyors had been warned of the possibility of trouble and had put about rumours of a proposed railway line. As railway surveyors, they were left to do their work. However, the Irish became suspicious and eventually threw all the survey equipment into the River Light. Another surveyor, James Lovely, attempted the work in May, 1893 and has left a fascinating report.

"On arriving at Kapunda Railway Station I engaged a cab to carry my tent and instruments to the land; before I started the driver enquired whether I was going to make a survey of the part of Section 7598 known as Irish Town, because if I was he would not take me to the land, and said that when a former surveyor went there, the occupiers had thrown the surveyors tent and equipage into the River Light, I insisted on his taking my baggage as he had engaged to do so, and on arrival, while I was selecting the spot to place the tent the driver put everything down and drove rapidly away.

About half a dozen of the occupiers stood or lay down on the ground around me whilst the tent was being pitched. Shortly afterwards I saw one of the occupiers, a woman, and offered to let her have her holding for a moderate sum, but she declined on the ground that she and her husband were leaving the neighbourhood, but she cautioned me against letting my business be known as she said if the people found out what was being done, they would throw my tent and instruments into the River as they had served a previous Survey party, using similar expression to that of the cab driver at Kapunda Station.

Whilst surveying the exact position of the River and taking angles to the various flags I had put up along the River, several of the occupiers hung around me, and during the five days I was occupied in making the survey I was never without one or more of the men watching what I was doing.

I found the feeling of the inhabitants so strong that had I disclosed my mission the survey could never have been made."

Eventually, although the land was offered for sale by public auction at the Adelaide Town Hall on May 26th 1893, at a court reserved price of £2 per acre, there was no bid for the land. It was felt that, because the land was occupied by trespassers, very few people would want the land, despite its being offered so cheaply. A further court order against certain of the squatters was given to the owners, but this achieved only limited success. People were still illegally resident on Baker's Flat in 1902 when another attempt was made to auction the land. This time a considerable portion of it was sold, but, according to the memories of some Kapunda residents, there were still some people living on Baker's Flat at the end of World War I. All that is now left of this fascinating little Irish community in South Australia is a few pieces of broken crockery and small piles of rubble from the long demolished or eroded cottages.

Robert Nicol

Reference

1. The Southern Cross, November 6, 1936.

Part 2 of Robert Nicol's article will appear in the July issue of the Newsletter.

THE ZANONI HISTORIC SHIPWRECK

(In mid-April the position of the Zanoni was pinpointed in South Australian waters as a result of a fisherman claiming a private reward of \$2,000.00 offered for any information about the wreck's location and follow up investigations by divers. In May, the Zanoni was put on the Register of Historic Shipwrecks.
Editor.)

The discovery of the barque Zanoni ends a 116 year old mystery. Although a few professional fishermen have been fishing the wreck for over 30 years, they did not know that it was the Zanoni and the wreck's significance.

The remains of the Zanoni lie in about 18 metres of water in the middle of the Gulf St. Vincent in the vicinity of Ardrossan. The wreck consists of the entire length of her hull with many parts still in place. She is sitting on her keel listing over to port and the starboard side planking is still in place and in sound condition.

The Zanoni was a 3-masted composite built barque of 338 tons. She was built in 1865 at Liverpool, United Kingdom. She was on her maiden voyage when she came out to Australia in 1867 with a cargo of sugar. Her fine appearance caused her to be immediately chartered to load wheat from London and after loading some wheat at Port Adelaide she proceeded to Port Wakefield to complete her loading. On 11 February at 7.00 a.m. she sailed from Port Wakefield with 15 tons of bark and 4,025 bags of wheat bound for the lightship at Port Adelaide. A contemporary newspaper account gives a fine description of what happened next.

"The weather was fine, and wind light from the eastward. This continued until half-past 1 o'clock p.m. of the same day, when a threatening squall was observed to be rising from the westward. Captain Summers immediately took precaution by shortening sail, and made all snug at about a quarter to 2 p.m. The ship was carrying the two top-sails, foresail, and jib, when a squall from the westward came down with terrific violence; in fact a perfect cyclone. The sea was lashed into fury, and whirled into the air by the peculiar nature of the cyclone. So suddenly was the noble ship struck by this violent wind that before the order which was given to let go the topsail-halyards could be executed the ship was thrown on her beam-ends, and directly turned over, keel up. In the meantime a portion of the crew managed, as she turned over, to gain the keel of the vessel and give assistance to the remainder of the poor fellows and the captain to gain the same place; the latter were then clinging to the sides. The danger here was imminent, as the ship was settling down quickly, and, on looking about, the crew fortunately perceived that the lifeboat had floated off the skids and was bottom up a little distance off. At the same time the ship began to settle forward. Perceiving that in a minute the vessel would sink, the poor fellows immediately swam towards the lifeboat; a couple of minutes after the skylight was blown to pieces by a rush of air in the vessel forced out by her going down, and within five minutes from the time that the cyclone struck her she was nowhere to be seen..."

Subsequent searches by the Marine Board failed to find any trace of her. The entire crew, captain and the two Port Adelaide stewards survived the disaster but they had no time to salvage any of their personal possessions or the ship's equipment. The Zanoni is therefore a time capsule for the 1860s, and it will provide us with significant details on composite ship construction and her equipment.

Bill Jeffrey
Maritime Archaeologist

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESCUE DIG ON THE SITE OF THE WASH HOUSE AND DRYING ROOMS TO THE ADELAIDE DESTITUTE ASYLUM, NORTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE, APRIL-MAY, 1983

(In recent weeks the media have periodically reported on the progress of Adelaide's first emergency archaeological rescue dig, which spanned a period of about two and a half weeks from Saturday, 30 April to Tuesday, 17 May. With the cooperation of the Public Buildings Department (P.B.D.) and the contractors, Hansen and Yunken, the rescue dig had its "deadline" increased a number of times from a few days to the two and a half weeks mentioned above. The site was a hive of activity for most of the time, including week ends, and the result was the uncovering of quite a large section of the laundry area of the Women's Quarters of the Adelaide Destitute Asylum. Those involved saw the progress of the dig go from the uncovering of a "few walls" to the almost complete excavation of the laundry area, revealing a large intact furnace used for the burning of rubbish. There were other interesting "aspects" as well, such as the numerous artefacts that were discovered, from pottery shards to rusty door hinges, old shoes and even an 1880s date stamp! On the last day surprises continued with the finding of an old well which might well have pre-dated the building!

As an observer/occasional participant, I was impressed by the dedication and perseverance of all those involved in the dig - rain, clay and sore backs notwithstanding! The following report of the "events" of the dig was prepared by **Mr. Gordon Young**, who, along with several noted Adelaide archaeologists, was responsible for the progress of the excavation. **Editor**)

I. Wheels within wheels

Dean Millard, the P.B.D.'s site architect for Stage I of the Museum Redevelopment Scheme, reported the discovery of some walling in a site dig for drainage works on the 18th April to the S.A. Heritage Conservation Branch, and Frank Sear, Senior Lecturer in Classics, Adelaide University. The latter discussed this find with David Parham, an honours student in the Department of Visual Arts, Flinders University. David, who works in the Keswick Barracks library is studying as his honours dissertation, the history of the complex of buildings erected in the 19th century on this site, amongst these are a group of buildings erected between the 1850s and 1885 for the Destitute Asylum. He was able to identify from an original site plan that the location of these buried walls belonged to the basement of the industrial laundry which employed destitute females in the asylum.

Vincent Megaw, Head of the Department of Visual Arts, being made aware of the possible historical and archaeological significance of the site, contacted Peter Sharpe, the P.B.D.'s Managing Architect, and several people in Adelaide who might be prepared to join in a rescue dig. Amongst the latter was Gordon Young, Senior Lecturer in Architecture and Director of the S.A. Centre for Settlement Studies. At a site meeting held on Wednesday 27th April with Peter Sharpe and other members of the P.B.D., Graham Kewen, the project manager, Lindsay Bawden, the site foreman for Hansen and Yunken, and Gordon Young, an agreement was reached to defer site works in the area of the buried structures until Friday 6th May. In a subsequent telephone conversation between Peter Sharpe and Gordon Young it was agreed that the Centre should provide the necessary site supervision whilst the rescue dig was proceeding.

A further meeting held on Friday 29th of April at Dr. Sear's house between members of the rescue team and the project architect Mr. Dean Millard brought the stay of site operators back to Wednesday evening May 4th.

II. The Gathering of the Clans

The rescue dig began in earnest on Saturday 30th April. It was supervised by two highly professional archaeologists, Mr. Vincent Megaw <1> and Dr. Frank Sear. <2>

Annette Green the Centre's historical architect was made responsible for the overall site supervision and the recording of the structures which were being uncovered. She was guided by David Parham who acted as the site historian.

Ms. Stephanie Schrapel, the historic projects supervisor with the Education Department, took a photographic record of the dig. A considerable number of volunteer workers descended upon the site to help with the dig both on week-days and during the three weekends. These included many people from the Adelaide University Department of Classics, amongst whom were Ms. Janet De Laine, Tutor in Classics, Ms. Jenny Webb, Lecturer in Classics, and students from this department and the Department of Visual Arts, Flinders University, who are participating in the new archaeological class being run by these two departments. They initially dug out some interesting artefacts such as old bottles, clay pipes and chinaware.

There was considerable interest shown in the progress of the dig by Jon Womersley, the Manager of the S.A. Heritage Conservation Branch, and Margaret Anderson of the History Trust, who both had an obvious interest in the site and the artefacts being discovered.

Barry Rowney, the Director of European Heritage in the Heritage Conservation Branch arranged for Marilyn Truscott and Justin McCarthy, archaeologists, to join the dig on May 2nd. Marilyn took charge of recording the artefacts recovered from the site. These will need some careful analysis and preservation which will be carried out by David Tilbrook, the S.A. Museum's Curator of Conservation.

Both Mr. Peter Sharpe (P.B.D.) and the builders Hansen and Yunken showed considerable interest in the rescue dig and Lindsay Bawden, the latter's site foreman, carefully re-scheduled his site operations to avoid any interruptions to the dig. Because of this, the deadline for the completion of it was extended in stages from the 4th May until 17th May. This allowed a more comprehensive dig to be carried out which uncovered a substantial portion of the original wash house/drying room complex.

III. The Heritage Significance of the Destitute Asylum Site

1. It was all that remained of the Women's Quarters which formed a part of the State's first public institution and, as such, could have been the State's first industrial laundry.
2. Its significance in archaeological terms was that it was probably the only extant furnace of its type in South Australia and perhaps Australia.
3. Its architectural significance lay in the structures which were exposed, illustrating a variety of colonial building techniques commonly in use between 1850 and 1900.

Notes

1. Until recently the Professor of Archaeology at Leicester University (U.K.) with extensive experience in urban "rescue" archaeology in Europe.

2. Currently the director of the Australian archaeological team working at Pompeii.

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ALL STATIONS GO - THE SALVAGE EXCAVATION

The recently unearthed structural remains of the furnace and basement associated with the Drying Room of the Destitute Asylum were significant archaeological discoveries for South Australia. They represented an important phase of the state's social history and the archaeological record revealed industrial technological capacities and adaptations that were otherwise unknown.

Extant historic plans showed the location of the Drying Room and when the walls in the south west corner were initially revealed, it was thought that a ground level room had been discovered. This was further borne out by the presence of brick-lined spoon drains and brick paving. However, no floor was discovered until a depth of approximately two and a half metres had been attained and by this time it was obvious that it was a cellar or basement.

As in all salvage archaeology, time was the crucial factor and in the early stages the voluntary team worked on a day by day basis. The Excavation rapidly grew from the south west corner, revealing the furnace, limestone, bluestone and brick walls, the flue system, the brick arch of white firebricks, and a red brick paved floor over almost the entire basement.

Many artefacts also came to light during the excavation: these included clay pipes, bottles, glass, ceramic and bone fragments, shoes and leather, and building materials (including timber, iron nails and screws, stone, bricks and mortars).

On Tuesday 17th May, during the final recording and photographic session, it was discovered that one section of the brick paved floor sounded hollow. After removing a section of the bricks, a circular brick-lined well straddled by a brick arch was revealed. This arch has since been removed and the well was excavated to a depth of approximately two metres.

It appears that the limestone and bluestone perimeter walls of the basement may date to 1865, when there was a Lumber Room at ground level. In 1885 the Lumber Room was removed and a Drying Room (associated with the Laundry) erected. It therefore appears likely that the original furnace and most internal brick walls were added at this time. The original furnace seems to have operated on the principle of radiant and convected heat, but there may also have been some ducting. Unfortunately what is believed to have been the original flue was destroyed by the intrusion of 1930-40 sewer pipes. It is believed that the furnace was modified between 1890 and 1900 - the brick arch was largely removed and the large firebox and the present flue system were added. By the nature of the material removed from the firebox, it appears that the system was last used as an incinerator.

A full interpretation of this site has yet to be made, as further research on the Destitute Asylum and 19th century furnace technology is required; analysis and cataloguing of artefacts has also yet to commence and should reveal background to the site's social history.

Justin McCarthy
Historical Archaeologist
Heritage Conservation Branch
Department of Environment & Planning

N.B. Two photographs, taken by Stephanie Schrapel, of the emergency rescue dig will appear in the July issue of the Newsletter.

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THE DESTITUTE ASYLUM - ADELAIDE

I. Brief History of Site Use

From the earliest days of the colony's existence, the Parklands between North Terrace and the River Torrens were set aside for government use. Light's plan of Adelaide (1837) indicates that an area east of Government House was to be used as a Military Barracks. By 1842 Kingston's map reveals that the area had become the "Sappers and Miners Barracks".

The Military, however, was not the only official agency attracted to the site. Government records indicate that several other departments were established there by 1854. These included the Native Location (Aborigines Department), Female Immigration Depot and the Destitute Board. Four years later, a "colonial store" was built at the southern end of the complex (this later became part of the Destitute Asylum Male Wards). The nucleus of the buildings were designed to cater for needy persons - newly arrived immigrants, widows, orphans, deserted wives and/or children and aged or infirm persons unable to support themselves. Large sums of money were spent in developing the complex into a vast government-sponsored relief agency.

By the 1870s, the Destitute Asylum had taken over the entire four acre site, which consisted of:

- a. Southern Men's Quarters;
- b. Lying-in Department;
- c. Women's Quarters; and,
- d. Northern Men's Quarters.

Time and 'progress' have dramatically altered the face of this historic area and today only one of the four quadrangles remains relatively intact - the Lying-in Department. The recent work relating to the Museum Redevelopment Scheme, however, has revealed some foundation areas in the Women's Quarters of the Destitute Asylum. The building in question occupied the northern side of the quadrangle and they were used as work areas for the inmates of the asylum. By 1864 three buildings were known to have existed on the site, a work room, lumber room and wash house.

II. History of the Destitute Asylum, Adelaide

This quadrangular area originally contained some of the earliest buildings constructed on the site. In 1851, the south western corner housed the Native School. By 1854 the Women's Quarters (a single-storey structure) was added to the southern end. Later this building was enlarged and a second storey added.

Various buildings around the perimeter were used as wards, offices and living quarters for both women and children attached to the asylum from the 1850s until early in this century. None of these historic buildings have survived to the present day.

The archaeological dig recently conducted on the northern side of the quadrangle, kindled* considerable interest among many South Australians (What were the buildings? What were they used for? Who used them). Such questions were constantly raised over the period of the dig by members of the rescue team and the media.

III. History and Descriptions of the Buildings

The Workroom: Presumably it was set aside as a work area wherein the women inmates were employed in simple domestic tasks such as ironing and needlework. By 1890, it was known as the needle-room. The building was rectangular in design and occupied an area of 18' x 25'. Its gable roof and centrally located door (flanked each side by a window) gave the structure the appearance of a simple cottage.

The Wash House: This room was of the same basic design and dimensions as the workroom.

Both the Workroom and Wash House were constructed of random rubble limestone with brick quoins and were roofed with slate. Both were built before 1864.

The New Drying Room: This room was slightly larger than its adjoining neighbours (22' x 25'9"). Its basement areas were built of limestone whilst the upper sections were of brick construction. The basement area housed a furnace from which heated air was ducted to the drying room and possibly other buildings nearby. This underground section of the complex was revealed as a result of the recent archaeological dig. Early plans and drawings failed to show any sign of their existence.

David Parham

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RESEARCH NOTE: J. S. REES PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION

John Newman Stone Rees, born at Hindmarsh in 1880 and educated at Queen's College, North Adelaide, became a successful Adelaide insurance underwriter and manager of the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

From 1918 to 1938 he was also a member of the Adelaide City Council, representing the Robe Ward. During his time on the Council, he served as chairman of the Council's Traffic and Health Committee and played a leading part in bringing about the construction of a new city bridge and establishing a municipal golf links. Rees also headed the Council's Special Historic Committee (1924-29) and was a member of the State Centenary Special Committee in the early 1930s. <1>

In addition to his business and municipal interests, Rees served for ten years as the South Australian Consul in Belgium. <2> He was also a prominent member of the Liberal Union Club and a keen sporting identity, playing football and cricket for the North Adelaide and State teams in the early 1900s.

Over the years he compiled an impressive collection of photographs of early Adelaide some of which were published in the mid-1950s, first in the Sunday Advertiser and then

continued in The Chronicle. After Rees' death in 1959, his extensive collection of photographs, consisting of over 500 separate views, sketches and portrait photographs, was presented to the South Australian Archives. The collection (Private Record Group 63) comprises four major groups of photographs:

1. **Views of well-known Adelaide buildings and other prominent features of the city, 1836-1959.**

Collated and arranged by J. S. Rees (originally reproduced as a series in The Chronicle feature "Adelaide - Yesterday and Today").

2. **Other views of Adelaide.**

These include a view of the laying of the foundation stone at the Exhibition Building, North Terrace, 1886, and a souvenir album of the Diamond Jubilee of the opening of the Adelaide Town Hall, 1926.

3. **Views of Adelaide sporting teams and events, 1869-1911.**

4. **Views of Royal Visits to Adelaide**

These include views of civic receptions held at the Town Hall for the Duke of York (1927) and the Duke of Gloucester (1934), together with a souvenir album produced by the City of Adelaide of the Duke of York in 1927, containing 22 views of streets, buildings, events and personalities.

Robert Thornton
South Australian Archives

References

1. Official Civic Record of South Australia (Adelaide, 1936), p.103.
2. The Advertiser, 19 January, 1959.

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WUNDERLICH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(The following extract is the only reference to South Australia in a copiously illustrated book Forty Years of Wunderlich Industry (Sydney, 1927), edited by E. Wunderlich. The book features many buildings, incorporating their products and also has several views of production processes.

Brian Samuels)

"Long before the opening of a Wunderlich Branch in Adelaide, a valuable business in Metal Ceilings and Roofing Tiles had been developed in South Australia, largely through the able efforts of the local distributors, Harrold, Colton & Company Limited, and Geo. P. Harris Scarfe & Company Limited; the former handling the metal manufactures, and the latter, Marseilles Tiles. In April, 1910, the arrangements with these merchants were terminated, by mutual agreement; their stocks were purchased, and Wunderlich Offices and Showrooms were established at 109-113 Curries Street, Adelaide.

Throughout the years that have intervened, since this event, considerable expansion has taken place in Wunderlich activities in the State. A Workshop for Architectural Metal Working has been added, and a drawbench installed, incidental to the launching of a Shopfront Fitting Department. In addition, the Branch has been rendered independent of other States, with regard to its supplies of Roofing Tiles, through the establishment of an extensive Tile-making Plant, at Edwardstown. This plant commenced to produce in 1919, and was recently enlarged to meet the growing demand for its products.

Early in 1926, the site in Currie Street was disposed of, and more spacious premises were

erected at the corner of Grote and Morphett Streets. The new office building is of special interest, in that it is faced with Architectural Terra Cotta, manufactured at the Company's® Works at Rosehill, Sydney, this being the first work of its kind in Adelaide. Adjoining th Office is a building housing the Metalworking and Shopfront Departments."

NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE

Since March, 1983, the following Newsletters and Journals have been received:

- a) Ancestor, Quarterly Journal of the Genealogical Society of Australia, Vol.14, No.6, March, 1983.
- b) Bicentenary '88, Newsletter of The Australian Bicentennial Authority, Vol.3, No.1, February, 1983.
- c) Broken Hill Historical Society Journal and Proceedings, Vol.18, December, 1982.
- d) City of Henley and Grange Community News, Autumn Issue, March, 1983.
- e) Environment and Planning, Journal of the Department of Environment and Planning, No.2, March, 1983
- f) Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Vol.68, Pt.4, March, 1983.
- g) Heritage Newsletter, Vol.6, No.1, March, 1983.
- h) Newsletter of the Australian Biographical and Genealogical Record, No.1, January, 1983.
- i) Newsletter of the Royal Australian Historical Society and Affiliated Societies, No.14, April, 1983.
- j) Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch (Inc.) Newsletter, Vol.19, No.3, April, 1983.
- k) Royal Western Australian Historical Society's Newsletter, Vol.22, Nos.2 & 3, March, 1983 and April, 1983
- l) The Fund for Animals Limited Newsletter, Vol.3, No.1, March, 1983.
- m) The Oral History Association of Australia, South Australian Branch Newsletter, April, 1983.
- n) The South Australian Genealogist, Vol.10, No.2, April, 1983.
- o) The Uniting Church in South Australia Historical Society Newsletter, February, 1983.

NEWSLETTER ARTICLES

- e) "Heritage of the Mid-North" by Ed Noack & John Dallwitz, 3 pg. article.
- n) "Passengers arriving -Pt. Adelaide, 1846-1850, Part 15".
- "Cemetaries - Southern Hills".
- o) "Rev John Hall Angus, 1851-1934" by R. J. Scrimgeour.
- "The Parkin Mission of South Australia Incorporated - Centenary Celebrated" by Brian L. Jones.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Broken Hill, 1883-1983 - Centenary Calendar Highlights.

Centenary of Shows and Social Events, 1882-1982, Yankalilla, Rapid Bay and Myponga Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Incorporated.

Conserving our Historic Shipwrecks, Department of Environment and planning, 1983.