

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

NEWSLETTER

Founded 1974

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

President: Mr R.H.B. Kearns, MBE

Editor: Ms Annelly Aeuckens

Registered by Australian Post Publication No. SBH 1254

No. 50

September 1983

CONTENTS

ARTICLES:

- 12 Potalloch: The History of a Nineteenth Century Garden Dr Denis Binion
15 South Australia's Early Medical History:
Studies by A.A. Lendon Robert Thornton
16 "Childhood Then and Now" Project Oral History Association Paper

FEATURES:

- 1 Forthcoming Events (including Next Meetings)
Glenelg Photographs Dulcie Perry
Location Map of South Australian Historic Shipwrecks Bill Jeffry
6 Historical Society Affairs (including Reports on Recent Events)
9 New Books
22 Newsletter Exchange and Newsletter Articles
8 Notices
Pull-out Supplement in centre pages: "The Visual and Lively Arts in South Australia".

FORTHCOMING EVENTS - INCLUDING NEXT MEETINGS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15: Seminar at Flinders University - "The Visual and Lively Arts in South Australia".

Programme:

9.15 am Assemble.

6.30-9.40 Opening by Dr John Tregenza of the History Trust of South Australia.

- 9.40-10.30 Mr Deane Manuel: "Adelaide's literati at the mid-nineteenth century".
- 10.30-11.00 Morning Tea.
- 11.00-11.50 Ms Chris Finnimore: "The South Australian Society of Arts, 1856-1866".
- 12.00-12.50 Mr Peter Donovan: "Stained Glass Windows in South Australia".
- 12.50-2.10 Lunch.
- 2.10-3.00 Mr Donald Leslie Johnson: "The Australian Bungalow Illustrated".
- 3.00-3.30 Afternoon Tea.
- 3.30-4.20 Mr Philip W. Pike: "Collecting and Preserving Film in South Australia".
- 4.20-4.45 General discussion and close.

Speakers:

Mr Deane Manuel is Director of Resources of the South Australian College of Advanced Education. He was formerly Campus Director of Salisbury CAE and Assistant Director of Murray Park and Hartley CAEs.

Ms Christine Finnimore is a postgraduate student at the University of Adelaide, and is researching the history of the South Australian Society of the Arts and the early history of the Art Gallery for her thesis.

Mr Peter Donovan is President of the Society of the Professional Historians (SA) and has been working as a historical consultant for a number of years. He has completed a number of heritage surveys and published several books and articles.

Mr Donald Leslie Johnson is a Senior Lecturer in Architectural History at the Flinders University of South Australia, where he has taught since 1972. With a Masters Degree in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, Mr Johnson has published extensively, including two books on Walter Burley Griffin and a volume covering Australian Architecture from 1901 to 1951. He has also been in receipt of research grants from various bodies including the Australian Heritage Commission.

Mr Philip W. Pike is currently employed by the State Library of South Australia as its Publicity and Promotions Officer. He researched all the visual material and wrote the script for the "Adelaide Story" and did the pictorial research for the book of the same name by Colin Thiele.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22: Writers' Workshop - Turning a Manuscript into a Book.

Run by the University of Adelaide Department of Continuing Education and the Association of Professional Historians at Fullarton Park Community Centre, 41 Fullarton Road, Fullarton. Led by **Jenny Walker**, Director, Editorial Service and **Penny Matthews**, freelance editor and writer.

Though the Workshop has been commissioned by professional historians, it will be of value to other writers - and all are welcome to attend.

Programme

2.00-3.00 Addresses by leaders.
 Introduction.
 Researching material.
 Writing up material.
 Methods of publication.
 Producing the book.
 Marketing the finished product.

3.00-3.30 Afternoon tea.

3.30-4.30 Workshop groups.

4.30-5.00 Questions and problems

Enrolment: No fee will be paid by members of the Association of Professional Historians as the Association will bear this cost for its members. Other writers are welcome, and for them the fee is \$10. The fee for students and pensioners is \$5. Please enrol at the Department of Continuing Education by 13 October, enclosing the fee where appropriate.

For general enquiries call at the Department of Continuing Education, Level 4 of the Wills Building, the University of Adelaide, or phone 228 5236. Car parking is available at Fullarton Park.

Please make cheques payable to "University of Adelaide", GPO Box 498, Adelaide 5001, and forward to Department of Continuing Education by 13 October.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27 - FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28: Conference at the Adelaide Festival Centre - From the Coorong to Stony Point, A History of the Oil Industry in South Australia.

Conference \$30, plus Proceedings \$40, plus Conference Dinner \$70, plus Refreshments \$80. Trip by Air to Stony Point on Friday, October 28, \$80.

For further information contact **L.W. Owens** (274 7500) or **B. Voysey** (31 8987).

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28 - SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6: The Stirling Centenary Festival 1983.

"Between 28 October and 6 November, the Stirling District is set for a double celebration - the Stirling Council Centenary and the Stirling Festival.

The Festival begins by turning back the pages of time, with a taste of the past and a dream of the future. Elderly citizens will be entertained at a 'Sentimental Reflections' luncheon held in the beautiful neo-Georgian residence of Raywood - Arbury Park. While the elderly are enjoying gastronomic delights of a century ago and capturing some of the spirit of yesteryear in a 'Passing Parade' of 19th Century Fashion, children of the district will gather in the grounds for a 'Balloon Uplift'. As a Choral Group descends the stairs the children will release a mirage of coloured balloons, carrying two native seeds (new life), a greeting, and an invitation to plant the seeds and write to the sender.

In the evening, the Exhibition of art work created by the children of the Hills Districts after the bushfires, will be opened officially at the Stirling CFS Station. After wine and cheese, one can cross the quadrangle and attend the production of 'The King and I' and the Late Night Movie at the Historical Stirling Institute.

The core of the Festival, as in 1981, is the **National Art and Craft Award and Exhibition**. The Exhibition venue had to be changed from St Michael's House, Mt Lofty, because of the bushfires, and it will now be held in the **Rymill Conference Centre**.

The Festival promises many wonderful Family Days, including 'Up in the Air Day', International Day, Festival Fair, A Scout Breakfast plus many art and craft workshops and a 'Festival of Early Music' at the 105 year old Church of the Epiphany, Crafters.

On **3 November**, a **Council Meeting in period costume** will take place in the **Stirling Hotel** - the venue of the first meeting held on 3 November 1883.

The Festival culminates in a **Colonial Picnic on 6 November** at the **Arbury Park Picnic Grounds**. The organizers, The Hut, Aldgate have spared no pains to make the day a success if possible. To this end the aim is to re-create the aura of the 1880s by encouraging people to dress in appropriate costumes, to participate in activities reminiscent of the day, and to be entertained in a manner befitting Colonials of a century ago. An exciting programme has been arranged which includes folk singers, dancers, story tellers, puppeteers, bands, stalls, a juggler, ventriloquist, and a choir to participate as well. There will also be a re-enactment of the first bushranger arrest in South Australia. This occurred at the Sawyers Arms Hotel then owned by David Crafer, and now known as the Crafer's Inn. Numerous horses and carriages will also be in attendance to add to the charm and atmosphere of the day.

Entry to the Picnic will be through the under-pass of the SE Freeway. Especially painted for the event by mural artist, Jack Davies, this 'journey back in time', from 1983 back to 1883, will provide patrons with a

potted history of events, lifestyles and historic buildings since the foundation of this unique hills district, by European settlers.

The Grand Finale of the Festival and of the day will be the Pitjantjatjara Dancers performing a Corroboree at dusk at the conclusion of the Campfire Concert.

This day will be a day filled with nostalgia, history and pleasures of bygone times.

To this end the organizers request that all those wishing to attend are invited in period costumes and to enter for the prize of Best Costume of the times, and to bring food of the 1880s in a hamper or grease proof paper. A taste of authentic Kangaroo Tail Soup, Roast Spit Lamb and Suckling Pig, Damper and butter made with a churn, Billy Tea and Strawberries and Cream will be available at the end of the Cooking Demonstration. Limited drinks will be available but due to the unexpected numbers on the day, and in keeping with the 1880s, most food and drink will be brought from home.

For further information, contact **Betty Melville** on **339 3035** or **339 4400.**"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4: Lecture - Professor David Saunders, "Heritage: The Historian, The Architect and Others".

The last decade's impressive growth in the area now called heritage has brought several professions together in a new way. Is their coming together occurring only at committee tables or are their disciplines also helpfully coming together?

SATURDAY, 5 NOVEMBER: Training Seminar - Australian Society of Archivists.

The Adelaide Branch of the Australian Society of Archivists is holding a seminar on the keeping of archives in small organisations on 5 November 1983. The seminar is intended to assist individuals from smaller organisations, such as churches, councils, schools, or who have local history collections in their custody, who would like to learn the methods of establishing, managing and preserving these collections. It will be held in the South Australian Archives Reading Room, the Basement, State Library of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide, from 9.30 am to 5.00 pm. **Registration Fee: \$25.00** includes lunch and morning and afternoon tea. Limit 25 people.

Overview: Session 1

9.30-11.00 Practical Issues in the keeping of Archival collections - includes discussion and question time.
Speaker: Helen Hoskin (South Australian Archives)

11.00-11.30 Morning Tea.

Getting the Collection Under Control: Session 2

- 11.30-12.30 Arranging Archival collections: Theory.
Speaker: Peter Crush (Adelaide City Council Archives)
- 12.30-1.30 Lunch.
- 1.30-3.00 Methods of Arranging and Describing Archival collections:
Practical session.
Speaker: Margaret Innes (Mawson Institute for Antarctic
Research)
- 3.00-3.20 Afternoon Tea.
- 3.20-4.00 Photographs: Preserving, describing and cataloguing photo-
graphs.
Speaker: Wendy Finimore (South Australian Archives)

Discussion: Session 4

4.00 onwards Discussion and question time.

People wishing to attend are asked to register by 21 October 1983, if possible, though later applications will be accepted. Please make cheques payable to **Australian Society of Archivists Inc.**

All Enquiries: Margaret Innes, Secretary ASA Inc. (08) 228 5040

Postal Address: 27 Vinall Street, Dover Gardens, SA 5048.

* * *

REPORT ON MAY MEETING - CHARLES CAMERON KINGSTON

Dr John Playford's sub-title to his address at the May meeting of the Society was "The Most Quarrelsome Man Alive" - a description of C.C. Kingston given by a senior Colonial Office functionary in 1896. The venue for the evening was the Constitutional Museum, which was the scene of many of the former South Australian Premier's fiery outbursts.

John Playford, a cousin of the late Sir Thomas Playford, graduated at the University of Adelaide, and obtain a Doctorate in Political Science at the Australian National University. He is a senior lecturer in Politics at the University of Adelaide; the author of a considerable quantity of political and historical literature, and is a member of the National Editorial Board of the Australian Dictionary of Biography. The Society is also grateful to Dr Playford for acting as editor of the annual Journal, and ensuring that a high literary standard is maintained.

Charles Cameron Kingston's political career is studded with incident, yet he was responsible for legislation of a progressive order, including extending voting franchise to women (the first Australian State to do so), the establishment of the State Bank of South Australia, regulation of factories, and industrial arbitration. He was Premier of South Australia

from 1893 to 1899 and was a member of the first Federal Cabinet in 1901 as Minister of Trade and Customs.

His somewhat outlandish behaviour excited considerable attention, such as his arrest in Victoria Square where he was about to fight a duel with fellow Parliamentarian, Richard Baker; on another occasion he seized a riding whip from the Manager of the South Australian Company and severely chastised him; he also publicly described Dr W.E. Way (brother of Sir Samuel Way) as a "medical Jack the Ripper".

From time to time Dr Playford's address was interrupted by interjections from the "ghost" of C.C. Kingston, portrayed by Kelvin Harman (in appropriate attire), who harrangued the meeting in typical Kingston style - quoting many of the critical, vitriolic statements made both within, and without, the precincts of Parliament.

Charles Cameron Kingston (who was appointed a Privy Councillor, but refused a knighthood - at which his wife was very much upset) died in 1908 at the age of 58. A bronze statue of Kingston stands in Victoria Square, bearing the inscription "Patriot and Statesman".

Considerable discussion ensued following John Playford's address, at the conclusion of which appreciation was extended to the speaker, and to the History Trust of South Australia, for making the Constitutional Museum facilities available for the evening. Those present at the well attended meeting also viewed an exhibition of Kingston material, displayed at the Museum.

Richard Kearns

* * *

REPORT ON THE JULY MEETING - The 1887 Jubilee Exhibition and the 1986 Jubilee 150 Celebrations

At the July monthly meeting Dr Norman Etherington and Mr Kym Bonython provided details of two celebratory events one hundred years apart. Dr Etherington was unable to deliver his address in person, because of an unexpected inter-state commitment but, at very short notice had prepared a video-tape of his subject, The 1887 Jubilee Exhibition, which was presented by Carmel McKeogh. Dr Etherington obtained a Ph.D in History at Yale University, USA; he joined the History Department of the University of Adelaide in 1968, and is the author of several books and numerous articles, mainly featuring British Colonial history. Dr Etherington traced the history of the construction on North Terrace of the Exhibition Building, which represented a combination of marking both the State's 50th anniversary, and the Golden Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. The address also incorporated early photographs of the building, and various trade fairs and exhibitions displayed over the years. Following the presentation, Carmel McKeogh answered a number of questions posed by the audience.

Mr Kym Bonython, AO, DFC, AFC - a descendant of the well-known pioneering family, author, entrepreneur, connoisseur of the arts and Chairman of the Jubilee 150 Board - then gave an interesting and entertaining exposition of the activities planned for the 1986 Sesqui-centenary celebrations. More than 700 events are to be staged during 1986, and

particular emphasis was given by the speaker to community involvement with the Jubilee 150 Board to cover a wide range of interests, including historical re-enactments, restoration of the "Failie", horse-drawn trams, Port Adelaide maritime museum, musical activities, sporting, educational, Aboriginal participation and the publication of historical works.

At the conclusion of the discussion which followed Mr Bonython's lecture, appreciation was expressed to Dr Etherington, and Mr Bonython, for their informative addresses.

Richard Kearns

REPORT ON AUGUST MEETING - "Conventional Wisdom and Light's Adelaide".

Mr Robert Cheesman's topic was "Conventional Wisdom and Light's Adelaide". An architect and landscape designer who has studied at Cambridge, practised in Toronto and taught in the Faculty of Architecture in the University of Adelaide, Mr Cheesman set out to locate Light's plans for Adelaide in a wider tradition of town planning. The colonel came off with a few glancing blows. The plan for Adelaide, it seems, was not the dazzlingly original piece of town planning we are sometimes led to believe it was. In fact its rectangular pattern and squares reflected the conventional wisdom in town planning since Roman times. Light's hands were tied here by the rigid set of directives issued to him by the Colonization Commissioners in London; they had very clear ideas on the layout of their capital. His originality is more evident in the plan for Gawler because he was given almost a free hand in the planning of this town. The irony is that in the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century it was the Adelaide plan which found its way into most town planning texts published in Great Britain, with the result that it became something of a model for the British new towns established this century! Mr Cheesman's lavishly illustrated address was well received by an appreciative audience.

Tony Stinson

NOTICES

Newsletter Editor
Historical Society of South Australia
Institute Building
Cnr Kintore Avenue and North Terrace
Adelaide SA 5000

19 July 1983

Mr Bernard O'Neill has suggested to me that your newsletter may be interested in recent efforts amongst professional geologists to establish a Geoscience History "specialist group" within the Geological Society of Australia.

Although not yet formally instituted the proposed group has attracted interest from about 25 geologists nation wide, 11 potential members in

Adelaide. Indications are that there is potential to solicit a far greater response.

Replies to an initial circular to geologists indicated interest in the following topics:

- . The history and philosophy of the mining and petroleum industries, government geoscience services together with geoscience teaching institutions.
- . Biographical studies of prominent geoscientists.
- . The historical change and progressive development of specific disciplines within the geosciences, e.g. geophysics, geomorphology, palaeontology, tectonics.
- . How geological thinking evolved distinctively in Australia when placed in a world context.
- . The appreciation of old and rare books and illustrations dealing with the geosciences.
- . Oral history and reminiscences of senior and retired geologists.
- . Preservation of the cultural heritage associated with the geosciences, i.e. old mining areas, gravestones, classic geological sites, written records.
- . Historical development and use of building stones in Australia.
- . Production of bibliographies dealing with the above topics.

As interim organiser of the Group, I would appreciate any publicity that your newsletter could provide. We would welcome any comments, assistance, information, etc. from your members.

Dr Barry J. Cooper

Department of Mines and Energy, PO Box 151, Eastwood, SA 5063

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

St. Peters, A Suburban Town
by
Elizabeth Warburton
(hardback \$14.00)

"What's in a name?"

St. Peters Corporation was named after St. Peter's College within the town boundary, which was named after St. Peter's College, Westminster, where the first Bishop of Adelaide had been a scholar. So far, so simple. But the territory encircled by the boundaries of 1883 had been part of the

District Council of Stepney which included all of today's City of Payneham. Before that, they had both belonged to the District Council of East Torrens which also included the present-day City of Campbelltown. And before that, all of these, with the hills above and today's City of Burnside, had been bundled together in the original local government District of East Torrens. Nevertheless, why was a Corporation named after a College? The answer to that is not so simple. It is rooted in the social mixture characteristic of this idea from the early years of European settlement.

The Author: Elizabeth Warburton's histories have been widely read and enjoyed in South Australia. Her previous works include Old Stradbroke, Martindale Hall, The Paddocks Beneath, a history of Burnside, and historical chapters in Five Creeks of the River Torrens. Except for Martindale Hall, these books relate to the plains and hills east of Adelaide, the original territory of the East Torrens District Council, of which in its smaller present-day form the author was a Councillor.

The Contents: This is a history of a town from its first unformed days of farms and nursery gardens through to its present state as an inner-city municipality. As a corporate town St. Peters is one century old. Many of its streets were laid out and its houses built in the book time of the late 1870s and early '80s, so that many handsome bay-windowed stone villas line its tree-shaded avenues. Seen from the outside, the place and people look much like other suburbs around the City of Adelaide, but as felt from inside and as recorded in this book, its character shows a diversity and an individuality of its own.

The Design and Production

This book has been designed by Douglas A. Dunstan who was for many years managing director of Griffin Press Limited. He has designed many books for Australian and overseas publishers. He also designed The Paddocks Beneath, a history of Burnside. The book is printed and bound by Griffin Press Limited, Australia's foremost book printing house. There are approximately 240 pages of text and illustrative material including many halftone plates and maps and also decorative drawings by Jane Minney. The size of the book is 280mm x 220mm (11" x 8 1/2"). It is attractively bound in full blue cloth and gold blocked."

Books are now available from the Corporation of St Peters at \$14.00 per copy. Postage per copy:

SA Metropolitan	\$1.65
SA Country	\$2.25

Please send orders to:

Town of St Peters
PO Stepney, 5069
(Ph. 42 9225)

Pioneer Families of Australia
Fifth edition

by
L.M. Mowle
(hardback \$30.00)

"Genealogists and researchers in Australiana who are not interested in the serially numbered limited edition of 1001 copies of the above book, published as a Collector's Item by Rigby Limited and priced at \$125.00, may like to know that they can obtain copies of the **Un-numbered edition** of the same book from the **Library of The Genealogical Society of Victoria** at **\$30.00 per copy**, exclusive of postage. The book weighs about 2kg and postage rates to any particular area may be ascertained from the Post Office.

You will see from the following extracts taken from a few of the many complimentary reviews published, that the book contains about 500 pages, 18,000 names indexed in full and the genealogies of many families not elsewhere published, families descended from over 100 pioneers who arrived in this country in the first fifty years of settlement - the period 1788 to 1828.

Applications for copies should be made personally or in writing to the Secretary of **The Genealogical Society of Victoria** at **Room 1, First Floor, 98 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, 3000.**
C. Stephen, Major (RL), President

Fifth Edition - Extracts From Some Reviews

The Age (2 December 1978)

"... the editor is too modest in remarking in the preface that the book is primarily of interest to the families included ... the close connection between the family and national expansion is evident on every page of this enlarged new version of a standard reference work ... presented in a handsome limited printing of 1001 copies, has grown to nearly 500 pages packed tight with updated information on 93 pioneer families ... a massive index ... has been added to cover all traceable descents of pioneers who survived, stayed and bred."

Sydney Morning Herald (4 November 1978)

"The detailed genealogies in this volume have been meticulously recorded. They command the warmest appreciation from those who are interested in family history and in Australian history and biography. Apart from the volume's significance for the families included, it is a valuable reference work which should be available for consultation in public libraries throughout Australia ..."

Royal Historical Society of Victoria journal (September 1978)

"This is a monumental work ... limited to 1001 copies. The detailed genealogies ... have been meticulously recorded. Mr L.M. Mowle deserves high praise for his laborious research from those who are interested in Australian history and biography. It is a standard reference of great value to libraries and historians."

ARTICLES

POLTALLOCH: THE HISTORY OF A NINETEENTH CENTURY GARDEN

History is concerned with the ideas and actions of people; political, economic and social. Yet, in considering the social behaviour of people, most historians have ignored the leisure and creative activities pursued by people.

Land which has nearly always been available at small cost to settlers of South Australia, has guaranteed the popularity of gardening for most people. However, little work has so far been carried out on the history of gardens in this state.(1)

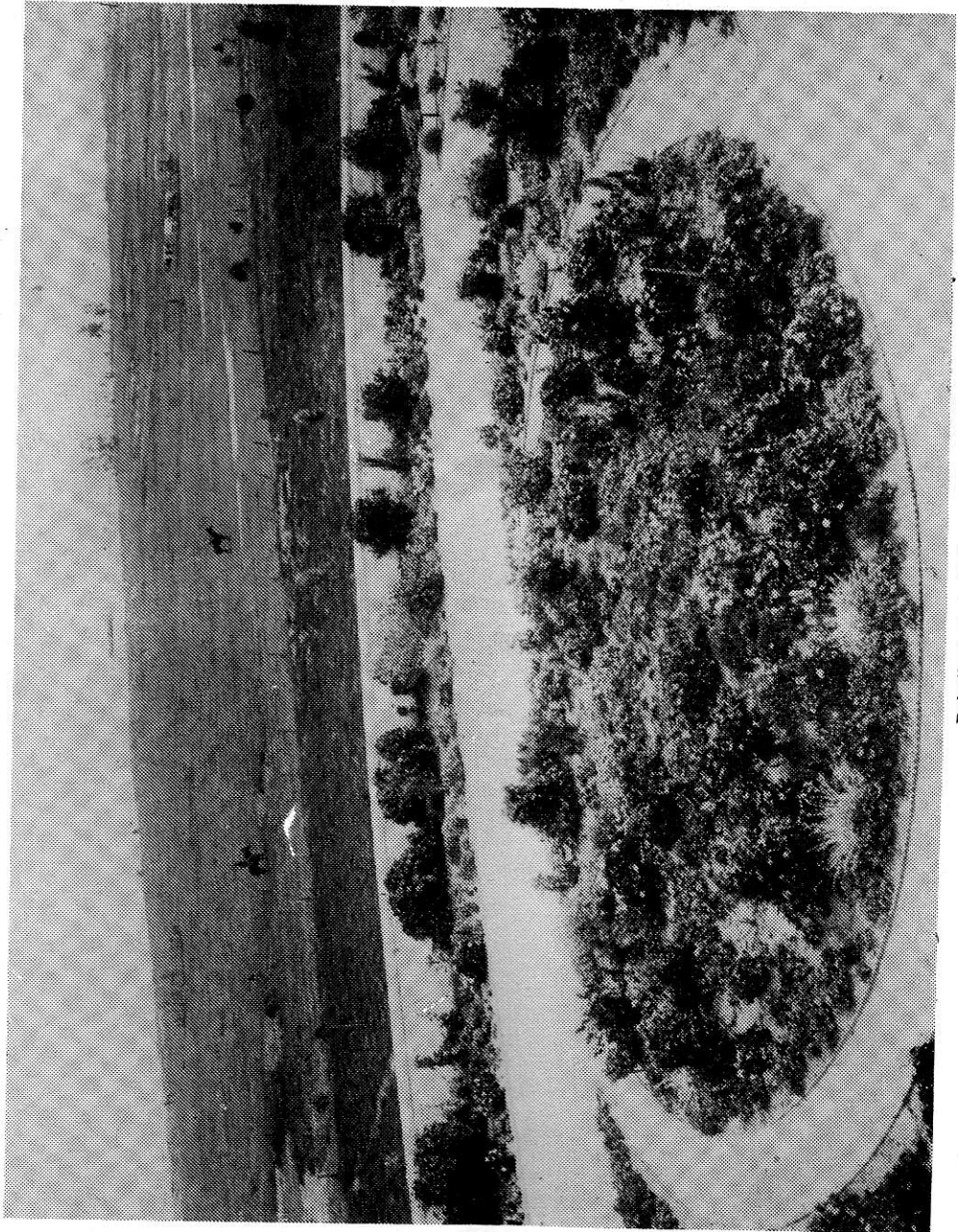
The living garden is difficult to encapsulate at any given point in time, as gardens change as frequently as do their owners, creators and tenders. Drought, the perennial enemy of South Australian gardens, has ensured that many nineteenth century gardens have not survived. In fact, many gardens were not established in the nineteenth century because of the lack of reliable water supplies. The exceptions to this have been sited in the well watered Mt Lofty Ranges, and along the lakes and rivers of the state.

Apart from water, labour has been a limiting factor in the creation and survival of notable gardens. Only landowners of large estates were able to afford the expense of establishment and later maintenance of extensive gardens through drought, depression, and more recently, wage inflation, and garden labour shortages. More than any other factor, a love of gardening and an interest in garden design, has ensured the survival, however modified today, of nineteenth century gardens that were once great.

The garden of Poltalloch station, on Lake Alexandrina, is a good example of a notable garden that still survives, although in a much altered form. A careful survey of the garden layout and its plants indicates the elements of the original design, and a comparison of the original garden and today's garden shows how it has changed over time.

In 1876 John Bowman, a member of one of South Australia's leading pastoralist families, began work on the construction of a well proportioned two storey Italianate style home on the shores of the Lake. It was to be the headquarters for his station of nearly 8,000 acres. Obvious care was taken to site the house on a slight cliff, sheltered by a low rise to the south and facing directly north over the lake. A fine garden, in keeping with the lifestyle of an established pastoralist, was designed to take advantage of this site and to enhance the splendid residence.

The garden reflected the popular ideas of garden design in the late Victorian period, known as gardenesque, whereby every plant in the garden, as well as every ornament or architectural structure, was to be a feature.(2) Ornament in this garden in the late nineteenth century included a fountain, stone garden walls and gate posts, a metal arch for climbing plants, iron pot stands and a courtyard, all of which still remain. The



Poltalloch circa 1890



Oriental Private Hotel, 16 South Eslanande, Glenelg 1880



Dining Room of Oriental Hotel, 1880
Originally ballroom added to Kyffin Thomas' house by William Pike

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWSLETTER NO. 50**

THE HISTORY SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

and

THE HISTORY DISCIPLINE, FLINDERS UNIVERSITY

invite you to a one day seminar on

THE VISUAL AND LIVELY ARTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

on Saturday 15 October 1983

Venue: The Common Room (201)
School of Social Sciences, South Building (Carpark 4)
The Flinders University of South Australia
Sturt Road
Bedford Park (see map)

Programme:

- 9.15 am Assemble.
- 6.30-9.40 Opening by Dr John Tregenza of the History Trust of South Australia.
- 9.40-10.30 Mr Deane Manuel: "Adelaide's literati at the mid-nineteenth century".
- 10.30-11.00 Morning Tea.
- 11.00-11.50 Ms Chris Finnimore: "The South Australian Society of Arts, 1856-1866".
- 12.00-12.50 Mr Peter Donovan: "Stained Glass Windows in South Australia".
- 12.50-2.10 Lunch.
- 2.10-3.00 Mr Donald Leslie Johnson: "The Australian Bungalow Illustrated".
- 3.00-3.30 Afternoon Tea.
- 3.30-4.20 Mr Philip W. Pike: "Collecting and Preserving Film in South Australia".
- 4.20-4.45 General discussion and close.

Further Information:

There is ample parking in Car Park 4. next to the Social Sciences South Building.

Tea and Coffee will be available. Members and guests should bring their own lunches with a view (weather permitting) to picnicking in the Social Sciences courtyard or by the lake. The nearest delicatessen is at the corner of South and Sturt Roads (1½ km distant); the nearest pubs serving counter lunches are at Tonsley Park and Darlington (3 km).

Public transport from the city is available on Route 21D (Flinders University) from King William Street via Grote and Sturt Streets and Goodwood Road. Buses depart King William Street at 9.15 a.m. to arrive at 9.55, and at 9.55, arriving at 10.35 a.m. followed by a five minute walk from the terminus to the Social Sciences South Common Room (see map). A bus departs Flinders for the city at 4.38 p.m., arriving at 5.18 p.m. There is also a bus on Route 680 to Flinders University from Brighton Station via Marion Shopping Centre, departing 9.32 a.m. and arriving at 9.52. Buses depart Flinders at 4.10 and 5.31 p.m.

Please Note:

To assist the catering and seating arrangements, if you are intending to attend this seminar please phone Flinders History Office - 275 2225 - before 11 October.

STURT COLLEGE OF
ADVANCED EDUCATION

STURT ROAD

SOUTH ROAD

SPORTS FIELDS

Parking
Area

CAR PARK 4
SOCIAL SCIENCES SOUTH
COMMON ROOM

University
Hall

BUS STOP

FLINDERS MEDICAL CENTRE

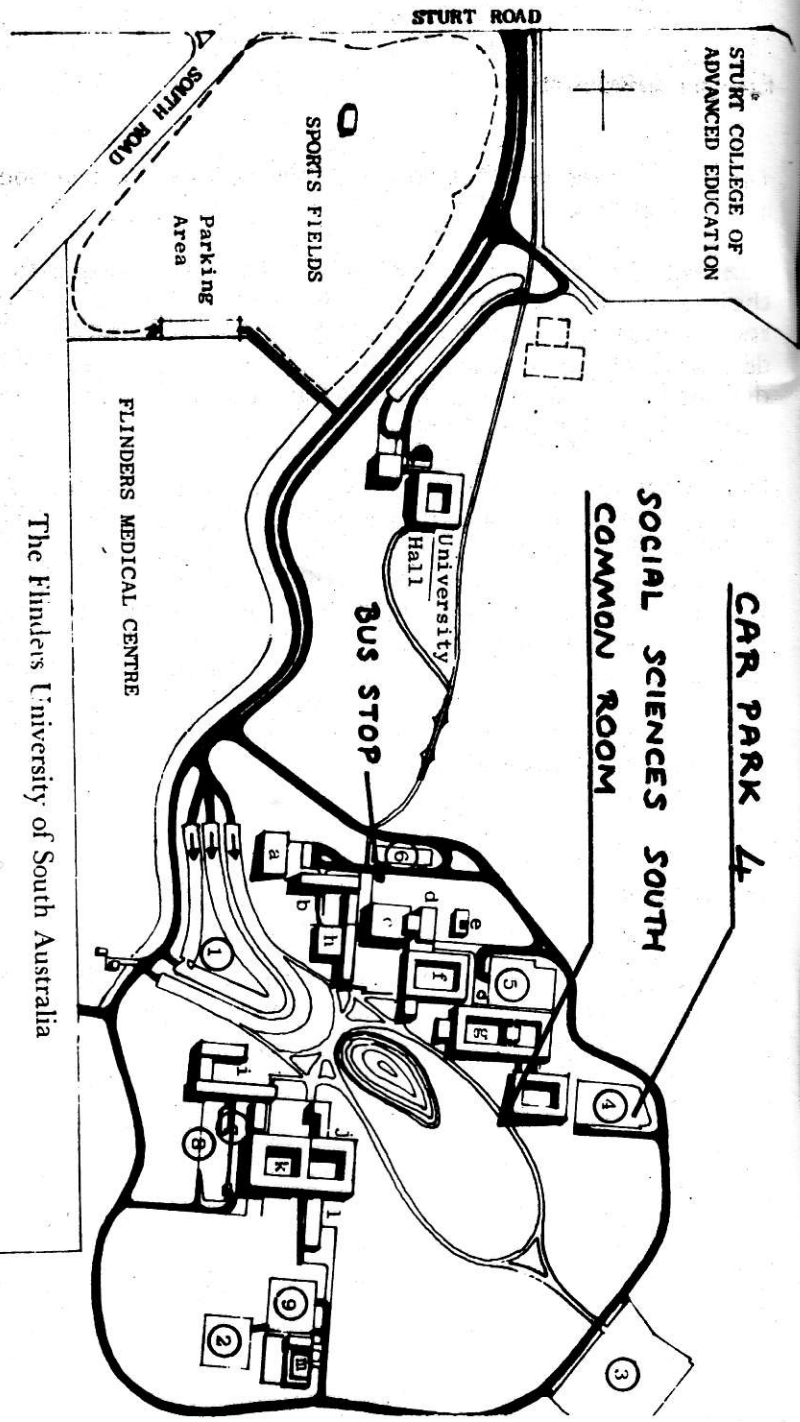
The Flinders University of South Australia

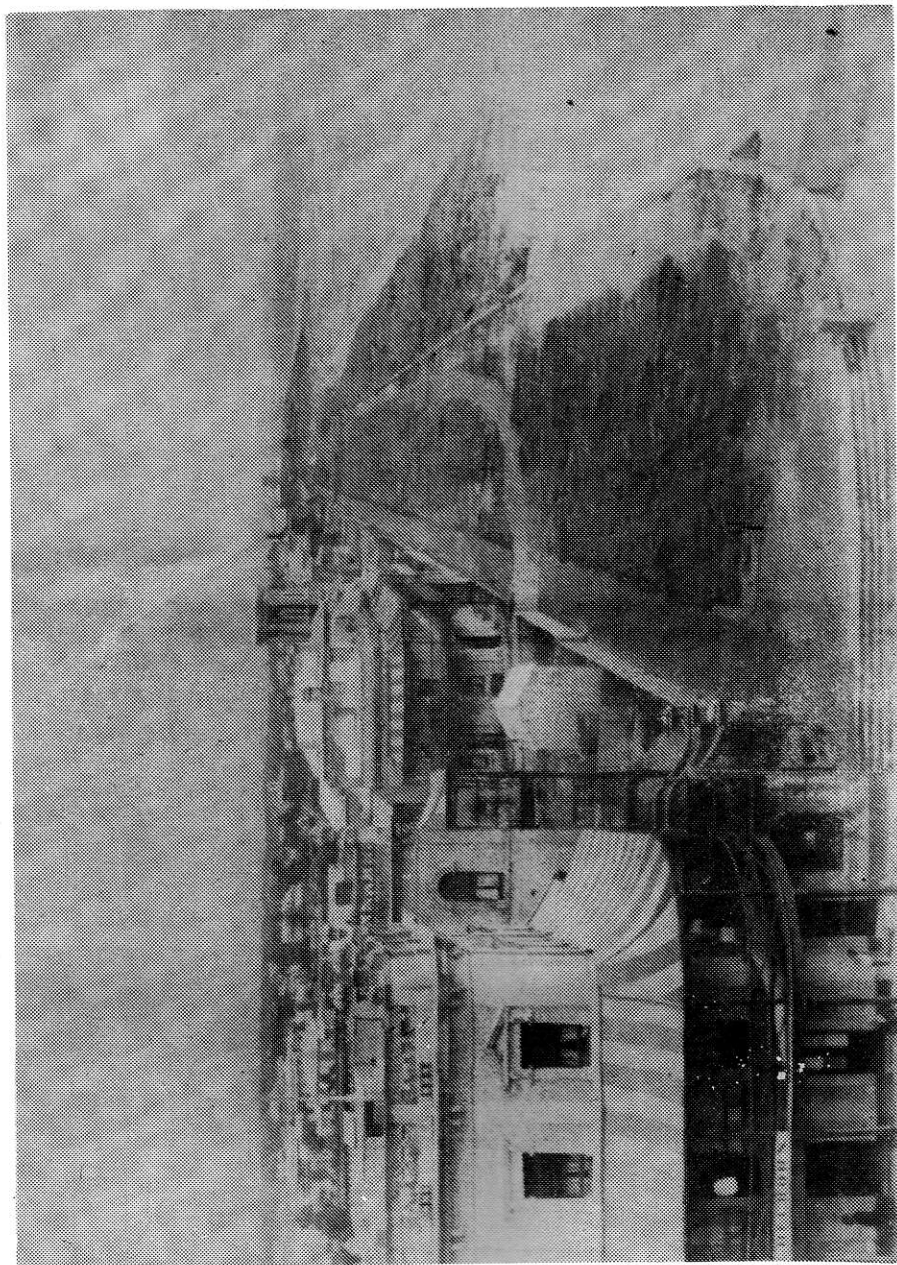
LEGEND TO BUILDINGS

- a. Sports Centre
- b. Registry
- c. Library
- d. Matthew Flinders Theatre
- e. Drama Studio
- f. School of Humanities
- g. School of Social Sciences

- h. Union
- i. School of Biological Sciences
- j. School of Mathematical Sciences
- k. School of Physical Sciences
- l. Physical Sciences Workshop
- m. Service Buildings

→ One way traffic

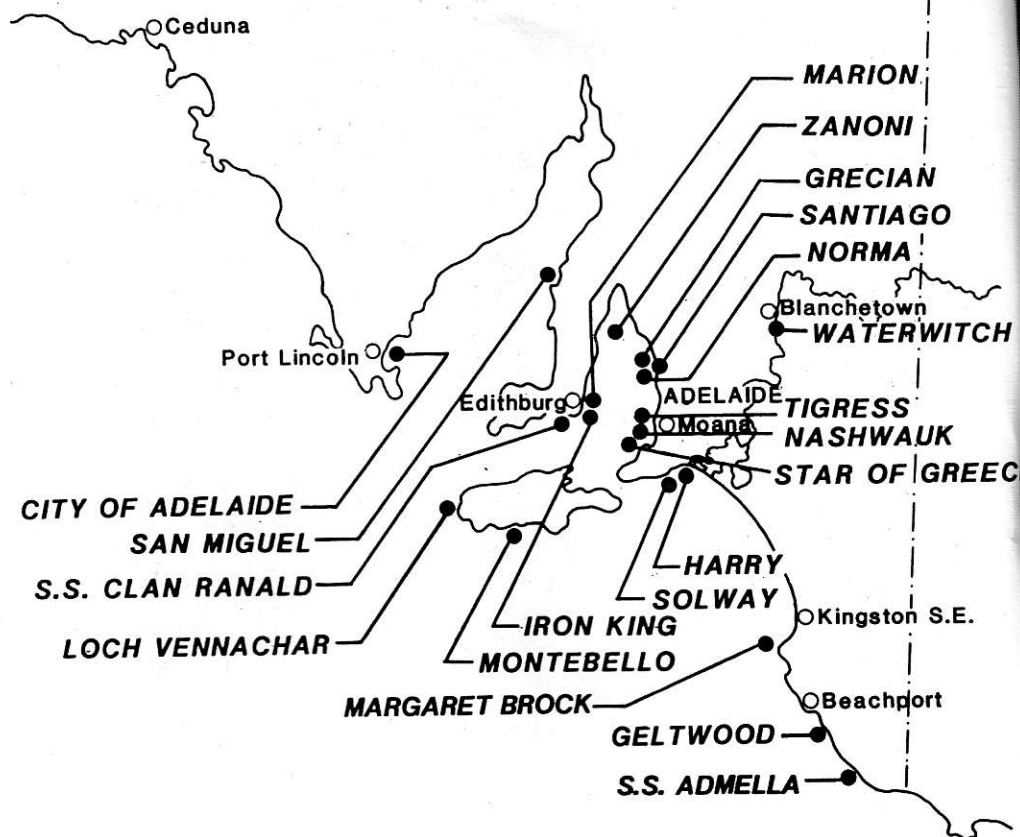




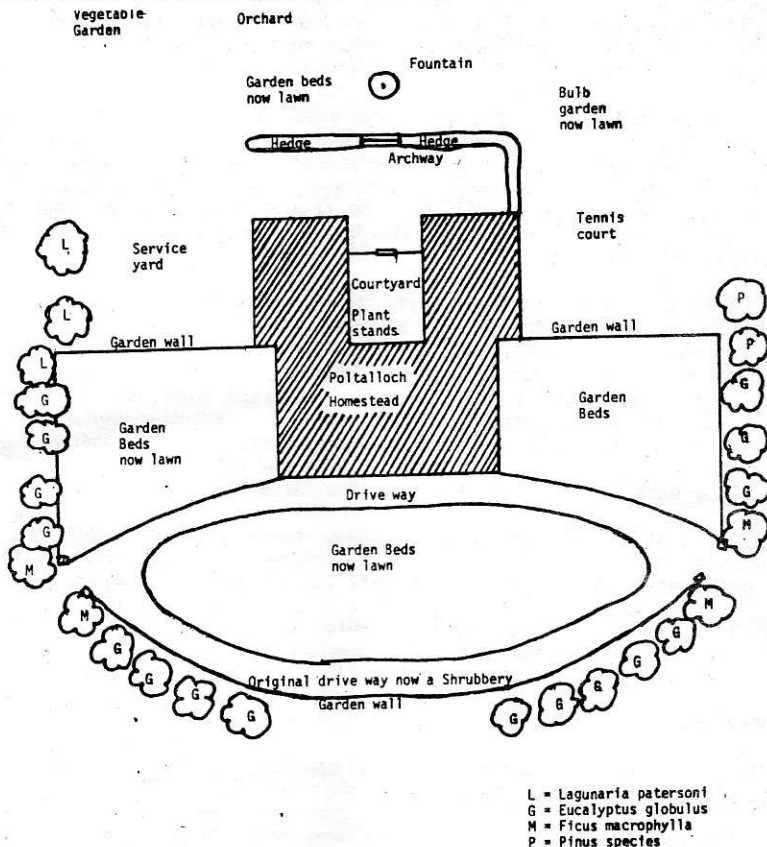
Looking South Along Glenelg Esplanade, 1883

LOCATION PLAN

South Australian Historic Shipwrecks



almost circular driveway, necessary for horse drawn vehicles, accentuated the intricate pattern of garden beds. Each bed emphasised the variety of plants, their colour, form and texture, as the accompany photograph shows. Below is a rough sketch of the original gardenesque style design, with some of the original plant varieties marked.



Climatic considerations were important in the plant selection, because although the garden was situated on a fresh water lake, summer droughts before the completion of the barrages at the mouth of the River Murray in 1935, often resulted in Lake Alexandrina turning brakish. Perhaps because of this, Australian native trees were selected for the background planting. John Bowman had also lived in Tasmania and was directly responsible for the selection of Tasmanian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus globulus*).⁽³⁾ Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Pyramid trees (*Lagunaria patersoni*) were also used, along with some pines to provide shelter, shade and a "frame" for the views from the residence.

Another element of the original garden was the extensive vegetable garden and orchard behind the house. At least two gardeners were employed in the garden, one of them working exclusively on the kitchen garden. This gardener, who had been brought out from England, was kept on until he died, which was well into the twentieth century. During those early years, Poltalloch was too isolated to receive regular supplies of fresh vegetables and fruit, so the kitchen garden, as on most other stations, was especially necessary.

As labour became scarce, and more expensive, the garden changed. Sweeping areas of lawn replaced the garden beds in front of the homestead, although the formal, symmetrical appearance was maintained, with a single Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) in the middle of the lawn. Eventually the circular driveway was reduced to a curved in-out driveway, and shrubberies planted along the garden walls and around the gracious verandahs of the house.

By the middle of the twentieth century the background trees, which had grown to enormous proportions, blocked views of the lake from the house. Some Tasmania Blue Gums, and the central Norfolk Island pine, were felled to open up vistas of the lake.⁽⁴⁾ The garden is now more easily maintained than in the past, but it retains the essential elements of the gardenesque style with ornament, architectural features, and the use of garden plants as features in themselves. Lawn and cut grass assists with easier maintenance, providing a smooth, flowing carpet which accentuates the beauty of the stone work in the residence and garden walls.

It is still possible to imagine the lifestyle and the gardening interests of the late Victorian inhabitants of Poltalloch. The legacy that the gardeners and designers have left behind is still impressive - superbly built garden walls, a charming fountain and majestic trees. Their preservation is important. Their story should be told before they too disappear into the constantly changing landscape.

Dr Denis Binnion

References:

1. Heritage Commission of Australia, Some Historic Gardens of South Australia, Canberra 1981.
2. See for example: Howard Tanner and Jane Begg, The Great Gardens of Australia, Melbourne, 1976, pp. 27-33; and Australian Galleries Directors Council, Converting the Wilderness: The Art of Gardening in Colonial Australia, Sydney, 1979, pp. 49-60.
3. Personal communication with Mrs Mary Cowan, granddaughter of John Bowman.
4. Personal communication with Mr and Mrs James Cowan, owners of Poltalloch Station.

The photograph (centre pages) was taken from Poltalloch homestead around 1890, overlooking the intricate garden beds and wall towards Lake Alexandra.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S EARLY MEDICAL HISTORY: STUDIES BY A.A. LENDON.

Alfred Austin Lendon, MD, MRCS (1854-1935) was for many years one of South Australia's foremost medical practitioners. A graduate of University College, London, he arrived in Adelaide in August 1883 aboard the *Oriana*, on which he had served as ship's surgeon for the duration of the voyage. Within a few weeks he had joined the medical practice of Dr John Davies Thomas of North Adelaide, later taking up an appointment at the University of Adelaide as lecturer in Forensic Medicine (1887-1901) and then as lecturer in Obstetrics and Diseases of Infancy. For some years he also served as a member of the University Council as well as holding many executive and honorary positions including those of Honorary Physician at the Adelaide Hospital, Consulting Surgeon and Vice-President of the Board of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, President of the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association (1896-1905), and President of the Medical Board of South Australia (1912-32).

In addition to his distinguished professional career, Dr Lendon was also an accomplished author and medical historian. Besides publishing several medical books and contributing prolifically to many professional journals, he also prepared a series of short biographical and historical studies principally concerning early South Australian physicians, as well as a jubilee history of the University of Adelaide Medical School (1885-1935) and an extensive, though unfinished, autobiography.

In 1887 Dr Lendon married Lucy Rymill, daughter of Henry Rymill, landbroker and at one time accountant for the South Australian Mining Association. The bulk of Dr Lendon's papers were presented to the South Australian Archives by his son, Dr Guy Lendon of North Adelaide, where they now form Private Record Group 128.

A selection of Dr Lendon's biographical and historical studies, typescript drafts and other papers relating to institutions is presented below.

1. Bound Volumes

- Dr. Graham Davies. Dr. J. Phin Smith. Dr. J.M. Gunson (1 volume, nd) SAA PRG 128/12/2.
- Dr. Duncan of Port Adelaide (1 volume, 1932) SAA PRG 128/12/4.
- Dr. Joseph Verco (1 volume, nd) SAA PRG 128/12/5.
- Beginning of Adelaide Hospital. Part I 1837-1840. Part II 1841-1857.
Adelaide Hospital in 1864. Abstract of Reports of Enquiries on Lunatic Asylum (1 volume, nd) SAA PRG 128/12/6.
- The Medical School of SA. 1855-1935 (1 volume, nd) SAA PRG 128/12/7.
- Dr. Litchfield. First Inspector of Hospitals for South Australia 1839-1841
(1 volume, nd) SAA PRG 128/12/11/8.
- Dr. William Wyatt - Surgeon and Philanthropist (nd) SAA PRG 128/ 12/11/12.

2. Drafts and other papers

- Autobiography of Dr. Alfred Austin Lendon (nd) SAA PRG 128/13/1.
- History of the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association
(c. 1930) SAA PRG 128/13/2.
- Newspaper cuttings and notes principally concerning South Australian medical practitioners (nd) SAA PRG 128/13/4.

University of Adelaide Jubilee of the Medical School 1885-1935 SAA PRG 128/13/5.

An Abstract of the Report of Four Inquiries held in South Australia between 1856-1884 regarding the Management of Lunatic Asylums and Treatment of the Insane (1933) SAA PRG 128/13/6.

The Adelaide Hospital. A short account of the circumstances which led to the resignation of the honorary staff, 1896 (nd) SAA PRG 128/13/16.

Thomas Young Cotter, L.C.A. The First Colonial Surgeon of South Australia (1934) SAA PRG 128/13/24.

Robert Thornton, South Australian Archives

"CHILDHOOD THEN AND NOW" PROJECT

Comment from the President of The Oral History Association of Australia (SA Branch).

The "Childhood Then and Now" Project was devised and first used with students by the late Paul Souter, a founding member of the OHAA SA Branch and a teacher at Findon High School. The guide to the project (which appears at the end of the article) and the questionnaire were developed by him.*

In 1981 another teacher at the school, Margaret Mudge, also adopted the project with inspiring results. The following paper, presented by Margaret to the Third National Conference of the OHAA in the State Library Lecture Theatre on 14 May 1983, was received with rapt attention by the audience.

The project received further publicity when six of Margaret's students contributed lengthy excerpts of their work to the Advertiser's "125 Plus: A young view of history" on 12 July 1983. One student's account of "My mother from Macedonia", the pertinent excerpts of which also appear in Margaret's paper, drew heated reactions. A Letter to the Editor from the Greek-Macedonian Brotherhood of SA criticized the account, thereby eliciting a spirited defence from a member of the Macedonian Orthodox Community.

This reaction, and other minor difficulties brought about by the recent attention given her students' work, has re-affirmed to Margaret the necessity of gaining explicit permission from interviewees before publicizing their memories. Special care must be taken when migrant families are involved because relatives not fluent in written or spoken English are often accustomed to giving unquestioning acceptance to forms or instructions that their children bring home from school. Hence a signature on a legal release form does not necessarily indicate that the interviewee completely understands its meaning. In this case, the mother from Macedonia was aware of the way that her daughter's project was to be used and had insisted, quite within her rights, that part of her child's work be altered before being made public.

We hope that the "Childhood Then and Now" Project will be used with equal success in schools throughout South Australia.

*(Paul Souter's questionnaire is available from Margaret Souter, 23 Grant Avenue, Rose Park 5067, ph. 31 0774.)

Beth M. Robertson

The "Childhood Then and Now" Project at Findon High School by Margaret Mudge

Two years ago, I began taking Australian History at Year 10 after a long absence from the subject; that is with young people of about 14 or 15 years. Before, I had taught it as part of the History course for the Intermediate Examination, which was an external one. It was interesting enough but very much tied to the text-books, which we really had to cover to make sure the children could actually pass an exam.

Now I find it a much more exciting subject to take. This is partly because of the resource material such as good videos and lots of books of documents, which are available to us and which have been for the last ten years or so. But mainly it is because students can be given, at last and perhaps for the only time, some experience in gathering historical information for themselves. Most of our History courses relate to places elsewhere and times very remote and they have to learn them in other ways.

I decided to help them in this gathering of information by making use of a "Children Then and Now" questionnaire, which one of our teachers, Paul Souter, had already used with success. On this occasion, students were to interview their oldest relative in Adelaide.

My aims, as a teacher, were not just historical ones. Besides these, I was very concerned that they should come to understand something about change and continuity within their own families and consequently within the community, and also, very importantly, that they should be brought closer to an older member of their family. It seems to me that anything which helps a teenager bridge the generation gap is worthwhile.

To help the students with interviewing, I used an old ABC School's broadcast on the subject. This stressed such things as the need for simple direct questions so the interviewees could answer in their own words and express their own feelings. Then we looked at the way we could use the interviewee's response as a guide to the next question and so on so as to keep the conversation flowing. Fortunately, we also had a small extract from a Parkinson interview of John Newcombe which, I thought, happened to illustrate the best aspects of interviewing (very different from some interrogations of politicians which children may have seen!). I stressed the need to respect the wishes of the interviewee as some memories may be painful. People may not wish to pursue conversations about them or, if they did, they may not wish them to be written into the finished product of the project. Besides this, I stressed the importance of realizing that ordinary people may be interesting if only because of the way they've dealt with the circumstances of their lives.

I gave them plenty of time. The first year they had one term and my advisers from that class informed me that it wasn't long enough. So last year I allowed them about a term and a half and the projects were much better, I think. They must be given plenty of time because children grow with this project.

They needed a lot of encouragement to get started. As it was something they did entirely at home, every so often I enquired how they were getting on. I answered a lot of questions as they came up and was able to discuss

what the enthusiastic ones had already discovered, which helped inspire some of the others. Of course I had to deal with objections. The Italians fell about saying their grandmothers hadn't been to school, nor had they enjoyed any entertainments. There was no project that they would be able to do! Fortunately I had just seen "The Tree of Wooden Clogs" and when I told them of the way the villagers, albeit of an earlier time than their grandparents', had spent their evenings amusing each other with stories and songs in the barn, some, who had visited relatives still living in small villages in Italy, began to remember that they had spent similar times. But then they still wouldn't be able to do the project because they would have to translate! As one who cannot translate anything, I had no sympathy, except to promise them additional time, every minute of which they wrung from me. The results were worth the trouble.

As time went on, they began to tell me they found the questionnaire, with its question and answer format, too restricting. They wanted to tell a story, to give an account, to have more room to move themselves, so we discussed ways of structuring such an assignment. They included maps, photos, documents and pages from work books, all of which I said should be copied, since I knew they were valuable. Most did this, but the few who didn't were most anxious to get them back because they had come to value them very much.

The emphasis in this project was on descriptive detail of early life: school, food, games, social events, but some did integrate references to political backgrounds with the social detail, as you will notice in some extracts later on.

The outcome was quite remarkable, I thought. There was a tremendous variety of background and experience within the group. There were many very detailed accounts and many very moving ones. Children learned to understand much better the struggles of their parents and grandparents and were impressed by these. They felt it had been worth doing and they certainly treasured their work. Their families appreciated the opportunity to have set down things which were important to them. One Ukrainian woman came to the school to thank me for initiating the project. Her son had spent every Friday evening in second term with his grandmother taking down her experiences in Ukrainian. She had lived with them ever since they had come to South Australia. She was a very charming woman, she was just part of the family, she was just there. But because of this ritual on Friday nights, she suddenly became important and she felt there was some kind of purpose of her living there, which she hadn't felt before.

I do not think the students would have got so much from the interviewees if the techniques of interviewing had not been discussed and the questionnaire dealing mainly with childhood had not been used. It was the childhood memories which actually led them to a discussion of many other matters as well.

School was treated in detail. Classrooms usually seemed to have had raised platforms for the teachers' desks, tiers for the students' long seats and inkwells, which today's children know nothing about. So I found myself explaining the ritual of washing inkwells on Friday afternoons and the putting out of ink on Mondays. Punishments came suddenly, and some were peculiar to Europe, I think. The kneeling in the corner on rice or peas in

the Ukraine and on corn or gravel in Italy seemed usual. Teachers were strict but had their human side. I like the picture of one German headmaster, just prior to the Second World War, who took classes for music.

He was an exceptionally good violin player. When the children had singing lessons, the principal would play the tune on the violin and the children would sing along. Sometimes he got carried away with himself and he forgot to let the children sing. He would just keep on playing. No one really knew if it was for the children or himself. When he had these 'sessions', the children were as quiet as mice and they listened intently.

So he introduced them to classical music, which they quickly learned to appreciate.

Entertainment they realized was very family-centred. Singing around the piano, winding the gramophone by hand and changing the needle after each record were details which interested them. One grandmother born in 1913 in Torrensville, remembers living as a child at Norton Summit and attending a garden party for children from nearby schools at Marble Hill when the Weigalls were in residence.

The children played games like hide-and-seek along with the Governor and his wife, who always joined in the fun. There were clowns and a ventriloquist to entertain the children and afterwards afternoon tea would be put out on the tables.

This family was taken home in a chauffer-driven car when one of them took ill. It was the first time they'd been in a car. It was in this student's account that there is also a description of the large Clydesdales pulling ploughs and then carts used for carrying fruit and vegetables to market.

Memories of leaving Europe are often vividly drawn. One Ukrainian woman, born just before the Second World War, remembers being taken to Naples en route to Australia.

I remember that the camp where we were placed was surrounded by barbed wire. I remember too their "blood" oranges (blood-red inside) and the multitude of lizards crawling over the buildings and under our feet.

Their arrival in Australia helps build up the picture of the district near the school.

My father bought a block of land in Seaton Park and we camped on it, in a tent. A timber shack came next and then a brick house.

Sometimes their grandparents remembered important events. One grandmother, born at Broken Hill in 1908, says:

The highlight of the school year was the picnic that occurred annually at the Silvertown dam. This was for the whole town and we were transported standing up in open ore trucks. On New Year's Day in 1915, the picnic train was held up by the Ottoman Turks. This happened because one of the Turks was taken to court for killing sheep under unhygienic conditions. He thought he was

innocent, so he and one of his younger associates gathered their ammunition and stole the town's ice-cream cart and headed to where the train was destined. As the train's carriage passed them, they shot one bullet after another and killed and seriously injured many people.

Another grandmother remembers the Russian Revolution. It upset her to recall some of the things which happened and so it was the religious aspect only which her grandson has written about. Born in 1904, one of her most vivid memories was going to visit the sacred mountains near Izyum.

The sacred mountains were made out of limestone and there were lots of caves dug into them. On the very top of the mountains stood a monastery where old folk lived and were cared for by monks. During the revolution most of the monks and ascetics who lived there were killed or were sent to Siberia, or fled into the nearby forest or hid further into the caves. They were replaced by new monks. Now there was hardly anyone left to look after the old and the fields. After the revolution some of the surviving monks were made to sign a statement saying they were untruthful and were deceiving people with their religion. One had to compromise in order to live.

Some succeeded in mixing references to the political situation with homely detail, in particular a girl who wrote about her mother, born in 1936 in Macedonia. She begins:

In 1914, 22 years before my mother's birth, the Greeks started to take over the Macedonian people and their ways. They changed all Macedonian-named villages and cities into Greek names. This also meant that the Macedonian christian and surnames were changed to Greek. All Macedonian schools were closed down and the Macedonian language was not to be spoken in public.

She describes the house, using the kind of detailed description of homely objects which we were looking for.

The store-room held salted meat, lard, butter, dried beans, lentils, split peas and noodles for the winter. Flour, rice, halva, pickles in kegs, eggs and pickled cabbage in kegs were kept all the year round.

Her mother's father worked in Broken Hill to earn enough to bring his family to Australia while his wife ran their farm, small vineyard and orchard. As a child, her mother went to market with a donkey carrying a load of fruit, vegetables and wheat. During the depression, 'Kalena's mother bought a shaving mirror which cost a flour bag full of drachmas'. She goes on to describe other family activities:

From the age of 6 or 7 Kalena was taught to cook, crochet and milk goats by her grandmother and mother. The bean soup she learned to cook is still everyone's favourite.

The Second War came:

In 1943, the Germans took up residence in the upper storey of the house. All their cooking utensils were kept in the backyard and Kalena would often let their tea run out of the urn in which it was kept. On other occasions, like a little scamp, she let the air of their ambulance tyres out.

Events after the war made the family determined to come to Australia.

In 1947, the Partisans (freedom fighters who wanted to be separate from Greece) took all the young children up to the mountains in fear of the Greeks. Kalena's mother packed a bag of food and clothes to last the trip. With about 40 other young children Kalena was led up to the mountains by the Partisans. They stayed overnight in a hut where Kalena spoke in her sleep all night, complaining about the weight of the bag and the distance she had to walk.

Since preparing this talk for the Oral History Association, I have read the chapter entitled "The Spoken Word - Oral History" by Tony Austin in the book Past Continuous, published by the History Teachers' Association of Australia in 1983. It is a most comprehensive and practical account of ways the interviewing method may be used with students. Tony Austin's advice to teachers to "start small" is worth heeding, for even a modest project using the interviewing technique can be rewarding, as we have found.

This exercise is designed to show how the past has changed. Not probably in big things, but in many small ways. These small changes put together show that a different environment existed a generation ago, and these changes are well worth reading.

It could also be an interesting record for your family history.

Assignment:

- (1) Interview the oldest parent, relative or family friend you can find. Any person of advanced years will do. (NB: Your beloved History Teacher is not available for interviews.)
- (2) Do as much of enclosed questionnaire as time permits, and make any additional notes you think relevant. Collect any maps or photos that are worthwhile.
- (3) Write as a project a summary of your main findings. The object will be to show the differences between life in those days when there was no television and transport was much slower, and the present day.

Those with ethnic backgrounds will be at a special advantage as their parents, grandparents or whatever will have interesting impressions of South Australia which will contrast sharply with their previous backgrounds.

Remember:

- (a) If the elderly person has some special topic or just wishes "to talk* about old times" disregard the questionnaire and make notes accordingly. e.g. The person interviewed may have remembered some items of historical importance.
- (b) What we are looking for are the interesting but **ordinary** topics of everyday life: things that were so taken for granted that they were not recorded in newspapers or books. What will make these topics interesting will be when we contrast them with today's ways of life.
- (c) If the elderly person rambles on and on make no attempt to stop him or her. Many more interesting things come to mind when talking rather than when being cross-examined. The questionnaire contains several questions put in just to get the mind working; for example, "What did you have for breakfast?" makes people concentrate their thoughts to a specific detail. Once their minds are back to a specific period in their lives, more information will follow.
- (d) It will be possible, if not probable, that you may need to do two or three interviews. The person interviewed will remember many things after the first interview. Therefore allow a gap between the time you prepare rough notes and when you write them up. Don't forget to thank the person being interviewed.
- (e) Discuss your work with me before you write up your final work.
- (f) If you can get access to a tape recorder, it will make the interview much easier.

NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE

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

- a) Australia Day Update, Newsletter of the National Australia Day Committee, August, 1983.
- b) Bicentenary '88, Newsletter of the Australian Bicentennial Authority, Vol. 3, No. 2, August, 1983.
- c) Canberra and District Historical Society Newsletter, No. 246, August 1983.
- d) Canberra Historical Journal, New Series No. 11, March, 1983.
- e) Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Vol. 69, pt. 1, June, 1983.
- f) Heritage Newsletter (National Estate), Vol. 6, No. 2, July, 1983.

- g) Newsletter of the Royal Australian Historical Society and Affiliated Societies, No. 16, August, 1983.
- h) Royal Australian Historical Society - Proceedings of Conference with Affiliated Societies, Sydney, 8-10 October, 1982.
- i) Royal Geographical Society of Australasia. SA Branch (Inc.), Newsletter, Vol. 19, No. 7, August, 1983.
- j) Royal Western Australian Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 22, Nos 6 and 7, July, 1983 and August, 1983.
- k) South East Family History Group Newsletter, Vol. 3, No. 3, August, 1983.
- l) The Fund for Animals Limited Newsletter, Vol. 3, No. 2, August, 1983.
- m) The Oaks Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 3, July, 1983.
- n) The South Australian Genealogist, Vol. 10, No. 3, July, 1983.
- o) The Uniting Church in South Australia Historical Society Newsletter, No. 19, August, 1983.

Newsletter Articles

- b) "Australia's Proud Tradition of Expositions" (Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880 and 1889) 1 pg. illustrated article.
"The Inventive Australians", 2 pg. illustrated article, inspired by the book Australian Inventions and Innovations by Robert Ingpen, Rigby Publishers, 1982.
- c) "An English Schoolboy's Impressions of Canberra in 1936", 3 1/2 pg. article.

The city of Canberra is situated on a flat plain surrounded on most sides by hills. It was because of this flat plain that the site was originally chosen, as it was admirable land upon which to plan a city, but unfortunately Canberra had few other virtues. It is not on any main route and is hidden away in the hills. Its population of about 7,400 is almost entirely artificial. Before it was chosen as the capital, the place consisted of two sheep stations owned by the Campbell family. The city site is a very large area indeed and is all planned. No private person may own land freehold within the city boundary, and the suburbs are inhabited by civil servants, who are placed in the suburbs according to their means. I heard it said, that one could tell what a man's salary is by merely looking at his house, and that if a man moved, everybody knew that he had had a rise. The suburbs are very scattered, and public buildings like Parliament House are in the midst of avenues of trees and far from anywhere. There are special suburbs for shops and even for petrol pumps. The civil servants are not permitted to build a wall round their houses or grow a hedge of such a height that their neighbours cannot see over them. This is to foster a kind of communistic spirit among them."

- f) "Queensland: The Future of its Past", 4 pg. article based on address given by the Chairman of the Australian Heritage Commission, Dr. Kenneth Wiltshire, during Queensland Heritage Week in May.
- i) "Terry Bell's long awaited Atlas of Local Government Boundary Changes in Adelaide: 1840-1980 has now been published, at a price of \$4.00 (members \$3.20)". \$1.00 postage and packing (from RGSSA).
- l) "The (Great Barrier) Reef - Safer but not really saved" by E. Hegerl, Director of the Australian Littoral Society. Two pg. article outlining recent developments concerning the proposed Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.
- n) "Passengers Arriving - Pt Adelaide, 1846-1850 Part 16". The South Australian Family History Award for 1983 was given to the Dahlenburg History by Adrian Dahlenburg.

Other Publications Received

The North Mine at Broken Hill, The first 100 years... Supplement to the 1983 Annual Report of North Broken Hill Holdings Limited, by R.H.B. Kearns.

The Problem of Obtaining Proper Legal Title to Objects Acquired by Museums, Historical Societies, Art Galleries and Archives, by Dr M.L. Eutick and A.J. Cordato, Sydney, 1983.

Wopop, Working Papers on Photography, No. 9, July, 1983.

South Australian Government Publications

The State Library has recently re-located a collection of South Australian Government Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers and Parliamentary Debates to bookshelves at the end of the reference shelves, down to the left when you enter the Reference Section. This is a much more convenient location for researchers than their previous one in the basement of the Jervois Wing.

Brian Samuels