

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SA PUBLICATIONS

Journal

The *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia* has appeared annually since 1975, with the exception of 1978 and 1980 when there were two issues. Back issues of all numbers except 1, 4, 9 and 10 are available at \$12.00 each (postage included). *Note however that stocks of some issues are running low.*

The contents of each journal are listed in the 'South Australian History in Journals' guidesheets included in Newsletters No's 77 (July 1988) and 79 (November 1988).

Newsletter

Back issues of more recent years' issues are available at \$1.00 each.

Guidesheets

These leaflets are made available gratis by the Society as a community service to promote history beyond its membership. They are issued as supplements to its Newsletters and additional copies are normally available in the Mortlock Library and the History Trust head office.

- No. 1 South Australian Local History 1. Guides, Indexes & Bibliographies (1978, out of print)
- No. 2 Good Reading in South Australian History (Revised edition 1987)
- No. 3 South Australian History in Journals—A Select List of Articles (1981)
- No. 4 Making History (1988)
- No. 5 South Australian History in Journals—2. A Select List of Articles (1988)
- No. 6 More Good Reading in South Australian History (1992)

Occasional Paper

E.J. & J.R. Robbins *A Glossary of Local Government Areas in South Australia 1840–1985* (1987) \$3.00 + \$1.00 postage

Joint Publications

S. Marsden & R. Nicol (eds) *The Politics of Heritage* (1990) [with the History Trust of S.A.] \$7.50 + \$1 postage. Available direct from the History Trust only.

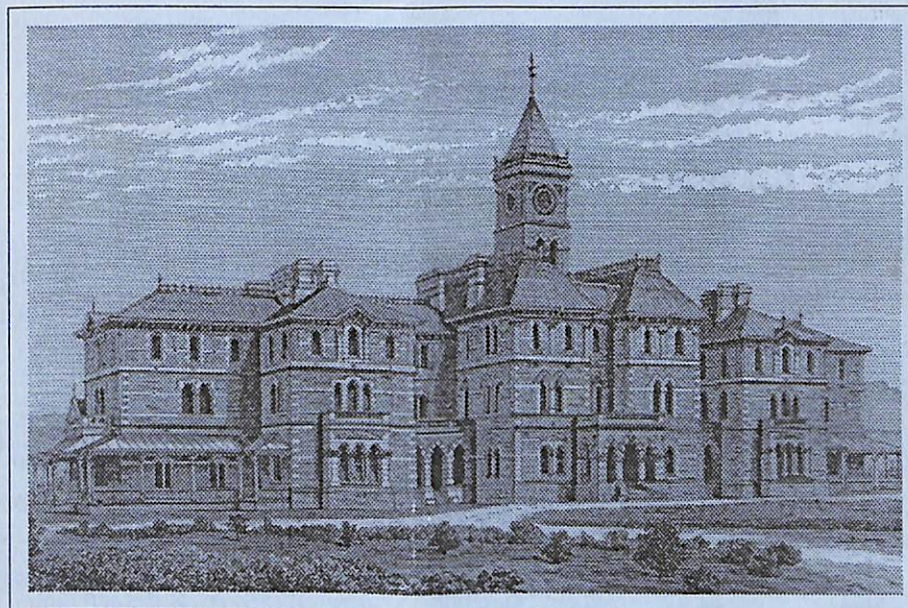
various *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register* A facsimile reproduction of volume 1, 18 June 1836 to 29 December 1838. (1988) [in association with the S.A. Government Printer] \$35 (limp) or \$75 (hard back). Available direct from the Government Printer and selected Adelaide bookshops.

'Insights' Series

R. Nicol & B. Samuels (eds) *Insights into South Australian History volume one: Selected articles from the Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia* (1992) \$14 postage paid. \$12 for orders of 5 or more.

The Historical Society of South Australia Inc.

Newsletter No. 107 July 1993



Print Post Approved
PP 535806/0005

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

OBJECTS

- (a) to arouse interest in and to promote the study and discussion of history, especially South Australian and Australian history
- (b) to promote the collection, preservation and classification of source material of all kinds relating to South Australian and Australian history
- (c) to publish historical records and articles
- (d) to promote the interchange of information among members of the Society by lectures, readings, discussions, field trips and exhibitions
- (e) to co-operate with similar societies throughout Australia
- (f) to do all such things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of any of the above objects

COUNCIL

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AUDITOR:	Mr K. Banfield

FOUNDED IN 1974

Cover Illustration: Park Side Lunatic Asylum, Adelaide c1870s

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Venue: As from August all meetings will again be held in the now refurbished State Library Lecture Theatre.

Lectures

VENUE: State Library Lecture Theatre, Corner North Tce & Kintore Ave

Friday 6 August 1993

Dr Susan Margary

Women in South Australia's History

Susan Magarey is an Associate-Professor at the University of Adelaide, Director of the Research Centre for Women's Studies, and Editor of the bi-annual journal *Australian Feminist Studies*. Her biography of Catherine Helen Spence, *Unbridling the tongues of women* (Hale & Iremonger) Sydney, 1985 was given the Walter McRae Russell Award in 1986. She is a member of the government appointed Women's Suffrage Centenary Steering Committee, and Chair of its History Sub-Committee.

The subject of her talk on 6 August 1993 is *First-Wave Feminism in Australia: the Politics of Passion*. It has four sub-headings. The first is *The "man and woman question"*. The second is *Dichotomised poles in a spectrum of debates: difference versus equality*; the third *Sex and Suffrage: the Dichotomy Disrupted*; the fourth *Votes for Women*, and the fourth is also the conclusion. The whole is a consideration of the arguments used for and against votes for women in 1894 in South Australia, and why they might matter to us today.

Friday 3 September 1993

John Wood

Footy takes to the air

John Wood has written four books on South Australian football and is at present writing a history of the Grange Golf Club. However he is interested in all aspects of sport history not just Australian Rules and golf. His talk will look at the impact of wireless on sport in the introductory years, 1924 to 1930. Predictions at the time assured the general public that the coming of radio would not only spell the end of live theatre, sheet music, newspapers, but of civilization as we know it. The ingenuity of the early broadcasters and technicians with their primitive equipment have left some wonderful stories, while the impact of the new medium did have serious implications for society as a whole. The talk will be illustrated with slides.

SOCIETY NEWS

Annual Dinner—Preliminary notice

Saturday 25 September 1993

Venue: The drawing Room, Torrens Park. (Scotch College)
 Tickets: \$25 p.p.

Book early to avoid disappointment as the room has a limited capacity.

Bookings: Marcia Dunshore Ph 381 7429 (a.h.)



Decade of the introduction of the wireless. Tom Leahy (North), Stan Patten (Torrens) before the 1920 First Semi-Final

SOUTH EAST GEOGRAPHICAL AND CULTURAL TOUR

20th - 27th March 1994

REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone No: Home _____ Work _____ Postcode _____

Accommodation: I would prefer single/twin share

OFFER TO HELP

I am willing to offer my services as a resource person YES / NO

My areas of expertise are _____

Please return to Paul Hewton, Executive Officer
 Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Sa Branch) Inc
 GPO Box 419
 Adelaide SA 5001

By Friday 6th August 1993

SOUTH EAST GEOGRAPHICAL AND CULTURAL TOUR

20th - 27th March 1994

The Royal Geographical Society is planning another of its popular tours with a difference on 20-27th March 1994.

The proposed itinerary is diverse and will include the following highlights:

- Monarto open range zoo and the planning behind its development
- Culture of Ngarrindjeri people and the Ngurunderi Dreamtime told around a campfire
- Natural history of Coorong and Bool Lagoon - pelican banding
- Aquaculture at Biscuit Flat
- Forestry, crayfish and wine industries
- Geology of SE - volcanoes, limestone quarries, caves, underground water system of southern coastline
- Prominent south Easterners - Adam Lindsay Gordon, Mother Mary McKillop, John Fyfe, John Shaw Neilson, Father Woods

Accommodation in motels and historic hotels at Meningie, Robe, Mt Gambier, Penola and Naracoorte

Dinner, bed and breakfast twin share/or option of single supplement

Local experts will be used as resource people as well as members of the tour party

All this for less than \$100 a day twin share

We are now seeking a REGISTRATION OF INTEREST from you and your friends and colleagues by Friday 6th August on the PROFORMA on the back of this notice.

Those who register interest will receive further detailed information on costs and itinerary in August.

REVIEWS

So, You want to Write History? by Peter Donovan

pp.98 \$14.95 from bookshops or from Peter Donovan & Associates, PO Box 436, Blackwood S.A. 5051 (Plus postage)

This is a book for all historians and aspiring historians and lovers of history. For the historian it builds self confidence as well as giving excellent suggestions on how to write. For the lover of history it explains why some history books are a delight to read and why the reading of others can not even be described as a labour of love. The book is divided into two parts, what is history and what are historians and a second part which provides suggestions and guide lines on types of histories and how to approach them as a practitioner.

The book is illustrated with amusing relevant cartoons by Stephen Stanley.

In the first part of the book Donovan explains what is history and makes telling comparisons with antiquarianism. He outlines the work of historians, highlighting areas of expertise which although recognised overseas, have been slow to be esteemed in Australia. His is particularly interesting in this time of economic rationalism on the use of history to business. One could perhaps extrapolate to say; salvation through efficiency for Australian business is in the study of history.

The second larger part of the book is about the writing of history. Not only does it deal with the problems of topics and planning, but also has very practical advice on such diverse subjects from how to overcome writer's cramp to how to get into print.

The overriding theme is the readability of history. By his own writing Donovan is an expert proponent of his cause. His writing is clear, lucid and readable. He is concerned that for too long history has been split into two camps, that of Academe, Ph.D's and 'professional historians' writing dry as dust history, and popular history with little respect for truth and often a shaky style and relevance. His aim is to promote the writing of histories of accuracy and style by non-professional historians in order that history should become accessible to a large cross section of society. This book is an invaluable guide to both the professional and non-professional historian wishing to write a worthwhile history. The author is to be complimented on advancing the cause and interest of history and historians in such concrete terms. Definitely recommended reading for budding historians.

Ian Harmstorf

ARTICLES

The Funeral of Colonel William Light

Continued ...

Colonial Storekeeper	Protector of Aborigines
Emigration Agent	Inspector of Hospitals
Superintendent of Police	Postmaster-general
Collector of Customs	Colonial Treasurer.
Bench of Magistrates	

Sheriff	Assistant Commissioner
Advocate-general	
The Judge	

The Governor	The Private Secretary
The Colonists, two and two .	

At the church, the organist, Mr. Platts, played the Dead March in Saul, while the coffin was carried in and placed on a raised platform. The Rev.C.B.Howard then read the first part of the Anglican burial service, after which the procession reformed and made its way to Light Square, where the Colonel had asked to be buried. By now, there were between three and four thousand people assembled "and during the solemn ceremony of the burial service, many present were bathed in tears, and a deep sensation of sorrow was manifested by all," reported the Southern Australian.

In accordance with the wishes of the government, no business was transacted during the day at any of the government offices or banks; the shops were closed during the ceremony, and most remained closed for the rest of the day. J.C.Hawker recalled in his reminiscences that "It was particularly noticed that those persons who had been most antagonistic to Col. Light in his firm decision as to the location of the city and other official matters were present, and thus showed their esteem for him as a private individual."

This first great public funeral spectacle in the colony was a moving but relatively simple affair. In many respects, its simplicity was a product of the infancy of the society which mounted it, and the absence of a bereaved family. Light had been separated from his wife in 1832 and had come to South Australia with Maria Gandy, whom he had appointed as his sole executrix and beneficiary. The funeral service was Anglican and Mrs.Gandy did not attend, but in any denomination, the nature of her liaison with Light might have caused

sufficient scandal to prevent her attendance. In the absence of family, Light's friends adopted the roles of chief mourners and pall bearers. The official procession which was formed at the Old Native Location accorded with the British Colonial Office order of precedence. The funeral was Anglican because Light was nominally Church of England. The Rev.Howard officiated because he was Colonial Chaplain. His own ill-feeling towards Light did not prevent him from assuming precedence over other clergymen in the colony and claiming the rights of his office. In what was perhaps a conciliatory gesture towards the many colonists already alarmed by Anglican pretensions, he did, however, allow the Rev.T.Q.Stow and the Rev.W. Longbottom to walk beside him in the long funeral procession.

The undertaker who was given charge of the funeral proceedings and the building of a vault in Light Square, was Joseph Bell. A builder and carpenter, Bell had been known to Light and had carried out building alterations to his house as well as supplying him with a variety of furniture, from a cedar press to a sofa and a pembroke table. No description of the hearse used by Bell for the occasion appeared in the newspaper reports, but F.S.Hone, writing a chapter on medicine for the Centenary History of South Australia, recorded that he had been told by a retired farmer that his father had conducted the funeral of Colonel Light and in 1839 had sent to Tasmania for the first black horse to be brought to the colony and the first hearse, a two-wheeled nker painted black. Colonel Light was its first occupant. It should be remembered that it was the shortage of horses and suitable vehicles in the colony as much as the solemnity of the occasion and the desire to show respect which produced what must have been a very long procession on foot at Colonel Light's funeral.

Bell's services were paid for by Maria Gandy and Light's friends. The original account for the funeral survived with her papers and provides a useful illustration both of the contemporary requirements for a formal funeral and their availability in the early years of the colony. Fluctuating prices, the shortage of goods and the high cost of labour produced a sizeable bill, despite the relatively simple nature of the funeral. The account was divided into three sections: The first, for the provision of a cedar shell, lined with flannel, a flannel shroud, a mattress, pillow and frilling, a lead coffin with two engraved plates and a cloth covered, full mounted coffin, came to just over 41 pounds, the second, for fifty four crape hat bands and

forty six pair of gloves, came to 40 pounds and 10 shillings; and the third for the use of the hearse, a pall, bearers, porters and attendance, and for the work in excavating the vault in Light Square and building it up with four thousand bricks and sixty feet of one inch deal, came to over 73 pounds . The total cost was therefore 155 pounds,13 shillings and 6 pence, but from this, Bell deducted a discount of 13/6 .

Sources :

The Register
The South Australian Record
The S.A. Government Gazette
Reminiscences of B.T. Finnis, Mortlock Library
James C.Hawker, Early Experiences of Life in South Australia (Wigg & Son:Adelaide 1899)
Colonial Secretary's Correspondence, State Records

MEDIA RELEASE

For newsletters

Recognising Women's Contributions

The Encyclopedia of South Australia is currently being compiled. The editors are anxious to include as many areas of women's achievement as possible and need your help. We have been asked to suggest names of women, places, events etc that have been important to local women and their lives.

Some of the criteria for inclusion in the Encyclopedia that have been suggested are: a woman who gave untiring service to the community, a woman's garden of note, a woman that has been the first to..., has invented something, or the like. They can be famous or infamous!

This information is needed by 31 August 1993 so now is the time to remember the contributions (often silent) that women have made to our society and send in your information.

Information can be sent direct to the Editors, Encyclopedia of South Australian Women, c/- L Dauth, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, 5001. For further information you can contact (08) 201 2692 or (08) 302 6431.

Why Emigrate to South Australia

While many of the early colonists who "made good" after buying land through the South Australia Company, could afford the risk, and many others applied for assisted passage because they "had nowhere to go but up", and others, because of ill health had been advised to seek a warmer climate. But is not always obvious why healthy men with little money left jobs, family and friends, and paid their own way to the colony, risking what little security they had.

One such emigrant was William Hitchcox, a healthy young druggist of 30 years of age.

His reason for leaving England may have been partly the hope that, in the young colony the chances for setting up on his own and prospering were greater. In this he may have been right, although he chose to settle in Glenelg where the population fluctuated according to the season, being very small in winter, and profits were therefore very uncertain. Glenelg did not grow as fast as he had hoped, due to the gold-rush to Victoria and also because the later Governors did not choose to spend their summers at Government Cottage, (a stone's throw from his shop opposite St Leonard's Inn). Hitchcox had to augment his income from medical supplies by running a general store, being postmaster, newspaper shop, Assistant Registrar for Births, Deaths and Marriages, and so on. Although he only made a bare living he never regretted his move.

There is a body of evidence which indicates that a paramount reason for Hitchcox's emigration was that he was very strongly in favour of separation of the Church and State, and looked forward to a more equitable society in a new land. He remained optimistic about this "Utopia" all his life and tried to influence its development.

William's father had been widowed when William, the eldest of 3 surviving children, was only 9 years old. The Church frowned upon a man marrying his deceased wife's sister, unless it was felt that this was absolutely necessary in view of his having young children. Thomas Hitchcox did marry his sister-in-law, Jane Anslow, although he had to go from his village of Wheaton Aston to Wolverhampton to do so, and at that time the ceremony had to be performed in the Anglican church.

This same Thomas Hitchcox kept a newspaper cutting which showed his feelings about some of the Anglican clergy. The cutting tells how, before the introduction of the Penny Post, the inhabitants of Wheaton Aston, Staffordshire, had to pay an extra levy on all letters and newspapers delivered from the nearest Post Town. The curate had suggested that it would be cheaper to pay someone from the village to fetch them; however, when the villagers decided to give this job to a dissenter, the curate withdrew his support! Someone from the village told the story to the local paper, and it may well have been Thomas, who was the local Schoolmaster.

William, at the age of 15, was apprenticed to a druggist who was a lay preacher in the dissenting church, and when his

apprenticeship was over he was employed by Edward Montgomery Martin, a staunch Unitarian, and later he worked for Mander & Weaver, a firm whose proprietors were earnest dissenting Christians. (John Mander had given land for a Congregational Church in the area.)

In 1848 Hitchcox was very active in the Independent Chapel at Wednesbury, writing, on their behalf, a covering letter accompanying a petition in support of Lord Russell's Bill for the Removal of Jewish Disabilities. The Bill was an attempt by Lord Russell to remove from the Parliamentary Oath, the phrase "on the true faith of a Christian", which was unacceptable to Jewish Members who, although elected, were unable to sit because of their religious convictions. It would have also given cause for concern to Unitarians like Martin, agnostics and others, as the "true faith" referred to meant the Articles of the Anglican Church.

This Bill failed because the House of Lords, full of Bishops and other members of the Established Church, rejected it. When Lord Russell tried again, a year later, Hitchcox arranged to go up to London, obtaining from his Representative, Lord Lewisham, a seat in the Public Gallery during the debate. The Bill was finally brought into effect in the House of Commons when proponents realised that they did not need approval from the Lords for what only happened in the House of Commons.

William Hitchcox emigrated to South Australia by the "Anglia" in 1851 in company with his erstwhile employer E Montgomery Martin and family. He settled in his own business in Glenelg and became involved many issues and in church, Institute, and civic affairs, being one of those who agitated for the separate municipality of Glenelg. Elected to represent St Leonard's Ward in 1858, intriguingly, he refused to take the oath and was fined as another election had to be held. The reason for this unexpected refusal is not stated: did it have anything to do with the oath presented to him? - it would be very interesting to know: perhaps he merely realised that he had overcommitted himself. He did undertake the task of Auditor over very many years, and later he was elected, took the oath and took his place on the Council from 1864-69.

Hitchcox was also in the forefront of debates on the structure of the colony's legislature, as can be read in the South Australian Register of Aug 23rd 1855, when a meeting in the Thatched House Tavern moved to support that the new Constitution provide for two WHOLLY ELECTED Chambers, and that the Upper House NOT be elected for life.

Over the years Hitchcox wrote a number of letters to the newspaper dealing with politics, and perhaps it is surprising to us that he did not support the payment of "Honourable" members, (although he approved of their supporters carrying the cost of their campaigns) feeling that men might be attracted to the position from less than altruistic motives! On visiting a Parliamentary Debate, he wrote (Oct 14 1892) that he was disgusted at the manner in which the members of the House of Assembly interrupted business, contradicting, jeering and insulting one another, and asks if this is what they were being

paid for. (Does this have a familiar ring?)

Hitchcox was a founding member of the Congregational Church in Glenelg, a church which was often behind the cause of women's rights: and the Literary and Institute groups in which he was active seem to have encouraged women associate members. In 1894 he signed the petition asking that women be given the franchise on the same basis as men.

As a Congregationalist he also felt free to investigate other sects of the Christian religion, following the trail of preachers who were considered interesting, and attending the New Church (Swedenborgians) although he was the Secretary of the Deacons' Meeting of his own church from at least 1888 until 1896.

Hitchcox remained a Royalist, despite his great affection for his adopted homeland. The last of many entries about him in The Register, June 25 1902, records that, as the coronation of Edward VII approached, he had taken the medal issued at the time of the coronation of William IV, to show them. Never-the-less his championship of the under-privileged caused him to write, in The Register of Nov 13 1890, that, while highly salaried Government officials were paid during Her Majesty's Birthday holiday and "would not be sorry if Her Majesty had half a dozen Birthdays in a year.. It is alas far otherwise with mechanics and labourers in Government employ, who get far less remuneration for their services. I find that whenever one of these holidays comes round their wages for the day are stopped... a holiday is a serious matter involving the loss of seven or eight shillings of their small weekly income".

A staunch champion of the Colony in general (and Glenelg in particular) William undertook the writing of a small book designed to encourage the English to emigrate to South Australia, citing the healthiness of the climate, the number of fine cultural and benevolent institutions and the tremendous potential for even further progress. It was published in the spring of 1900 when he was close to 80 years old. A reviewer described him as "a gentleman with an exceedingly interesting personality...who still possesses great vitality and a most pleasing optimism."

References

PRO
SA Register
Mauder & Weaver Library Collection
Glenelg Council Minutes

Mrs Jo Prescott

A Note on the Origins of Minda

Minda is approaching its official centenary, in September 1998, but it is already more than 100 years since the earliest voice was publicly raised for its formation.

On the first Committee of Minda was a little known man by the name of William Hitchcox and it would be worth putting on record what I have discovered about him.

Hitchcox's interest in the education of the handicapped probably began in the year 1840, when he was a lad of 19, apprenticed to a druggist in the small English town of Newport in Staffordshire. On March 11 he recorded, in a tiny homemade diary: "Mr Collier of Birmingham gave a lecture on the education of the Blind & dumb & deaf in the Latin school".

William emigrated to South Australia in 1851. Most of his family also emigrated three years later, and his sister Betsey married Matthew Henry Bostock.

The Bostocks named their eldest child William; unfortunately he contracted a fever when only two years old, which left him deaf, and therefore not able to learn to speak. The distressed parents would have discussed his condition with Hitchcox, and in 1866, when Adelaide's mayor, Townsend, wished to form an asylum for the Blind, Bostock wrote to the South Australian Register (Nov 13, 1866, and again on Aug 24 1867) pointing out the need for special education for the deaf and dumb who, like his son, are also "almost shut out from the world".

Unfortunately the Institute for Blind Deaf and Dumb in South Australia did not open until 1874, and at the age of seven young Bostock had to part from his parents, travelling on the "Orient" to England to be educated. He returned able to take an active part in the life of the colony.

William Hitchcox: he was a Foundation Member of the Congregational Church in Glenelg, and the earliest extant minute book of the Deacon's Meetings is in his handwriting. In September 1891 he recorded the receipt of a letter from the Rev. Mr Marson who asks if some Christian person will visit a man incarcerated in the Parkside Lunatic Asylum for the last twenty years.

Hitchcox, being at this time 70 years old and retired from his chemist shop, took it upon himself to visit Parkside, for, in the Register of March 17, 1892 there appears the following letter:

IMBECILE CHILDREN

To the Editor

Sir - About three months ago I went to Parkside to visit a poor fellow who for nearly twenty years has been confined to the Lunatic Asylum. In passing through one of the wards I was grieved to see four little boys, from about six

to eight, or ten years old, who were inmates, and I was told there were several others beside. It seemed to me very sad that children of tender age should be placed in such a position, with the prospect of a life-long association with hopeless lunatics. Having read a good deal about Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, established by that well-known philanthropist, Dr Andrew Reid, I wrote to the Secretary, and asked him to favour me with one of their last reports. I did this with the view of promoting if possible the establishment of some such place in South Australia. There are, alas, in our midst a considerable number of afflicted children and young persons, whose parents would, I think, gladly avail themselves of the benefit of such an institution were it once commenced.

Last week I received by the mail a large packet kindly forwarded by the Secretary, including the two last annual reports, which contain also the rules for admission of inmates and full particulars of the management of the institution; also a printed report of the last annual meeting with the very interesting addresses delivered. I should be much pleased to lend these publications to any of your readers who would like to see them, some of whom might perhaps be willing to aid in carrying out the work I have indicated. To the honour of our colony I know we have already a large number of benevolent institutions, and on this account it may be thought undesirable to increase their number. In reply to such an objection I would say that the one now suggested would be to a large extent self-supporting. Those who have children of weak intellect would, I feel sure, be only too willing to contribute towards their maintenance in a place where their mental ailments would be carefully attended to, and the poor sufferers put in the way of earning a livelihood. In the reports which are now to hand many instances are given of the wonderful benefits which have resulted from the judiciary system adopted at Earlswood.

There are now at Earlswood 622 inmates, viz., 431 males and 191 females. Printing, shoemaking, basket-making, tailoring, and other useful trades are taught, and the annual reports, which are very neatly got up, are printed by the inmates. A full statement of the work done in each of the industrial departments is given, together with the amount of profit derived therefrom. The report for 1891 says: "Such results are most gratifying to us who are engaged in teaching these afflicted ones. To make them useful is to make their lives—otherwise dark and burdensome—bright and happy."

I must not trespass further on your space, but as the subject is of importance I trust you will make room for my letter. Should I succeed in awakening an interest in the matter I shall feel amply repaid any little trouble I have taken about it. Sincerely hoping that some good result may follow.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. HITCHCOX
Glenelg, March 15

To be Continued...
Mrs Jo Prescott

ACQUISITIONS

Mortlock Library

Drew, G.J.
CORNISH BEAM ENGINES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINES / G.J. DREW AND J.E. CONNELL
Adelaide: Dept of Mines and Energy, South Australia, 1993

Hayward, T.R.
ASHTON MEMORIAL CHURCH: THE STORY OF 127 YEARS
Malvern, S. Aust: Uniting Church Historical Society, 1993

HEAD OF THE RIVERS: A DISTRICT HISTORY, BLACK SPRINGS, MANOORA, WATERLOO
Manoora [S. Aust.]: A. Palmer, c1992

WEGNER FAMILY HISTORY 1847-1993
[Adelaide: Wegner Family History Committee], 1993

Work, Maurine E.
CONSTANTINE CORNWALL TO ADELAIDE SOUTH AUSTRALIA: THE CHEGWID-DEN FAMILY AND CHEGWIDDEN FARM / BY MAURINE E. WORK
London: M. Work, 1986

Brockhoff, Carol
ONKAPARINGA: THE STORY OF A MILL
[Lobethal, S. Aust]: Lobethal Mill Reunion Committee, 1992

Butler, Reg.
THE ADELAIDE HILLS AND BAROSSA VALLEY CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
Hahndorf, S. Aust. : Adelaide Hills Tourist Information Centre, 1992

Jennings, R.I. (Reece Ian)
BARNACLES AND PARASITES: INDEPENDENT MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT 1927-1970 / REECE JENNINGS
Plympton, S. Aust: Nesfield Press, 1992

LOVEDAY INTERNMENT GROUP HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Adelaide: State Heritage Branch, Dept of Environment and planning, 1992

Perry, Dulcie M.
SIR JOHN MORPHETT: A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIST OF DISTINCTION / DULCIE M. PERRY
Nova Gardens, S. Aust.: Cummins Society, 1992

Ralph, Glen
THEBARTON PRIMARY SCHOOL: 113 YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE
Mile End, S. Aust.: Thebarton Primary School, 1992

TREASURER'S REPORT:

The President reported that the audited statement which excluded details of the Endowment Fund was included in the latest Newsletter and that some members had sought explanations in respect of some items of expenditure. In light of this, the President outlined those enquiries and provided explanations.

One member of the Society, Mrs Janice Menz, questioned whether the amended statement of Receipts and Payments given to members at the A.G.M. should be included in the Minutes as that statement contained a number of amendments. In view of this another member of the Society, Dr Peter Howell, suggested that the amended statement of Receipts and Payments be audited. Moved: Dr Howell/Mr Hamish Angas; That the statement of Receipts and Payments be re-audited.

Carried.
As a result of the decision of the 1990 A.G.M. a separate Endowment Fund had been established.

ELECTIONS

The President declared all positions vacant and read out the nominations which had been received by the closing date. They were:

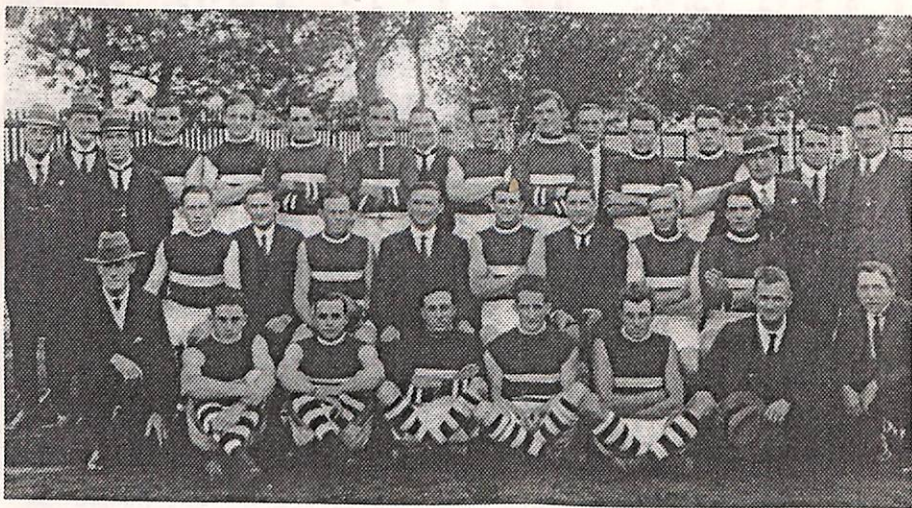
- President: Dr R. Nicol
- Vice-President: B. J. Samuels
- Secretary: M. Dunshors
- Treasurer: A. Huckel
- Council Members: E. Ulbrich, R. Gibbs, P. Sumerling, P. Payne, H. Angas, and M Keain.

There being no more nominations than positions vacant, the President declared those members elected. The members present responded by acclamation and the President extended his thanks on behalf of the new Council.

CLOSURE: The President then closed the A.G.M. and introduced the evening's guest speaker; Ms Susan Marsden.

Certified Correct:

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Chairman: 2 April 1993.



1920's football club

COMMUNITY HISTORY CALENDAR

On-Going Events

1st & 3rd Sundays of each month 10.00-3.30 **Adelaide Gaol:** Guided tours available Port Road, Adelaide. Booked group tours on Thursdays and Fridays Further information Ph. 207 2383.

1st Thursday of the month 7.30 **Aurora Heritage Action Inc.** Meetings, Metropolitan Hotel, Grote Street

Weekdays 11.00-2.00 **Australia Post Postal Museum,** Ground floor, 2 Franklin Street.

3rd Sunday of each month 2.00-4.00 **Glen Osmond Mines Tours:** tours are conducted by members of the Burnside Historical Society. Bookings on 366 4200 (ask for Angela).

Last Wednesday of the month **State Conservation Centre of SA.** Clinic Day for advice on preservation, restoration and repair of historical and artistic works. Ph. (08) 223 1766

Every Sunday 2.00-4.30 **Historic Cummins:** The Cummins Society conducts Open Days with guided tours. Sheoak Ave., Novar Gardens.

To August **Art Gallery of SA.** South Australia Decorative Arts. Contemporary South Australian decorative arts have been collected by the Gallery since 1884 when a silver presentation casket made by Henry Steiner was donated. Both historical and contemporary works have been acquired since then, for display and reference, in order to develop a comprehensive collection of decorative arts produced in this state. South Australia furniture, ceramics, metalwork and jewellery will be featured. Historical works from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as well as recently-made works will be on display until August/September 1992.

Saturdays 2.00-4.00 **National Trust of South Australia. Burra Burra Branch:** Market Square Museum. Adult \$1.00, Child \$0.50, Family \$2.50

Wed/Sat/Sun 1.30-4.00 **National Trust of SA. Moonta Branch** Museum.

Sundays 11.00-4.00 **National Trust of SA. Victor Harbor Branch.** The Old Customs and Station Master's House.

Thursdays 10.00 **South Australian Cricket Association Inc.** Adelaide Oval Tours. Conducted tours from the South Gate. Approx. 2hr duration.

Tuesdays 2.00-4.00 **Yorke Peninsula Family History Group's** library s housed within the N.Y.P. Public Library and is available to members during library opening hours. Volunteers are available Tuesday afternoons to assist the public or members. Fees apply to non-members.

Saturdays, Sundays & Public Holidays 1.00-5 p.m. **The Police Museum** was opened on 28 April 1988, the 150th anniversary of the founding of the South Australian Police Force—the first centrally based police service in Australia. Exhibits will change on a regular basis so that the public will be able to view displays on different themes. This unique social history museum is a tribute to the men and women who have served and continue to serve in the South Australian Police Department. Entry is Free.