

# HSSA *istory*

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## Heritage-listed Tattersall's Club for Annual Dinner

The setting for the Society's Annual Dinner on 16 August will be the Adelaide Tattersall's Club, which occupies a heritage-listed building in Grenfell Street.

The Tattersall's Club moved to 14 Grenfell Street in 1894 after having met for four years at the Theatre Royal Hotel in Hindley Street.

The Club purchased the Grenfell Street building for £3,100 in 1901 and carried out substantial redecorating. However, a new building was erected on the site for £21,000. In 1925 the Club bought Collins Chambers, on the eastern side of the new building, for £27,000 and spent another £50,000 on extending its premises to include the new purchase. At this time the club membership stood at the record figure of 1,517.

### Book now for your place at the Annual Dinner

HSSA secretary Avis Huckel wants bookings and payment asap for the Society's Annual Dinner to be held at the Adelaide Tattersall's Club on Saturday night 16 August.

Special guest will be Warren Bonython, who will speak on a subject of his own choosing.

The cost is \$28 for members and \$30 for non-members, not including drinks. The dinner will comprise three courses with a choice for the main course. A bar will be open for the purchase of drinks on the night.

A special booking slip for the dinner is included with this issue of *History SA* and must be returned to the treasurer Avis Huckel, together with payment, not later than Friday 8 August. Enquiries to Avis on 8277 2953.

The first Tattersall's Club sprang from a business established in London in 1799 by Richard Tattersall and his son Edmund for the sale of horses. The Club was established in 1864 to accommodate clients of the horse sales, members and the general public.

When the Duke of Edinburgh visited Adelaide five years later a race meeting was held in his honour, after which he suggested that the official party adjourn to the Tattersall's Club for a drink. But there was no club, so they settled for the Globe Hotel in Rundle Street.

However, the seed had been sown and Adelaide identities formed a Tattersall's Club at a meeting in 1879, held appropriately at the Globe Hotel.

Its object was to provide a place where sporting news might be obtained and sportsmen could meet in comfort and privacy. Rooms were taken at Register Chambers, Grenfell Street, but five years later the Club was back at the Globe Hotel.

But the fledgling club failed to attract members and was disbanded in 1887 only to be revived in the following year, continued to meet at the Glob and held a race meeting at what is now Victoria Park. In 1890 the club made its move to the Theatre Royal Hotel and on to Grenfell Street in 1894.

### Warren Bonython as guest speaker

Warren Bonython – one of Australia's best known conservationists – will be guest speaker at the Annual Dinner on 16 August.

His name is particularly associated with the National Parks and Wildlife Reserve system in SA, the Flinders Ranges and the Lake Eyre Basin. His epic walks in the Simpson Desert, the Flinders Ranges and at Lake Eyre will be remembered by many HSSA members.

Warren was born and educated in Adelaide, graduated from the University of Adelaide, majoring in chemistry, and then spent 26 years working in the  
(to page 2)

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide  
5000 (mailing address only)  
Founded 1974

### OBJECTS

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

### COUNCIL

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### Advertising

*History SA* accepts advertising for goods and services appropriate to its readership. The rates are \$100 for a full page, \$65 for a half page and \$35 for a quarter page.

Copy or finished artwork, together with a cheque for the appropriate amount (made payable to the Historical Society of SA Inc.), should be sent to the Editor, Jim Loudon, 1 Ashley Place, Ridleyton, 5008.

(from page 1)

chemical industry. From 1966 until his retirement, he did consulting work and became more involved with the conservation movement. He was also able to devote more time to bushwalking which remains an important part of his life.

He has been associated with many SA organisations over the years, having served as President of the National Parks Foundation, Royal Society, National Trust, Conservation Council and the Royal Geographic Society. He was a member of the Board of the SA Museum for 30 years.

Warren has published a number of scientific papers and books, including *Walking the Flinders Ranges*, *Walking the Simpson Desert* and *The Great Filling of Lake Eyre* in 1974. He was awarded an Order of Australia in 1980 for services to conservation.

His talk at the Annual Dinner will be illustrated with slides.

### Wakefield Press sales help both Society and members

The decision to offer Wakefield Press books for sale at the Society's monthly meetings has proved to be financially worthwhile. Not only are the publications offered at a 10 per cent discount to members, each sale generates useful income for the Society.

If we don't have the title you are looking for on the table, coordinator Maurice Keain will gladly get it in for you.

History is not the only subject covered in the Wakefield Press catalogue. There is also fiction and books on a range of subjects from cooking to geography and travel.

Copies of the Press's catalogue are available from the book table.

### Is an HSSA display coming to a library near you?

The Society's publicity officer, Marcia Dunshore, has virtually filled the calendar from now to the end of the year with displays promoting the HSSA to the people of South Australia.

Currently there is a display at the Unley Library, lasting until the end of the month. This is followed in June with a display at the Goodwood Library.

Hallet Cove Library hosts a display from the Society in September, with Port Adelaide Library following in November and Semaphore in December.

June lecture

## What happened at Woomera? Peter Morton offers answers

Today Woomera is but a shadow of the bustling town of 30 years ago. Most of the rocket range facilities have gone and the future of the town is in doubt.

What happened at Woomera and why wasn't the momentum of its glory days sustained? These are the questions that Peter Morton will address in his talk to the Society's June meeting.

Peter Morton is a Senior Lecturer in English at Flinders University. He has published widely on 19th and 20th century scientific and cultural history and has served as commissioned historian to the Department of Defence and the Adelaide City Council. His *Fire Across the Desert: Woomera and the Anglo-Australian Joint Project 1946-1980* won a national prize for Australian local history in 1990 and is now available in paperback.

Peter Morton says, 'In the late 1960s the rocket town of Woomera in outback South Australia was a bustling, high-spirited place of about 6,000 residents. It was the home of the Anglo-Australian Joint Project, originally set up to develop and test long-range guided weapons.

'Its technicians worked at the biggest land range in the Western world. It reached right across the continent to the north-western coast. Large liquid-fuelled research rockets like Black Knight were being launched there, and vast facilities had been constructed on the edge of Lake Hart to test Britain's independent nuclear deterrent Blue Streak.

'Woomera was also host to many space enterprises of a boldness unimaginable today: the international consortium ELDO and its large three-stage satellite launcher rocket EUROPA I, the British Black Arrow; and Australia's first and only home-built satellite WRESAT. For a few years Australia had the opportunity and the resources to become an international space power.'

Peter Morton will try to answer the questions raised by present-day Woomera by setting the story in the context of Australian-British relations since World War II. He will illustrate his talk with overhead slides.

Members and friends can hear Peter Morton's talk at 8 pm on Friday 13 June in the Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, Kent Town.

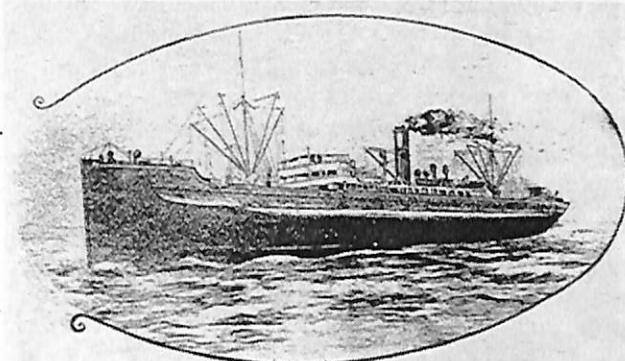
July lecture

## 40 lives lost in one of SA's worst maritime disasters

Terry Arnett, maritime heritage officer with the State Heritage Branch, describes the wreck of the *Clan Ranald* in 1909 with the loss of 40 lives as one of SA's worst maritime disasters.

Only 24 members of the crew survived. Battered and bleeding when they reached the shore of southern Yorke Peninsula, 20 Filipino and Indian crewmen, (often known as Lascars) were seized by the Commonwealth as illegal immigrants under the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901. This was the first Act to be passed by the Commonwealth Parliament after Federation and reflected the white Australia policy of the time.

TERRIBLE SHIPPING DISASTER IN ST. VINCENT'S GULF.



THE STEAMER CLAN RANALD,  
Which sank off Troubridge Hill, Southern Yorke's Peninsula, on the night of Sunday, January 31.  
The vessel was laden with wheat for Natal. Of a crew of 64 all told, 40 were lost.

A contemporary newspaper picture of the *Clan Ranald*.  
— Courtesy of State Library SA

The steel-hulled, single screw steamer was built in 1900 by Doxford & Sons of Sunderland. A two-deck turret ship for Clan Line Steamers of Glasgow, it was 108.2 m long with a net tonnage of 2,285 tons.

A derivation of the American 'whaleback' design, the turret ship was a popular design around 1900 because it was considered to be particularly seaworthy and economical for carrying bulk cargoes. The advantage to a shipowner was that the narrow turret deck enabled a reduction in registered tonnage upon which port charges were based. Suez Canal charges were also less because they were based on deck area calculations.

A total of 182 turret ships were built, the first in 1892 and the last in 1911. However, it soon became clear  
(to page 4)

(from page 3)

there was a problem with stability in rolling forces. After four turret ships had foundered and other accidents reported, an uproar broke out in Britain, with demands for an official inquiry. The inquiry was eventually held after the loss of the *Clan Ranald* and resulted in special loading instructions being issued to all owners of turret ships.

Only 36 bodies were recovered from the *Clan Ranald* and these were buried in the Edithburgh cemetery. The five British officers were buried in the main section and the 31 Lascar crew in a mass grave at the very rear of the cemetery. Although the authorities had full details of the Lascars, a small plaque records them as '31 unknown Asiatics'.

Terry Arnott will give his talk on the *Clan Ranald* at 8 pm on Friday 4 July in the Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, Kent Town.

## Booklet guide to wrecks

The ill-fated steamship *Clan Ranald* – the subject of Peter Arnott's talk to the July meeting of the Society – is just one of 26 ships known to have been wrecked in the waters of Investigator Strait between 1849 and 1982. Seven of these wrecks form the basis of a booklet, *Investigator Strait Maritime Heritage Trail*, which gives historic accounts, locations, descriptions, photographs, and site plans of the wrecks.

Strange and tragic circumstances surround the loss of some of the ships. Others are of special historical significance and some provide an enjoyable underwater experience for divers.

The booklet has been sensibly printed on waterproof plastic and is suitable for use in boats and for submersion underwater. It complements the land-based interpretive signs which have been erected on the Maritime Heritage Trail along the coastline of lower Yorke Peninsula.

The *Investigator Strait Maritime Heritage Trail* booklet is available from the Information Centre, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, GPO Box 1047, Adelaide, 5000, at \$6 a copy plus \$1 postage and handling for single copies (the postage rate increases with the number of copies). Tel. 8204 1910, fax 8204 1919.

### HISTORY SA DEADLINE

The deadline for all material to be submitted for the July 1997 issue of *History SA* is Friday 13 June.

## Who was it who knew about the Clarabella stop?

Who was the person who answered the question about the origin of the Clarabella stop after Barry Rowney's address on South Australia's pipe organs on 4 April?

Alison Dolling has put the question on behalf of a friend who would like to know more about the stop and would like to make contact with the person who clearly had some knowledge to share.

If you were the person, or if you know who it was, please drop a line to Alison at 6/7 Edward St, Norwood, 5067.

## National significance in early Terowie photos

The Terowie Citizens' Association has completed work on its nationally significant collection of about 1500 photographs.

The project involved cleaning and storing the photographs in special acid-free boxes in a stable environment, beginning the identification and listing of the photographs, and preserving the most significant and fragile of them by preparing copy prints and negatives.

A register of the photographs is under way and copies of it will be held in the Terowie Pioneer Gallery, the National Library of Australia, Canberra, and the Mortlock Library in Adelaide.

The Curator of the Pioneer Gallery, Huon Gray, said the Citizens Association was grateful to the National Library and the Commonwealth Department of Arts and Communication for the \$4,000 grant which enabled work on the project to go ahead. Mr Gray said the Association had provided another \$3,000 from its own funds and more than 700 hours of voluntary skilled labour.

Mr Gray will take enquiries about the collection on 08 859 1105.

## New members

The Society is pleased to welcome the following new members: Mr and Mrs A. Clisby, Dr R. Cross, Ms J. Jones, Mrs M. Maddocks, Miss A. Mann, Dr D. Mosler, Mr R. Nolan, Mr R. Speer, Mr P. Sunman, Ms P. Teasdale-Smith and Ms C. Towle.

# West Tce Cemetery's heritage and history open to offers



The Minister for Housing and Urban Development, Mr Stephen Baker, proposes to license individuals and/or groups to conduct tours and other appropriate activities in Adelaide's West Terrace Cemetery.

To this end, the State Historian, Dr Robert Nicol, is inviting registrations of interest from people wanting to participate in the program, which aims to promote the cemetery's history and heritage and interpret them for the general public, including community groups, schools, special interest groups and the media.

Expressions of interest should contain:

- the type of tour or activity proposed;
- a brief description of the proposed theme and content;
- target audiences (general public, special interest groups, school groups, etc.)
- the approximate duration and frequency of tours;
- the estimated size of audience for each tour or event;
- the intended fee structure, if any;
- proposed booking arrangements (arrangements may be negotiated for the cemetery office to assist);
- proposals for publicity (the State Historian is keen to offer help in this area);
- the period for which the licence is sought;
- an undertaking that the registrant's insurers have addressed the proposal and that appropriate personal or company insurances are in place.

Registrants may be asked to take a small group on a

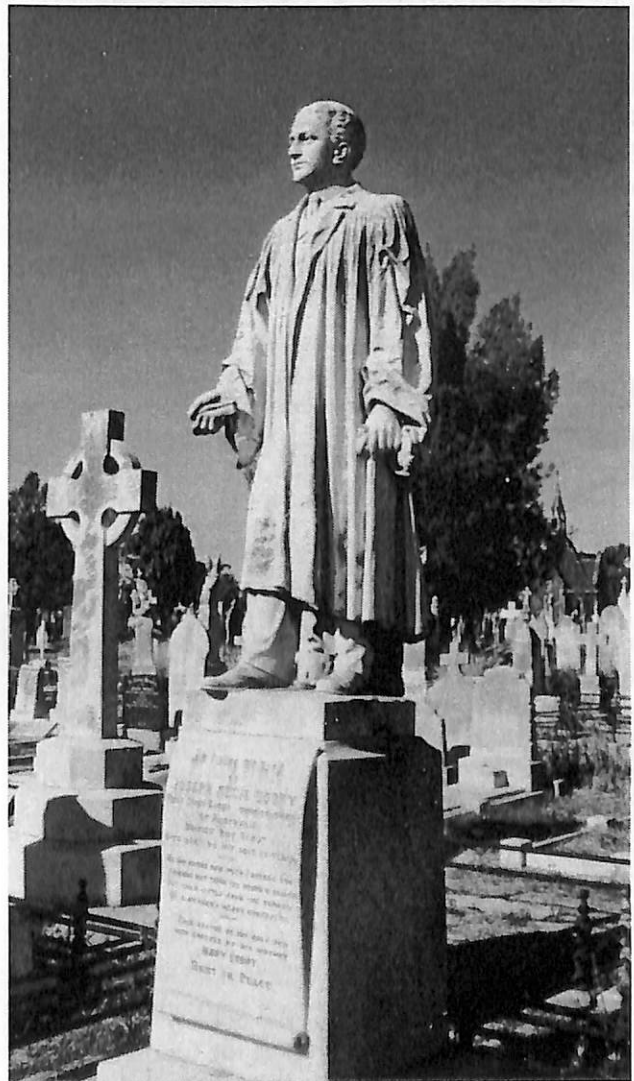
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'prototype' tour or on-site visit as part of the assessment process.

Dr Nicol stressed that proposals must have regard to the sensitive nature of the West Terrace Cemetery, saying, 'In addition to its historical significance, West Terrace remains an operating cemetery and the Minister is concerned to ensure that the heritage value of the site and its personal importance to many thousands of South Australians are recognised in the proposed activities.'

There is no limit on the number of tours and activities that may be licensed and no set deadline for registrations of interest, which will be processed in the order in which they are received.

Enquiries and requests for further information should be addressed to the office of the State Historian at the State History Centre, 59 King William Street, Adelaide, 5000 (tel. 8226 8548).



*The striking monument to Joseph Regis, Australia's first Chief Scout Commissioner, in the West Terrace Cemetery.*

## Clayton Wesley Church Organ 100 years old and still in original condition

Members and friends who responded so enthusiastically to Barry Rowney's talk in April on SA's pipe organs can join in the celebration of the centenary of the organ at Clayton Wesley Uniting Church, Beulah Park, in September.

The organ was built by John Dodd of Adelaide at a cost of £1,000 with generous support from a number of members of the congregation, including Sir Edwin Smith and Peter Wood.

The instrument was installed in September 1897 and is still in its original condition – a rarity for church organs.

Clayton Congregational Church (as the church was then known) was built in 1882-83 after the congregation had outgrown an earlier church built in 1856.

Three concerts are planned for September with recitals by the present organist, David Annear, past organists and guests.

There will be more details in the July issue of *History SA*. In the meantime, a diary date to note is 20 September, when the Clayton Wesley Church will be the setting for a spring floral and music festival.

### Letters to the editor

## Unwarranted ageing of Rowland Rees

The date of birth of the architect Rowland Rees was 25 September 1840 not 1810 as given in the article in *History SA* No. 129 (March 1997).

Also, HSSA Council member Patricia Sumerling has pointed out that a number of the hotels attributed to Rees in E. and R. Jenson's book were in fact not designed by Rees. Which just goes to show that one should never accept so-called facts on face value!

*Geoffrey Bishop,*  
Beulah Park

## Hearing the GPO chimes from Woodlands Park

The cover of the latest issue of the Society's *Journal* (No. 24, 1996) inspires me to report the following trivia which may surprise some younger members.

As a child in the forties and fifties I lived on

Railway Terrace near the Woodlands Park railway station. Directly in line with this section of Railway Terrace and seven kilometres to the north-east we could see the GPO clock tower – perhaps it is still visible today.

More surprisingly, when one considers Adelaide's current traffic nose, at that time we often could hear the chimes.

I remember being surprised to even hear them occasionally in the middle of the day when walking home for lunch from Ascot Park Primary School in 1952, when I was aged 12. On these occasions there must have been a gentle north-easterly breeze or the air was very still.

*Arthur Ward,*  
Hawthorndene

## Writer seeks support for 'copper kingdom' novel

When Bryce Courtney visited South Australia to promote his recent novel, *The Potato Factory* – now to be made into a film – he remarked he was amazed that Australian authors did not make more of the wonderful stories to be found in our nation's history.

How horribly true that is of South Australia! A nation defines itself to a large extent through its literature, and none more so than that deriving from its social and political history.

I wonder how many of our citizens have ever learnt anything about the genesis and growth of 'the paradise of dissent' from a well written novel?

Aristotle said, 'It is the role of the poet to amuse and instruct.' I tried to do both in my recent historical novel, *First of All*, based on the life of Catherine Helen Spence and set mainly in South Australia. Now I propose a new work, *Tregareth*, set in SA and Cornwall, and based on events in the great era of 'the copper kingdom'.

I need the support of loyal South Australians in this endeavour and would be happy if some of that support came from members of the Historical Society of South Australia.

Please phone me on (08) 8557 7147 if you are .. interested in being part of a project with financial rewards that proposes to use literature, and possibly television, to increase the international profile of this state.

*Tony Brooks,*  
Port Willunga

## On your Council

### JIM LOUDON: it all began with a talk about a creek



The editor of your newsletter is one of the Council members least willing to write about himself, while perfectly happy to write up everybody else's story of their life and hard times. However, all eyes were on me at the last meeting and this is the result.

Mine is very much the non-expert interest in history, although perhaps there was a hint of things to come when I prepared a talk for my primary school class (was it grade 6?) on how a small stream south of my home town of Wollongong, NSW, got the name American Creek. The question intrigued me and I expected it to intrigue everyone else. After all, the hint of anything American in Wollongong in the 1940s was exotic indeed!

I did my research at the local library and presented a reasonably coherent account of the American who tried extracting kerosene from shale which he got from the creek banks. His enterprise did not last long but is recalled in the name of the creek.

So much for the beginnings. I did a cadetship in journalism on the town newspaper, went overseas for a couple of years and returned to work as a journalist with the ABC before moving into public relations, initially with the Department of Immigration in Canberra.

I am embarrassed to recall the things I wrote in the name of the immigration policies of the time: I have become more sceptical as I have grown older. To fill in the long, cold Canberra nights I did a part-time BA, which included Australian history under Professor Manning Clark at the ANU.

I me degree in hand and married plus two, I moved to Sydney to work in public relations for the University of New South Wales. Gillian and I fulfilled the ultimate yuppie dream of buying a rundown house in Birchgrove, overlooking Sydney Harbour, and proceeded to spend a small fortune in renovating it. In between times I joined the Balmain Historical Society and vividly recall fascinating walks through what was left of early Balmain, before it was changed beyond recognition.

A move to Adelaide followed. I belonged to the publicity sub-committee of the National Trust for a

time and then, caught off guard, was persuaded to join the HSSA Council – which I don't regret for a moment, except when *History SA* deadlines are bearing down upon me!

I am now in enforced semi-retirement but keep my hand in by doing some consulting work, tutoring at the University of SA, and editing documents in readiness for publication.

### ENID ULBRICH: life member after 21 years on Council



Enid Ulbrich (left) does not quite make it in the 'On Your Council' category because she retired from Council in March but she has since been granted honorary life membership of the Society, along with friend Ila Hollands.

*History SA* could not let the occasion go by without giving members some insight into the contribution these women have made to the well-being of the Society. Everyone who attends the monthly meetings must appreciate what Enid and Ila do to prepare a supper that has long been considered the best in Adelaide.

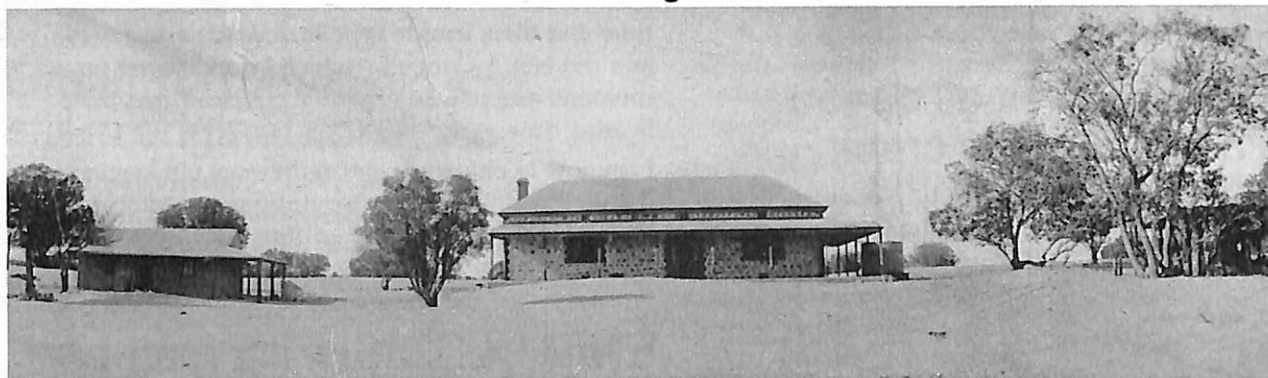
Although Enid has retired from Council she has agreed to continue being responsible for the membership records and to work with Ila in preparing the array of cakes and biscuits, sweet and savoury, that fill the tables at the back of the theatre on the first Friday night of the month.



Enid joined Council in 1976 and has seen many other members come and go in that time. She offered to help with the supper about 15 years ago. She and husband Ken were giving Ila Hollands (left) a lift to the meetings and Ila offered to help with the supper.

'I'll bring a plate of scones,' she said, and we all know what that led to.

For an account of Enid's early life on Roxby Downs station, see the next pages.



## Roxby Downs: 'Why search for copper? Just look at the dam'

by Enid Ulbrich

My grandfather, William Greenfield, took up the lease of Roxby Downs in 1914.

Roxby Downs did not appear on any map at that time. Norman Richardson, in his book *Pioneers of the North West*, says he combined two blocks, Sisters Well and Chance Swamp, and sold them as Roxby Downs.

Both blocks had water and good feed after rain. Very large flocks of sheep had been kept there at times, for short times. Sheep were driven south for shearing, often as far as Clare and Burra. It was easier to move sheep than wool, and there were few shearing sheds in the area before the Transcontinental Railway was built.

By 1914 the country close to water had been overgrazed and dingoes had come down from the north. There were no sheep on Roxby, just cattle, horses and a few camels, which could travel further from water for feed.

I believe the name came from Lieutenant Roxby who surveyed mainly coastal areas of South Australia in the 1860s. Richardson was the mail contractor for the north west from 1876. He could well have encountered the name nearer the coast.

Mr Greenfield already had South Gap and Pernatty stations, over 1,000 square miles, but he still had two sons at school and Roxby was conveniently located next to his brother's place, Purple Downs. So while my father, David, finished his schooling and then went off to Egypt with the Light Horse, his cousins, the Purple boys, looked after Roxby.

From 1919 my father managed the station, preparing

*Roxby Downs homestead in 1927.*

it for sheep, putting in dams, walls and fences. He sold cattle and horses, supplying horses for the Indian army, sturdy hacks for which he paid £6 each. He took horses overland for the sales at Quorn.

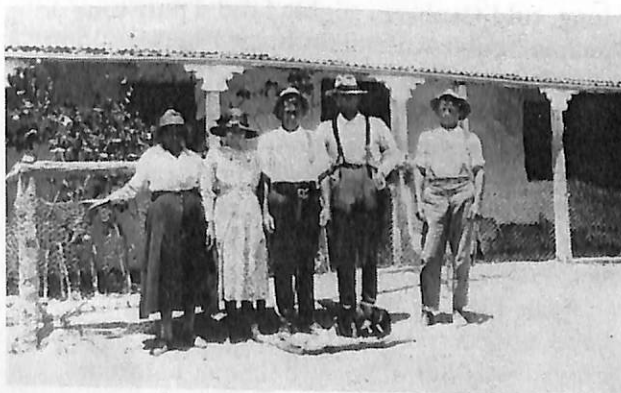
In 1924, after David married, the homestead was enlarged with two large stone rooms and a bathroom built on to the original pug and pine cottage at Chance Swamp.

In 1927, the year in which he and his younger brother Walter became owners of Roxby Downs, David was proud to take a big mob of horses to South Gap, a distance of about 90 miles, and bring back the first flock of sheep. That flock increased to 18,000 and, after the Greenfield brothers bought Parakylia, a triumphant 30,000.

Also in 1927, I was born. No triumph that. Alas, another girl.

Dad's first dams were named after English generals – Allenby, Buller and Bing. A good big dam completed in 1936 was Centenary, and one completed in 1956, the year of the Melbourne Olympic Games, was of course Olympic Dam.

A newspaper article referred to Olympic Dam as an



*Mrs Kendall, Fan and Morrie Daw, Dave Greenfield and Jack Stanford at Roxby Downs in January 1923.*

embankment built by a former pastoralist. It was no embankment but a splendid dam, though made by earth-moving equipment, then readily available from nearby Woomera, rather than in the traditional way with scoops pulled by horses or camels.

But it was strangely green: the earth banks turned green in the sunlight, and the water in the dam shone green. Dad said, 'That's copper. But I've had it tested. It's quite safe - won't hurt the sheep.'

We sold Roxby in 1963 after my father died. I heard from the new owner that Western Mining Company was conducting an intensive search for copper on Roxby because geological evidence indicated there could well be worthwhile ore deposits in the area. To our family it seemed quite absurd - why all this searching? Why didn't they just go out to Olympic Dam? Eventually they did.

The *Advertiser* of 16 March 1996 says, 'While the small earth dam is still there, its name has been borrowed by a nearby mine which sits on top of one of the world's biggest - and richest - ore deposits.'

## Research needed into early history of Woods & Forests

by David Jones\*

Little research has been undertaken into the origins and history of the South Australian Woods and Forests Department. In particular, little consideration has been given to its foundations, together with the philosophical direction taken by the original management and Board.

Recent heritage studies for the Flinders Ranges (Donovan & Associates 1995) and for Mt Gambier (McDougall & Vines 1994) have identified significant nurseries and plantations in these regions.

A review of designed landscapes in South Australia (Jones 1997) has pointed to the existence of many more undocumented or identified places associative of the state's forestry heritage.

Lewis (1975) has sketched the first hundred years of the Department; Swinbourne (1982) has noted some of the nurseries and their managers; a contemporary oral history (1987) has been undertaken, and Vear (1975) has drawn a cursory history similar to that of Lewis.

The period 1878-1890 was instrumental in establishing the Department. Under Forest Board

chair G.W. Goyder a young Scottish 30-year-old silviculturist with an already distinguished *curriculum vitae*, John Ednie Brown, was appointed Conservator of Forests on a salary of approximately £260.

The Board then comprised Goyder, surveyor B.T. Finnis, Col. Barber, Botanic Garden's Director Schomburgk and horticulturalist G. McEwen.

During this period Brown displayed both intellect and energy in his endeavours. He eventually found disfavour with Goyder and remained in the position even when the Forest Board was disbanded in 1883.

During his administration nurseries and experimental plantations were established at Wirrabara, Bundaleer, Leg of Mutton Lake at Mt Gambier, Woodlunga, Wanilla, Kapunda Reservoir, Kuitpo and Belair, plus a few minor others.

It was also a period when the first *Pinus radiata* plantations were established in South Australia; Australia's first Arbor Day was instigated in October 1886; Australia's first forester education program was created, and the annual listing of Woods and Forests nursery offerings was distributed to the public.

Brown also promoted the distribution of free seedlings to schools, council and parkland reserves, and assisted in the planting of the Port Road Reserve.

He authored *A Practical Treatise on Tree Culture in South Australia* (1880), the first review of South Australia's forest flora, and a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Parklands* (1881). This was a remarkable landscape planning report that wove innovative silviculture principles with leading edge landscape design ideas reminiscent of the designs and ideas of the landscape architect of New York's Central Park, Frederick Law Olmsted.

In 1890 Brown was appointed Director-General of Forests in New South Wales on a salary of £800. In 1895, while the depression affected NSW, he was engaged by the Western Australian colony to review and plan its forestry operations. He succumbed to influenza in 1899 at Cottesloe.

Brown's legacy to South Australia is the foundations of its forestry industry but little research has been made of this contribution.

\* Dr Jones is Senior Lecturer in Landscape Architecture, University of Adelaide.

# Centenary of bike ride from Glenelg to Darwin

by Kath Crilly

'What, going across the continent on a bike?' said a friend to Jerome J. Murif in March 1897. 'I am,' was his reply. 'I am not going for any records and I am not riding for any firm; as a matter of fact I have painted over the trade mark of my machine. Nothing will stop me if there is a possible chance, and I intend writing a book on my experiences.'

In his book *From Ocean to Ocean* (Mortlock Z994-2T [S]) Murif gives a complete account of his successful journey. However, the significance of his achievement is brought into focus a century later when you consider how difficult it would be to reenact this ride.

The modern day adventurer, in contemplating such a venture, would probably have a backup crew or at least some kind of sponsorship before setting out to ride on the fully sealed, signposted Stuart Highway. Even if you did not have any support crew, you would have no chance of getting lost and could purchase all your supplies at towns along the way.

This was not the case when Murif, a 34-year-old Irish engineer down from Broken Hill, set off from Glenelg on 10 March 1897.

The distance to ride was 1,975 miles (3,178 km) over open country with hardly any roads, no signposts, no bridges, few maps and only the Overland Telegraph stations, waterholes and bores from which to obtain supplies. There were still native tribes in the interior who had never seen a white man, plus deserts, sand hills, rocky ridges, salt marshes, alligator-infested rivers, creeks, three-cornered jacks, prickly bushes, anthills, mulga stumps, sand flies, stones, snakes, long grass, bushfires and dingoes to contend with; and he was on his own.

Murif had purchased his bicycle from Wertheim's in Rundle Street only four days before leaving, at a cost of £24 (approximately ten weeks' wages in 1897). It had 28" diameter wheels, weighed 28 pounds and had a single gear of 67.5 teeth with nine cogs at the hub. The only modification he made was to order 'a more than ordinarily thick tandem tire to be fitted on the hind wheel ... and an endless rubber strip to be solutioned on over the tread of the front wheel.'

His kit comprised brake, bell (!), spare air tube, chain-link rivets, copper wire, file, spanners and pliers, solution and patching rubber, a long length of strong cord, compass and a small bottle of matches. A pair of luggage carriers was fitted to the handle bars

to hold three small waterproof bags in which to stow papers. A leather satchel was slung over one shoulder for odds and ends. A tin holding a quart of water was strapped against the stays between the rear wheel and saddle, and a small revolver stuck in place of the lamp.

Before starting his trip, Murif forwarded a rug to Hergott Springs for protection on the cold nights but when he got there, he sent it back to the city, stating that it was too heavy for him. His outfit consisted only of a piece of oilskin 4' x 6' containing toothbrush, handkerchief, soap, towel, a small mirror (!), comb, three pairs of socks, two shirts and the clothes he wore. He travelled in his loose-fitting pyjamas, using clips rather than knickers.

His best day's run was from Beltana to Hergott Springs, a distance of 93 miles. Over the 1,975 miles he averaged 27 miles a day for 72 days. During this time he was obliged to rest for a few days at Oodnadatta, blinded by sandy blight; got bushed several times when the track moved away from the Overland Telegraph Line; waded through the Katherine and Fergusson Rivers and swam the Edith. At the Elsie he had a bad fall and was rendered unconscious.

To combat the three-cornered jacks he improvised his 'improved burr dissuader'. By affixing a piece of tin by mudguard studs and bending the edge close against the tyre, the burrs were whisked off.

He had no trouble with the natives because they were frightened by the bicycle and always decamped. The Alice Springs natives called his bicycle 'kangaroo engine'.

On arrival at Darwin on 21 May, he finished his ride at Fort Hill in four feet of the Indian Ocean at a point he called 'Bicycle Point'. The following Saturday he was entertained by the Athletic Club at a smoke social in the Town Hall, where he advised his audience, '... I would not care to repeat the ride for much money. I am returning by the first steamer.'

The *Advertiser* reporter went on to say, 'Mr Murif has accomplished a feat which is unparalleled in the history of Australia, and he has earned for himself a reputation which will long live.'

Today the feat is perhaps the more remarkable. We might be able to find a person who could do the ride retracing the Overland Telegraph Line but where would we find a bicycle as good as the Electra No. 6 or the incredible glue to stick the rubber to the tyre?

#### Sources

*From Ocean to Ocean*, J.J. Murif 1897; *Advertiser* 20 May 1897, p. 7; *Advertiser*, 24 May 1897, p. 5; *SA Cyclist*, 2 December 1898.

## Coming events

If you have a meeting, a dinner, an outing or any other historically oriented event you would like to bring to the attention of readers, please submit the details to *History SA* for publication.

**18 May:** Fort Glanville Open Day presented by Fort Glanville Historical Association, from 1 pm.

**17 May:** HSSA Quiz Night hosted by Carol Whitelock. Cambridge Room, Unley Community Sports Club, 39 Oxford Tce, Unley, 7 pm.

**19 May:** Burnside Historical Society meeting – Pat Sumerling, 'Hotels of South Australia'. Burnside Community Centre, 8 pm.

**21 May:** Port Adelaide Historical Society meeting. Tony Harris on recent visits to Sardinia and China. Upstairs foyer, Semaphore Library, 8 pm.

**11 June:** History Alliance meeting, 164 Greenhill Rd, Parkside, 7.30 pm.

**13 June:** HSSA lecture. Peter Morton, Senior Lecturer, Flinders University, 'Woomera: what was it all about?' Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, 8 pm.

**15 June:** Burnside Historical Society tour of Campbelltown, Athelstone, Paradise and Magill. Bus leaves the old Council Chambers, near intersection of Montacute Road and Newton Road, 1.20 pm. Enquiries to Alan Cross 8333 2748.

**16 June:** Burnside Historical Society meeting. Colin Harris, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 'Cleland Conservation Park – an environmental history'. Burnside Community Centre, 8 pm.

**18 June:** Port Adelaide Historical Society's 25th AGM. Lloyd Lawrence will recall memories of Birkenhead. Upstairs foyer, Semaphore Library, 8 pm.

**25 June:** Combined meeting Mount Lofty Districts Historical Society and Mount Lofty branch of the National Trust. George Thompson, gardener at *The Laurels, Mount Barker*, 'The History of Rose Growing'. Stangate House, Aldgate, 8 pm.

**4 July:** HSSA lecture. Terry Arnott, maritime archaeologist, 'Clan Ranald 1900-1909: the turret steamer'. Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, 8 pm.

**13 July:** HSSA walk around Adelaide's East End with Pat Sumerling. Meet outside the Griffins Head Hotel, Hindmarsh Square at 2 pm

## Birth registrations on CD-ROM

Under licence from the State Government, the SA Genealogy and Heraldry Society has published 473,888 birth registrations entries from 1842 to 1906 on CD-ROM.

The CD-ROM is for use with Windows 95 but the Society will consider providing a Windows 3.1 version if there is sufficient demand.

In either form the CD-ROM will cost \$240 plus \$5 packing and postage within Australia.

The published material contains more information than has ever before been available and comes with explanatory and supplementary information.

The Society extracted the data from the State registrations with assistance from members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and the cooperation of the Registrar and staff of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Office.

The publication of the births material represents the half-way point in reindexing the early registration of births, deaths and marriages in SA.

Enquiries to the Society at GPO Box 592, Adelaide, 5000. Tel. 8272 4222; fax 8272 4910.

## London conference to mark visit of *Endeavour* replica

London's National Maritime Museum in association with the Royal Society is sponsoring an international conference on European voyages to the southern oceans in the 18th century which could interest HSSA members visiting London in September.

The conference will explore and reevaluate the context, expectations and outcomes of Captain James Cook's voyage to the South Seas in the *Endeavour* in 1768-71. It will also focus on the scientific and cultural issues that emerged from this and successive Pacific voyages.

The conference will mark the sailing of the *Endeavour* replica from Australia to Britain and the vessel's tour of British ports this year.

For details and booking forms contact the Research Administrator at the National Maritime Museum, Park Row, Greenwich, London SE19 9NF. Tel 0181-312 6616, fax 0181-312 6722, email, aw08@dial.pipex.com

## Perth conference

# Chance to have a say on local history

The call is out for people interested in local history to submit papers or organise workshops for the first national conference of the Local Studies Section of the Australian Library and Information Association. The conference – 'Timekeepers: Forging Links in Local Studies' – will be held in Perth on 19-20 September.

Organiser Margaret Pember says the Association will be happy to receive papers concerning the histories of regional areas, families, houses, streets and neighbourhoods, historic buildings, the natural environment, and organisations. Other possibilities are in the management of local history services, including the theory and practice of local studies, preservation, disaster planning, manual and automated access, the internet, archival software, and the publication of local history.

Ms Pember says the conference will seek to forge links between historical researchers and local communities as well as new directions in local history. It will deal with theory and practice in local studies librarianship, historic records and the people who use them, and technological developments in accessing and managing local history resources for local studies professionals and researchers.

Associate Professor Luciana Duranti, of the University of British Columbia, will give the keynote address on historic records and what they reveal about their creators.

For more information, contact Margaret Pember at the Department of Information Studies, Curtin University of Technology, GPO Box U1987, Perth 6845. Tel. (09) 351 2732, fax (09) 351 3152 email Margaret@biblio.curtin.edu.au

## 'Silent witnesses' have stories to tell

Wakefield Press has published a pocket-sized guide to the history and stories behind 36 of Adelaide's statues and monuments.

Glenelg GP and lover of history, Simon Carter says that every monument tells a tale, not only of its subject but of the society that erected it.

Fully illustrated, *Silent Witnesses* has a recommended retail price of \$16.95 but members can buy it for 10% less from the Wakefield Press table at the Society's monthly meetings.

## The contradictions of 'a most chequered career'

by John H. Smith\*

The hope for a better life, the push-pull factors of emigration, the ambiguities of religious belief and practice, and the dream of the fabulous riches that might be gained from the mineral fields of outback Australia provide the frame for the 'most chequered career' of Samuel Smith, the limeburner of Jamestown.

The seventh child of devout Quaker parents, Peter and Elizabeth Smith (nee Faircloth), Samuel was born on 1 April 1811 at Appletree, Great Waltham, Essex, and died at Jamestown on 14 December 1889. His grave in the Jamestown cemetery is unmarked but the story of his varied life has slowly been uncovered to reveal a man who followed his dream to the last.

During his 78 years Samuel Smith lived in a variety of contexts and engaged in many different activities, some of which do not seem to rest easily with his religious origins. His life was subject to the contradictions that appear in the gap between promise and reality and available sources reveal that on his journey from Great Waltham to Jamestown, Samuel Smith made some irretrievable choices which may explain the silence that has hitherto surrounded his life.

*\*John Smith is a Uniting Church minister now completing PhD studies at Perth's Edith Cowan University on the polio epidemics in Australia 1895-1962. He is the great-great grandson of Samuel Smith of Jamestown, South Australia.*

## Plaques mark what once was at Port Adelaide

Port Adelaide Historical Society marked its twenty-fifth anniversary with the unveiling on 22 March of four memorial plaques at the site of significant local features that no longer exist.

The Mayor of Port Adelaide Enfield, Mr Mike Stock, unveiled the first of the plaques in the pavement in front of the present police station at the corner of St Vincent Street and Lipson Street to mark the site of the original Port Adelaide railway station.

The other three plaques are at the site of the Ozone Theatre in St Vincent Street (demolished 1979), the first bridge in Port Adelaide, near the corner of Commercial Road and North Parade (demolished 1851), and South Australia's first power station in Nile Street (opened 1898).

## Poles joined flight from autocracy

1848 was a year of revolution in Europe and one result was that German migrants who were more liberal and free thinking than the *Altlutheraner* (old Lutherans) chose to put considerable distance between themselves and their former masters.

And there were others, not so overtly political but imbued with the same hope for more freedom, who made the voyage, many of them Polish and German Catholics, together with priests to minister to them.

The desire to be free of autocratic rule was especially strong among those who had ventured their all on gaining riches in a new land and who had grown very impatient with aristocratic tutelage. Just how impatient is shown by the description of the arrival of the new Governor in that seminal year of 1848.

Douglas Pike in his *Paradise of Dissent* (Melbourne University Press, 1967) drew on the report of John Stephens, editor of the *Register*, when he wrote,

On August 1, 1848, the *Forfarshire* dropped anchor, having on board the new Governor (Sir Henry Young) and his lady. They met with a chilling reception – more correctly with no reception at all. No heads of departments – not even the official nominees of the Crown – were present to board the vessel or to speak a word of welcome.

What was termed a 'unicorn coach' and two mounted gentlemen were sent down to the Port to await the Governor's arrival. When he landed the only cheers that greeted him were those of half a dozen bargemen. No official was at the waterside to receive His Excellency and lady. No respectful demonstration followed.

They came up to Adelaide in the 'unicorn coach', escorted by the two mounted policemen. On arrival at Government House there was no guard of honour to receive him, nor any member of the Executive, and the 'respectable colonists' were represented by a 'knot of the unwashed' whose cheers were 'anything but deafening'.

Why the snub? The Rev. John Blackett in his *History of South Australia* (Adelaide, 1911) ventures a number of reasons. Just before the founding of the colony 'England had rung with the cry for constitutional reform'. When the colony of South Australia was proclaimed it was ruled by a body of Commissioners appointed by the Crown. with a potential for conflict between the Commissioners and the Crown, which in time became actual.

Pike (ibid) commented that 'the part played by the intractable individualism of the colonists was invariably overlooked, although their innocence was often protested on the ground that they had no voice in their government or in the appointment of their civil officers.'

It is very doubtful that Sir Henry Edward Fox, having been given the 'treatment' by the colonists, would have been unaware of this particular characteristic.

Make no mistake, those who first came to South Australia came, not because they were convicts, nor troopers sent to guard them, but free settlers out to make a fortune in the wilderness.

Those who came from Poland and Germany took much greater gambles. Most, in the first years, were poor people who had sold their all, or borrowed from family or friends for the expensive passage money for the long voyage.

All-in-all, for 19th century Europeans, seeking more freedom and a better life, a colony where the citizens could and did snub a governor as a reminder of his limitations and an indication of their wishes, was not a bad place to settle.

The first German migrants had sent back favourable reports about the fertile land and the good prices. These reports were more than sufficient to ensure further migration from eastern Germany and western Poland.

Like much 20th century migration, it was mainly family or village oriented. At a time when social services were few or non-existent, it was good to have family or friends to fall back on.

(Adapted from an article in the December issue of the newsletter of the Polish Pioneer Descendants' Group, submitted by Brian Polomka, secretary of the group, editor of its newsletter, and a member of the HSSA.)

## Early note for October diary

Kensington and Norwood Historical Society is hosting a local history seminar with the title 'History Among the Red and Blue Gums' on Saturday 25 October at the Norwood Town Hall.

The keynote speaker will be State Historian and HSSA president, Dr Robert Nicol.

Details of workshop, walks and tours will be published in July's *History SA*.

# Ensuring Uraidla is not forgotten

by Geoffrey C. Bishop

'Hope you haven't forgotten this township?' were the words written on a postcard stamped 16 May 191- and depicting the main street of the Adelaide Hills' township of Uraidla.

The present Uraidla Main Street project has kindled interest in the town's history and the East Torrens Historical Society plans to place historic plaques on some of the town's older buildings. This article discusses the history of some of Uraidla's businesses. Many of the dates of operations are only approximate.

The township developed along Greenhill Road on land owned by the Dyer, Cutting and Willcox families (parts of Sections 8, 12 and 41). Little has been recorded of the early businesses of Uraidla and piecing together a coherent story has been difficult and slow. Names came and went, and not always when the Sands & McDougall directories suggested they did. Nevertheless, the directories, complemented by interviews with present residents, have been useful in preparing this article.

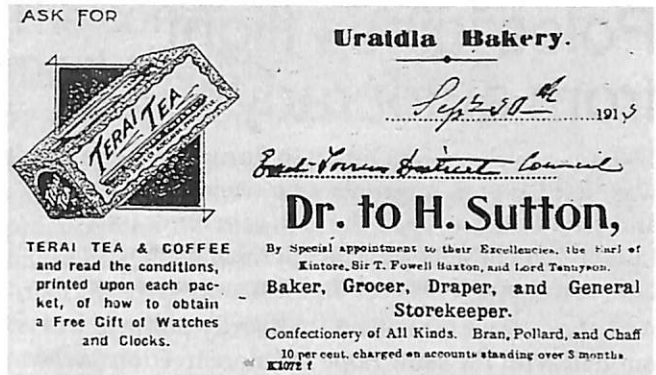


Children marching at Uraidla on Armistice Day 1918. On the right hand side, from the rear, are the police station and lock-up, Moulds' store and the blacksmith's shop. On the left hand side are St Stephen's Church and hall, a private house, Mrs Willcox's store, former Dyer's store and Chinnick's store.

- Photo by courtesy of F. Vince

The earliest business in Uraidla was probably Edmund Willcox's store, later to become the Uraidla Hotel. Willcox (1830-1895) obtained a storekeeper's licence in 1867 and in 1877 a hotelier's licence. For much of the period 1884 to 1943 the hotel was run by the Francisco family. It was largely rebuilt after a devastating fire in August 1939 and only the long-room remains of the original structure.

Next door to Dyer's, a two-storied shop was



An account from Henry Sutton's Uraidla Bakery.

Nothing is known of Harris but he may have been John Harris, bootmaker of Burra. Harris sold the business to William Wotton in September 1886, and he leased the shop in 1888 to Henry Sutton who traded as the Uraidla Bakery. Sutton bought the business in June 1894.

Henry Sutton came to South Australia in 1877 and worked for R.H. Wigg & Son, wholesale grocers, and later for the South Australian Gas Company. The Suttons were active in the Uraidla community; *inter alia* Henry served as treasurer of the Agricultural & Horticultural Society and was a Justice of the Peace.

Two doors from Suttons and next door to Dyer's former store was Chinnick's Premier Bakery. This was started by Lewis and Elizabeth Chinnick in about 1898. For many years they were in direct competition with Sutton and eventually bought Sutton's business. Mrs Chinnick operated the store and post office until about 1906 with the assistance of her son James and daughter May.

E.H. Hallack, writing in 1892, observed that Uraidla had an Institute Hall, new church (St Stephen's), state school, hotel, two stores, two blacksmiths, brass band, Salvation Army Corps and a police station. Details such as this were not given in the directories until about 1900, so our knowledge of who did what prior to that time is sketchy at best.

St Stephen's was built in 1892 to a design of the well-known architect W.K. Mallyon. The Uraidla Institute predated the church by ten years, having opened in 1885. The town's second church, Way Memorial Methodist Church (now the Uraidla Uniting Church) dates from 1895 and was named for an early Bible Christian minister, Rev. James Way.

George Freeman operated at Uraidla as a blacksmith until about 1806. Later blacksmiths included Messrs Dohnt & Wood (c. 1906-17), L.L. Lame (c.1922-24) and Stan V. Fry. Some of the area's older residents remember Fry's smithy which was in front of the Way Memorial Methodist Church. Fry operated from about 1917 and was followed by H.B. (Jim)

Phillips until the late 1920s when the business closed and the shop demolished. The location of the other smithys is not known but there was once one behind the Uraidla Hotel. In 1914 W. Oliver was trading as a blacksmith, possibly working from his property on Swamp Road.

Various stores have come and gone over the past century. Henry Joseph Church (1858-1948) opened a butcher's shop at his house on Greenhill Road, 'in the dip', in about 1905. His son Fred also worked in the business. Church later moved the business to Summertown and the Uraidla shop was taken over by his son-in-law Ernest L. Moulds. Ern and his wife Elsie operated the shop from about 1917-25. Mrs Moulds did the baking for the shop. Church's Summertown butcher's shop subsequently passed to Matthew Cummins and his son Noel.

Henry Sutton operated the Uraidla Bakery until 1918, by which time he was 65. His docket-head of the time proudly boasts Vice-Regal patronage:

*By special appointment to their Excellencies, the Earl of Kintore, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and Lord Tennyson.*

*Baker, Grocer, Draper, and General Storekeeper.*

In 1918 Sutton leased the business to Thomas Bonython Percival, storekeeper of Summertown, and James Chinnick of Uraidla. Percival subsequently bought the business but sold it to Chinnick in 1927.

Chinnick's original store became Mr Fleming's boot and shoe shop. Fleming (probably W.H. Fleming) had previously had premises in the Mission House in Swamp Road. He was followed in about 1911 by Mr E. Jarvis' drapery.

Jim Chinnick operated the Uraidla Premier Bakery until 1933 when he leased the business to Percival Slater, who stayed until 1943. Throughout Chinnick's and Slater's time the business employed a professional baker. Names that appear in the directories include Richard Miller, R. Meadowcroft, Rowland King, George Twell, Frank Ewart and Charles King. Charlie King worked for Slater in 1938-39. Charlie's sister Erica ran the post office for Jim Chinnick. Another employee in the 1930s was Jim Chinnick's nephew, S.W. (Stan) Bonnett. Stan was Chinnick's home-delivery man.

Arthur Ewart (from Murraytown) leased the store from Chinnick from 1943-45 and in 1946 the lease passed to Pat Jarrett. Pat purchased the business from Chinnick's estate in 1951 and operated as K.L. Jarrett. In 1955 the business became K.&L. Jarrett's Four Square Store, a partnership with his wife Lois. Jarretts were not only the local grocers but also ran the post office and an insurance agency. Home deliveries were taken three times a week with

drivers including Lois' brother Sandy Moulds and Norm Cranwell.

Across the road from Mould's store was Mrs M. Willcox's refreshment rooms which she operated from her home from about 1924 to 1935. Her nephew Herbert J. Willcox opened the Uraidla Supply Store on Swamp Road (west of the school) in 1924. Herb was primarily a bootmaker and repairer but also sold food and other goods. His store did a good trade with local schoolchildren, operating until 1951. S.R. (Stan) Ferguson took it over for a few years before building the Uraidla delicatessen next to the Uraidla Institute, marking the real beginning of the move from the old main street to the new.

Another well-known shop was J.T. Cutting's store. Jack (also known as Long John) Cutting opened a tobacconist in 1928 and, as with Herb Willcox, was soon selling all kinds of goods, including cool drinks and confectionery. He was also the local bookmaker.

The shop went through various owners following Jack's death in 1949 and in the 1970s Roma Prentice operated from there as Roma's General Drapery. It has since been a food outlet and is now Uraidla Cottage Pharmacy.

George Prentice operated a Savings Bank of South Australia agency from his home in Range Road from about 1917 until 1945. From 1946 an agency of the English, Scottish & Australia Banking Co. operated in Uraidla from a delightful red-brick building under an elm tree next to Cutting's store.

Other early business names at Uraidla but now largely forgotten, included Albert Smith, butcher (c. 1905-06); Ebor G. Radford, bootmaker (c. 1903-06); Mrs Pirie, dressmaker (c. 1922-23) and Arthur Wakeham, painter (c. 1922-24).

In 1962 Jarretts built a new store in the new main street. The old store was sold in 1967 and was operated for a time by Mrs May Howe as the Yureilla Art Gallery. It is now a private residence.

Jarrett's Welcome Mart Store, now run by Ashley and Julie Jarrett, is one of the businesses in or near the Uraidla main street. Others include the Uraidla Aristologist, Uraidla Hotel, Uraidla Delicatessen, Jarrett's Meat Service (Bill Jarrett), Phil Wotton Machinery Sales, a pharmacy, hairdresser (Betty Hunter), the East Torrens Medical Centre and Chris Grow Engineering. The hairdresser's was once McCarthy's pharmacy and later the Elms Gallery. A popular Hills' produce market is run on Sundays at the Uraidla Institute.

*Sources:* Leibelt, D. (1984) *The History of Summertown and Uraidla 1936-1984*; Sands & McDougall Directories 1890-1930; Land Titles records; interviews with Mr Fred Vince, Mr and Mrs K.L. Jarrett.

## Good luck to all for the Quiz Night!

Have you got your table together for the Quiz Night on Saturday 17 May? Good luck and have lots of fun!

The ABC's Carol Whitelock will use her bubbly personality to inspire us all to test our wits against those who researched the questions.

And it won't all be a test of knowledge. There will be other items that will raise funds for the Society without the players having to have an encyclopaedic memory.

Don't forget you will need \$7 to get in plus 20 cent pieces for games other than the quiz, a pen, supper to share, and your thinking cap.

See you at the Cambridge Room, Unley Community Sports Club 39 Oxford Terrace, Unley, at 7.30 pm on Saturday 17 May.

### July walk

## The East End before the cappuccino invasion

Council member Pat Sumerling will share her extraordinary knowledge of Adelaide's history when she leads a walking tour of the city's East End on Sunday 13 July.

Pat says she will be concentrating on the pubs rather than the cafes – after all, the pubs were there first. The East End was enlivened by a dozen or so pubs, many of which are still there. Pat will suggest that the walkers visit a couple to quench their thirst.

Says Pat, 'This part of Adelaide first attracted early German settlers and became known as "little Germany". A Chinese presence followed and of course there were the two market areas, a lively pub life and general seediness.'

The tour will leave from outside the Griffins Head Hotel in Hindmarsh Square at 2 pm and will finish at about 4.30 pm.

Treasurer Avis Huckel would appreciate it if people intending to join the walk could phone her on 8277 2953 to give her an idea of numbers. The \$4 charge can be paid on the day.

**Footnote:** For those interested in the other end of town, there is a helpful brochure, *Around the Square: a West End ramble*, written by Pat Sumerling with support from the City West Association and the Corporation of the City of Adelaide. There are copies at Edmund Wright House, King William St.

### Articles sought for HSSA *Journal*

Articles are being sought for issue no. 25 of the *Historical Society's Journal*. Articles and reviews are welcome and should be addressed to the editor, Dr Jenny Tilby Stock, c/- Politics Department, University of Adelaide. Tel. (w) 8303 5755, (h) 8278 4127, fax 8224 0464.

The deadline for material is 31 July, with the aim of having the *Journal* out in time for the Society's November meeting.

## New museum a fascinating corner of medical history

A small private museum devoted to the history of Australian health has opened at 1 Greenfield Road, Seaview Downs.

Leeches, poultices, old remedies and 19th century household chores all have a place in the Australian Health Industry Museum run by Belinda Coyte who, as well as establishing the museum, is a GP, mother of five and a published poet. She also sponsors Tibetan refugee children, writes short stories and speaks to women's groups.

Writing in the *Advertiser* of 3 January, Samela Harris described the museum as 'a fascinating little specialist corner of the archival world – filled with bizarre trivia and examples of strange yesteryear medical apparatus.

'There are ancient asthma treatments, ointments, gold rush toothpaste, nasal douches, pill-making equipment, surgical tools, a 1940s ECT machine and all manner of tonic and medicine containers. There is also a home health section, featuring pomanders and a hip bath, washing gear, chamber pots and hot water bottles – all indicating the role that women played at home in the maintenance of family health and the treatment of the ill.

'The museum walls are adorned with old photographs and commentaries, old recipes and cures.'

As Samela Harris notes, some of these were extremely odd, like a feather down the throat for the treatment of diphtheria.

The Australian Health History Museum is open on Saturdays from 2 - 5 pm and at other times by appointment. Tel 8377 2433 or 8339 6014, mobile 019 672 615.