

HSA *History*

Newsletter of the Historical Society of South Australia

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Barossa beginning for 1998 program

The Society's public lecture program for 1998 gets off to a stimulating start with a Barossa journey under the expert guidance of writer and cultural historian Dr Norris Ioannou.

Dr Ioannou's talk on the Barossa will, he says, cover folklore, food and other aspects of South Australia's most compact cultural region.

'Most people never really look past the obvious when they visit the Barossa,' he says. 'They don't see the secret places and the wonderful stories attached to these places.'

'To get into that full cultural happening, you have to go to tease out all the bits that make up the complete picture.'

A migrant himself, Dr Ioannou was born to Greek parents in Cyprus and says the 'soul searching' found in his recent book, *Barossa Journey*, was in his nature. 'It's because our identities have been transplanted.'

Dr Ioannou will give his talk on Friday 6 February, beginning at 8 pm.

At the meeting of 6 March, heritage consultant Brian Andrews will share his knowledge of church architecture, particularly that of SA and Tasmania, in a talk entitled 'Solemn Chancels and Cross-crowned Spires'.

There is a link between the lecture to be given on 3 April and the excursion to the Mount Lofty ranges just five days before, on Sunday 29 March. Robin Coles will both give the lecture, on the history and art of the Permangk people of the Mount Lofty Ranges, and lead the excursion to see little known examples of their rock art.

Dr Ann Geddes of the Classics Department at Adelaide University, will talk on 'Classical Adelaide' at the meeting on 1 May, when she will demonstrate the heritage of ancient Greece and Rome in city buildings.

An excursion in May will be to Glenelg, where

Council member Dr Simon Cameron will lead a tour with which he is very familiar. He regularly conducts tours of this popular and historic seaside suburb during the summer months. As he says '... I devote all my spare time to presenting (history) to anyone who cares to listen, through walks, lectures and books'.



Simon Cameron in guiding mode.

Maggie Ragless, Mitcham's Local History Officer, will talk of some of her experiences in this role at the meeting on 5 June. Members will remember Maggie as the guide for the tour to Mitcham village and Watiparinga Reserve last October.

John Chittleborough could well have some funny stories to tell in a talk entitled 'Toys for Boys', in which he will recall some of the dilemmas he has had to face as newly appointed Director of the National Motor Museum at Birdwood. Mr Chittleborough's talk will be on 3 July.

As foreshadowed in the December issue of *History SA*, Council member Dr Christine Garnaut will conduct a tour of Colonel Light Gardens in July.

Held by many to be Australia's best example of a garden suburb, Colonel Light Gardens has changed little since the 1920s. In recognition of the suburb's unique place in national and international planning history, Mitcham Council has nominated it for inclusion on both the State Heritage Register and the

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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.

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History SA deadline

The deadline for all material for the March 1998 issue of *History SA* is Friday 20 February. It should be addressed to Jim Loudon, Editor, *History SA*, 1 Ashley Place, Ridleyton, 5008. The material may be typed or hand written (clearly, please!) or on a floppy disc using ClarisWorks 2, Microsoft Word 4 or Microsoft Word 5. Any discs will be returned.

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Register of the National Estate.

The 70th anniversary of the Royal Flying Doctor Service will be marked in August, when Ron White, a member of the Royal Flying Doctor Society, will address the meeting.

Paula Furby, a postgraduate student at Flinders University, will shed light on the women painters of South Australia in the years between 1940 and 1960 when she addresses the Society on 4 September.

Land titles reformer Colonel Robert Torrens will be the subject of an address by archivist and historian Peter Moore on 2 October,

Also in October, Council member Pat Sumerling will give another of her popular 'pub crawls', when she takes members on a walking tour of the hotels of Kensington and Norwood.

Dr Pauline Payne, a member of the HSSA Council, will draw on her recent history of Thebarton, *Thebarton Old and New*, for her talk on 6 November.

As usual, the Society's annual dinner will be held in August but the date and venue have yet to be decided.

NEWS BRIEFS

Awards for volunteers

The National Australia Bank has instituted the National Community Link Awards scheme with cash grants for groups which display excellence in community service and volunteer management practices.

There are six categories for the award, including Art and Culture, and Environment, Conservation and Heritage.

Winning initiatives and practices will be promoted to other community groups through the bank's *Community Links* magazine.

More information is available by phoning 1800 807 121 or Jacqui Triggs on 08 8447 8910. Information is also available through offices of the SA Country Arts Trust.

SA Icons

State History Centre staff have been working with the multimedia group Ngapartji to prepare the SA Icons database for access through the Internet. Images and details of some 1,700 artefacts chosen by 90 SA museums and organisations will be available on the South Australian Icons website.

Position vacant

History SA editor wants to hand over the mouse

History SA is looking for a new editor.

I have been filling the editor's chair (with hand poised over the mouse) since the issue of December 1994 when the HSSA newsletter changed its name, its size and its style.

Since then it has been further refined and there is no doubt that a fresh mind and a fresh approach could do more.

As readers are no doubt aware, *History SA* comes out every other month, beginning in January each year.

The contents are obtained from Society activities, Council minutes, material submitted or solicited, and the occasional 'lifting' of material (with acknowledgement) that seems appropriate to the readership.

Photographs and other illustrations can be hard to come by and are generally begged for or borrowed, but I have not yet had to resort to stealing.

The material is keyed in to a ClarisWorks program using a Macintosh SE computer (by now almost a museum piece) but just as there are much newer computers, so there are no doubt much newer and more sophisticated programs that could facilitate the setting and laying out of the magazine.

The number of pages varies from issue to issue, depending on the amount of material available, but it must always be in multiples of four pages (i.e. 4, 8, 12, etc.) for printing purposes.

The aim is to have it to the printer one week before the date of delivery, which generally coincides with a Council meeting night so that, after the meeting, Council members can fold the newsletter in readiness for mailing.

Research, solicitation, writing and editing begin about 3-4 weeks before the printer expects the completed pages and currently proceeds on a rather haphazard basis with periods of sloth (accompanied by feelings of guilt) followed by days and nights of more focussed activity as the supply of copy builds up.

It is a constant challenge but *History SA* is valued as a continuing link with the Society membership and the wider community.

The feedback over the past three years has been highly encouraging. And there is real satisfaction in seeing the finished product as it comes out of the boxes from the printer.

However, I now need someone to take over the reins. I do some part-time tutoring at the University of SA and deadlines for *History SA* often have an uncanny habit of falling in the middle of marking times. Also, I have plans to be away from Adelaide later in the year, so a new editor is a must.

For more information call me on 8340 3467 or, if you wish to express your interest, drop a line to the chairman, Dr Rob Nicol, 4 Lewis Crescent, Plympton North, 5037 or call him on (h) 8297 9844.

— Jim Loudon

NEWS BRIEFS

Australia Foundation grants

The Australia Foundation is seeking projects to fund in partnership with the corporate sector.

Local museums and historical societies, galleries, libraries and community arts organisations can apply under the category known as Regional Challenge.

Projects which might be supported include oral history, exhibitions, regional conferences and publications. The emphasis is on one-off projects with a high level of community involvement.

Additional information is contained in a brochure, *Business Partnerships: the Australia Foundation Strategy*, available from the Foundation at 33-39 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, 3000, or you can talk with a project officer on 03 9207 7020; fax 9639 4505.

Duryea on the Net

You can now see the famous Duryea panorama of 19th century Adelaide on the Internet. The State History Centre has had a multimedia company produce an interactive virtual reality version of this photographic record of Adelaide as it was in 1865. The result lets viewer spin the circular panorama, home in on particular buildings and find out more about them. It is available at <http://www.fusion.com.au/duryea>

Museum Directors

Jon Chittleborough, formerly Curator at the National Motor Museum, Birdwood, is now its Director. The former Director, John Cashen, has gone to the Tertiary Admissions Centre. The former Director of the Maritime Museum at Port Adelaide, Alan Smith, is now Director of Carrick Hill. The new Director of the Maritime Museum is Dieuwke Jessop.

(News Briefs in this issue have been adapted from *Community History*, Vol. 7 No. 2, a publication of the State History Centre.)

Eulogy for Nigel Hart

A two-member club with one missing

Bernard Whimpress gave the eulogy at the funeral of fellow writer and historian Nigel Hart at the Mater Christi Church, Findon, on 11 December 1997. Bernard's words form the basis of the following article, as they did for an obituary on the 'Time and Tide' page of the Australian on 18 December 1997.

As students at a St Joseph's convent school in the 1950s and 60s, we used to pray (among other things) for a happy death. It made no sense to me then. It does now.

Nigel Hart's death at the early age of 48 was not happy. The final release might have been, but the process of dying of a brain tumour diagnosed in May 1996 was mainly sad, pitifully so in the last few months.

It is a terrible thing to see someone struck down in the prime of life, particularly someone who had so many creative juices yet to flow. No doubt it is worse to lose a husband, a father, a son, but to me losing a friend and writing partner is indeed painful.

I first met Nigel as a stranger on a train. He was wearing a South Australian Cricket Umpires Association tie and our conversation inevitably turned to cricket. The year was 1967.

We had some contact for a couple of years but then lost touch. The next time I saw him he was a TV quiz star, winning *Coles' \$6000 Question*. The category was Test cricket and I remember sitting at home and bombing out on the second last \$3000 question.

Nigel went to London around 1970 and worked briefly in advertising. I don't know why he stopped: he could be relied upon to come up with an idea a minute. He also had a habit of wearing shirts unbuttoned, and a name like 'Nigel' was natural for the industry. Perhaps he didn't have sufficient liking for long lunches or white wine.

Nigel's work as an educator was more serious and he taught in courses as varied as communication, classics and detective fiction, not forgetting *Mills and Boon*. His enormous breadth of reading and synthesising of complex ideas often left me awe-struck.

I didn't meet Nigel again until the early 1980s and our friendship/partnership was maintained thereafter. Nigel indexed my first book, *The South Australian Football Story*, and we collaborated on three cricket books: *Adelaide Oval Test Cricket 1884-1984*, *Test Eleven* and *Australian Eleven*.

A writing partner is a great support and we overwrote each other in the search for a seamless style, not always easy when, in the beginning, Nigel punned outrageously while I attempted plainer prose. In the last two books we developed a new genre of cricket writing, using reports of a number of Test matches as a springboard for discussion of wider issues. As one perceptive English cricket noted, 'we wrote as much about the game as the games in particular'.

No chapter was ever written by one of us and it is rare to find even a paragraph one can identify as one's own. However, it is still occasionally possible to find bits of our own work. Here is a piece of Nigel's from *Australian Eleven*, which I love:

Queensland Cricket Association secretary Ted Williams had asked New Farm businessman W. Stewart to leave the members' enclosure for failing to meet appropriate standards of dress, only to be met by vice-regal intervention. The following day the Queensland Governor, Sir John Lavarack, sought out Mr Stewart to deny an involvement in the move. Mr Stewart was pleased. 'It was mighty of him to condescend to make me a personal explanation,' he said, an outmoded use of the word 'condescend' that echoes Mr Collins' early nineteenth century usage in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. Then again, this was the Deep North, it was 1950, and Stewart's offence was serious: wearing shorts and carrying his coat over his arm in the members' enclosure.

The reference to Austen was the fruit of Nigel's reading, which covered not only English literature but history, sociology, politics, philosophy, classics, religion and popular culture. Such reading informed his observations (including cricket) and enriched mine.

Nigel was born in Essex and migrated to Australia in the early 1960s but retained his Englishness, which gave a balance to our writing. He was a member of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club for over 30 years and a supporter of Leeds United. Despite naming his house in Woodville 'Kirkstall Lane End' (after a road outside Headingley), and including the names Verity, Rhodes and Kilner (all Yorkshire left-arm spinners) among the given names of his three daughters, he could never claim to be more than an honorary tyke.

Nigel admired battlers, and living in Glenrowan Avenue was a constant reminder that Australia had its own. Nigel also admired quality and this produced the paradox of a Marxist subscribing to the *Spectator*. In other ways it explained his

membership of the Port Adelaide Football Club which disappointed him less frequently than Yorkshire.

Three books are a modest collaboration and Nigel and I would have considered we had a lot more in us. Nigel had almost completed a statistical biography of the great Edwardian cricketer Jack Crawford and I would be honoured to see that through production on his behalf.

Beyond his writing and teaching, Nigel was a great conversationalist and the most mind-alive person I have known. He also had a tremendous ability for generating and bouncing ideas around, especially about books.

Writing is a solitary process and the American novelist Richard Ford in *The Sportswriter*, stated that all writers were members of clubs with one member. For me, the peak experience of writing with Nigel was sharing the joy of the process of creation and being a member of a club with two members.

\$6 for A Sense of Place

In the words of HSSA president, Dr Rob Nicol, 'an extraordinarily comprehensive but at the same time varied examination of problems and successes in the current world of community history in practice,' is available to members at the exceptional price of \$6, but only for a limited time.

The proceedings of the 1994 State History Conference, published under the title *A Sense of Place*, contains 25 papers and addresses and a preface by Dr Nicol. Illustrations accompany many of the papers and there are notes on all the contributors.

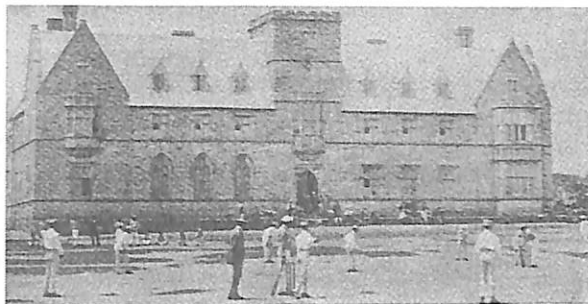
The SA Minister for the Arts, Diana Laidlaw, said at the conference that the question of what it meant to be an Australian was one which could arouse strong emotions as it became entwined with issues such as republicanism and a new flag.

'Realistically, we cannot expect a consensus on these issues, or even on what it means to be an Australian, but ... a knowledge of history is absolutely essential for a full understanding of Australian identity or identities.'

She said a knowledge of history gave us a stronger sense of who we were, what was important and, looking to the future, what was worth doing.

Members and friends can obtain copies of *A Sense of Place: Community history in practice* from HSSA Secretary Meredith Whitford, 12 Panton Crescent, Somerton Park, 5044, or you may call her on (h) 8226 9844. They will also be available from the book table at the Society's February meeting.

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A slow start for the noble game of gentlemen

by Geoffrey H. Manning

Cricket has not met with such favour in South Australia as in the other colonies ... There is much to be said in praise of this noble game ... (*Register*, 23 July 1861, p. 2d).

The game of cricket originated in England and the first match recorded in detail was played on 18 June 1744 between Kent and a team described as 'the World combined' or, in effect, 'the rest of England'. Richard Newland was the captain of the latter and was later to teach the rudiments of the game to Richard Nyren, who became the 'head and right arm' of Hambledon Cricket Club and author of *The Cricketers of My Time* in 1833 (1).

It became a game to be played by all levels of society but, upon its transportation to South Australia, it was soon apparent that little support was to be forthcoming from the 'influential community' and, accordingly, it was unusual for clubs to last for more than a season or two.

By 1862 there were no more than five clubs in Adelaide and suburbs and 'none of them in the best condition'. They had no fenced ground to play on, and 'no convenience of any sort or kind'. The grounds they played on could not be called turf since it was 'as hard and dusty as the metalled road'. However, they had a code of ethics to be followed and swearing and profane language were forbidden 'on pain of a fine' and for a second offence, in some clubs, expulsion was the ultimate penalty – one might be excused for concluding that modern-day 'sledging' on the field has abrogated these noble sentiments! (2).

It would appear that the first cricket match in Adelaide was played near Thebarton on the park lands abutting what is today the police barracks for

Pictured above is a cricket match at St Peter's College in 1880.

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in an advertisement in the Register of 19 October 1839 the proprietor of the Great Tom O'Lincoln Hotel, Robert Bristow, said,

A GRAND MATCH will be played on Monday October 28th on the Thebarton (sic) Ground between Eleven Gentlemen of the Royal Victoria Independent Club and Eleven Gentlemen of Adelaide for twenty-two guineas a side. Wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock. Refreshments will be provided and everything done that can add to the pleasure of the public.

To complement (or distinct from?) this encounter, Mr Bristow staged a variety of entertainments such as foot racing, climbing the greasy pole, juggling, etc. while from a capacious booth nearby he dispensed his 'pleasant tippie for country heat and dust'. Presently, cricket, which had been born in Adelaide on a tide of beer, made its own way in the realm of manly colonial sports.

The Thebarton Cricket Club was formed in the early 1840s and at the outset their main rival was to become the Walkerville team. However, on one occasion following a match away from home, a newspaper editor expressed some concern as to the conduct of the Thebarton team:

We are assured that there is no truth in the report that (the Thebarton team) did not pay for the dinner, all having done so except those who had retired early, before the expense was ascertained. It will be seen that Captain Litchfield, the secretary of the Thebarton club, who was not one of the players, has called a meeting of members ... to enquire into the circumstances (4).

In April 1862 the third 'grand annual match' between teams from 'British and colonial descent' was played on the Thebarton racecourse on a level piece of ground upon which a roller had been used to pulverise a few stray clods of earth. The Brunswick Band played and treated a sparse crowd to music, while a luncheon was provided by Mr G. Aldridge in the grandstand.

Following the end of play on the second day, a dinner was held at the Masonic Hall in King William Street when Mr Perryman, a colonial player, told the assembled gathering that he intended to apply to the Adelaide Corporation for a portion of the park lands near Montefiore Hill as a permanent ground, he then proceeded to read out a memorial for a grant of 16 acres. (5).

For many clubs an end-of-season 'treat' of the 1870s was a sea excursion to Edithburgh aboard the steamer *Eleanor*. Proceeding to Glenelg by rail, the

players and supporters boarded the ship at 7 am and went across Saint Vincent Gulf, arriving at noon. A picnic match was played against a local team and outside the cricket reserve people engaged in varied amusements, while the Concordia Band, brought from Adelaide especially for the occasion, played lively music and 'dancing was kept up with spirit'. Other more sedate excursioners went for a hike or tried their luck at fishing from the jetty (6).

The SA town of Arno Bay (called Bligh until 1940) has an interesting association with the origin of the Ashes as competed for between Australian and English teams. The *Register* of 28 February 1924, page 13d, says the town was named in 'honour of the Hon. Ivo Bligh, who came to Australia with a team of English cricketers a good many years ago'.

Sir Pelham Warner in *The Book of Cricket* says:

After the conclusion of Murdoch's tour (of England in 1882) the Hon. Ivo Bligh - 'St Ivo' as he was called in Australia - set forth to recover the Ashes, and winning two out of three matches was presented with an urn containing some ashes, which stands in the pavilion at Lord's today ... Unfortunately, in a sense, 'St Ivo' was persuaded to play a fourth match ... which he lost, and the historians still argue as to whether he did in fact regain the Ashes (7).

The English team arrived at Glenelg on Friday 10 November 1882 in the *Peshawar* and that evening Governor Jervis, patron of the South Australian Cricketing Association, entertained them at a vice-regal dinner. On 17 November 1882, in respect of a recently surveyed town to be named in the Hundred of Boothby, Governor Jervis appears to have first written the word 'Darnley' on the Government docket, struck that out and substituted 'Bligh'. The Hon. Ivo Francis W. Bligh was the second son of the sixth Earl of Darnley and in 1900 he himself became the eighth earl.

1. John Arlott, *Concerning Cricket*, p.8.
2. *Register*, 8 November 1859, p. 2c; 30 January 1862, p. 3d. A 'single-wicket' match is advertised in the *South Australian*, 24 November 1838.
3. *Advertiser*, 1 September 1936 (special edition), p. 56.
4. Particulars of matches, players, etc. are in the *Register*, 25 November 1846, p. 3a; 2 December 1846, p. 3a; 14 May 1847, p. 3c; 27 October 1847, p. 2e; 24 May 1851, p. 6e; 17 September 1860, p. 3c; 23 April 1867, p. 3e; 25 February 1873, p. 6d; *Advertiser*, 19 January 1875, P. 1d (supp.).
5. *Observer*, 26 April 1862, p. 7a.
6. *Register*, 17 January 1876, p. 6g.
7. 'How the Ashes Originated' is discussed in the *Advertiser* of 12 January 1933 - 'A party of Melbourne women put some ashes into a small black urn and gave it to ... (Hon. Ivo Bligh) ... On (his) death (it) became the property of the MCC and is now in the pavilion at Lord's ... Ivo Bligh's marriage in Victoria is reported in the *Advertiser*, 15 Feb. 1884, p. 7f.

Letters from Forest Range

By Dr Geoffrey Bishop

What happened at Forest Range in 1885? What happened there in any year is a good question as so little is known of day-to-day life in this district. However, 1885 was a good year, as *1066 and All That* would say.

The reason is quite simple – young Henry George Caldicott went from Forest Range to Dimboola in search of work and his fiancée-to-be Mary Fry wrote to him each week to let him know what was happening back home.

As any historian will know, this is only half the story. Harry kept the letters and they passed to his daughter Emma, who was my great-aunt, and she kindly allowed me to read them.

The Fry family lived at Jerry's Flat, which is now known as Lenswood and the general area was referred to as Forest Range. It was a geographically isolated area in the central Adelaide Hills, an area dissected by creeks and steep hills. The main road contact with Adelaide was via the Onkaparinga Valley or the difficult grades of the Lobethal Road built in 1858-59.

Men, and in some cases their families, had come to the area in the 1850s in search of gold but finding little, some stayed and became timber-cutters and later established orchards and gardens. Harriet Fry's father was different. John Brock Fry was a well-educated man and after a few years of timber-cutting, took over the Forest School. He was its headmaster from 1871 to 1900 and became one of the most respected people in the district.

John Brock Fry married Harriet Brown, daughter of another early settler in the area. Their family comprised three daughters and two sons. The daughters Harriet, Alice and Sarah were taught by their father and in turn were assistants at the local school. Mrs Fry ran the family's market garden and became a well-known supplier to the Adelaide markets. From the early 1880s her market-man was the youthful and handsome Harry Caldicott.

In April 1885 Harry set off for Melbourne by sea to look for work. He was away for six months and did a lot of travelling in that time, finding a variety of jobs to do. Harriet missed him a great deal and wrote to him every week.

The letters are a mixture of family and general news, always well written and with humour. Harriet discusses local events, such as the rebuilding of the



Henry George Caldicott and Harriet Mary Fry. When Henry went to Victoria looking for work, Harriet made up for her loss by writing every week. They married about a year after his return to Forest Range.

Forest Range Road, the arrival of the Salvation Army in the district, the goldrush at Gumeracha, the fruit market, local families and, of course, the weather.

The weather is a good place to start because it influenced other events. Much of the winter of 1885 was dry.

We have not had any rain to speak of yet but it is wanted badly everywhere. We are very short of water now. They cleaned out the tank the other day and we haven't a drop of water, only what we can carry from the well. It is very rough out tonight and I sincerely hope we may have plenty of rain.

Seemingly not much rain fell in the next few months because in July Harriet was writing:

We are having beautiful spring weather with frosty mornings but we have had only about two sharp frosts yet.

The lack of rain helped the contractors who were rebuilding the main road. Needless to say it did rain and chaos on the roads resulted.

We had some very wet and stormy weather last week. It poured every day. I think it was making up for being so dry in the middle of winter.

Later she says:

We had a fortnight's rain right off and then we had four or five nice days but it came again yesterday worse than ever and it was very wild looking again today. They have not finished stone carting yet. Father and I travel it every night after dark and sometimes we are over our boot tops in the slush. We have to take the middle of the road as the sides are all filled

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with stone heaps. I think they are going to start mettling next Monday. If they do, it will be clean if it is not very smooth.

The following week:

They have begun mettle spreading on the road now in good earnest. There are between 30 and 40 men working on the road and 15 of them are living in our old house. The roller is coming tomorrow so I expect the road will be good by the time you come back.

The wet weather delayed the work and Harriet reported:

I hear that Mr Clarke has lost a lot by this contract. He has got about 300 yards more stone to take out and his time is up on the first of next month and nearly all of his men have left him.

And that wasn't the end of Clarke's bad luck.

Mr Clarke, one of the contractors, broke his thigh yesterday. He was getting out of the dray and caught his foot in the rein and the dray went over him.

In July 1885 the Salvation Army came to Forest Range. The only church in the area was the Primitive Methodist Church at Stony Creek, and a few families went to the Anglican church at Woodside or the Scotch Church at Inverbrackie, but both required a long drive.

The Salvationists are doing a trade amongst some of the people about here. All of the Lloyds have joined them except Ted and Willie, and Mr Richardson, Mrs Coulter and Jack Coulter. Mr Arney and Albert Lloyd are sergeants now. They attacked Lobethal but found the Germans were too much for them.

In another letter, Harriet wrote:

I have sent you the newspaper, also a *War Cry*. You will see in the *War Cry* where I have marked it about Uncle Harry (Green) giving up smoking. His name is not there but it is him they mean as he gave up smoking the week you left and has not touched the pipe since.

And later:

Jack Green (Harriet's cousin) has been worrying us to go to the Army for several Sundays now but the horses are turned out and besides the road has been so bad that we have not cared about going. I think we must be getting very wicked as we have not been to a place of worship since you have been away. I have not been away from home one Sunday for months past. I think I am getting to be a regular old hermit.

At much the same time, the Temperance Union was holding meetings at Forest Range.

We are going to the Temperance meeting at Stony Creek tomorrow night. It will be the first time Mother has given in for us to go their meetings.

The same week a charity concert was held at Woodside:

I see by the papers that there is great distress in Adelaide amongst the poor class. They are going to give an entertainment at Woodside on Monday in aid of the poor fund. I think we will go. If not, Mother is going to subscribe to it all the same.

As mentioned earlier, the Forest School began in 1869. The first teacher, James Clarke, left in 1871 and Harriet's father applied for the post of headmaster. During 1885, her sister Alice Pruden Fry was appointed as sewing teacher.

Alice got the appointment as sewing mistress but the pay is only £10 a year instead of £20 as we thought at first.

The wet, cold winter resulted in a lot of sickness at the school.

Last week there were nearly a dozen children out of school – all sick. Little Rose W... has not been well for about a fortnight, but I don't wonder at that as Charlie's brother and wife and three children are all living in that small place with Charlie – that makes a dozen all living in one room.

The gardeners worked hard but generally managed to make ends meet. The casual workers were not so well off, partly because much of the work was only seasonal. Harriet relates the story of another family in her letters:

Mr and Mrs R... left the old house last week and a good riddance. We liked Mrs R... very well, but they led a cat and dog life. He was so jolly lazy that he would lie in bed half his time and when he was up he was always thrashing her. He ran away from her two or three times while they were here and now he has gone to Port Lincoln, she is going into service, Isn't that an awful life for a young couple who have not been married a year yet?

Harry Caldicott went away to look for work because fruit and vegetable sales were depressed due to oversupply on the Adelaide market. Mrs Fry had started taking produce to country markets and was also marketing for other growers.

Tom (Edmonds, Harriet's brother-in-law) goes to Callington every week now with vegetables. It is about 25 miles from here. He takes big loads but I

don't think he gets much for his trouble.

During 1885 Mrs Fry gained a competitor:

Mr (George) Chidzey has got a big van built and he has bought a pair of black horses for over £60 so I expect Mother will have a rival in the carting this year.

Harriet took on running the Jerry's Flat Post Office in 1884 and a year later she wrote:

I have been keeping the post office just a year today (1 August) so I suppose I shall be getting a little for my trouble after this, but I haven't heard anything about it yet.

At the end of one letter Harriet concluded by adding:

I suppose you think I write often enough. Never mind it is good for the P.O. (signed) Miss Post Office.

Of other local events, the goldrush at Gumeracha and the sale of Stafford's property rated a mention:

I hear that the Gumeracha gold-fields are turning out well. Two men there last week got over a hundred pounds worth of gold in one day. They got a nugget weighing 2 lbs, one 5 ounces and one two and a half ounces and smaller (pieces of) gold to the amount of 34 ounces. Not so bad is it for one day's work?

This was the beginning of what became locally known as the Watts Gully goldfields. There were also small finds at Forest Range and Neudorf, near Lobethal, the following year which created a great deal of activity, but few fortunes.

The Frys' neighbour Mr William Stafford put his property on the market during 1885.

Mr Stafford has put his place up for sale. A man has been putting up posters all along the road today and it is to be sold on the 15th of this month (July). Mrs Stafford and the children are nearly broken hearted. Mr Norton (another neighbour) has sold his place at £11 an acre all through.

Later:

Stafford's place did not sell on Wednesday. They will know next week how it goes and I think it is likely that Charlie Stafford (William's brother) will buy it for Mrs S.

This is in fact what did happen and the unpopular William went to Silverton. (The Stafford family still own this property.)

Local social matters were also discussed in the letters. Harriet's cousin John Green married Eliza Marshall in May 1885: there was no rum, not even lime juice, so you will see it was a very tame affair...

The Greens went on to establish a fine orchard near Abbott's Flat.

John has got about one acre fenced and trenched ready for planting at his house.

Harriet also mentions the death of John Raymond Snr of Deep Creek, Basket Range. He was killed at the Sunday School picnic at Glenelg when he accidentally fell off the jetty.

She also refers to the trial of Samuel De Young, once an associate of Harry's father Robert Caldicott and his business partner Thomas Sidney Lang:

I saw by yesterday's paper that Samuel De Young (Lang's partner) is committed for trial for wilfully setting fire to his place and I think by the account in the paper that the case will go very hard for him. I sincerely trust he may get all he deserves if he was the means of putting Mr Lang in the position he is in.

And later:

I told you in my last letter that Samuel De Young was taken up for setting fire to his place. I see he got seven years. I will send you the paper with the case in it so you can see for yourself. You will also see the account of John's (Green) wedding in it.

Very few of Harry's letters have survived. One dated 26 August brought the welcome news that he was coming home.

I just write these few lines to let you know that I am coming home. I call it home because it seems like home to me. I have not finished my job yet but I will tomorrow - and then I am going to Tarrans (at Dimboola) until Tuesday. Then I will leave here for Melbourne as there is an excursion train running then and I can get down for half price... There's a boat starting (for Adelaide) on Wednesday so you may expect to see me by the end of next week.

Henry and Harriet (or Polly, as she was known) were married on 22 September 1886 at the Fry's home, *Braeside*. The Caldicotts ran an orchard property at Lenswood and were active and respected members of the local community. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at their home, *The Lodge*, Lenswood, in 1936 with all of their ten children present. Harriet died in 1941 aged 76 and Harry died six years later aged 85.

References

Letters H.M. Fry to H.G. Caldicott, April to August 1885; Bishop, G.C. (1985) *Stringybarks to Orchards. A history of the Caldicott family of Edgbaston, Warwickshire*; Bishop, J.M. (1988) *Birds of the Wilderness: A history of the descendants of Thomas and Anna Brown of Wiltshire and South Australia*.

Problems in determining the significance of what we keep

by Amanda Boyle, Curator of the Telstra Collection

Many museums, historical societies and other managers of collections will at some stage need to consider disposing of items from their collections. Grappling with what to keep and what not to keep is an arduous process not unlike choosing items for collection in the first place.

In 1996 the decision was made to reduce the overall size of the former SA Telstra Historical Collection, which has been managed by the History Trust since the closure of the Electra House Museum in 1992. The imminent withdrawal of Telstra's involvement in the collections, the limited availability of storage space and the realisation that many items were duplicated, irrelevant to the collection, or in very poor condition, led to this decision.

The approach taken was to carefully access each item and divide the collections into two basic groups – those things which are of particular importance to the history of South Australia (including the Northern Territory), and other things which are not. The historical significance of objects was assessed according to the following basic criteria:

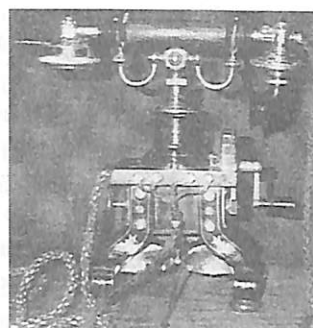
- objects that were designed in SA;
- objects that were manufactured in SA;
- objects associated with important themes and persons in the history of Telstra, and all its previous incarnations within South Australia and the Northern Territory;
- objects associated with important themes and persons in the history of the State of South Australia.

The extent of accompanying documentation, condition, storage requirements, relationship with other objects and availability in other collections were also considered when assessing objects for significance.

Applying criteria was difficult because the evidence of significance was often unclear or circumstantial and it was hard for the people involved to put personal preferences aside and make objective decisions. However, at the end of the project (some 18 months later) it was reassuring to know that an accountable process for rationalising the collection was used very successfully, even if it meant that a lot of 'nice' things missed out.

To keep decision-making in check:

- have a group of people make the decisions;



This skeletal Ericsson desk set of the 1890s was made in Sweden and was used in many of parts of Australia. Attractive it may be but it did not meet any of the basic criteria for retention in the Telstra Collection.

(From *Community History*, Vol. 7, No. 2.)

- set criteria appropriate to your collection's aims;
- know what other collections have;
- assess items thoroughly – future generations will hold you accountable;
- remember that antiquity does not always equal significance.

On your Council

Patricia Sumerling: Getting interested in history (Pt 2)

In my last article I wrote of growing up in England, spending a couple of years in Singapore, and about my early days in South Australia where I met history head on for the first time.

After my friend Sally Hopton introduced me to the monthly Friday night shindigs in the Institute building, I kept coming back to listen to what pot pouris were being offered. Meantime, I'd joined the newly formed Association of Professional Historians around 1980.

At this time I didn't really know anything very useful or feel I had anything to offer any potential employer because I had no idea at that time how to apply anything I learned at University to a job. But after an extended stint at Adelaide University and a few odd days helping out at what was then the Constitutional Museum, and a small job in Parliament House with one of SA's more controversial but more interesting MPs, I began looking around to apply what I had learnt, which as I said, wasn't very much when I look back.

About late 1983 I had put my name down at the State Library for a job. You could do that in those days. And I was fortunate in being chosen with a group of others in 1984, to work in the South Australian Archives, housed in the basement of the Library. I was given a task to divide documents into either government or private papers in preparation for the big change that saw the emergence of the SA Public Record Office (now State Records) and the Mortlock Library.

In the short time there, I learnt the mysteries of the use of government records and made lifelong

friendships with some of the staff whom I continue to hassle to this day. I suddenly had a skill, for I knew how to find my way around 'the archives'. This, as I soon learned, was a skill people paid for. This loomed especially large in my life when one academic said he'd give me 'a 100% for research and nothing for my writing skills!' I took heed of his statement and looked around for a research job.

Then one day when my time was nearly up, Peter Donovan rang me to invite me to work at the Adelaide City Council, simply because he thought I might know something about government records and how to find out about the development histories of public buildings. At this time I knew nothing about the history of the city, or anything to do with heritage work, architecture or city planning.

Research into 420 properties

In my first contract at the City Corporation, which was only three months, I had to research the development histories of about 50 public buildings. This included complicated histories such as the Adelaide Gaol and Government House. I did come up with some new information and the Corporation were so pleased that I was kept on to conduct research into about 420 properties on the Lord Mayor's Heritage Survey, which had been first looked at by the 'Peter, Paul and Mary' trio of the heritage field, Peter Donovan, Paul Stark and Susan Marsden.

Basically, what they had started, which was a mammoth project, I was to complete by giving the buildings nominated for registration more of a development history and a social history. In other words, putting the 'meat on bones' stuff. What those three pioneer heritage consultants achieved before I came on the scene, should never be underrated. While Peter and Sue have long left to make their stamp elsewhere in the heritage field, thankfully, one person, Paul, stayed on to oversee that important part of the management of the city - its historical buildings. We can sleep easy so long as Paul stays with the Corporation.

So that's how I came to know about the more prominent buildings in the city as well as virtually every other building - all 7000 of them (well a lot of them). In finding out about them, with the several research challenges I was given, I learnt that the city was not a 'city of churches' but there were in fact, three times as many pubs.

I stayed at the Corporation for six years until 1990, sometimes part-time and sometimes full-time. This allowed me to work for Ron Danvers Architects and to be part of a team undertaking the Eyre Peninsula Heritage Survey with Hamish Angas. I also became involved in the conservation studies of Government

House and the Adelaide Gaol (the two most complicated development histories of any buildings in the city). My initial period unravelling the mysteries of these two buildings gave me the background for the kind of detailed work which I still do occasionally.

When I left the Corporation, I was invited by various consultants to undertake heritage work for many different projects. But in the time I had been working there I had amassed an extensive knowledge of the Corporation's development and really what made the organisation tick.

A new challenge came when a city councillor was unable to honour a lecture appointment on the history of North Adelaide and I stepped into the breach. Up to this time, I was inexperienced at such 'dos' where one was expected to 'show and tell'. That particular public engagement launched me off in a series of historical walks, talks and slide shows of the city - and I've never looked back. As I was called upon frequently to talk about the history of the city, so I became interested in its hotels and began pursuing this particular field of history. Naturally enough, this led me down new tracks and, of course, into many front bars of pubs to meet publicans and always an appreciative clientele.

Expanding interest in pubs

The interest in pubs in the city eventually expanded beyond the parklands and now I collect information and write about all the pubs in the State - all 650 of them that still operate. As well as this, I collect research material and historical pictures on all the demolished and former ones throughout SA since 1837 - this would total about another further 1200.

The research for the kind of projects I do is accumulative. For everything I do in one project, there is always something I've done before or seen before that I can use in the next project. The build-up of information becomes large. Of course, what worries me now is 'old timers' disease. Imagine losing the memory! It would be such a waste. So while I can, I'll continue to bring to light dastardly tales or great events and write about them. Hopefully I'll be mindful of Don Watson's advice given in the *Review of Books*, p. 10, in the last *Weekend Australian* for 1997, where he stated, 'The silliest thing historians ever did was to give stories up; the best thing they can do is relearn the art of telling them'. I'll try my best. Incidentally his article 'Back to the past' is well worth reading.

Elsie Cornish – a landscape designer who left her mark

by David Jones

Gardens are an ill-forgotten aspect of our State's history. They are cultural tapestries of our lives, rich in seasonal and personality changes, issue of fashions and trends, and a vibrant botanical environment. Into these spaces we retreat, nurture, seek renewal, and investigate the hidden qualities of plants.

The professional sculpturing of outdoor spaces is the domain of landscape designers, professional gardeners and landscape architects. In the public mind, they are minor in stature when compared to architects but persevere longer with the crafting of more imaginative and dynamic 'architecture'.

One prominent landscape designer in Adelaide was Elsie Marion Cornish. She was a well respected practitioner from the 1920s until her sudden death in 1946, and gathered a friendship circle amongst much of the Adelaide community.

Walter Bagot consulted her on landscape design and horticultural projects and Eva Waite consulted her when she created the gardens of *Broadlees* at Crafers in the style of English landscape designer Gertrude Jekyll. The Kidmans engaged her to create the gardens around *Eringa* in Unley; Adelaide Miethke commissioned her to design, construct and plant the Pioneer Women's Garden below Government House. The University of Adelaide employed her to craft the embankment on its North Terrace campus into a rich tapestry of flowering succulents, and she regularly won the Lady Hore-Ruthven garden design prize and awards at the Royal Adelaide Show for her model design projects.

Elsie was born in 1887 to Agnes and Samuel Cornish and died in October 1946. She was related to the Rev. Samuel Cornish of *Stangate House* at Aldgate. The family, and subsequently Elsie, resided at 26 Palmer Place, North Adelaide, until her death. It was from this residence that she walked or commuted to her projects, and in the rear garden she established a nursery to stock the University's embankment.

The design and construction of the Pioneer Women's Garden was a test of Elsie's perseverance. She was hampered by underground pipes, the intrusion of Town Clerk W. Veale (notwithstanding personal support from the Council Gardener, Mr Orchard), and parochial garden biases by various councillors and aldermen. Despite these obstructions, she persisted in laying out the garden and personally constructing the low brick walls. The State Heritage Register for



Elsie Cornish's rock garden for Adelaide University (from the Advertiser, 8 October 1938).

this project fails to recognise the significance of the garden in its own right, placing merit upon the Olna Cohn statue that postdates the garden.

In contrast, *Broadlees* remains the most intact Adelaide garden designed in the style of principles espoused by Gertrude Jekyll. Eva Waite had a strong interest in Jekyll's writings and projects, visiting several each time she visited England. She created settings from John Morant's *Brockenhurst* on the basis of Jekyll's writings in *Wall and Water Garden* (1901) at *Broadlees* with gardener Ken Mosel's care and Elsie's guidance and support.

Elsie had a rich knowledge of plants and how to craft species relevant to the climate, aspect and her client's desires. Her selection of succulents and semi-arid species for the University's embankment illustrates a keen understanding of soils and aspect. The University recorded her endeavours with a plaque on the embankment steps, and contemporary newspapers profiled the embankment as a significant Adelaide tourist attraction.

In many ways she was the Edna Walling of Adelaide; although she was not a writer and publicist like Edna. This is displayed in her understanding of the city's climate and soils, her breadth of plant knowledge, and her awareness of the design and planting fashions expressed by Walling and Olive Mellor in *The Builder* and *Australian Home Beautiful*.

The *Advertiser* wrote of her, in her obituary of 1946, she was '... one of Adelaide's best known landscape gardeners, and was responsible for the design and care of many of the city's most beautiful gardens.'

Footnote: Information about landscape designers and significant gardens in SA would be welcomed by the author. Address material to Dr David Jones, Senior Lecturer in Landscape Architecture, University of Adelaide, 5005. Tel. 8303 4589, fax 8303 4377.

Hotel on the plains

The Blyth Hotel

by Patricia Sumerling

For those who have been reading the newsletter over many years, from time to time you will have noticed the odd hotel history that I have written. This short one about the Blyth Hotel was put together after the publicans of the hotel invited me up for a night to experience their ghost. Working my way into the mood, at the front bar with publicans Brenton and Maureen, I guess I had one spirit too much and you could say the spirit I drank drove out any possibility of catching up with the one I was meant to meet.

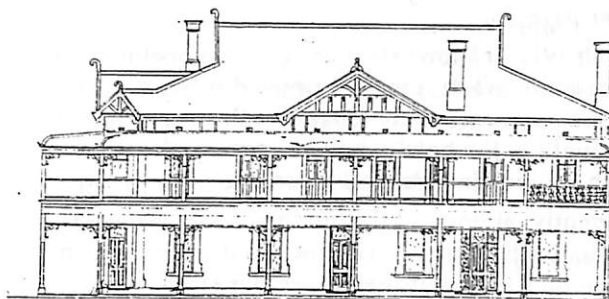
Since I first visited the hotel a wonderful addition has appeared on its walls. It is the original architectural plan for the rebuilding of the hotel signed by the architect, J.F. Quinn, in September 1910 – thus proving that it is still possible for new publicans taking over an old hotel to find something of its past in old cupboards, wardrobes and cellars if they take the trouble to look.

In fact, when I visit a hotel I always ask the present publican whether they have ever looked behind wardrobes and on top of them, as well as drawers and cupboards in unused rooms. Maureen Blackborough and Brenton Brown, who were in the process of revitalising the enormous hotel by providing home-from-home accommodation, took my advice and found the hotel plan behind a wardrobe in one of the then many unused bedrooms during their major spring cleaning operation.

The Blyth Hotel is now celebrating its 122nd year, dating from the creation of the new town in 1876. However, in recent times and in common with many country towns, Blyth has suffered a slow decline in population and general business, yet the legacy of its former prosperity is its larger than average hotel for so small a town.

The rebuilt 1911 Blyth Hotel is typical of the Federation style with tudor gables and a large enveloping verandah/balcony on two facades. It was rebuilt to replace the earlier one-storey structure at a time when the township's prosperity fed off the activities of Deland's flour mill, the Buzacott Implement foundry and the activities of the busy railway.

The original hotel was set up by Frederick Knowles, who bought several town lots in February 1876. He set about building a pub as well as applying for a licence which he hoped would be granted by the time the hotel was built. When it was completed, an



Architect J.F. Quinn's 1910 drawing for the rebuilding of the Blyth Hotel.

advertisement heralded its opening in the *Northern Argus*, for the 16 June of that year 'at the Terminus of Port Wakefield and Blyth Railway' and appeared regularly after that. But the irony was that Knowles was not licensed to serve liquor at all until mid-July.

Rebuilding of the hotel came about when the town was experiencing a small building boom early this century, brought about by the continuing success of the local mill, foundry and railway activities. These industries created many jobs and saw the construction of new dwellings, shops and stores, as well as the replacement of the cottage hospital with a bigger one in 1911.

The hotel was built in a rare and novel way when as little disruption to the serious business of drinking was seen as the major consideration. While the accommodation part of the early hotel was closed from 1 February 1911, the public bar was kept open while a new hotel was simply built around the earlier hotel, like a skin, before adding the second storey. The architectural plans show that when the new hotel was built, the external walls of the old hotel were demolished afterwards while incorporating some of the original internal walls into the new structure.

The photograph below is from the Blyth Community Historical Collection and is dated about February-

(to page 14)



The Blyth Hotel refurbishment under way in 1911.

(from page 13)

March 1911. It shows this rare building method being carried out. When it was completed it was seen as befitting a governor, for Governor Bosanquet stayed overnight at the hotel when he opened the new Blyth Public Hospital in November of that year.

Incidentally, although I did not meet with the ghost on my first visit, there is no doubt about a presence on the second visit, but that is another story.

The basis of this article was first written for the Australian Hotel Association's bi-monthly magazine, *Hotel SA*, Aug/Sept 1997.

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.

6 February: HSSA meeting. Norris Ioannou, *Barossa Journeys - folklore, food and other aspects*. Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, 8 pm.

11 February: Salisbury and District Historical Society meeting. Lilian Jackson of Victoriana Society of SA on the lifestyle, class distinction, fashion, etc of the Victorian era.

6 March: HSSA meeting. Brian Andrews, *Solemn Chancels and Cross-Crowned Spires*. Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, Kent Town, 8 pm.

22 March: Salisbury and Districts Historical Society excursion to Hahndorf. Departs Salisbury Folk Museum 9 am. Bookings to June Stephens, 8250 3258.

28-29 March: Medieval Festival with jousting, archery, dancing, music, village sports, astrology, crafts and food. National Motor Museum, Birdwood.

29 March: HSSA excursion to explore Aboriginal rock art in the Mt Lofty Ranges. Enquiries and bookings to Avis Huckel 8277 2953.

Exhibitions

Selling a Dream: promoting Australia to postwar migrants, Migration Museum, Kintore Ave, Mon - Fri 10 am - 5 pm, weekends 1 - 5 pm, until 31 January.

A Twist of Fate: An exhibition and interactive experience about refugees. Migration Museum, Kintore Ave, Mon-Fri 10 am - 5 pm, weekends 1 - 5 pm, 18 February to 30 July.

Titanic - voyage of discovery: An interactive CD ROM gives access to the most comprehensive e collection of information ever compiled about the world's most famous maritime disaster. Daily 10 am - 5 pm, until 27 April.

Prints await collection at Cootamundra: can anyone help?

Twelve months or more ago a Mrs Peggy Fairs of Queensland left the Society two framed, limited edition prints related to South Australian history.

The prints are now held by Mr Bruce Johnson of Cootamundra, awaiting collection by the Society.

The Society would be deeply grateful if a member driving through south-western NSW, possibly on the way to or from Sydney, could call via Cootamundra and collect the prints and bring them back to Adelaide.

While the prints are a reasonable size, Mr Johnson says they will fit comfortably on the back seat of a car. All that would be required is a blanket to protect them.

Any member who could help the Society in this way is asked to phone the Secretary, Meredith Whitford, on (h) 8294 7715. Meredith has Mr Johnson's address and telephone number so the member could call Mr Johnson and arrange the collection.

Advertising in History SA

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.

State Library seminar for family historians

The State Library is holding an introduction to its Family History Collection on 26 March.

Led by Susan Midred, the seminar will focus on South Australian source material, demonstrating the major items of most use to beginners, and will include a tour of the collection. The cost will be \$15 and bookings may be made on 8207 7236.

There will be a full-day oral history workshop at the Library on 21 February. The fee is \$30 (\$15 concession) plus \$10 for lunch. Bookings: 8207 7349.

Adelaide in 1852: 33 churches but not a drain to be seen

HSSA Council member Maurice Keain counts old books among his many interests. He offered the following description of Adelaide taken from The English Cyclopaedia: A new dictionary of universal knowledge, published by Bradbury and Evans of London in 1854, just 17 years after the founding of the settlement.

Adelaide, South Australia, an episcopal city, the seat of Government and the capital of the colony, is situated chiefly on the left bank of the river Torrens, in 34° 56' S. lat., 128° 30' E. long.

That part of the city which stands on the left bank of the river is called South Adelaide, is the seat of Government and of the commerce of the town; North Adelaide, on the right bank, is much smaller, but more pleasantly situated. The two divisions are connected by four neat wooden bridges; and a public demesne, averaging half a mile in width, surrounds the whole city. This, known as the Park-lands, is to be converted into a series of public gardens.

Street lights outside the public-houses

Adelaide was founded in 1836, and it has made remarkable progress in the 17 years which have elapsed since that time. North Adelaide stands on a gentle slope; in 1852 it contained one public square, 17 streets, and occupied an area of 350 acres; while South Adelaide occupied an area of 750 acres, contained 5 large public squares, and 30 principal streets, which intersect at right angles. The streets are wide, but ill paved or unpaved, and are only lighted by lamps in front of the public-houses, every keeper of which, by terms of his license, being bound to keep one burning from sunset to sunrise.

The site of South Adelaide is flat, and in 1852 was without drainage. The public improvements and sanitary arrangements are under the management of a Board of Commissioners, who, between January, 1850, and September, 1851, expended upwards of £29,000 in forming and repairing streets, erecting public buildings, and otherwise improving the city. Among the public buildings are the Supreme Court-house, a large stone building, the Resident Magistrate's Court, Police Court and offices, the Bishop's place, a lunatic asylum, an hospital, military barracks, police barracks, and a large jail erected at a cost of £36,000. The post-office is a large and handsome new building.

An Assay-office was established at Adelaide in 1852 for receiving and assaying gold, chiefly from the Mount Alexander diggings. The total amount of gold deposited in it from February 12 to September 10 was 292,243 ounces, of the value, at the assay price of £3/11/0 per ounce, of upwards of £1 million.

A city of churches

Trinity Church is the temporary cathedral of the diocese of Adelaide. The Roman Catholics are erecting a cathedral to be dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. A very fine chapel in the gothic style has been erected by the Wesleyan Methodists, at a cost of about £6000. Besides these, the places of worship in Adelaide are, four for the Church of England; one each for the Church of Scotland, the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church; five for Baptists; three each for the Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Independents; two for Roman Catholics; two for German Evangelical Lutherans; and one each for the German Evangelical Independents, Christians, Bible Christians, Quakers, Swedenborgians, and Jews. No burial-ground is permitted to be attached to any church or chapel in the city, but a large cemetery is provided to the west of it.

Among the educational institutes of the city are, the Church of England College of St. Peter, a spacious and very handsome edifice, and a training institute for native aborigines.

There are three banks, for one of which, the Bank of Australasia, a handsome stone building was erected in 1851, at an expense of £9081; the amount of money in the Adelaide Savings Bank in 1850 was £11,772/1/11.

The South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds an annual show of fruits, garden and field produce, and colonial manufactures. A Chamber of Commerce was established in July, 1850. The South Australian Library and Mechanics' Institute is open daily from noon till ten o'clock, P.M. There are several building societies and various benevolent associations.

The cattle-market is outside the city, and the cattle sold there are only permitted to be slaughtered in the city slaughter-house, a spacious and convenient building on the left bank of the Torrens, half a mile below the city.

(An account of Port Adelaide from the same source will appear in a future issue of *History SA*.)

