

HSSA *History*

Newsletter of the Historical Society of South Australia

ISSN 1444-8459


No. 156, September 2001

Looking beneath the surface

Maritime archaeology is a relatively new discipline in Australia and is taught in only two universities --- Flinders and James Cook. Dr. Mark Staniforth began teaching the subject at Flinders University in 1996 and has established a vigorous post-graduate school which is attended by students from all over the country.

In his illustrated lecture, "Underwater Archaeology in South Australia", to be given in the Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, Kent Town, on Friday, October 5th, at 8.00 p.m., Mark will describe some of the work that he has been involved in. This includes the Abandoned Ships Project, which examined the ships' graveyard at Garden Island (visited on our HSSA tour in October last year), the investigation of historic structures such as the jetties at Victor Harbor, Rapid Bay and Port Victoria, and, of course, the salvaging and preservation of artefacts found underneath jetties.

Mark has worked closely with the Society for Underwater Historical Research in its exploration of the seabed under the Glenelg jetty and a fascinating selection of their finds is on display at the Holdfast Bay Discovery Centre. He has also been involved in the excavation of many whaling sites, including those at Cape Jervis, Sleaford Bay, Streaky Bay and Fowler's Bay.

Dr. Mark Staniforth has a B.Sc., a Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology, an M.A. in History and a Ph.D. in Archaeology. He was, for five years, the State Maritime Archaeologist for the Victorian Government, and, for six years, the Curator of Maritime Archaeology at the National Maritime Museum in Sydney. He has published several monographs on maritime history and is currently Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at Flinders University. 


A good supply of stock water

Leases were first taken up in the Western Gawler Ranges in the 1870s. It was difficult pastoral country, with very little surface water in the summer months. The biggest single landholder was William M. Crawford, who took up land in 1877 and established Paney Station, remaining there until about 1899.

In his illustrated lecture, "'A good supply of stock water': Pastoralism in the Western Gawler Ranges", to be given in the Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, Kent Town, on Friday, November 2nd, at 8.00 p.m., Dr. Geoffrey Bishop will present an overview of pastoral activity in the Gawler Ranges and on Eyre Peninsula, and then examine the history of Paney Station, following the fortunes of the Crawford family as a microcosm of developments in the region.

There were other stations between Paney and Port Augusta, and some lost huge amounts of money in combating drought, dingoes and rabbits. Many early leaseholders kept stock on the east coast of Eyre Peninsula and overlanded them to the Gawler Ranges for winter grazing. It could take up to thirty days to move the flocks of several thousand sheep.

Dr. Bishop will also read some entertaining extracts from the reminiscences of pastoralists Clem Fitzgerald, of Hiltaba Station, and Peter Penna, of Yarterberrie, recalling life in the 1920s, 30s and 40s.

Dr. Geoffrey Bishop is an HSSA Council member and has a Ph.D. in Horticulture from the University of Adelaide. He lectured at TAFE for five years and, from 1982 to 1997, worked for the Department of the Environment. He has published nine books, including histories of the Angove and Tolley families, district histories of East Torrens, Basket Range, and Lenswood & Forest Range, and horticultural histories relating to the wine industry. 



Survey work under the Port Victoria jetty, February 2001.

Photo: Aidan Ash

The Historical Society of South Australia Inc.

Founded 1974

P.O. Box 519, Kent Town, S.A. 5071.

E-mail: hssa25@hotmail.com Web-site: www.history.sa.gov.au/hssa.

Meetings are held on the first Friday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Prince Philip Theatre, Prince Alfred College, Kent Town. All welcome.

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY ARE:

- To arouse interest in and promote the study and discussion of history, especially South Australian and Australian history.
- 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 readings, lectures, discussions, field trips & exhibitions.
- To co-operate with similar societies throughout Australia.
- To do all such things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of any of the above objects.

PATRON: Sir Walter Crocker, K.B.E.

COUNCIL:

President: Mr. D. Cornish

Vice-President: Mr. M. Keain

Secretary: Mrs. G. Brown, Ph. 8278 5370.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. Huckel, Ph. 8277 2953.

Members: Dr. G. Bishop, Ms. J. Callen, Mr. S. Dawes, Mr. C. Deed, Dr. C. Garnaut, Mr. J. Healey, Mr. T. Saunderson.

Journal Editors: Dr. C. Garnaut, Ph. 8302 0204, and Ms. J. Palmer, Ph. 8373 6538.

History SA Editor: Mr. J. Healey, 27 Germein St., Semaphore, S.A. 5019. Ph. 8449 2268.

APPOINTED OFFICERS:

Consultants: Mr. R.M. Gibbs, Dr. R.P.J. Nicol

Records Officer: Mrs. E. Ulbrich

Auditor: Mr. A. Kovaleff, C.P.A.

History SA is published with the assistance of a grant from the Federal Department for the Environment and Heritage. Articles may be reproduced without permission provided they remain unaltered and *History SA* is acknowledged.

Glenside Hospital tour

Glenside Hospital was first established in 1870 as the Parkside Lunatic Asylum and has seen several transformations since. The HSSA tour on Sunday, October 21st, will enable members to inspect the impressive architecture of seven National Trust-listed buildings, as well as an extraordinary collection of antique (not to say antiquated) medical equipment.

David Buob, President of the Glenside Hospital Historical Society, will escort us through the buildings, which were constructed between 1870 and 1900. They include the chapel, with its original 1890s lacework, the Elms Building, where several scenes from the film *Shine* were shot, and the cellars, which are below the water table and have built-in sumps and pumps. We will also see the operating theatre, which features a translucent screened window that made it possible to operate without electric light, the mortuary, and the Erindale Building, which has an "airing court", or enclosed exercise yard, still intact.

We will then inspect the museum collection, which comprises psychiatric equipment, medical machines, uniforms, furniture, and an assortment of unusual hospital items. There are various forms of restraining gear, including straitjackets, leather handcuffs and canvas drawers, and several specialized chairs. The collection also contains a Both electro-encephalograph

and a Both ECT machine for administering electric shocks. The latter was designed by Professor Kerr Grant and the Hospital Superintendent, Dr. Birch, and was first used in 1941. Other items include a carbon arc film projector, an early ultrasound machine, patient uniforms, an operating table, a wooden block for steam-pressing top hats, and the mammoth X-ray machine from the Queen Victoria Hospital (in several parts).

The tour will end in the staff dining-room where tea and coffee will be served. The adventurous may accompany David Buob up into the clock tower, which contains the clock from the old Adelaide Post Office in King William Street (a photograph of which appeared in the May issue of *History SA*).

David Buob has a Master's degree in Clinical Psychology and a Graduate Diploma in Health Administration from Flinders University. He was Director of the Psychology Department at Glenside Hospital for twenty years and is now a Regional Senior Psychologist for the Flinders Medical Centre, serving as team leader of the Marion Community Care Team.

The cost of the tour will be \$5, payable on the day. Members are asked to meet in front of the main building of Glenside Hospital by 2.00 p.m. The entrance drive is off Fullarton Road and parking is available in the grounds. The tour is expected to take two-and-a-half hours.



Launch of HSSA book: *S.A.'s Greats*

On 22nd November 2001 the HSSA will launch *S.A.'s Greats*, a book of concise biographies of the 169 eminent South Australians commemorated by plaques on the footpath of North Terrace, Adelaide. The book, edited by John Healey, has been in preparation for eighteen months and contains entries by ninety-five contributors, many of whom are members of the Society. Each one-page biography contains a summary of the person's life, career and major achievements, together with insights into their character and their legacies to South Australia.

The illustrations, many of which are previously unpublished, comprise both photographs and artworks, and have been provided by family members, businesses, libraries and a wide range of public institutions and organizations. An appendix will list suggestions for further reading on each figure. The book, of 200 pages, will be published in softcover at a recommended retail price of \$11.95.

It will be launched in the Great Hall of the Masonic Centre, 254 North Terrace, Adelaide, on Thursday, November 22nd, at 6.00 p.m. The guest speaker will be Keith Conlon, presenter of the Channel Nine history-cum-travel programme "Postcards", and a catering service will provide food, wine and soft drink for the two-hour function. Many of the contributors will be present and will, no doubt, be happy to sign copies of the book if desired.

**All members of the
Historical Society of South Australia
are hereby warmly invited
to attend the launch.**

To help with the catering, would you R.S.V.P. by Friday, November 9th, either by completing the slip enclosed with this Newsletter and forwarding it to the Secretary, HSSA, P.O. Box 519, Kent Town 5071, or by sending an e-mail to hssa25@hotmail.com, or by phoning Terry Saunderson at work on 8443 3149 or at home on 8443 6063? Please indicate if you will be accompanied by a friend or friends.

S.A.'s Greats will be distributed through bookshops, newsagents, tourist centres, schools and libraries. Russell Smith, author of the series *Curiosities of South Australia*, will be handling the distribution through retail outlets and we hope to make the book available through other historical societies and related organizations.

The project has been supported by the South Australian Government through the S.A. Centenary of Federation Committee.



On your Council

Terry Saunderson

Terry Saunderson first made contact with the HSSA when he supplied the copies of the 1808 French map of the South Australian coastline, which were sold at our meetings. They were produced by the West Torrens Rotary Club, of which Terry is a member. He attended Tony Brown's lecture on Flinders and Baudin in January 2000 and joined the Society that night.


Terry was educated at Cowandilla Primary and Urrbrae Agricultural High Schools, after which he joined the family business, Saundersons Florists, started by his parents in the 1940s. He was Secretary of the West Torrens Historical Society in the early 1980s and, with his wife Christine, was involved




in the activities of the Cummins Society, Terry acting as a guide on tours of the house built by John Morphett in 1842.

Since 1980 Terry has been an avid collector of antique maps. His interest was sparked when he and Christine were in London, looking for a particular print for a friend. Exploring a number of well-stocked print shops, they found themselves buying several early maps of Australia. A quiet obsession was born and Terry now has a collection of over 900 maps, including 140 City of Adelaide plans dating from about 1880, and a 1668 map of New Guinea and the Gulf of Carpentaria.

At the Society's meeting in June this year, when Valmai Hankel spoke on Australian explorers, Terry was able to mount a display of early printed maps of Australia and South Australia to complement the lecture. They included maps showing the journeys of Stuart, Giles, Landsborough, McKinlay, and Burke and Wills, all printed within a few months of the expeditions. Terry is a member of the International Map Collectors Society and the Australian Map Circle.

He was elected onto the HSSA Council in April this year and was immediately involved in activities. He assisted in the arrangements for the Quiz Night, is currently scheduling our speakers for next year's programme, and is also organizing the catering and other practical aspects of the launch of *S.A.'s Greats* in November. 

New members

The Historical Society would like to welcome the following new members: Mr. Daniel Laurie-Fletcher, Mrs. Marigold Francis and Mr. Rob Smetak. 

Book Review

Charles Sturt: *Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia* Introduction by Nicolas Rothwell (Corkwood Press, North Adelaide, 2001)

In August 1844 Charles Sturt left Adelaide with fifteen men, five drays, eleven horses, thirty bullocks, two hundred sheep and a boat, and headed north into the interior, hoping to find an inland sea. He published his account of the expedition in 1849 and Corkwood Press has now issued a handsome, new edition of the narrative, reset in a modern, easy-to-read format.

Sturt followed the Murray as far as its junction with the Darling, then trekked north to the Barrier Range and across Sturt's Stony Desert to the fringes of the Simpson Desert. We are treated to almost hour-by-hour descriptions of the terrain — the sand-ridges, the watercourses, the escarpments, the vegetation — enlivened with a host of anecdotes about the Aborigines encountered along the way, the occasional verdant oasis, the near disasters and the small fauna of the desert. Running through the entire narrative is the constant search for water. The expedition was dependent on either permanent soaks or recent rainfall, and in the end it was the lack of both that defeated their desperate and determined efforts to venture across the Simpson Desert.

The story is never boring. I found myself lingering over details, wanting to know how a group of natives would behave when they saw the white men, hoping that Sturt would find water before the day was out, or enjoying the descriptions of jerboas, owls, dingoes and stick-nest rats. Sturt was diligent in maintaining good relations with the Aborigines he met, though their responses ranged from friendliness to fear, from wary acceptance to stony silence. He says with some pride, "I can look back to my intercourse with the Australian aborigines under a consciousness that I never injured one of them, and that the cause of humanity has not suffered at my hands."

Reading Sturt today, we are in the heroic-romantic world, where man is pitted against a simple foe (simple things being always the most dangerous). Here it is the heat, which dries up the creeks and waterholes, makes thermometers explode and produces blinding headaches. "The lead dropped out of our pencils, our signal rockets were entirely spoiled; our hair, as well as the wool on the sheep, ceased to grow, and our nails had become as brittle as glass."

We read the journals of explorers to re-live their battles against the archetypes. We want to see if they win.

The book also contains Sturt's 70-page description of South Australia in the 1840s, the original illustrations from the 1849 edition and a sketch map of Sturt's expeditions. It is available in softcover at \$39.95 from major bookshops and from Sturt House, Jetty Street, Grange (Ph: 8356 8185).
-- J.H.

Mortlock Archives

by Neil Thomas

Amongst recent donations to the Archival Heritage Collections are some significant pieces from one of the state's founding pastoral families, along with the more usual material such as family and farm papers, autobiographical writing and architectural plans.

An unusual piece is a silver medal, with no maker's name or hallmark, awarded to John Howard Angas and Alexander Borthwick Murray for the best imported rams shown at the South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society exhibition of live stock in 1855. The medal may have been made by C.F. Firmhaber, an early colonial silversmith.

Another piece with sentimental value is a kangaroo claw, mounted in gold as a brooch by Adelaide jeweller Henry Steiner. The kangaroo was killed at Mount Crawford in 1882 by Charles Howard Angas with his dog 'Phantom'. A certificate in the name of John Howard Angas of Angaston records his £50 donation towards the purchase of the missionary steamer *John Williams* for the London Missionary Society in 1894.

Papers of the Dodd and Crocker families (of which Sir Walter Crocker, patron of the HSSA, is a member) include historical information, photographs, certificates and genealogies. One unusual item is a piece of horse hair cut from the tail of 'Black Prince', the charger of the King Edward VII. The hair was given to Sergeant J.J. Crocker by the head groom at the Royal Mews in May 1918.

A typescript of the shipboard diary kept by Charles Masters, a passenger on the *Templar* in 1845, will complement the account of the same voyage by Mrs. Eliza Randall, held in the collection and recently published by the Libraries Board of South Australia. At the end of the diary is a comprehensive list of clothing, household requisites and tools brought out by the Masters family. Also of interest is an autobiography by George de Mole, marine surveyor and cartographer. It was written in 1892 and deals with his life and career up to the time of his arrival in South Australia in 1856.

Additional papers relating to South Australia's Challenge for the Defence of the 1987 America's Cup include copies of records of Alan Bond's 1977 challenge. The record group, over 3 metres in total, has items in many different formats. Additions have also been made to the record group of the Working Women's Centre, which has initiated and responded to many projects for working women since 1979. (Client files are only accessible with written permission.)

More architectural plans (1869-1935) have been added to the Jackman Gooden business record group and farm records (1946-54) of Reginald A. Richardson, poultry and dairy farmer of Walker Flat and Kongolia, have been lodged. □

Holding the ball

by Bernard Whimpress

Why would anyone want to pay \$950 (including GST) for an old piece of pig-skin? Especially when the piece of pig-skin comes without bladder or laces. I paid this amount at the Christie's sports auction held in Melbourne on 4th October 2000 and I consider that I got a steal. The reason is that this is not just any piece of pig-skin. It is a very special piece --- the football used in South Australia's victory over the Victorian Football League (VFL) at the Melbourne Cricket Ground in 1920. It was not South Australia's first win over Victoria but it was its first win against the VFL on their home soil.

Before the game the sports journalist for the *Australasian*, former Test cricketer and champion footballer, Jack Worrall, wrote that the Victorians wondered about the value of such games because they usually handed out a thrashing to us. Another reporter, "Pivot", pointed out in the *Melbourne Age* that they were "a kind of patronising effort by Victoria to help South Australia along".¹

Afterwards they changed their tune. Indeed, as Worrall noted:

*No finer exhibition of football has ever been seen in Melbourne, the display being almost perfect. One side was almost as good as the other. No unprejudiced person could rob the South Australians of the credit of having played nippier and more finished football. Their strongest features were dash and high-marking while the place-kicking of Dewar, who got five goals, was magnificent.*²

Place-kicking! Eighty-one years is a long time ago. It was a perfect autumn day (29th May), and a holiday spirit, aroused by the visit of the Prince of Wales, attracted a crowd of 30,000 spectators. An hour before the start, the ground was comfortably filled in time for a curtain-raiser soccer match played between Victoria and H.M.S. *Renown*, won by the home team, four goals to three.³

When the Aussie Rules game began, there was no advantage in the toss as a gentle breeze blew across the ground. The South Australians were first into attack and gained an early ascendancy because of their ability to turn and break out of packs. They were also faster to the ball, surer in passing and on top in the air. Despite this and the home side's loose, incohesive football, the good play of the South Aussies

did not translate into an advantage on the scoreboard. When George Bayliss marked and scored a fine goal on the bell, the Victorians led by a goal, 3-3 to 2-3.

In the second quarter, the Melbourne *Argus* recorded, the South Australians handled the ball more effectively than the Victorians and retained their superiority in high marking. However, they were forced into shooting for goals from tight angles, several of which missed. Jack "Snowy" Hamilton, in defence, was the most conspicuous player on the field but at half-time only a point separated the sides, with South Australia leading 5-7 to 5-6.⁴

The play in the third term favoured each team at various times. The Victorians started and finished better and the South Australians were superior mid-term. It was a better quarter from the Victorians than their score indicated, although the suspicion that the visitors had lost their dash proved false. In the closing

moments, when Percy Ogden hit the ball out to "Dick" Lee and he goaled, the Victorians led by three points, 8-8 to 7-11.

The final quarter saw both sides even, before three goals to South Australia put them in a winning position. The last five minutes were full of suspense. Bayliss passed

to Sherry who scored a behind which could have been a goal. Hamilton seemed to be playing Victoria single-handedly so Leahy put some of his big men into defence to relieve the pressure. The home team switched Paddy O'Brien from centre half-back to raise his side's prospects in attack. Victorian fans cheered when Ogden grabbed the ball off the ground, weaved about to find a direct opening to goal, fired and missed with his wrong foot. It was the home side's last hurrah. South Australia had won, at the M.C.G., by five points, 10-11 to 9-12.⁵

Writing in the *Australasian* on the best players, Worrall commented that Hamilton was the best man on the ground. "His display was faultless. He had wonderful dash and judgement, and squirmed out of every difficulty. It was a performance I have not seen equalled for years." Worrall also praised South Australia's lion-hearted ruckman and captain, Tom Leahy who, three weeks before, had suffered a mild attack of pneumonia. "Though in the pack most of the day, he kept a keen and intelligent eye on the men under him, and was a leader in every sense of the word."

Eighteen years ago, in my book, *The South Australian Football Story*, I made the following remarks on Hamilton's game: "Playing on the half-back flank,



his dynamic dashes through to the half-forward line, seemingly carrying the ball on a string, entranced the 70,000 spectators who, at the end of the game, surged on to the field and carried him shoulder-high to the dressing rooms.”⁶ In the euphoria of penning the sentence I obviously got carried away with the crowd numbers but Hamilton’s outstanding ability was acknowledged by old-time spectators who had seen him in action, and by illustrious contemporary opponents. In interviews I conducted in the 1980s, other South Australian legends Dan Moriarty, “Wacka” Scott and Bruce McGregor all stated that Hamilton was the best player of the time, the Barrie Robran of his era.

What about other members of the team? Several would win a place in any all-time South Australian line-up: triple Magarey Medallist Moriarty at centre half-back; South Australia’s greatest all-round sportsman Vic Richardson on the other half-back flank, and Jack Tredrea, one of the finest utility players this state ever produced.

As was customary at the time, the match ball was presented to the captain of the winning team. There could have been no more worthy recipient than Tom Leahy, who was widely regarded as Australia’s greatest ruckman in the first quarter of the twentieth century and who had already been a state stalwart for fifteen years.

The ball was presented by the South Australian manager, Mr. W.B. Tank, a man with a fine name for a robust defender but, as it turns out, a poor custodian of history. The bottom half of the ball has the following inscription printed on the leather:

SOUTH AUSTRALIA V. VICTORIA
SAT. JUNE 26, 1920
ON
MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND
WON BY S.A.
10 GLS 11 BDS TO 9 GLS 12 BDS
Presented to Mr. TOM LEAHY, Capt.
by Mr. W.B. TANK, Manager.

Sorry! Second line, wrong date! It was 29th May. Is there something sad to reflect on in this error? Or is it merely that Australian football is slack about its history? The Victorians haven’t ever cared much about the game beyond their own boundaries and the A.F.L. mocks history at every turn within its own structures.⁷

Why didn’t Leahy return the ball to have the printing corrected? Didn’t he care enough? Did it matter? The answer is probably that he and his team knew who won and that was enough. As J.M. Keynes said, at about this time: “In the long run we are all dead.” Posterity can take care of itself.

I am looking at a photograph of Tom Leahy holding a football in his huge hands. I pull the ball off the shelf in my study. Is it the same ball? I feel it.

I smell it. A snapshot view unfolds of Leahy taking a hit-out in defence. Moriarty gathers. He drives a stab pass out wide to Hamilton. The flaxen-haired flanker takes it on the run, baulks, weaves, bounces once, twice, three times down the Members’ Stand wing, lets fly with a long, raking drop-kick to Eric Dewar who marks on a lead in the forward pocket. The scores are locked together. The goal-sneak makes a divot, props the ball in position, takes a slightly angled run and, from forty yards out, splits the uprights.

Alas, the 1920 match is no harbinger of future success. Seven weeks later, the Big V thrash us 10-14 to 3-6 at Adelaide Oval, and the only future South Australian wins at the M.C.G. are widely spaced in 1926 and 1963.

Yet interstate football has mattered to South Australians, Western Australians and Tasmanians for around 100 years. It might not have meant as much to Victorians, although it certainly did to the likes of Ted Whitten who claimed precious little premiership success. In the 1980s, State of Origin football produced some of the greatest games in Australian football history.

Some people have Don Bradman bats, George Best boots and Muhammed Ali gloves. I have my piece of history too. But I won’t be booting it around the park.

Footnotes:

¹ *Australasian*, 5 June 1920; *Age*, 31 May 1920

² *Australasian*, 5 June 1920

³ *Observer*, 5 June 1920

⁴ *Argus*, 31 May 1920

⁵ *Age*, 31 May 1920; *Argus*, 31 May 1920

⁶ B. Whimpress: *The South Australian Football Story*, S.A.N.F.L., West Lakes, 1983, p. 216. Hamilton played only 71 games in South Australia but captain-coached Subiaco to its first premiership in 1924 and played for Western Australia in the 1924 Hobart and 1927 Melbourne Carnivals before returning to Adelaide. I nominated him for the original intake into the A.F.L. Hall of Fame but he remains a ludicrous omission.

⁷ See B. Whimpress: “A Mad Game: the Crazy World of Footy Statistics”, *Australian Society for Sports History Bulletin*, No. 21, December 1994; “A.F.L. Hall of Fame – ‘See Victoria’”, *Victorian Bulletin of Sport and Culture*, No. 7, June 1996; “Unplugged”, *Victorian Bulletin of Sport and Culture*, No. 19, November 1999.

Dr. Bernard Whimpress has a Ph.D. in History from Flinders University and has served as Oral Historian to the Adelaide City Council and as Publications Manager for the S.A.N.F.L.

He has written seven books on sporting history, including *The South Australian Football Story* and *Passport to Nowhere: Aborigines in Australian Cricket, 1850-1939*. For the last six years he has been the S.A. Cricket Association Historian and the Curator of the Adelaide Oval Museum.

The room in which we meet

by David Cornish

The HSSA has held its meetings in the Prince Philip Theatre at Prince Alfred College since vacating the State Library lecture theatre in the Institute Building in 1993. The room in which we meet has had a long and useful life since its first use in 1878.

During his visit to South Australia in 1867, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, consented to lay the foundation stone of the new Wesleyan school, which he also agreed could bear his name. The stone can be seen beneath the bay window adjacent to the entrance of the main building. It is believed this was the first occasion on which a member of the royal family had undertaken such a task for a Nonconformist organization. The Governor, Sir Dominic Daly, a Catholic, also attended, causing much interest in the colony.

The school opened in 1869 and the enrolments increased satisfactorily, so that additions to the central section of the main building were soon considered. The proposed extension on the eastern side of the building would comprise a big schoolroom occupying a large portion of the ground floor, accommodation for boarders on the second floor, and a dining room and storage space in the basement.

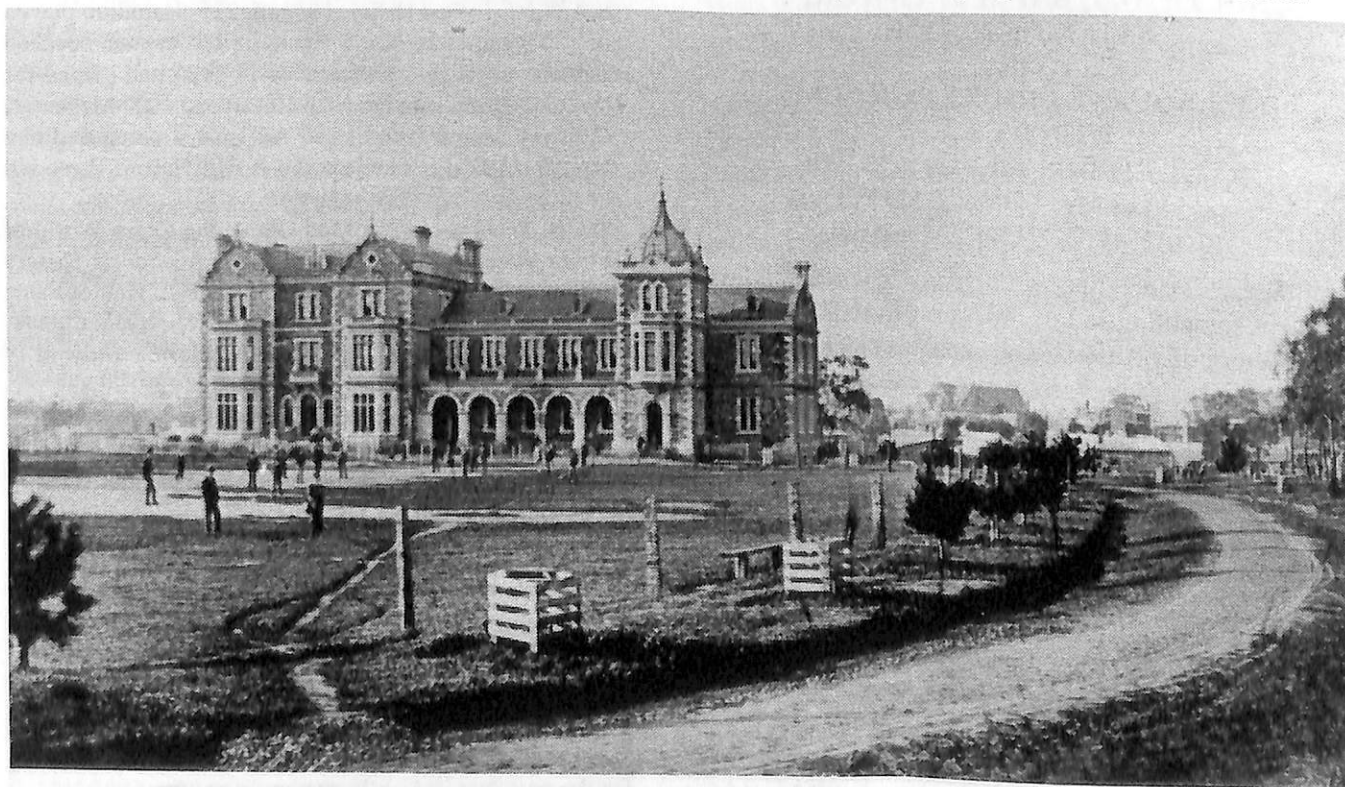
Tenders for the extension ranged from £5,688 to £6,600. At the same time that the committee was reviewing the tenders, advice was received from England that the School's main benefactor, Thomas

Waterhouse, would match, two for one, each pound raised (to a maximum of £4,000). The target was reached, the extension constructed and named the Waterhouse Wing. It was completed in 1878 and Mr. Waterhouse inspected the building later that year when he visited the colony.

The large schoolroom referred to above was essentially what is now the Prince Philip Theatre. Rows of seats and benches were stepped toward the northern wall of the room, facing a small stage. In later years, honour rolls and photos of school heroes, such as Hugo Throssell, V.C., covered the walls. A science laboratory was established at the eastern end of the room and the remains of this, which were re-discovered in 1991 when the South African War Honour Roll was relocated, can be seen behind the curtain.

The room was the heart and soul of the school until its reconfiguration as an assembly hall in 1936 with rows of seats facing a stage at the western end. It remained in this form until the large assembly hall was constructed in 1964. It was known as the old assembly room at this time.

The first stage of the restoration of the main building was the refurbishment of the Waterhouse Wing in 1991. Boarders in the upstairs dormitories were relocated to new accommodation and the space converted to a music suite. The old assembly room was transformed into a multi-purpose function room and theatre, and is now used extensively by the school and by external organizations. It was named the Prince Philip Theatre in honour of H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, at the time of his visit in 1992 to mark the 125th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone.



The Main Building, Prince Alfred College, c. 1878, showing the Waterhouse Wing on the right.

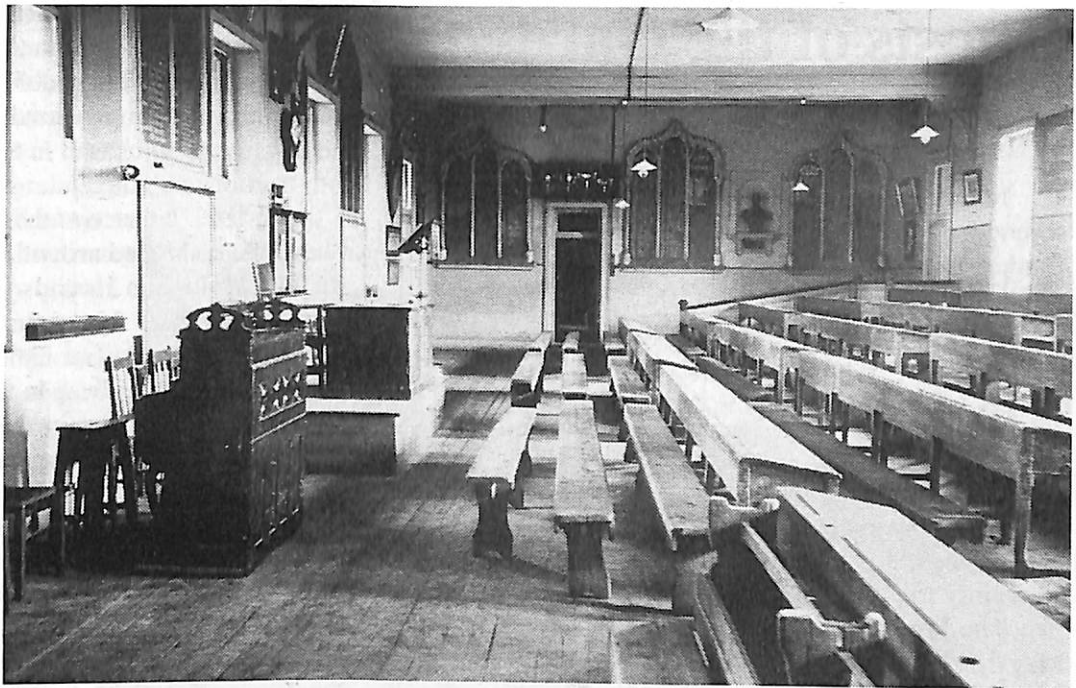
Over the last 123 years the room has played host to many of the greatest moments in the history of Prince Alfred College.

Students, staff and old scholars gave a heroes' welcome to Cecil Madigan and Percy Correll on their return from the 1911-13 Australasian Antarctic Expedition, and in 1916 a similar welcome was given to Hugo Throssell, V.C., whose medal was attached to the bible stand for the occasion.

During both the World Wars it was in this room that the school learned of the deaths of old scholars. Some of them were remembered by students and many of them had been taught by men who were still on the staff or who had been brought back because of labour shortages. It is also in this room that generations of boys have undergone examinations, watched over by the bust of Frederic Chapple (Headmaster 1876-1914), sculpted by the South Australian artist Gustave Barnes and presented to the School in 1918.

Four headmasters have presided over assemblies in the room. Legendary is the story of Bill Bayly (Headmaster 1914-1929), who, after receiving a complaint that a P.A.C. boy had not stood for a woman in a train, warned the boys that there would be dire consequences if he had another report "of a Princes boy not standing for a woman in a public convenience".

It was also in this room that Jack Dunning (Headmaster 1949-1969) suggested to the boys that "they should have a hobby, like bird watching".



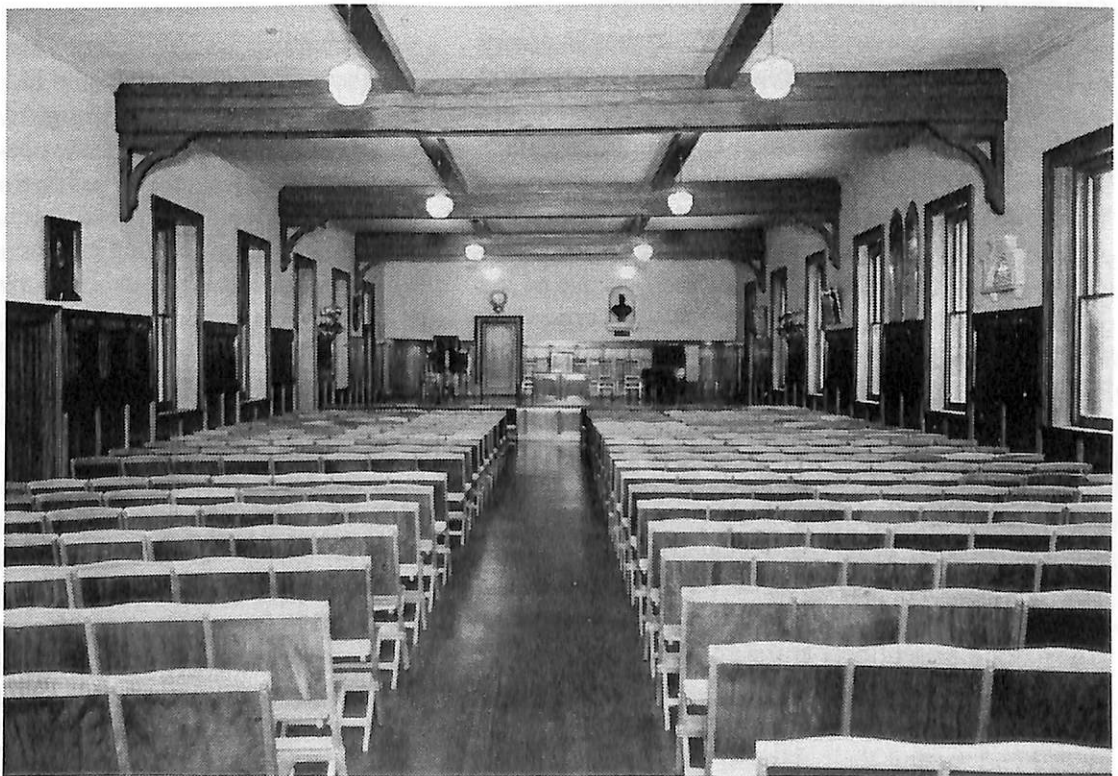
The Old Assembly Hall, now the Prince Philip Theatre, c. 1920 (looking west).

Possibly more than any other place in the school, the room in which we meet is central to the history of Prince Alfred College and holds a special place in the memories of the thousands of boys who have been educated there.

References:

- R.M. Gibbs: *A History of Prince Alfred College* (Peacock Publications, Kent Town, 1984)
 J.F. Ward: *Prince Alfred College: the story of the first eighty years, 1867-1948* (Gillingham, Adelaide, 1951)

Photographs courtesy of Prince Alfred College Archives.



The Old Assembly Hall, as refurbished in 1936 (looking west).

Ghosts of the Garden

Part II

by Russell Smith

In the previous issue of *History SA* we read of several long-forgotten features of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, from the Main Gate off North Terrace, down the Main Walk to the site of the (demolished) Director's residence. We now continue further along the Main Walk towards the present-day site of the Elvis Presley memorial, pausing first by those intimidating yet loveable dogs, the Molossian Hounds.

Dogs, lions & sphinxes

For many years the Garden statuary included a pair of dogs, a pair of lions and a pair of sphinxes. Now only the dogs remain.

The lions came first, in May 1861. They were made of artificial stone and were donated to the Garden by Mr. A. Gough (who was also the donor of a fountain that once stood on North Terrace). Stone bases were purchased for the lions and for many years they stood flanking the approach to a bridge across the creek opposite the Museum of Economic Botany. The crossing was commonly referred to as the Lions' Bridge.

Severe criticism of the Garden's statuary was made in 1917 by the Governor of South Australia, Sir Henry Galway, when he stated publicly, "If I were a medical student, I would get my confrères together and would go down to the Botanic Garden and would take steps to see that some of the statuary there was consigned to oblivion." The comment was aimed at the anatomical construction of some of the many imitation "masterpieces" that adorned the Garden. and because of it a full reconsideration of statuary needs was carried out. Many "masterpieces" received their marching orders and along with them went the lions.

It is not known when the sphinxes were acquired by the Garden. A few un-detailed consignments of mixed statuary arrived from Europe during the 1860s and 1870s and very likely they were among those items. Despite their peculiar anatomical construction, they survived the purge following Sir Henry's criticism, for they were definitely in position in a 1928 photograph. They stood as sentinels at the commencement of the Main Walk. The sphinxes are still within the confines of the Garden but sadly are now in a serious state of decay and ending their days in storage beneath the Museum of Economic Botany.



So we are left with the magnificent Molossian Hounds, the friends of countless small children who over the years have hugged them, climbed over them, talked to them or simply gazed at them in wonderment. The dogs were purchased in Sydney for nine pounds, from auctioneers Alexander Moore & Company, on 15th April 1862. It then cost the Garden a similar amount to have them shipped around the coast to Adelaide.

The Molossian Hounds (one of which is shown below) are copies of original works of art which are housed in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, Italy. There are similar replicas in many places around the world. They have been in the same position on the Main Walk for a very long time, at one stage during the early days flanking a path which lead to the Director's residence. Fortunately, Sir Henry Galway must have liked them.

The original conservatory

Two of the most spectacular and most admired buildings in today's Adelaide Botanic Gardens are the 1877 Palm House and the 1989 Bicentennial Conservatory. Two wonderful glasshouses, but neither of them the first. The original conservatory in the Garden was just as beautiful and eye-catching, and equally advanced for its time.

It stood on the western side of the Main Walk, between the Director's residence and the still-standing, majestic hoop pine, which dates back to the first plantings in the Garden. This location was chosen so that the conservatory would hide from view the ugly rear vista of the neighbouring Adelaide Hospital.

The structure was crowned with a huge steel-framed dome which was visible from almost all corners of the Garden. The domed section was flanked by attached wings, then long glasshouses continuing north and south, each separated from the central structure by an aviary.

In 1883 the aviaries were replaced with fernhouses. Sweeping paths led from the Main Walk to the glass complex, and various items of statuary, including an elegant little fountain, were positioned along these paths. Another fountain stood for many years within the central section, directly under the dome.

Moves for a conservatory began as early as January 1857, some months before the Botanic Garden actually opened to the public, but two years passed before any action was taken. A thousand pounds had been requested from the Government --- £250 was finally granted. That was enough, however, to get the project under way and an order was immediately placed with English iron-founders D. Young & Company for the

two matching wings. The domed central section would be sent for when finances permitted.

A further £250 was sanctioned just months later, so a revised order was promptly shipped off, with careful instructions on how all three sections were to be ultimately joined together. Confusion was expected as each order took approximately three months to arrive in England and the first, for the two wings, could possibly be processed and on its way to South Australia before the second arrived.

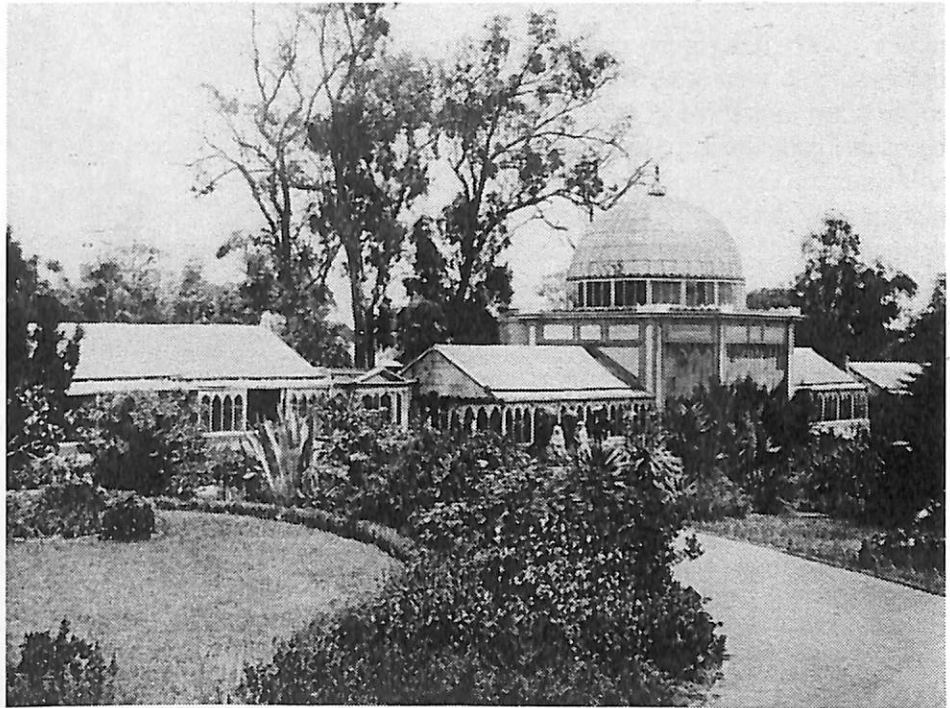
The second order did, in fact, arrive in time but the manufacturers still managed to make a mess of things. They failed to take notice of George Francis' carefully detailed listing of special requirements, particularly in relation to ventilation suitable for Adelaide's summer climate. Not only that, the quantity of glass sent out was well short of that required and for months the new conservatory had a hessian covering across one wing. The manufacturer's Australian agents, Elder & Co., were subsequently presented with a blacksmith's account covering the extra work necessary.

Eventually the ambitious building was completed and Adelaide's first major conservatory very quickly became a treasured showpiece. Its days of glory were limited, however. After a few years the heavy dome began to cause worrying problems and continued to require maintenance. By 1877 the dome had sunk dramatically within its own framework and palm trees were being transferred to open ground outside because of their size. In that year the existing Palm House was constructed further down in the Garden and many exotic plants were replanted there.

The old conservatory continued to be used for special exhibits and as a fernhouse, and for many years visitors were treated to ever-changing displays of flowering plants. It stood for almost seventy years, in varying stages of condition, finally bowing to the same fate as the Director's residence, being demolished to make way for extensions to the Adelaide Hospital.

The "Boy on a Swan" fountain

The Nelumbo Pond can be seen to the right of the Main Walk. This becomes one of the Garden's most beautiful features during summer months when the sacred lotus displays its large pink flowers. In years past, when the centrepiece, the "Boy on a Swan", functioned properly, it was even more beautiful, for the one-ton, cast-iron statue was originally installed as an eye-catching fountain with water spurting from



The original conservatory in the Adelaide Botanic Garden, c. 1870.

the beak of the swan. Manufactured by the Coalbrookdale Company, of Shropshire, it came to the Botanic Garden as a gift from Mr. A. M. Simpson in 1904.

The Owen Fountain

At the end of the Main Walk, in the vicinity of today's wrought-iron cupola covering the Elvis Presley memorial, there was once another beautiful fountain, much larger than the "Boy on a Swan". Throughout the long lifespan of this fountain the Main Walk branched around it and continued directly on down to the lake. The fountain was placed in position in 1861, the year following the part-completion of the nearby conservatory. The two impressive, ornate additions, with their surrounding fussy flowerbeds and curving paths, must have created a truly delightful section of the Garden.

The fountain was donated by William Owen, M.P., and was commonly known as the "Owen Fountain", or sometimes "Mr. Owen's Fountain". It was purchased in Sydney and was in fact the only one available at the time. It was smaller than Mr. Owen had intended and on his return he gave George Francis free rein to improve it, add to its two tiers if possible, and generally make it more attractive, all at the donor's expense.

Francis acquired an ornamental, water-spouting lily along with a large basin and accompanying pedestal. He also provided a reservoir, with a diameter of 38 feet, in which the finished fountain became the centrepiece.

The lily crowned the fountain and from it water was thrown to a height of 30 feet. The top small basin, in which the lily stood, was supported by a decorative pedestal, while the pedestal below the centre basin was adorned with three Atlas-type figures. Beneath Francis' lower, larger basin were three dolphins, ⇒



The Owen Fountain on the Main Walk, 1909.

which drew water into their mouths and ejected it through their nostrils. There were also jets that threw lofty streams of water from the surface of the reservoir, so that, when in full operation, the fountain became a wonderful symphony of movement. As a further attraction, the reservoir was stocked with Chinese goldfish. All agreed at the time that as a public drawcard the Owen Fountain had no equal in all of South Australia.

An opening ceremony was arranged for 14th November 1861, the day of the Horticultural Show in the neighbouring Exhibition Grounds. It was hoped that the Governor, Sir Richard MacDonnell, who would be opening the Show, might also visit the Botanic Garden and officially turn on the water. He declined, delegating that duty to his wife. A band was in attendance

and performed several items throughout the afternoon. For several hours the Garden swarmed with people passing to and fro from the Horticultural Show and the day became one of the most successful the Adelaide Botanic Garden had experienced to that time.

The Owen Fountain remained in position well into the twentieth century, finally succumbing to continual damage from the root systems of the nearby Moreton Bay fig trees.

[To be continued in the next issue of History SA]

Photograph of Molossian Hound by Russell Smith. Other photographs courtesy of Botanic Gardens of Adelaide, Archive Collection.



Eastern regional seminar

The fifth biennial seminar organized by the eastern regional societies will be hosted this year by the Mitcham Historical Society. It will be held on Saturday, 13th October, at the Mitcham Village Institute. A full day of activities has been planned around the theme of "Footsteps from Federation --- Our District and Community".

In the morning, each of the participating societies will present an overview of their district in 1901, the personalities who played significant roles at that time, and the changes and progress made since then.

Lunch will be served at St. Michael's Anglican Church, followed by an organ recital. In the afternoon, there will be a choice of guided tours to sites including the Mitcham cemeteries, Urrbrae House and historic sites in the Mitcham hills. Afternoon tea at the Mitcham Heritage Centre and at the Institute will provide the opportunity to inspect their resources and displays.

The cost, including all seminar activities, meals and tours, will be \$25. Registration forms and further information may be obtained from Charles Cornwall (Ph. 8278 6488) or Maggie Ragless (Ph. 8271 1832 on Wednesdays, or mobile 0411 878 575).

A walk along First Creek (Part I)

by James Potter

A river or creek is often used as a metaphor for history --- it flows forward, but can usually be traced back to a source. This idea does not perhaps spring readily to mind in Adelaide where our waterways tend to lack a strong presence for much of the year but, by slowing down to a walking pace, interesting observations can be made about our otherwise hidden and forgotten minor waterways.

This article looks at sections of First Creek from its junction with the River Torrens near the Zoo to its source above Waterfall Gully. Although it is a frustrating journey (since for long sections the Creek is lost to view) the simple act of trying to keep in touch with it reveals many layers of the history of the areas through which it flows.

If the journey is made after heavy and prolonged rain, the Creek's path through tunnels and backyards can often be heard --- a delightful sound amongst the birdlife of the quieter suburbs.

In summer, and indeed for most of the year, it becomes much more of a mystery trail, but the searching out of clues to its route forces the traveller to relate to the contours of the land and to understand how they dictated decisions made in the past.

Such a journey also helps to understand and give significance to what we see today. A friend of mine had complained for many years of a bone-crunching dip when driving along Queen Street in Norwood but gained much satisfaction from the awareness that he had been crossing First Creek all this time. Such a dip in the road is often a simple way of checking a creek's path. Stately homes can also provide a clue since they were usually built to incorporate a creek within their garden. Even if the house no longer remains, the presence of a shady Moreton Bay fig tree or strategically-placed palm trees often provides evidence of its past position and thereby the creek's location. The occasional river red gum, thick clump of bamboo or willow tree appearing above backyard fences can be further indications.

The siting of hotels, either now or in the past, can be a good guide to the presence of a waterway.

A hotel needs both a water supply and a drain, and in nineteenth-century Adelaide these were often provided by a creek. William Street in Norwood, not a major thoroughfare, once hosted two hotels and another planned hostelry. The proximity of First Creek explains this fact. Other businesses also needed water. Woodrooffe's beverage operations in Norwood relied on springs associated with Second Creek, and Schweppes' (Hall's) factory is built over Third Creek.

With nothing more than a street directory in hand, some predictions can be made about a creek's progress. Adelaide's first-developed eastern suburbs were associated with water: Kent Town and Norwood with First Creek, Burnside and Kensington with Second Creek, Kensington Gardens with Stonyfell Creek, Magill with Third Creek, and Campbelltown with Fourth Creek.

Further clues can be provided by the patterns and the names of streets. For example, the diagonally-placed

High Street in Kensington follows Second Creek, thereby minimising the cost of building bridges. The name of the major street crossing High Street --- Bridge Street --- therefore comes as no surprise.

So, let us begin our journey along First Creek. Its out-flow into the River Torrens is not always a pretty sight. In February 2001, the



First Creek flows into the River Torrens near Frome Road.

City Messenger reported the sighting of dead ducks and swans in the area. Run-off water from the Botanic Gardens was the suggested culprit, there being evidence of avian botulism. About thirty ducks in the Botanic Gardens lake had also died in the previous month. Some 140 years earlier, waterfowl in the Garden suffered a similar fate, and in 1872 the daughter of Dr. Richard Schomburgk, the resident Director of the Garden, had succumbed to typhoid. Adelaide's series of plagues in the late nineteenth century were in no small part due to the waters of First Creek. Refuse from wineries, distilleries, breweries, brickyards, candle-makers and other industries, as well as animal manure from market gardens, stables and shearing yards, all played their part in polluting waters that often swelled to flood proportions, eroding established banks as they reacted to the land clearance policies of the European settlers.

The relatively wide and deeply cut path of the Creek through Botanic Park gives an idea of how the early developers of the Botanic Garden saw First Creek. Its ragged and unsafe banks needed controlling. ⇨

The concrete drain running through the Gardens today is the outcome of this taming of the Creek. Ironically, without European presence it would never have needed taming. The use of stones and gravel from the floor of the Creek to form and mend roadways in the early days of the colony hastened its erosion.

To follow the Creek through Botanic Park and Gardens is to follow various threads of European and Kaurna history: the first Exhibition Building to the south; Speaker's Corner nearby; Adelaide's 'Rotten Row', where the well-to-do paraded along the avenue of plane trees; the Zoo to the north, which was once the site of an earlier attempt at developing a Botanical Garden; Kainka Wirra, the Kaurna name for the area that they used as a camp; and, on the rise towards Hackney Road, the site of the first Lunatic Asylum and the present Wine Centre.

Another waterway is nearby. The Parklands Creek (with its source at Beaumont) enters under the southern boundary of the Gardens and feeds the ornamental lakes. The last indigenous Kaurna speaker, Ivaritji, identified this area as the site of a waterhole belonging to "King Rodney" (actually Parnatjatja), one of the Kaurna who facilitated communication with the Europeans. This waterway was also fouled within twenty years of white settlement by the refuse of the nearby hospital, and in the following decade by seepage from sewerage evaporation ponds placed in the East Parklands.

There are no direct sightings of First Creek to be found in Kent Town but a walk along College Road, looking west at each intersection, shows its path fairly clearly. An extensive dip in King William Street matches an 1853 map that shows the Creek actually flowing along the roadway. In the floods of September 1931, the *Advertiser* reported that "a sea of water 200 yards wide crossed King William Street at Kent Town". At this site in 1841 stood Dr. Kent's mill. He had imported brick-making machinery but the pressing needs of a colony without a flour mill convinced him to convert it to milling purposes. Nearby, on a wet April night in 1889, the occupant of a house in Rundle Street went to bed at a quarter past ten when the water was flowing three feet below the wall of the creek and woke an hour later to find water in his downstairs rooms rising to within a foot of the ceiling.

Numerous floods occurred in this area during the first hundred years of European settlement and from a College Road vantage point it takes little imagination

to see the extent of the flood plain. The grounds of Prince Alfred College are in this plain and in April 1898 five boys, playing in an innocuously dry creek bed, were swept away by a torrent of water. Three of them, aged 3, 12 and 13, were drowned. The *Advertiser*, in reacting to the shock of how "the dangers of flood and field" had visited a benign city, observed how easily man could lose control of his environment.

On the other side of Fullarton Road, I recommend that walkers take William Street as their route through Norwood. The impressive William House dominates the western end of this street, its back boundary running along (the underground) First Creek. An early work,



The extensive dip in King William Street, Kent Town, revealing the former path of First Creek.

Fifty Years History of the Town of Kensington and Norwood, claims that no fewer than 21 bridges spanned First Creek (and a further 20 or so were required for Second Creek). This means, of course, that there must be at least that many hidden away today, albeit reconstructed. One of the early bridges can be seen in the gardens at the end of Bond Street (see photo next page).

This is a semicircular brick and stone structure arching over the creek and would originally have had two brick parapets. By the 1860s many bridges were of this construction, having replaced dilapidated wooden structures. This replacement was hastened in 1862 when floods destroyed or damaged most of Norwood's bridges, the one in William Street being carried away completely. In 1863 an unfortunate pedestrian, crossing the damaged Edward Street bridge, fell through the woodwork into the creek, sustaining fatal injuries.

Serious settlement was occurring in Norwood by 1848, coinciding with the first substantial harvesting of grapes in the area. This in turn led to the establishment of wineries and distilleries. Although essentially suburban by the mid-1860s, Norwood still hosted six major winemakers. Their properties, all watered by First Creek, would have been visible in a walk along William Street at that time: Boskenna's between Fullarton Road and Charles Street (hence Boskenna Avenue), Colliver's from Charles Street to Sydenham Road, Edmund's around Elizabeth Street, Valrent's bordering Osmond Terrace, Birrell's between Edward and George Streets (where Birrell Street now lies), and Gillard's Sylvania vineyard from George to Queen Streets. Hotels and other businesses flourished for a time. The present building on the south-west corner of William and Sydenham Streets was built as a hotel (the Prince



An early bridge over First Creek at the end of Bond Street, Norwood.

Alfred) but was never licensed. After some years as a collegiate boarding house, it became, in 1857, the Protestant Female Refuge --- a shelter for unmarried mothers which supported itself as a commercial laundry catering for the public of Norwood and nearby areas.

On the north-east corner of Elizabeth and William Streets, First Creek encircled, for many years, the Vintage Shades Hotel. In the flood of 1889 the Creek was reported as being thirty yards wide at this point and turned Elizabeth Street into a tributary. A prolific vine trailed along both frontages of the building built by Joseph Edmunds -- a tailor of London, grocer of Rundle Street and farmer of Burnside before becoming a vigneron of Norwood. His vineyards surrounded the hotel and his wine was sold at the bar.

The vineyards survived until at least 1903 but the hotel lost its licence in 1909 and has since been demolished. First Creek crosses William Street at this site. At Number 78 stood Trewenack's grocery store in 1931. It was described as an isolated island in the major floods of that year. Nearby at 112 Osmond Terrace, the property of the Sierp sisters was reported as being four feet under water.

Before crossing Osmond Terrace, the walker should see how



This building on the corner of William and George Streets, Norwood, was once the Family Hotel.

a new group of units in Alfred Street has given a sense of prominence to the Creek; and two blocks further east Tolmer Place (named after an early owner of the land) should be inspected. There was another hotel in William Street until 1909, the Coach and Horses, which had stood on the George Street corner since 1858. It was renamed the Family Hotel in 1869 by its new owner, J. Crumpton.

[To be concluded in the next issue of History SA.]

Photographs: James Potter

References:

- G.W. Gooden and T.L. Moore: *Fifty Years History of the Town of Kensington and Norwood, July 1853 to July 1903* (Webb and Son, Adelaide, 1903)
 D.L. Smith and C.R. Twidale: *An Historical Account of Flooding and Related Events in the Torrens River System* (E. & W.S., Adelaide, 1987-89)
 J.W. Warburton (ed.): *Five Metropolitan Creeks of the River Torrens, South Australia* (Civic Trust of S.A., Adelaide, 1977)

James Potter has a B.Sc. in Chemistry and a Graduate Certificate in Applied Historical Studies from the University of Adelaide. He has published mathematics text-books and is currently a teacher at Siena College.

New at the Mortlock

Compiled by Brian Samuels from recent issues of *Mortlock Miscellany*, the monthly listing of Mortlock Library accessions, which is available on the State Library's web-site <http://www.slsa.sa.gov.au>. The list does not include archival material, which is covered in Neil Thomas' column on page 5.

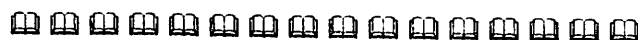
MONOGRAPHS

- R. Amery: **Warrabarna Kurna: Reclaiming an Australian Language** (Swets & Zeitlinger, Lisse, 2001)
 B. Ashton & P. Mussared: **Retreat House, Gloucester Avenue, Belair** (St. John's Grammar, Belair, 2001)
 P.J. Ayres: **Mawson: A Life** (Melbourne University Press, Carlton South, 1999)
 G. Benjamin: **A History of the Cambrian (Welsh) Society of South Australia Incorporated, 1927-1982** (Benjamin, Adelaide, 1982)
 D.W. Berry: **People and Places** (Berry, Prospect, 1982)
 R. Bruce: **Dingoes and other Poems** (Mulini Press, Cook, 1997)
 M. Coleman: **A History of Minnipa** (Port Lincoln Times, Port Lincoln, 1972)
 G. Coombs (ed.): **Essays on Regional Economic Development** (Centre for Economic Studies/Wakefield Press, Kent Town, 2001)
 R.T. Cross: **Fallout: Hedley Marston and the British Bomb Tests in Australia** (Wakefield Press, Kent Town, 2001)
 B. Dickey: **Dependence in South Australia 1888: The Destitute Board and its Clients (1986?)**
 A.L. Domagalski: **Rail on Eyre** (Eyre Peninsula Railway Preservation Society, Port Lincoln, 2001)
 P. Gee: **A History of Pastoralism in the Lake Eyre South Drainage Basin** (Royal Geographical Society of South Australia, Adelaide, 2000)
Gold Escort Re-Enactment: A Re-Enactment of the Gold Escort that brought South Australia back from the brink of bankruptcy, 1852-1853 (S.A. Police/Commonwealth Bank, Adelaide, 1986)
 L. Hall: **Douglas Mawson: The Life of an Explorer** (New Holland, French's Forest, 2000)
 L. Klepac: **Nora Heysen** (National Library of Australia, Canberra, 2000)
 A. Laube: **The Old Customs and Station Master's House, Victor Harbor** (Laube, Glenelg North, 2001)
 C.T. Madigan: **Crossing the Dead Heart** Introduction by Colin Harris (J.B. Books, Marleston, 2001)
 M. Muller: **Penola: Ten Years in the Bush and Beyond: Julian Tenison Woods 1832-1889** (Mary MacKillop Penola Centre, Penola, 2000)
 and R. Dick: **Australian Volunteers at Work: Wakefield Press, Kent Town, 2000**

- R. Ormston: **Angaston: An Australian Arcadia** (Angaston & Penrice Historical Society, Angaston, 2001)
 R. Pennock: **A Warship for South Australia** (Pennock, Blackwood, 2000)
The Port River (City of Port Adelaide Enfield, Port Adelaide, 2001)
 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia: **Annual Autumn Exhibition (R.A.H.S., Adelaide, 1898)**
 Royal Flying Doctor Service: **Last Mail from Birdsville: The Story of Tom Kruse** [Videorecording] (Corrugated Air Productions, 2001)
 South Australian Government Tourist Bureau: **South Australia for the Tourist** (Government Printer, Adelaide, 192?)
 South Australian Housing Trust: **Chronological History of the South Australian Housing Trust 1936-1999** (The Trust, Adelaide, 2001)
This Everlasting Silence: The Love Letters of Paquita Delprat and Douglas Mawson, 1911-1914 Edited by Nancy Robinson Flannery (Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 2000)
 C. Todd: **The Comet: Paper read on Tuesday Evening, January 31, 1865** (Adelaide Philosophical Society, Adelaide, 1865)
 K. Walsh: **The Changing Face of Australia: A Century of Immigration 1901-2000** (Allen & Unwin, St. Leonards, 2001)
 E.J. Wivell: **The Six Square Dances or Fashionable Quadrilles** (Modern Printing Company, Adelaide, 1891)

ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION

- OH 573 **Royal District Nursing Service History Project: Summary Record** [Sound Recording] Interviewers: Rob Linn and Catherine Murphy, 1990-1991
 OH 574 **ETSA History Project: Summary Record** [Sound Recording] Interviewer: Rob Linn, 1996
 OH 601 **Addresses to the Australian Society for the Study of Labour History, Adelaide Branch** [Sound Recording] 1989-2001
 OH 602 **Tribute to Barbara Mayfield** [Sound Recording] 2001
 OH 612 **Radio Interview with Valmai Hankel** [Sound Recording] Interviewers: Neville and Dorothy Hastwell, 2001



History SA deadline

The deadline for all material for the November 2001 issue of the Newsletter is Friday, October 12th. It should be addressed to John Healey, Editor, *History SA*, 27 Germein St., Semaphore 5019. 