

From the President

Welcome to 2005 and another year of interesting lectures, field trips and publications put together for your enjoyment by the Council of the Historical Society of South Australia. The enclosed program provides details of the year, with further information to come in later editions of *History SA*. Jot them in your diary now!

Council starts considering the programme in the middle of the year, pooling suggestions for speakers and options for field trips. The job of contacting potential speakers and coming up with a draft program is the job of Council member Terry Saunderson, and I'd like to thank him for his hard work in bringing the programme together. I'd also like to thank Colin Deed and Philip Knight for working together on the format and printing of the 2005 programme.

The Society's final function for 2004 was a Christmas party held at Cummins, the 1842 home of the Morphett family at Novar Gardens. Council and I were delighted that more than seventy members took the opportunity to tour the property and to enjoy Christmas cheer in a relaxed setting. One member told me it was the only time he had seen the President without a tie! Sincere thanks to the volunteers at Cummins for making us so welcome.

I would like to congratulate Dr Robert Nicol, my predecessor as President, on the short listing of his book *This Grave and Burning Question* for the State Records NSW - John and Patricia Ward History Prize for 2004. The award, named in memory of John Manning Ward, former Challis Professor of History and Vice Chancellor at the University of Sydney, and his wife Patricia, recognises interpretive history works based predominantly on research using original sources. The article on page 4 of this edition of *History SA* gives further information about Robert's achievement.

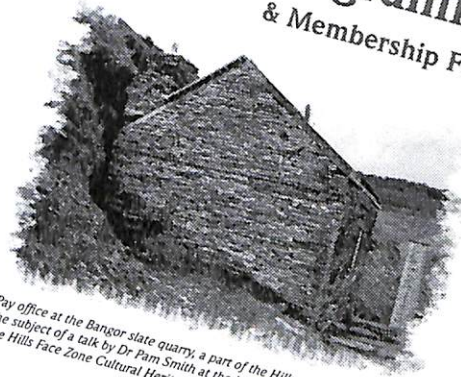
Thank you to those of you who have given such positive feedback about the 2004 *Journal*, which was provided to all members at the November meeting or by post. Producing the *Journal* is an enormous undertaking, and I acknowledge again the editor, Dr Jenny Tilby Stock, and the editorial committee. The 2004 *Journal* was the thirty second edition produced by the Society and continues the tradition of quality research, writing and book reviewing. I hope you enjoy reading the *Journal*.

The Historical Society
of South Australia Inc.



Port Wakefield, the destination for the April field trip.
Photo courtesy Ros Nankivell

2005 Programme
& Membership Form



Pay office at the Bangor slate quarry, a part of the Hills Face Zone which is the subject of a talk by Dr Pam Smith at the May meeting. Photo courtesy of the Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project, Flinders University

As I move about Adelaide I often meet Society members. During November I attended the first cycle of Richard Wagner's Ring at the Festival Theatre and discovered a number of Society members were at the performances, or were attending later cycles. From my discussions with these people they were, as was I, overwhelmed by the originality and standard of this milestone work.

During the course of the first cycle I perused interstate newspapers to compare their views of the production. Before the cycle commenced *The Sydney Morning Herald* commented that an Australian made Ring production was an extravagance, and who on earth would see it in Adelaide? The *Melbourne Age* was far more positive but couldn't get the name of the orchestra straight. Not a good start.

(continued on page 2)

From the President *(cont.)*

It didn't take both papers long to print rave reviews and colour photographs of the production, particularly of the stunning sets from *Die Walkure*. I was delighted that Roger Covell's review in the Sydney Morning Herald of the final opera, *Gotterdammerung*, concluded with the comment *the whole cycle has amounted to one of the finest occasions in the history of Australian music, opera and theatre*. How right he was and I applaud all concerned with this wonderful production.

When you receive this newsletter I will be backpacking in India! The only leave I take is in January and I am taking the opportunity to enjoy a whole month exploring Mumbai, Darjeeling, Varanasi, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Jodh-

pur and Jaisalmer. Most of my travel will be by rail and I am staying in small hotels or guest houses. My month away will be full of challenges, and I am sure I will find many things quite confronting. I am really excited by the prospect of my journey, and will be back in Adelaide in late January. My liking for cream cakes and nuts is well known to regulars at Society meetings, and it has been suggested that supper at the February meeting maybe a way of helping me return to form should it be required!

I look forward to seeing you at HSSA functions in 2005.

David Cornish
President

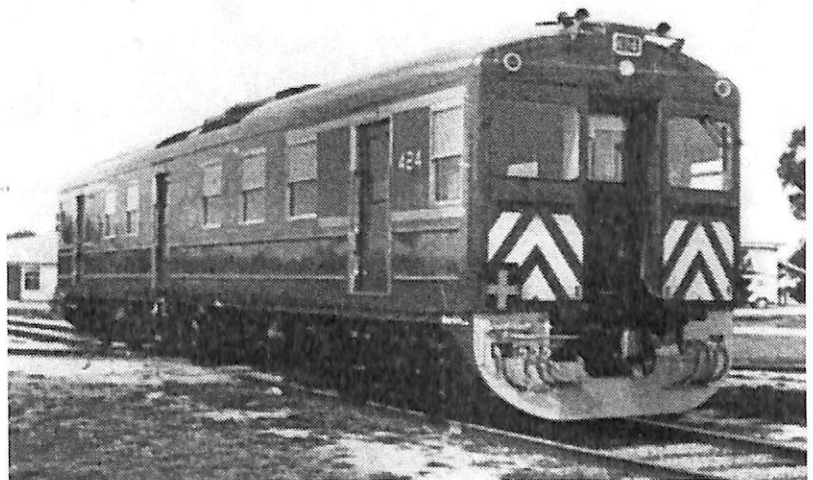
Our Railway History

50 years since the Red Hens introduced

2005 marks fifty years since the Red Hens were introduced into service in South Australia. The following notes record their introduction.

"The operation of suburban steam passenger services is extremely difficult as a commercial undertaking, even under the most favourable conditions, because of the equipment, staff and terminal facilities required to cope with the morning and evening peak traffic, which cannot be fully employed at other periods of the day. However, the application of diesel engines to railcars and the development of remote control equipment now makes it possible to operate diesel powered trains in multiple units in a precisely similar manner to suburban electric trains. In addition, diesel units, being powered by under floor engines instead of motors drawing power from over head equipment, have the advantage of complete mobility."

After a complete investigation into the economics of replacing steam trains on its suburban passenger system with diesel operated multiple units, the SAR decided to build a number of power cars to test out their actual performance. The first car underwent track trials on the main North and South lines in August 1955, and accelerations in the order of 40 m.p.h. in 40 seconds were obtained on a level tangent track. On 6 October 1955 three cars were issued to traffic and began operating on the Adelaide/Semaphore Line.



"The diesel multiple unit trains are giving satisfaction, both from the point of view of economics and passenger reaction. Favourable comments have been made by passengers on the faster overall speed of the diesel trains and on their cleanliness, compared with trains hauled by steam locomotives. For a city of intermediate size and traffic density, such as Adelaide, it is considered that the new fleet of cars should be able to cope with peak traffic for years to come."

Source: South Australian Railway History (Data on 300 Class Railcars supplied by SAR in 1955, and published by the Australian Railway Historical Society, SA Division, in 1995 on the 40th anniversary of the service of the "Red Hens".)

Dr Antonio Mercurio and Angela Scariono

Writing Australian History: the personal and collective narratives of the Sangiorgesi in South Australia, 1927-2003.

**7.30pm Friday
4 Feb 2005**

Prince Philip Theatre,
Prince Alfred College,
Kent Town

This talk focuses on the personal and collective narratives of the Sangiorgesi in South Australia, 1927-2003 and is based on the book *We Left ... E Partimmo* published in March 2004. It is the story of hundreds of people who decided to leave their home, San Giorgio la Molara, a village in the Campania region of southern Italy, and to migrate progressively over the last century to Adelaide, South Australia. It is a story similar to that of many individuals and families who, out of personal or economic necessity, leave their native country to make their way elsewhere in the world.

The talk will centre on the making of the book. The authors chose to write a history of multiple narratives, weaving together written and visual images. In gathering information, discussing, planning, and writing the book they became aware of the diversity of their readers. The languages of the book are rich and full of vitality. They include English, Sangiorgese dialect, Italian, a distinctive version of Australo-Italian and visual language. Not all the languages can be understood by all readers. In the authors' words, "From the outset we recognised that some of our readers do not read Italian or dialect, that others read only English, and yet others, many of whom shared their stories with us, read neither Italian nor English. We also recognised that many of our readers will not understand the visual language. We have sought to respond to this diversity of readers by expressing the narratives in both written and visual languages. The talk will be about history and its representation."

Antonio Mercurio was born in Adelaide in 1951. Following the completion of his secondary education, he obtained a Bachelor of Arts in History and Politics. He taught History and Italian in South Australian schools for fifteen years. He has travelled to San Giorgio la Molara on four occasions, in 1972, 1978, 1981, and 1996. He studied Italian at the Flinders University of South Australia and at the Università per Insegnanti all'Estero (Perugia). He has a Doctorate of Education. As an educator with the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia his expertise lies in curriculum development and assessment. He has a passionate interest in history and its representation.

Angela Scariono was born in San Giorgio la Molara and came to Adelaide as a three year old child. She was educated in Australia, specialising in languages (French, German, and Italian) and applied linguistics. She has returned to Italy and San Giorgio many times. She has worked as a teacher and researcher for over 25 years in South Australian schools, in France, in Hong Kong and in higher education in South Australia. At present she continues to teach and research through the Research Centre for Languages and Cultures Education at the University of South Australia. She has a deep interest in education, the arts and language.

Julie Reece *A Journey of Remembrance, a Return to the Battlefields of Europe*

**7.30pm Friday
4 March 2005**

**Prince Philip Theatre,
Prince Alfred College,
Kent Town**

Julie Reece is one of South Australia's most inspired history teachers. She teaches at Mt Barker High School. In 2001 she accompanied 15 students to Gallipoli to complement the World War 1 topic, part of the Year 12 History course. In December 2004 she returns to the battlefields of Europe with Year 12 History students who have studied the Aboriginal topic as part of their course. Julie has gained permission from the European Union to spread soil on the grave of Rufus Gordon Rigney, an Indigenous soldier who died in battle and is buried at Harbeke in the New British War Cemetery in Belgium. The Australian Ambassador will attend the ceremony as will the Mayor of Harbeke. The soil has been gathered by students from the shores of the Coorong, the Ocean Beach at the Coorong, and from the banks of the Murray River. Thus it represents the Dreaming Trail of the ancestral hero Ngurrundi. Soil will be brought back from Rufus' burial site, and after treatment by the Australian Quarantine Authorities will be handed to Doreen Kartinyeri, niece of Rufus Gordon Rigney and his brother Cyril, also killed in battle. Students will therefore be making a significant contribution to the Reconciliation process.

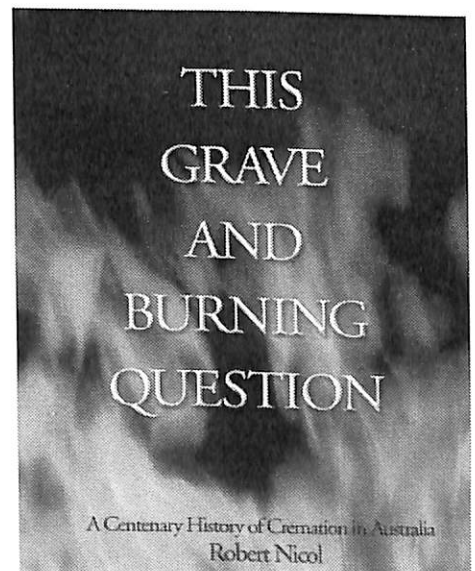
Students will accompany Julie to the meeting to share their experience with us.

Congratulations Robert Nicol

HSSA members often ask me for news of Robert Nicol, my predecessor as Society President, and who is now based in Sydney. I am very pleased to advise of Robert's success with his latest book *This Grave and Burning Question*, a centenary history of cremation in Australia, and to extend congratulations to him on behalf of the Society.

Rob's work was short listed for the prestigious State Records NSW - John and Patricia Ward History Prize for 2004. The award was established in memory of John Ward, former Challis Professor of History and Vice Chancellor of Sydney University, and his wife, Patricia. The award recognises interpretive history works based predominantly on research using original sources, and is intended to encourage the use of original sources, rather than secondary sources, in the research and writing of history.

The word 'centenary' in the title of Robert's work caught my eye, and refers to the opening of Australia's first modern crematorium at Adelaide's West Terrace Cemetery in 1903. As the book details, the path leading to the acceptance of cremation was a long and torturous one, with backers from all walks of life seeking to have the practice legalised. Cremation is now common place and for many of us attending a graveside funeral is an uncommon experience, far removed from the comfort of an undertaker's parlor or crematorium chapel. The text is supported by photographs of early proponents of cremation, crematoria in all states of Australia, and photographs of early cremations held on beaches and in quarantine stations.



Dr Nicol's book will be reviewed in the 2005 edition of the *Journal* and is available for purchase at HSSA meetings.

**David Cornish
President**

Field Trips

March 2005

Wednesday – March 16 10am
Adelaide University Heritage Tour,
led by Barbara Potts

April 2005

Sunday – April 10, 10am
Port Wakefield day tour Bus trip,
leaves from Burnside Council car park

For details and bookings contact Mrs Avis Huckel ph.82772953

Christmas Function, Cummins House, November 2004

Over 70 members enjoyed visiting Cummins House on the beautiful Spring evening of Sunday 21 November. On our arrival we were served drinks and savouries in the courtyard of the homestead. The servants quarters, maids hall, and kitchen open off this courtyard. From here we were guided in groups of 10 over the Morphett family home. The home, lived in by the family until 1977, retains most of the original furnishings and décor. Thus it provides a fascinating look at the life of a gentleman in Colonial South Australia.

We visited the drawing room with its two thirds circular section overlooking the garden, where musical evenings were enjoyed. The wall to wall carpet was purchased by Elizabeth during a visit to England, and was a very modern feature at the time. The nearby dining room featured a magnificent side board, a copy of Queen Victoria's. Permission to make the copy took 20 years to obtain. We saw the main bedroom where the ever practical John had the commode serving also as three wooden steps, to enable the servants to reach into the top of the wardrobe. In the morning room the mantle piece was salvaged from the *Buffalo*. It was in this room that John Morphett's wife Elizabeth finally had the window converted to a door to prevent John incessantly tripping over the window sill as he stepped through to attend to something which had caught his eye in the garden. It is said, too, that he could oversee the hay making from this light and airy room.

We returned to the courtyard, and after our next selection of refreshments were free to explore the out houses. The laundry was particularly fascinating, the main feature being the huge stone filled mangle. The tray of large pebbles from nearby Glenelg beach was drawn, with the help of a servant, and a system of ropes, wheels, and pulleys, over the clothes to flatten them.

After cakes and coffee we wandered around the well tended gardens complete with a grotto built personally by Thomas Playford to show his appreciation of the hospitality extended to him by the Morphett family. Most people were reluctant to go home.



HSSA members learn about the life and times of the Morphett Family at Cummins House as a part of the Christmas event.



Bruce and Pam Harrington (left) joined by Ken and Barbara Hayes for the Christmas function at Cummins House

The Pattingale Diaries –Life on a Mundoora Farm 1877-1916

The *Chronicle* was a part of South Australian life for 117 years until its demise in 1975. One of the contributors to the popular Women's Pages was Alison Dolling, who began in December 1966, writing under the pen-name of Mary Broughton. Alison explains how she came by the diary of George Edward Pattingale, the subject of this article.

In March 1975 I received an enquiry from Mrs Margaret Tod of Port Broughton about early medical care in that district and in particular about Dr Brady and Nurse Thomas. By way of answer a telephone call came in from 84-year-old Mrs Win Eley of Unley, who said that in her father's diary there was mention of selling chaff to Dr Brady.

Of course as soon as I heard the word diary you can guess that I didn't let that fish go until I had landed it hook, line and sinker. But not without some hesitation on Mrs Eley's part because she felt that the diary contained nothing of interest, only things about reaping and ploughing and the work of the day.

I knew there was bound to be something, and something there was. A few days later a newspaper clipping arrived from Mrs Eley's sister, Mrs Thelma Leaver, of Prospect. It is with this that I shall begin our acquaintance with their father, George Edward Pattingale, who was born in the village of Sedgeford near King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1851. When 13 years old he was apprenticed to a sailing ship in the Mercantile Marine.

After nearly 10 years of seafaring he set sail for Australia and arrived at Port Adelaide in 1874. In 1877 he set out for Redhill (where he met his future wife, Amelia Catherine Treloar). Here he took up his selection.

In his diary he writes, 'Jack the mason putting up the kitchen'; two months later he himself put in the kitchen ceiling and varnished it. Elsewhere he records plastering the house, putting in a bedroom floor, building in a copper, putting up a blacksmith's shop and a fowl house, all commonplace tasks among the settlers as they followed the seasonal round.

But I think it is only when we see them written fresh from the hand of the man himself that they seem to take on a feeling of reality. Nothing else which I've read about pioneering life has so impressed upon my mind the relentless nature of the daily round, especially when one sees on the same page, day after day, line after line the same words - Plowing, plowing, plowing. Slight rain. Plowing. Plowing. Do. Do. Broke one plow. Plowing. The constant repetition strikes like the blow of a whip.

Sunday, I'm relieved to say, was usually spent at home, after going to 'chappel'. Rest had little place in the farmer's life nor had he any chance of catching up on lost schooling, as you will see from some of the spelling which, for the most part, I have retained for a more vivid impression.

From November 1903, we find him carting wheat '... tuck in a load of wheat. Jan. 5 finished carting. Jan 6 finished cleaning wheat. Jan 7 filling up tank out at the dam. Jan 8 fixing ladder. Sunday 10 started heading. Jan 17 finished heading. Jan 24 tuck in load of seed wheat. Jan 27 painting house and spring dray and waggen. Jan 28 burning stubble. Feb 3 man picking up stumps. Feb 9 started drilling, wind blowing and veary hot.'



George and Amelia Pattingale about 1912

Among other general work taken in succession was carting bricks, cleaning up stable, cleaning out the limekiln, fixing up swings, and carting sand with four-horse teams. Other jobs taken at random were sewing bags, racking straw, carrying straw, ploughing around fences, mullenising, fixing corner crusher; 'sowed Virginia ruffled leaf tobacco and Manila tobacco, sowed wheat Alterant and Madia, Satina fooder plant. Put in 56 lb manure.'

On top of that came carting stone, pickling wheater, 'scooping' the out dam, carting out dung, filling up tank out of the dam, chaffing and carting chaff. 'Team harrowing, north wind and warm (May), self picking up sticks, three men picking up stumps. Went over to Mr Dally for coil of wire. Broke reaping machine.'

Of men working for him we read 'Josh three days on the drink ... Josh going to work again. Boy Harry came to work for 12/- per week. Harry Myers came to work for me at £1 per week. To Wokurna with 300 bricks, three men with them.'

Other entries record: 'Mr R's team came to start to role down scrub. March 17, Mr Waters left hir with my horses and wagen and two tanks for the river. March 19 wagen not come back yet. Sunday waggen got home all right. Man left and a good job too as he was a very poor tool inthead.'

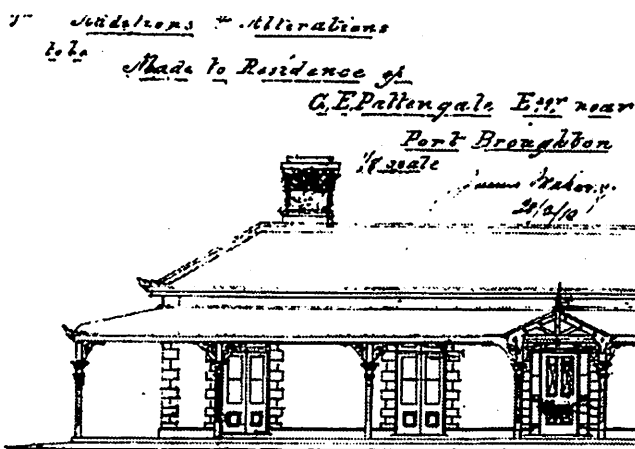
If Man was unreliable, so was Nature. In April 1889 Farmer George records 4 inches 55 points for the month; in June of the same year 4 inches 78 points. Compare this with 40 points in June 1914, when 'wheat and feed looking veary blue with the frosts.'

In March 1914, 'grate dust storm, in Australia - north wind no rain crops die off, soon will not know what to do with the stock. Looks like rains gone off wheat and feed going off like summertime. ...Sept 13: 'went to the Brook [Crystal Brook] show and a very nasty day it was too, hot wind blowing all day.' One February was 'veary hot' 112 degrees three days running then 110 with no change until the 12th day.

When it comes to the animals, they were just about enough to cope with all on their own. 'Peggy foled tonight ... Flower foled, fole dead. Tailing lambs, killed a pig, old horse Charlie died this morning. Bought two Shropshiar rams, two guineas each, doctored colts, poisoning rabbits, gray colt died from colic gripes, impounded 7 head of cattle this mourning.'

'Bought horse Prince £50 (his pedigree is also included in the diary under Royal Prince); 'Horse hunting (this was a common occurrence), found them at Mundoora.' 'Cow lost; went up to Browns for rams; went to Mundoora to horse sale; hunting foxes, bushing fences to keep out kangaroos. Crushing corn for horses.' Sept 4 [1900]: 'Started shairing. Sept 12 finished shirring, 405 sheep and 160 lambs.'

From George's list of accounts we read 'tattoo for sheep 5/6', 'bought wagonnet from Mrs H.E. for £21', 'paid 7/6 for brushware from blind man.' 'Paid wheat cleaners £13/10/10p for 500 bags.' 'Treloar in my deat 12/6 for dum bells. Mr Whitaker four quarter beef 136 pounds, owed us £50. Sold 147 ewes and 140 lambs 10/-. Lone to P.M. [Primitive Methodist] church of £10 paid.' Among sales of chaff were those to the SA Police Force, the SA



The south elevation of George Pattingale's home

Railways and SA Tramways and to Captain G. Johnstone.

The P.S. Cadell and other paddle steamers used to carry wheat from the Port Broughton jetty to the sailing ships in the gulf, and for many years the person responsible for their loading was Isaac Thompson Eley, father-in-law of Mrs Stan Eley who, as Winifred May Pattingale, was a schoolmate of her future husband. When I called to collect the diary, Mr Eley told me that his father was Station and Harbormaster, Collector of Customs and Superintendent of the railway from Port Broughton to Mundoora, served on all the little committees and with one or two others 'practically ran the town.'

The diary relates little of social life - children's tea meeting ('wife gave a tray, went off very well'); 'bike rides, half a day off; went to Mr Pulford's for dinner; Church of England opened today and tea fight (1886); children's Sunday School Anniversary; Jan 26 Thanksgiving.' Of himself there are only occasional references - 'feel veary unwell indeed, can't do eany work; came home tired today after burring stubble.' George's family comes into the picture a little more often. The most notable event was 'Our Weddin day'; he married Amelia Treloar at the Bible Christian Manse, Crystal Brook, in March 1881. Of their 14 children, 10 girls and one boy, Thomas, survived infancy (no discrimination against women here). One daughter (Prudence) was born on Christmas

Day and the birth of another is simply recorded as 'girl No. 7.'

Yet another birth reflects in the sequence of events, the old time pattern of maternity welfare - 'wife veary ill indeed. Wife worse. Got in Dr Gerny (from Redhill) and Mrs Excell (mid-wife). A son No 6. Wife a little better. Mrs D. and H. Gray here. Mrs Excell here and Lelia; wife's mother came up today. Wife improving. Dr here. Barn about full, took wife's mother to Redhill. Horse Boxer died. The baby died at four this morning [10 April 1889]. Baby bared this morning at 10 o'clock.'

When another child, Grace, died at 19 in 1907, George's 'ever loving nephew' writes a letter kept in the diary - 'Poor Grace, how you all must miss her both in music and singing and so high spirited as she was.' Times were hard indeed.

Other less sombre entries record - 'Letter from my wife to say Lilly fell in the tank. All children home with measles. ... Lilly burnt mother's dress ... Plowing. Bertha married to [Harold Edgar] Excell.' And so life went on until in 1916 when the hand of the writer relinquished its hold and closed for the last time the diary that had begun in March 1883. George Pattingale died at Unley on 18 September 1918 aged 67; he was interred at Port Broughton.

Alison M. Dolling

***Cissy's Story* by Cissy Sultan & Kath Bradley.**

Published by the authors, 2004. 120p.illus. \$25.00
(includes \$5 postage)

Copies available from: Kath Bradley, 65 Russell Street,
Whyalla Norrie, 5608 phone: 8645 3619

This book tells the story of an Aboriginal family, the Dares, through the eyes of one of its children, Cissy. Born in 1927, Cissy lived in the Aboriginal fringe camps outside Port Augusta, Iron Knob and Whyalla and also spent time on sheep stations in the Gawler Ranges. Her parents, Harry and Eva Dare, moved from place to place depending on where Harry could find work to support his family and where he knew the children would have access to schooling.

Harry Dare was the son of a white father and an Aboriginal mother. He learnt how to survive and be accepted in both white and Aboriginal society. He had a long association with South Gap, Pernatty and Whittata stations and their records show the respect in which Harry was held by the owners.

Cissy's Story is her own story: it reflects through its direct, conversational style Cissy's friendly, no-nonsense approach to life. The narrative explains how these people dealt with life's ups and downs as best they could given the harsh living conditions and prejudices they often had to confront. There are many photos as well as reproductions of the bureaucratic correspondence that relate to Cissy's three older siblings who were taken away to become wards of the state.

The first three of Harry and Eva's children, Ernie, 7, Ivy, 4 and Gilbert, 12 months, were removed from their parents in 1915 when the family was living at South Gap station Aboriginal camp. The Aborigines Act of 1911 gave the State Protector the power to take half-caste Aboriginal children from their parents to be assimilated into white society. The official view was that this move would provide for the "protection and welfare" of these children: they would be better off if separated from the "neglectful" and "inferior" lifestyle of their parents. Very little concern was shown in most cases for the grief of the parents or for the emotional needs of the children as a result of this process. Some children, like Ernie, were fortunate to be placed with a sensitive carer who gave him a loving home until he moved away and took an apprenticeship on a farm. Others like his sister Ivy, went through a series of foster homes and, not surprisingly, ended up unsettled and unhappy. Some, like baby Gilbert, fell victim to white diseases and died not very long after he was taken into government care.

Cissy reports many anecdotes about their daily life which make it clear that both Eva and Harry were caring and responsible parents who instructed their children in Aboriginal bushcraft as well as passing on to them as much as they could of white knowledge they had learned along the way.

There are numerous examples of discriminatory practices shown towards Aboriginal people by whites. White society had 'good' reasons for these - often based on what they felt was the "unclean" state of many Aboriginal people. For family situations like Cissy's where her parents went to a lot of trouble to ensure their children were clean and neat this was especially galling.

Only a few of the rural hospitals would take in Aboriginal people if they were sick. Port Augusta Hospital was one which did - fortunate for those living nearby.

Many country schools would not accept Aboriginal children although Whyalla was an exception and Cissy speaks very fondly of her teacher there and how she loved the school and the learning.

Some white behaviours were well-meant but were open to misinterpretation: when the Lutherans presented Cissy and her sisters with golliwogs for dolls the girls felt resentful because they were not the white dolls that would have been given to little white girls.

There were small, daily irritations such as being made to wait well after your turn to be served in a shop if you were an Aboriginal person and taking care to be sure you were not short-changed by some shopkeepers.

Cissy's Story brings home the kinds of problems faced by Aboriginal people trying to co-exist with white society. People like South, Protector of the Aborigines in 1915, genuinely believed that what they were doing would help to alleviate the problems of the half-caste.

It's easy to see that what South did was not correct at all. But just how pertinent are our current policies? How far have we come? Are we really listening to what people like Cissy have to say?

Jenny Treloar

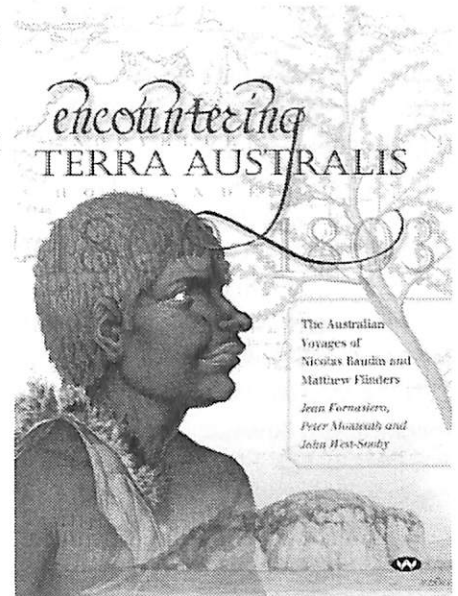
New Years reading suggestions from Wakefield Press

***Encountering Terra Australis -The Australian Voyages of Nicolas Baudin and Matthew Flinders* by Jean Fornasiero, Peter Monteath and John West-Sooby rrp \$49.95 Wakefield Press**

Encountering Terra Australis traces the parallel lives and voyages of the explorers Flinders and Baudin, as they travelled to Australia and explored the coastline of mainland Australia and Tasmania. Unusually, the book takes its lead from the voyages of Baudin, rather than Flinders, providing a rather different interpretation than those presently circulating. Furthermore the authors have worked using their own totally fresh translation of Baudin's journals, sourcing original accounts including material which has never before been available in English. Extensively illustrated in colour and black and white.

Jean Fornasiero teaches French in the Centre for European Studies at Adelaide University, John West-Sooby is head of the centre and Peter Monteath is head of history at Flinders University.

'[*Encountering Terra Australis*] is also simply a joy to handle and browse, containing a dazzling breadth of colour and black-and-white reproductions . . . also very easy to read and surprisingly inexpensive, making it indispensable to anyone remotely interested in the history of this continent.' – *Adelaide Review*



***Hans Heysen: Into the light* by Jane Hylton and John Neylon Wakefield Press rrp \$39.95**

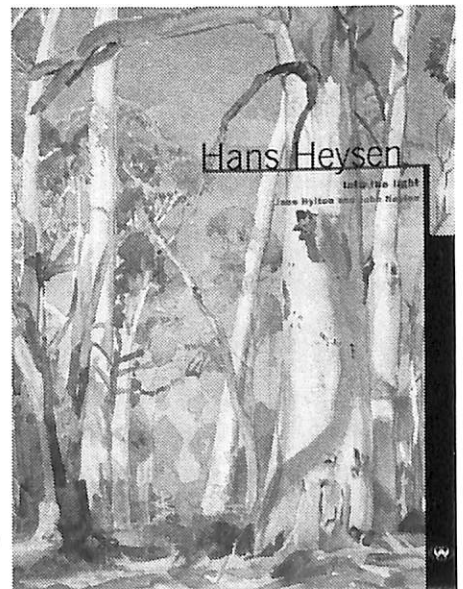
Hans Heysen: Into the light by Jane Hylton and John Neylon is the fourth book in a series featuring artists represented in the collection of Carrick Hill. The book highlights some of the best loved work of one of Australia's greatest landscape painters. Heysen's work is collected in galleries and museums throughout the world.

Hans Heysen: Into the light, is a study of the artist's watercolours, an aspect of his work much loved by the general public, scholars and fellow artists. In the book, John Neylon discusses the progress of Heysen's career through his watercolours and also explores his watercolour technique, a major focus of his long career, from as early as the 1890s through to his last works of 1968, created when the artist was aged ninety. The book includes a short biography of the artist and vivid colour illustrations of many of Heysen's watercolours.

The book is part of a series produced jointly by Wakefield Press and Carrick Hill, formed around aspects of the Carrick Hill collection.

Adelaide-based Jane Hylton is one of the country's most knowledgeable experts in Australian art (and formerly Curator of Australian Art at the Art Gallery of South Australia). She is now a freelance art historian and curator specialising in Australian art. Her numerous publications include two books in the Carrick Hill series: *Ivor Hele: the productive artist*, and *William Dobell: portraits in context*.

John Neylon is an Adelaide-based art writer, curator, consultant and art museum educator. He has worked as an art critic for *The Advertiser* and is a regular art reviewer for *The Adelaide Review*.



Kensington and Norwood Historical Society

It was 1978 and the Council was celebrating 125 years of its life as a Municipal Corporation. Local Government began in South Australia in 1853 and on July 7th of that year the Corporation of the Town of Kensington & Norwood was officially gazetted.

One of the off-shoots of the 1978 celebration and its focus on history was the calling of a public meeting in the Mayor's Parlour with the view of forming a Historical Society. This meeting was chaired by the late Dan Manning and addressed by Ron Gibbs, then President of the Historical Society of South Australia. Twenty people attended and as a result a "steering committee" was organised to facilitate the formation of a Historical Society and set up an historical display.

The "steering committee" initially directed its attention towards mounting an exhibition of photographs and "relics" as part of the Council's 125-year celebrations. This was held in the basement of the Library (then the Institute) building and was declared a great success. Some of the items were only on loan, but many were donated on the understanding a "museum" would be set up. This concept never reached fruition, though it remained on the Societies agenda for some time.

In January 1979 the embryo Historical Society was given written permission by the then Council of Kensington and Norwood to use an adaptation of its seal for a badge. The Council abandoned the Corporation seal, adopted in 1867, in favour of a modern stylised version of the Town Hall Clock as its logo, which subsequently changed when the Council amalgamated into the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters. The meaning of the design of our badge is the "mural crown" representing authority, the four arrows signify the four towns of Kensington, Norwood, Maryatville & Kent Town which formed the Corporation, and the motto "United We Prosper" speaks for itself.

On Tuesday February 27, 1979, the Kensington & Norwood Historical Society formally came into existence. At the first General meeting that evening an election of officers took place to undertake the management of the Society for the ensuing 12 months.

The meeting acknowledged that the "hard work and enthusiasm of Dan Manning had inspired the formation of the Society".

Current members, Alby South and Pam Whittle were at that meeting, and they have the distinction of being our longest serving members. Their Honorary Life Memberships, presented at the Society's 20th birthday celebrations in 1999, allowed them to join Honorary Historian, Beth Brittle, as Life Members of the Society. Peter Whitham was the Society's first secretary and is still a member today.

Sadly, the years have seen a number of stalwarts pass from "this Mortal Coil". Undoubtedly the severest was the loss of Dan Manning in November 1989. He was a veritable encyclopaedia of knowledge of places and people of our area and it is indeed fortunate that most of his written references remain at the History Centre. Beth Brittle has followed Dan as the Honorary Historian for Kensington & Norwood.

From an attendance of 26 at its first meeting, the Society has progressed to 118 members in 2004. In addition to monthly meetings in the Norwood Town Hall as well as conducted walks and tours, the Society has an ongoing plaques programme that is supported by the Council through its Community Grants scheme.

Our members are dedicated and supportive believing the Society has a bright future and as time goes by that we will see an increasing interest in our heritage.

Rachel McInnes, President Kensington & Norwood Historical Society

Examination Papers 1875

The answers to the test for a Government job are provided below. If you were successful without a calculator approach a Council member for your prize, at the next meeting.

1. 91506544350
2. £127461.3.91/2d
3. £21.0.0
4. £172.16.0
5. Seven ninths of one and a quarter is the greater by $1/1260$
6. 10.3388 to the 4th significant figure
7. Seven shillings and fourpence halfpenny
8. Compound interest is greater by four shillings and a halfpenny
9. 45 men.

The Cost of a Wurlitzer

In 1928 Adelaide's new Regent Theatre installed a Wurlitzer. To gain maximum publicity the packing cases in which it was imported were paraded down Rundle Street on horse drawn carts bearing the signs that read: 'The £25,000 MIGHTY WURLITZER for the Regent Theatre.' Assuming this figure is accurate, then the equivalent in today's dollars would be about 1.5 million.
P Adamson

By Neil Thomas

Recent additions include:

Personal papers recently processed include those of Dr Laura Margaret Hope (1868-1952), daughter of George Swan Fowler. In 1893 she went to India with her husband Dr Charles H.S. Hope as medical missionaries to Pabna in North Bengal. During World War One they served with the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia. When parts of Serbia were occupied by German and Austrian forces, the Hopes and other hospital staff were taken prisoner for two months. The Fowler family papers include Dr Laura Hope's diary of her Serbian service and time in a PoW situation in Kevavara in Hungary, October 1915-February 1916. The Fowler papers also include those of her great-nephew David Murray Fowler, who served in the R.A.A.F. during World War Two; his letters from Canada and England sent home to his Adelaide family cover the years 1941-1945. An addition to the papers of the Hon. Clyde Cameron includes his typescript about Bert Edwards, "the King of West End". In it is quoted in full the controversial letter Edwards wrote to Chief Justice Sir George Murray in January 1940, which was given to Cameron before Edwards died in 1963. The 'Memoirs of a Medicine Man' written by Dr Graham A.T. Talbot in 2003 cover his 27 years as a rural GP on Yorke Peninsula. Papers relating to *Eden Park* in The Crescent, Marryatville, now part of Marryatville High School but once the home of Thomas Scarfe, include a copy of the original 1840 land grant to the site's first white settler George Brunskill, and photographs of the interior and exterior of the Scarfe house, the garden and members of the Scarfe family in the early 1900s.

Society record groups processed include the Interchurch Association Incorporated, covering 1943-1975. The Association's minutes and papers relating to its East-West Railway Mission, which served the remote areas of the state for

the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches, are part of the group. Records from 1928-1978 of the Whitefields Institute, established by the Hindmarsh Congregational Church, document the provision of social services to disadvantaged people in the local community. The Home Economics Association of South Australia, which began in 1966, and the state branch of the Home Economics Institute of Australia, established in 1991, both have papers relating to the value and expansion of teaching of Home Economics. The Inbarendi Club, an association for professional women formed in 1966, has records from its inception to 1993.

Many oral history interviews or transcripts have been processed. These include a series about the Institute of Medical & Veterinary Science, with a range of people interviewed by the late Dr Bernard Nicholson in 1986. Robert Glenn Coote talked about his involvement in SA credit unions over the period 1973-1978. Robert E. Taylor and Beverly Taylor gave their account of the social history of Gluepot Reserve this year, and trials and tribulations associated with establishing a farm there. Max Lyle, Victorian-born sculptor and lecturer appointed to the North Adelaide School of Art in 1963, and Kym Bonython, art gallery owner and jazz enthusiast, were interviewed for the National Library as part of the continuing series about Eminent Australians.

An unusual object of master craftsmanship is the magnificent model of the *Investigator* executed 1:48 scale by Norm Mercer over 2000-2003 to the specifications by Robert Sexton. Its superb detail includes the individually nailed copper-sheathed hull, decking, rigging and miniature 'working parts'. At present only photographs are available to researchers but it is hoped the model will be on display somewhere in the Library at a later date.

Deadline for newsletter articles and entries February 14, 2005.

Historical Society of South Australia Inc.
PO Box 519
Kent Town, SA 5071
email or secretary@hssa.org.au
website www.hssa.org.au

President: Mr David Cornish
Vice-President: Dr Geoffrey Bishop
Secretary: Mrs Gaye Brown ph 8278 5370
Treasurer: Mrs Avis Huckel 8277 2953
Newsletter Editor: Janet Callen 8278 8922 or newsletter@hssa.org.au
Journal Editor: Dr Jenny Tilby Stock ph 8303 5755, email journal@hssa.org.au

ISSN 1444-8459

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.

Coming Events

Campbelltown Historical Society

The first meeting in 2005 is on Tuesday 8 February. Trevor Powell will describe the life of Governor Lachlan Macquarie, whose wife Elizabeth was related to J.F. Campbell. Venue: 2 Newton Rd, Campbelltown. For further details contact Di Love, ph. 8336 6959

Enfield and Districts Historical Society

Meetings are held on the 1st Wednesday of the month at 7.15 pm at the Enfield Community Centre. There are no meetings in December and January. For further information contact Mr Don Killmier, ph. 8261 3241.

Kensington and Norwood Historical Society

Meets at 8 pm on the 1st Wednesday of the month in the Don Pyatt room of the Norwood Town Hall.

In February 2005 Chas Grimes will present the history of Pharmacy.

In March Helen Scarborough will present a Day at the Beach, a talk and display of swim wear from the 1850s to the 1970s. For further details contact Garry Mighall, ph. 8231 0491.

Port Adelaide Historical Society

On Wednesday 19 January at 7.30 pm the Society will visit the Austbuilt Museum, 95 Fletcher Rd. Peterhead. On Wednesday 16 February at 7.30 pm the Society will visit the United Vietnamese Buddhist Temple, 20 Butler Rd. Pennington. For further details contact Mr D West, ph. 8248 3344.

Migration Museum: 82 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide. Open 10am-5pm weekdays and 1-5 pm weekends and public holidays excluding Christmas Day and Easter Friday. The current exhibition, 'Golden Threads,' is showing until 2 April. It focuses on the lives and contributions of Chinese Australians 1850-1950. Also the Turkic People Association of Australia is celebrating the 1000 year anniversary of Kazan, the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan. The Tartars in South Australia share their cultural history with us in this exhibition, showing until late February.

History Week 2005

History Week will be held from 21-29 May 2005. The programme, coordinated by the History Trust, will be available to the public from 1 May 2005.

State History Conference 28-29 May 2005

The conference will be based at the Westland Motel and Convention Centre, Whyalla. It will focus on the histories of northern South Australia's rural and industrial communities. Registration forms will be available in February, ph. 8203 9888, or log on to the History Trust website www.history.sa.gov.au.

History Trust Exhibition Gallery

The History Trust plans to present a continuing program of changing exhibitions at its new premises at the Parade Ground. Car parking is available and entrance is free. The current exhibition is the panorama of Adelaide photographed in 1865 by the photographer Townsend Duryea. It was taken from the scaffolding of the newly completed Town Hall tower, the photographer working his way in an anti clockwise direction round the tower to avoid the sun shining on his camera lens. Many of the buildings in the scene can be recognized, still standing today among premises and sites long gone. For his work Duryea was presented with a medal made by J M Wendt of Adelaide. The exhibition is opened Monday-Friday 9.30-3.30. Enquiries History Trust ph. 8203 9888.

State Records Exhibition

State Records has opened its new premises at 26-28 Leigh St. "Scabby Knees, Hopes, and Dreams," presents a child's experience of Government from 1840-1990. Included are records of births showing the reasons for the high infant mortality in early Adelaide. There are records and photos from government schools, and letters from State wards and Barwell Boys experiencing difficulties in rural Australia. The Redruth Riots at the girls' Reformatory at Burra are graphically described, with press photos and newspaper cuttings. The boys' Reformatory which was on board the hulk *Fitzjames* in the 1890s, is well documented. A video depicts the history of the Point McLeay school. There is more to this exhibition, showing for 18 months and opened Tuesday-Friday 9.30-3.30. Enquiries ph. 8226 7750.

News from the National Archives of Australia

The history of Australia at war is well documented in the National Archives collection of war time records which include the Boer War, World War 1 and World War 2, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. Details of many Australian servicemen who died on 11 November 1918 can be found in the publication *Armistice Fatalities: Australian Service Personnel Who Died on 11 November 1918*. The article has been prepared by Mr Rodney Newman, a member of the National Archives Defence Service Records Team. It contains information taken from service records and illustrates the type of material available for researchers. Information about records can be found on the Record Search and Photo Search data bases on the National Archives website, www.naa.gov.au/servicerecord.php Within Australia the phone number is 1300 886 881. Service record request forms are available.

This article is available for members to peruse. See Avis at the next meeting.