

Members Joining Council 2008-09

Margaret Young

Margaret Young, an enthusiastic member of HSSA, has joined the Council this year. She has recently been awarded Australian Citizenship and describes her life before coming to Adelaide.

My mother was evacuated from war torn London to a nursing home in the country to await my arrival so I am officially a true "war baby."

I grew up in the city of St Albans which is just about 40 miles north of London. St Albans has a plethora of history attached to it, not least the ruins of the Roman city, Verulamium, with its Roman villa complete with underground central heating. Its magnificent cathedral has foundation stones laid down by the Normans in 793 and now boasts the longest nave in Europe. Is it any wonder that growing up in such a city made me curious about the past?

I left my grammar school with the requisite qualifications to start my nursing training at the Royal Free Hospital, London. What fun and what a privilege it was to be living and working in London in the 60's, the adage "Work hard and play hard" certainly was true for me and my fellow student nurses.

I then travelled around UK and overseas as a naval wife which probably fostered the travelling bug in my children, both of whom eventually settled here in Adelaide. Three years ago, when I no longer had family in UK, I also came to Adelaide to join them and be involved with my grand children.



Coming to this country has opened up a whole new wealth of history for me, so different from the complicated European history I had been used to. White settlement in Australia being so comparatively recent means that this aspect of its history is identifiable and as a result, to me so interesting. I revel in learning more about it and look forward to each meeting of HSSA.

Sylvia Fanning

Hello, my name is Sylvia. I started attending meetings of the Historical Society of South Australia in April 2004 with my colleague Liz Sawyer. I am now retired from Midwifery at the Womens' and Children's Hospital. My many interests include bush-walking, singing and gardening, and I help with Meals on Wheels. I am kept fit by occasionally looking after 2 active grandsons!

Being a member of HSSA is helping me understand more about this city and state through its history. I am pleased to be on the Council and will help in any way I can.



From the President

At each meeting I announce the number of members and guests present, a bit like the way the official attendance is given near stumps at the cricket! I am delighted that in the first five meetings of 2008 one hundred or more members and guests have been present, and Council members, who put in such hard work in preparing the program, share in my delight that our program is so strongly supported. Please continue your support in the second half of 2008. I am confident of an average of over one hundred attendees for the second year in succession, and make the announcement that one of my famous Presidential Christmas cakes will be baked for all to enjoy at the first meeting of 2009 should the target be achieved!

Society stalwart Pat Sumerling enthralled the audience at the May meeting with her presentation on the life of Bertie Edwards and pre-empted the media frenzy over the exhumation of his remains and those of Charles Cameron Kingston, by sharing with us her role in this project. In the days following national media picked up the story and contacted all manner of people related to the deceased, seeking comment on the pros and cons of the exhumations. Whilst the media interest has subsided it will no doubt return with vigour when the results of the DNA testing are made public in the future.

Prior to Pat's presentation the Society's Annual General Meeting was held and office bearers for the next twelve months were published in the May 2008 edition of *History SA*. Thank you for your ongoing confidence in me as President, a post I have proudly held since 2001. However, what brought me great pleasure at the AGM was conferring Honourary Life Membership on Avis Huckel and Colin Deed. No praise is high enough for the contribution these extraordinary people make to our Society, and their honour is richly deserved.

I was pleased to welcome Pam Tamblyn to speak on significant trees at the June meeting. Pam's presentation covered the legislation defining significant trees, the pit falls of the legislation and examples of significant trees and their management across the state. Thank you Pam and the success of your presentation was highlighted by the many thoughtful questions posed by the audience. I would also like to congratulate Pam on the publication of her history of Old Government House at Belair, and on her recent inclusion as one of the first volunteers to be made a Life Member of the group who so successfully look after Old Government House.

The Society's Council met in mid June and welcomed three new members: Sylvia Fanning, Margaret Cliff and Margaret Young. Existing Council members and I look forward to their contribution and appreciated their keenness at the meeting. Council has commenced the process of preparing the 2009 calendar of events for the Society. As usual I invite you to contribute ideas to me or any member of council for inclusion, not just for the series of guest speakers but also for the morning and day long excursions we all so enjoy.

David Cornish
President



HSSA President David Cornish (right) congratulates Colin Deed and Avis Huckel on the awarding of Honourary Life Membership at the Annual General Meeting.

Dr Angela Heuzenroeder

Style and Survival, Gardens of the Barossa

**7.30pm Friday
1 August 2008**

**Burnside Community
Centre,
Cnr Portrush Road
and Greenhill Road,
Burnside**

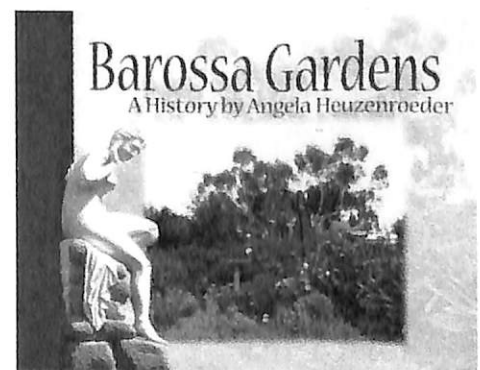
Angela Heuzenroeder's talk will cover the history of these gardens, from the first recorded garden of Johannes Menge at Jacob's Creek, to the role that women have had in shaping the gardens. She will explain how the gardens mirror the preoccupations of their creators. Barossa people have a long tradition of growing fruit and vegetables to feed the family, a practice stemming from their rural life style in Europe. Yet the styles and plantings of the gardens have varied according to their living standards and changing cultural connections. Women have had a strong influence on the appearance of local gardens, both public and private, and have therefore been important in shaping the local landscape. Angela will show us illustrated examples of different gardens and tell some stories about how they have been created.



Scene in the garden of Mrs Sophie Seppelt at Seppeltsfield, 1890s. (Image supplied By Angela Heuzenroeder)

Angela has a PhD in History from the University of Adelaide. She has been a teacher librarian in schools in the Barossa Valley and is a founding member of Food Barossa, an organisation created to promote small local food producers and the region's food culture. She is the author of *Barossa Food* and her more recent book is *Barossa Gardens, A History*.

Angela will host our *Visiting South Australia's History* trip on Sunday 21 September. See page 3 for details.



Rosslyn McLeod

The Alexander Technique and the Adelaide Connection, 1898

**7.30pm Friday
5 Sept 2008**

**Burnside Community
Centre,
Cnr Portrush Road
and Greenhill Road,
Burnside**



London New Chronicle,
26 February 1953

In August 2008 the 8th International Congress of the F M Alexander Technique will be held in Switzerland. Hundreds of Alexander Technique teachers from around the world will gather there to hear a number of prominent speakers including Baroness Susan Greenfield, one of the world's leading neuroscientists and a recent Thinker in Residence for South Australia.

The Alexander Technique was developed by the Australian, F M Alexander (1869-1955) about one hundred years ago. Since then his work has spread to more than forty countries and been applied in diverse fields such as music, drama, education, medicine and sport. Alexander Technique teachers do three years full time study to qualify as teachers.

F M Alexander was born in Tasmania. As a young man he went to Melbourne hoping to be an actor. After initial success he developed voice and breathing problems, and considerable muscular strains – all of which threatened his career. Finding no help from cures available at the time he set to work to find the causes of his problems. After much patient observation and experiment with his “manner of Use” Alexander solved his problems but the stage career started to take second place to his developing teaching work. In 1904, encouraged by prominent medical men, Alexander went to England where he worked successfully there and in America for the next fifty years.

The Alexander Technique teaches people how to do daily activities with improvement of balance and co-ordination; so often our harmful habits of use cause extra stress in our lives. Learning to do activities differently allows for release of tension and ease of movement.

This talk will outline Alexander's life; with special reference to his Adelaide visit of 1898.

Rosslyn McLeod is a music and education graduate from Universities in Adelaide and Melbourne. After many years of music teaching Rosslyn began study of the Alexander Technique, initially to help a back problem but as studies progressed she became so interested in the potential of this method that she did the Alexander Technique teacher training course. She has been teaching this work for over 20 years, including many years spent in Melbourne where she was a lecturer at the Institute of Education, Melbourne University, and at the School of Music the Victorian College of the Arts. Now living in Adelaide Rosslyn continues to teach the Alexander Technique as well as developing further her interest in the historical aspects of this work. Her book, *Up From Down Under, the Australian Origins of Frederick Matthias Alexander and the Alexander Technique* was published in the early 1990's.



*F M Alexander. A studio portrait,
Hobart, 1894. Image supplied by
Rosslyn McLeod*

Award for World Harmony



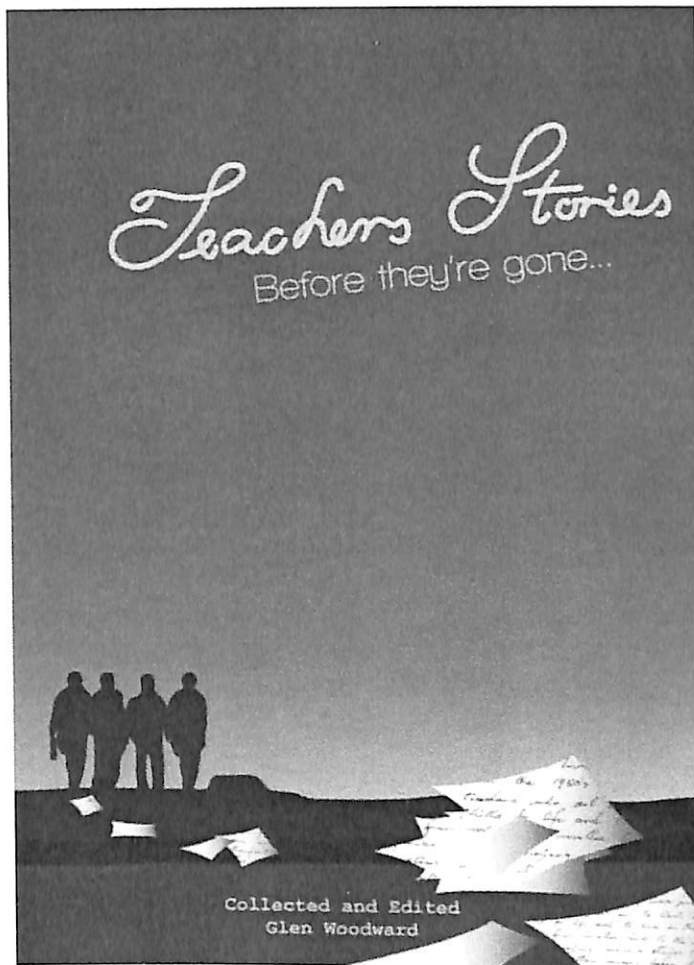
This award was presented to Glen Woodward (left) by the Lord Mayor, Michael Harbison, when the Runners for World Harmony were passing through Adelaide. Glen has made a great contribution to international understanding, providing guided tours of the Adelaide Town Hall for an estimated 15,000 overseas visitors since 1993.



June guest speaker Pam Tamblin proudly shows her recently released book *Haven on the Hill*. Old Government House Belair

Teachers' Stories before they're gone collected and edited by Glen Woodward.

Available from Glen Woodward ph 8272 9046, e-mail <glenglen@chariot.net.au> or from Seaview Press \$29.95.



Teachers' Stories before they're gone was launched in the Adelaide Town Hall by the Lord Mayor, Michael Harbison, and Margaret Lehmann on 6 May. These stories were collected by Glen Woodward from fellow teachers of the 1950's. They attended Adelaide Teachers' College in 1948 with Principal Dr A.J. Shultz and in 1949 with Dr H.H.Penny. Margaret Lehmann is Dr Penny's daughter.

The stories describe students and teachers of one teacher schools, primary schools, area schools, high schools and the communities of which they were a part. They provide a picture of the past, telling the stories before they are gone.

The book is "an interesting read...a part of educational history in South Australia"-Lord Mayor.

It provides "a research tool.. for the variety and quality of observations, social, departmental training and practical application"- Molly Eatts, historian, Kimba.

It is "a first rate book. It is a most valuable source for a student studying educational sociology of South Australia in general and in the early fifties in particular"-Keith Grundy AM.

Notes

17th State History Conference 1-3 August 2008



The 17th State History Conference will be held at Sunnybrae Farm Function Centre, Regency Park from 1-3 August 2008.

Titled, **Changing Places: Changing Lives** the conference will focus on the history of communities, neighbourhoods and working lives that are disappearing in the face of rapid suburban and technological change: and on the challenges facing historians, museums and heritage experts to record and preserve the past and the process of change for the future. Presenters of papers will discuss the destruction of our built heritage, and the resulting destruction of communities. The value of preserving local collections, and stories of people's lives will be considered. There will be bus and walking tours, including a Port Adelaide Karna Cultural Heritage Walk, and Greg Drew will lead a tour of the brickworks and pugholes of the Hindmarsh district. For more details pick up a program at the next meeting or contact Jan Mudge, ph 8203 9883, or <jmudge@history.sa.gov.au>.

Go to the web site for more details

http://www.history.sa.gov.au/chu/programs/history_conference.htm

The History Council of South Australia presents

Wars and History Wars

The History Council Annual Public Lecture by

Professor Henry Reynolds

The Hetzel Lecture Theatre, Institute Building, State Library of South Australia, corner of Kintore Avenue and North Terrace, Adelaide

Tuesday July 29, 6.00 - 7.30 p.m.

The 'History Wars' had quite distinctive characteristics. They had the intense interest of the previous government and, in particular, the Prime Minister. They involved a campaign to discredit the so-called black armband version of history and at the same time an unprecedented concentration on our military history. But these twin endeavours only complicate our response to the broader history of settler-Aboriginal relations.

Henry Reynolds is one of Australia's most distinguished historians. For thirty years a faculty member at James Cook University, Townsville. His primary research interest has been the history of Aboriginal-white relations in Australia, particularly frontier conflict.

Bookings essential:

RSVP by email to HCSA Secretary Annette Mills <secretary@historycouncilsa.org.au>
Cost (includes light refreshments) - \$5; gold coin for students

Our visit to the Quaker Meeting House

On an Autumn morning in May a group of 9 members met at the Meeting House of the Society of Friends in North Adelaide. Dr Stock outlined the history of the Quaker movement before explaining the design of the rectangular wooden building which was erected on the site in 1840. It was designed by Henry Manning with interchangeable panels making up the walls. Doors and windows are also interchangeable in prefabricated Manning buildings. The Meeting House is unique as it is the only Manning building, of more than 70 which were erected in the colony of SA, to be intact, in use, and in its original position. It was restored with a grant 20 years ago. It stood on more land but the economic collapse of the 1840s resulted in the sale of some of the surrounding land for financial reasons. There is still one grave site near the Meeting House. There were 16 burials in all adjacent to the building as the Quakers customarily had their own burial grounds. The Society of Friends are anti war and conflict and the building has housed peace, anti conscription, and gay rights movements.

Thank you Bert for summarising the history of the Quakers for us, and explaining in detail the architecture of the building.

Denis Harper

The Book Table

Many of the books for sale at the back of the hall during meetings have been written by our members. If you would like to sell a book you have written, please contact Dr Geoffrey Bishop ph 8390 3138, e-mail <essence@newave.net.au>.

Book Review

Making Moonta: The Invention of Australia's Little Cornwall, Philip Payton, University of Exeter Press, 2007. Available in NZ and Australia in good bookshops or from Footprint Books.

How was Moonta able to proclaim its status as 'Australia's Little Cornwall'? What made Moonta so important that Moontaites could claim 'If you haven't been to Moonta, you haven't travelled'? In *Making Moonta*, Philip Payton, Professor of Cornish and Australian Studies at the Cornwall Campus of the University of Exeter, and prolific author on the Cornish identity and diaspora, explores what lay behind Moonta's Cornish myth. In doing so, he presents us with a fascinating social history of the northern Yorke Peninsula 'Copper Triangle', with the emphasis on Moonta. As Payton observes, the definition of 'Australia's Little Cornwall' is hazy, at times taken to mean Moonta alone while at other times to include Wallaroo and Kadina.

In 1859 Cornish miners began arriving to work the mines and the Copper Triangle became one of the world's largest copper producing areas. Although the mines closed in 1923 the myth survived, such that 'Moonta is still hailed as the epitome of the Cornish experience in South Australia'.

Many strands came together to create Moonta's myth, one of the more important being the cult of the legendary Captain Henry Richard Hancock. Payton describes his 'independent-minded stubbornness and determination' as 'emblematic of Moonta folk as a whole, typical of that breed of people who stood apart from the rest of the colony's population'. But it was Oswald Pryor who perpetuated and reinforced the myth. Payton is generous in his recognition of Pryor for the way he 'had got under the skin of the emigrant Cornish in their Australian home', referring especially to Pryor's *Australia's Little Cornwall* and his cartoons devoted to the Cousin Jacks and Cousin Jennys..

In exploring the background to the Moonta myth, Payton ranges from dispossession of the Aboriginal people to the success of Kernewek Lowender, first held in 1973 and now promoted as 'The World's Largest Cornish Festival'. The miners and their families faced a harsh environment, one early critic describing Yorke Peninsula as 'the place where there's neither water, grass nor trees – only scrub, interminable, horrible, dwarf scrub, maintaining an incessant struggle for existence in the parched, scanty, hard baked soil'. Settlements of miners' cottages developed 'in the midst of the awesome, intimidating might of the copper mines themselves'. But Cousin Jenny 'managed to achieve domestic order and comfort despite being surrounded on every side by the clamour and filth of deep mining'. In addition to the dangers to children in the form of open shafts and operating machinery, outbreaks of disease were frequent due to polluted water supplies and insanitary conditions.

Making MOONTA



The Invention of Australia's Little Cornwall

PHILIP PAYTON

Payton also describes the rise of unionism on the mines, its links with Methodism and the formation in 1872 of the Moonta Miners' Association, founded upon 'the principles of Christian charity and equity'. The support women gave their men in times of industrial unrest is exemplified by their famous action during the 'Great Strike' of 1874 when they used their brooms to sweep the blacklegs from the engine house, bringing the pumps to a halt. Moonta unionists were influential in the formation of the United Labor Party in South Australia, paving the way for the Premiership in 1910-1912 of John Verran, a Cornish-born miner and Primitive Methodist local preacher.

There is a great deal of detail in *Making Moonta* but Payton has presented it in a lively, readable style. It is well illustrated, with maps of key locations and a good selection of pertinent photographs, and is available in both hardback and paperback editions.

Ross Both

A more detailed review by Dr Julie-Ann Ellis will be included in the 2008 *Journal*.

German Business Achievement in South Australia

Reconciliation Business Achievement The Missing Link by Henry Smith is available on CD-ROM and is on sale at HSSA meetings.

Barely seven years after the end of World War II the Housing Trust of South Australia engaged a German timber and construction company to build houses for it. Between 1952 and 1955, Wender & Duerholt GmbH built over 500 pre-fabricated homes in the Marion Council area for the Housing Trust. Much of the work was undertaken by 90 or so workers who came to Australia under contract to Wender & Duerholt.

At the time negotiations commenced, the Alien Enemy Policy Act was still in force and it was not amended (not repealed) until 1950. The ambivalent attitude that Australia has had to its non-British migrants, from colonial days to the wave of arrivals after World War II, is at the heart of Henry Smith's book *Reconciliation Business Achievement The Missing Link*.

This is a large work, 280 pages in all, but for me, the most valuable sections are those covering the author's early life in Germany during the War and his recollections of coming to Australia in 1952 to work for Wender & Duerholt and his subsequent career in the building industry. I say valuable in the sense of an original historical record. The first and last sections of the book comprise a large body of material regarding German immigration to South Australia from the 1840s onwards. It is derived from both published and archival sources and is presented as information rather than developing any particular argument. It does however, explore why the early migrants left Germany for Australia.

The general material, if I can term it that, does contain some gems that I've certainly not seen before. For example, there are some fascinating letters from Carl and Minna Linger to their family back in Europe written in the 1850s, and an extensive look at how Australians treated its 'German' population during World War I. The comment, '...to be born in Australia was no protection' is both true and disturbing.

I found the section of the book on the author's own life the most interesting. The story he relates is both real and at times stark. The Schmitz family were farmers and lived in a community where the influence of the church and local government still had strict control over land ownership and financial matters. Henry's father was a veteran of World War I and died in 1941 aged just 43 leaving a widow and three young sons. Life for the family during World War II was, to say the least, hard. They survived and in 1946 Henry took up an apprenticeship with a joinery firm at Wipperfuerth.



Preparing footings for pre-fabricated houses in the Marion district, early 1950s. From left; Heinz Schoemann, bricklayer; Guenther Diesing, labourer; Horst Eisenbach, plumber; and Heinz Schmitz, joiner-carpenter.

He was determined to find a life outside of Germany but could not get accepted to emigrate because he 'could not prove that he was a refugee.' His chance came after he went to work for Wender & Duerholt who were making pre-fabricated timber-frame homes to go to Australia. He volunteered to go to Australia as a contract worker for two years; the men paid their own fare, not the company.

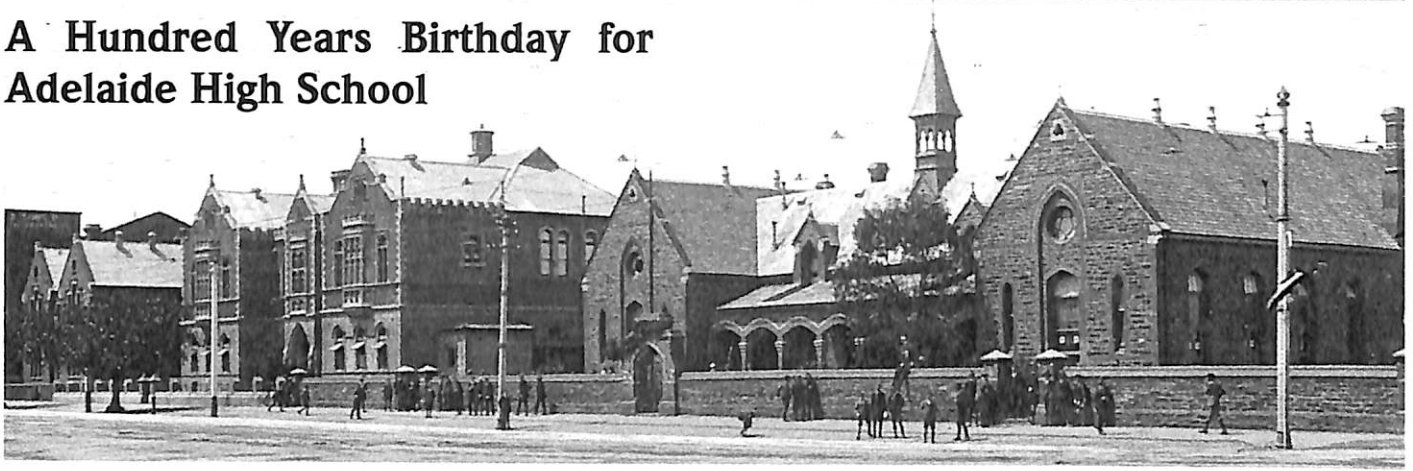
Henry Smith presents a detailed history of his life in Germany and his experiences after arriving in Adelaide in 1952. The book contains many interesting photographs depicting house-construction in what are now the southern suburbs but in the 1950s were still farming land. He also reproduces letters and documents, both Australian and German, relating to Wender & Duerholt's role in this State.

In reading Henry Smith's work I am reminded of a comment regarding Alice Pung's recent book, *Growing Up Asian in Australia*, 'This book isn't a niche, ethnic book about Asian family, culture and spirit. It's about Australia – deeply so, uncomfortably so. The thing about belonging to a racial and cultural majority means never having to undergo the humiliating experience of being asked to justify your own existence. But for those who have no such luxury, it is richly creative terrain.' We could just as easily say German instead of Asian.

Reconciliation Business Achievement The Missing Link by Henry Smith is available on CD ROM and is on sale at HSSA meetings.

Geoffrey Bishop

A Hundred Years Birthday for Adelaide High School



Circa 1911 Adelaide High School had its origins in three buildings on the corner of Grote Street and Brown (now Morphett) Streets. These buildings were used until 1977 when Adelaide Girls' High School amalgamated with Adelaide Boys' High School on the West Terrace site.

Adelaide High School was founded in 1908 as the result of several years of planning by the Hon. Thomas Price, Premier and Minister of Education. The Pupil Teacher School, the Grote Street Model School and the Advanced School for Girls amalgamated to form the Adelaide Continuation School in Grote St. under the leadership of Mr W.J. Adey. In July 1908 the name was changed to Adelaide High School and the South Australian High School system was underway. Adelaide High School was the first free high school in the Commonwealth. By the end of 1908 263 girls and 245 boys were enrolled.

The site was very cramped and by 1917 some classes were held in the Church of Christ across the road. In the 1930s some of the boys' classes were held in a building in Currie St. There were plans for a new building,

resulting in the premises on West Tce being finally opened in 1951 as Adelaide Boys High School, the girls remaining in Grote St. In the 1970s the school was united under one roof on West Tce and became the State's only Special Interest Language School.

In the 1980s many students from Vietnam and Cambodia were enrolled and by the 1990s two thirds of the students were from non English speaking backgrounds. Cultural diversity is a celebrated feature of the school. Since 2002 Adelaide High School has developed Sister School relationships with Asahi High School in Japan and with a school in Biella in Italy. Student exchanges enhance global understanding. The work of student leaders in the area of human rights has been acknowledged by the National Committee on Human Rights

Education with a Citizen of Humanity Award.

Adelaide High School maintains its traditions. It was one of the two founding schools of the Head of the River Rowing Regatta, in 1922. Sporting exchanges with Melbourne Boys High School and the Mac Robertson Girls' High School began in 1910 and continue today.

The school has been granted International Accreditation. The Council of International Schools stated that "the student body is a remarkable example of international and intercultural cooperation and celebration."

(Information and image supplied by Adelaide High School)

Discover South Australia's Classic Country Pubs

The Port Victoria Hotel, originally known as the Wauraltee Hotel, is one of the oldest buildings in Port Victoria. Its situation near the jetty made it popular with the many sailors ashore while their ships were being loaded with wool and grain grown in the district. In the 1880s the hotel was a focal point for community activities. The hotel retains much of its original character but also provides modern accommodation for the visitor.

Edithburgh, proclaimed in 1869, was the first town to be built on southern

Yorke Peninsula. The Edithburgh Hotel was built in 1878 at a time when salt production was an important local industry. By the 1900s there were three salt refineries operating on the foreshore. During peak production there were up to four ships loading along the jetty. The hotel still provides meals for travellers, and there are several standards of accommodation.

The Cornwall Hotel at Moonta was originally known as the Globe. Part of the building was burnt down in the

late 1860s. The Cornwall was one of several hotels in a town which at the height of the copper mining was home to 30,000 people. It is reputed to be haunted by a former publican, old George. Doors and windows open and shut unaided, and there is always the strange behaviour of the hotel's black cat...Nowadays the hotel serves lunch and dinner daily in true country style.

(From the brochure "Hit the Trail, Rediscover South Australia's Classic Country Pubs")

By Neil Thomas

Recent additions include:

Sidney Norman Sexton, born at Hackney in 1885, went on a world trip by sea in October 1927 and kept a diary of his twelve months away. In 1929 he rewrote his diary as *Portholes and ports, a diary, in expanded form, of a world tour – westwards 1927-1928* and organised its contents to make it more readable and informative for others. He visited Hong Kong, Japan, China, the Dutch East Indies, India, Egypt and North Africa, Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland, the United States and Canada, New Zealand and returned via Sydney in October 1928. The details and extra information he incorporated into the later version is interesting, fleshed out with statistics and information from encyclopedias and other sources, all acknowledged by the writer. At the end of the diary he constructed tables of arrival dates, distances travelled between each place visited, the population of each city or large town, the name of the hotel, room number and in some instances the rate he paid per night for accommodation. In the Foreword he wrote: *It is a book of impressions: inaccurate no doubt, as impressions may so easily be, but they are my own experiences and noted for the purpose of bringing away the incidents while fresh in the mind and before they fade from memory.* S.H. Sexton died in 1967.

Records of the 1854 Tower Club have been donated, comprising minutes and photographs. The 1854 Tower Club was a social club associated with the Tower Hotel, Magill, and ran from 1968-2003. Activities revolved around picnics, visits to Oakbank and interstate pokie clubs by bus, and dinner dances. The club also supported local charities, including a child care centre and a children's Christmas

party. The Club's name '1854 Tower Club' was chosen in the (incorrect) belief that this was the year when the Tower Hotel began business. (It had begun as the Woodforde Arms in 1840, then from 1854 was known as the East Torrens Hotel; from 1910 it operated under its present name.)

A digital copy of an interesting scrapbook kept by Harry (H.J.) McConville (1864-1946) of his published and unpublished writings will be available soon. The album has a typewritten index at the front, followed by newspaper cuttings of articles and letters written by McConville on a variety of topics including Aboriginal people and culture, racing, theatre, exploration and bush stories. The volume also includes two typewritten letters, a photograph of McConville in front of his first school (St Patrick's Hall, West Terrace) and a number of longer typed articles and stories by him. While a publican at Robe he was a vice-president of the Victoria District Committee of the Liberal Union, then served as a Recruiting Officer during World War I. Later he was employed by the Metropolitan & Export Abattoirs Board for 12 years until his retirement in 1936. Harry's father Henry McConville was the pioneer pastoralist of Angepina Station.

Material obtained from a display board about the Polish Olympic Committee ca. 1990 in South Australia has photographs of prominent members and activities. It includes a history of the Committee in South Australia, details about recipients of awards and decorations, a list of honorary life members, sponsors and recipients of honorary badges for services to the Polish Olympic Movement.

Deadline for newsletter articles and entries August 14, 2008.

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Coming Events

Burnside Historical Society

Meets at the Burnside Community Centre at 8 pm on the third Monday of the month. On 18 August Emma McEwin's talk will be based on her book *An Antarctic Affair*. This concerns the life of her great grand parents Douglas and Paquita Mawson. On 15 September Alan Campbell will speak about Hans Heysen. Contact ph 8332 1761.

Cummins Society

Members of this society have monthly meetings. Cummins House, 23 Sheoak Ave Novar Gardens, is open to visitors on the first and third Sundays of the month from 2pm to 4.30 pm. The admission fee of \$8 covers a guided tour and a devonshire afternoon tea. For details of meetings please contact Ron White ph 8297 4447.

East Torrens Historical Society

Meets 8 pm on the second Wednesday of the month at the Adelaide Hills Central Resource Centre at Norton Summit. On 9 July there will be a Members' Night where members will share their passion for collecting. On Sunday 13 July meet at Beaumont House, Glynburn Rd, at 2pm for a free tour. On 10 September Kerry Hailstone's talk is entitled "The Noel Coward Appreciation Society." Contact ph 8390 3390.

Kensington and Norwood Historical Society

Meets at 7.30 pm on the first Wednesday of the month in the Don Pyatt Room of the Norwood Town Hall. On Sunday 27 July there will be an excursion to Collingrove Homestead. Contact ph 8332 5356.

Marion Historical Society

Meetings are held at 7.30 pm on the third Wednesday of the month at the Cooina Recreation Centre Sturt Rd, behind the Council Chambers. On 16 July Marie Maddocks will speak about Irish orphans in South Australia. On 20 August Ralph Grandison will speak about the Colonial artist S.T. Gill. Contact ph 8296 5769.

Mount Barker and District Branch of the National Trust of SA

Meets on the first Tuesday of the month at the Uniting Church in Mt Barker. On 5 August there will be a lunch at the Uniting Church Hall from 12 noon. The table topic is "Should children be seen and not heard?" Come and give your opinion. Contact ph 8391 1985

Museum of South Australia

Continuing the Sunday afternoon series of talks the topic on 27 July is "Water Supply in Adelaide, Understanding the Crisis." The speaker is Professor John Argue. On Sunday 31 August Angela Hazebrook will speak about "The Role of Water in Recreational Landscapes."

Port Adelaide Historical Society

Meets the third Wednesday of the month in the Semaphore Library at 8pm. On 20 August Mr Arthur Jeeves will speak about "The Forgotten Captain Sturt." Contact ph 8248 3344

Royal Geographical Society of South Australia

Lectures are held in the Goodman Building, Hackney Rd. On Thursday 17 July Mr Noel Hiern will discuss the Register of Significant Geological Sites of South Australia. On Thursday 28 August there will be a talk entitled "Mineral Exploration under Cover," by Prof. David Giles. Contact ph 8207 7265

Salisbury and District Historical Society

Meetings are held at the Heritage Centre, Ann St, Salisbury on the first Tuesday of the month at 7pm. On 20 July there will be an afternoon visit to the National Railway Museum, Lipson St. On 13 August Peter Stanford will talk about "Military Memorabilia and Uniforms." Contact ph 8250 5077.

Tea Tree Gully and District Historical Society

Meets at the City of Tea Tree Gully Learning Centre 571 Montague Rd Modbury For details of coming meetings and events contact ph 8251 4191.

Publications Received

Publications received this month include *The South Australian Genealogist* May 2008, *History News*, the newsletter of the Royal Historical Society of Victoria, *Mt Horrocks Historical Society* Autumn Newsletter, *HSNT Newsletter* May 2008, *History*, Magazine of the Royal Australian Historical Society No. 96, *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society* Vol.94 Part 1, *South Australian Geographical Journal* Vol 106, *Royal United Services Institute of South Australia Inc Newsletter* June 2008, *History West* (Royal WA Historical Society) Vol 47 No.5 and *Word of Mouth*, newsletter of the SA Branch of the Oral History Association of Australia. These publications will be available on the table of free publications at the next meeting.

Did You Know?

The following statistics for the year 1901 were on display at the old Mitcham Police Station during History Week. In the Mitcham district there were 147 acres of orchards, and 25 acres of potatoes and peas. 9080 lbs butter, 21 tons of wattle bark, 1,212 tons of hay and 350 gallons of wine were produced. There were 923 horses, 452 pigs, 16,908 poultry, 10,000 citrus trees and 13,670 almond trees. (Mitcham Heritage Research Centre)