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Vale AVIS HUCKEL



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The Historical Society of South Australia was saddened to learn of the death on 21 July of Avis Huckel, who did so much for the Society over so many years.

Avis Aileen Huckel was born in 1932 to Alec and Ethel Croser of Birkenhead. She was educated at the Port Adelaide Primary School and Port Adelaide Girls School.

After leaving school, Avis worked at Kornblums Blinds in the city. In later years she worked for Burns for Blinds and Spotlight.

In 1953 Avis married John Huckel, a carpenter. They were to live at Bridgewater, Blackwood, Kingston SE, Daw Park, Flagstaff Hill and Pasadena. Twin boys Colin and Gary were born in 1955.

John Huckel died in 1980, and in 1986 Colin Deed became Avis's life-partner.

In 1988 Avis became the Secretary of the Historical Society of South Australia, in 1989 Secretary/Treasurer, and then from 1990 to 2004 she was Treasurer alone. She remained on the Committee till 2012, making 24 years in total.

In 2008 Avis Huckel and Colin Deed were awarded Life Membership of the Society in recognition of their great and lengthy service.

'Avis often had phone calls and visits from our co-founder Ron Gibbs who looked after our financial investments. Ron and President Rob Nicol would keep Avis informed when state and federal grants became available ... She was very keen to apply for grants every year and see the balance grow, that is partly why we have a healthy balance today.'

Avis took care of the posting of newsletters. 'Every postcode had to be presented to Australia Post in their own plastic bag, with the postcode written on the outside in black. The whole of the kitchen floor, table, chairs, everything, had a bag of newsletters on it.

'The thought, love and dedication she gave to the Society was something special. Between Rob Nicol and Avis the membership got to 499, that extra one eluded them.'

She loved going to History Trust State Conferences, especially when held in the country. She and Colin went for 12 or 13 consecutive years.

Avis did all bookwork etc. manually, she never used a computer.

'Avis was one of the nicest people I ever worked with, and the most genuine, putting in thousands of hours of work without any thought of personal gain.' - Robert Nicol, former President of the Society.

'A good woman who did good things.' - David Cornish, former President of the Society.

In her later years, Avis's life-long breathing difficulties became intense, and she then endured the cruelty of dementia. She was cared for by her devoted partner Colin Deed.

The Society extends its sympathy to Colin Deed and his family and to Avis's sons Colin and Gary and their families.

Compiled by Robert Martin with assistance from Colin Deed and Lorna Huckel.

From the Co-Presidents

By the time you are reading this edition of our Newsletter, submissions to the *South Australian Parliamentary Committee inquiry on heritage* will have closed. We trust that some of our members, both individuals and groups, will have made a submission to this important review.

Heritage, both built and natural, has long sat on a knife-edge and without community support it could easily be dismissed as unimportant. The irony of this is that various agencies and industries, one being tourism, trade on our heritage but are not proactive in supporting its future.

The review has occurred at a critical time. Some of our familiar streetscapes and suburbs are being destroyed by the intrusion of multi-storied buildings into what are populated by single-storied dwellings or business premises. For instance, Norwood Parade will soon have two completed, with more approved, buildings of five or more storeys, a jarring intrusion in what has been a well-maintained early 20th century streetscape. The changes have nothing to do with protecting urban amenity (or heritage), it is about councils chasing rates and developers exploiting an opportunity. Our authorities continue to happily destroy what makes Adelaide different and therefore interesting.

Achieving a better outcome - Can government and developers practise a partnership in protecting heritage in moving our city and State into the 21st Century? As South Australians it was heart-warming to see some current development-heritage partnerships. Many of us have seen how the structure of Her Majesty's Theatre, in its



Eastern end of Norwood Parade as seen from the front steps of Clayton Wesley Uniting Church showing two high-rise buildings currently under construction. The intersection of Portrush Road and The Parade has three State Heritage-listed buildings.

redevelopment in 2018 to 2019, has been almost completely demolished but at the front, poles are holding up the original façade to protect it from crumbling. How many South Australians remember that this theatre was originally opened as the Tivoli Theatre in 1913, and in 1962 received a £300,000 remodelling grant and was relaunched as Her Majesty's Theatre? Many South Australians have very fond memories of seeing international artists giving great performances in that theatre and more and more tourists are photographing the facades of old buildings that reflect our dynamic city's heritage.

There are other examples of government-developers-community-heritage working together. For several years the Adelaide City Council has considered it needed to upgrade our Adelaide Central Market and the community has resisted this change. Currently the Grote Street front is being 'upgraded' while the original character of this major tourist attraction and educational centre is being sustained. While the cement

Book Review: *My Silent War* by Kim Philby, London, Modern Library Paperback, 2002

There's nothing, they say, like the classics, and the memoirs of arguably the most famous spy in history and at the very least one of the best in the trade certainly is a classic of political literature. It comes as no surprise that this slender volume, published to astonished acclaim in 1968, was greeted by the espionage fiction novelist Graham Greene, whose later work was much influenced by it, as 'far more gripping than any novel of espionage I can remember.' After all, as every historian knows, truth is stranger than fiction.

From the outset the adroit urbanity of Philby's style hints at his cover personality, that of an astute intelligence practitioner of 'liberal', progressive views. This cover was so good because it was genuine, hardly a cover at all. Operatives in the shadow world must economize not only on truth but also on lies, lest they say too much and make a mess of mendacity. Philby always knew that his undergraduate involvement with the Socialist classics could be queried but explained away as youthful dabbling. In fact, that involvement and disgust with the Appeasement of European Fascism by the British imperial Establishment which had nurtured him as a free thinker within its bosom were the bedrock of an authentic commitment. Feigning little and asked few questions by institutions which assumed far too much given their typical vice of conventional thinking, Philby the bright young intellectual proved a natural double agent, serving the true national interest of the British people as against the sectional interest of the Establishment and his adopted homeland of revolutionary Socialism with little contradiction and barely any necessity of betrayal. Recruited to Soviet and British intelligence almost concurrently, Philby served both loyally through the war in which they came to be allied, and when the Cold War saw the intelligence services of the UK revert to type and

align with the new CIA, it involved little need for Philby to alter his outlook or methods.

The bigger question is how Philby managed to maintain his loyalty to Socialism once it became clear that Stalin had betrayed the revolution, and, in this profound sense, the very Soviet Union he led. This emerged quite early with the obscene Moscow show trials of the 1930s, if not with many a prior policy twist and turn before, from the crucifixion of the kulaks during forced collectivization on. Graham Greene as a Catholic understood perhaps better than anyone how a faith is kept in the teeth of the sins of its self-proclaimed disciples. Does a Catholic turn coat because of the sins of the Inquisition, or hope that its crimes represent the exception to the rule and cleave ever more closely to the essential spirit of the creed? This was the choice that faced Philby, all things being equal. Either he became a turncoat like Koestler and Muggeridge, whining that the revolution had betrayed *him*, or he continued practising politics out of sincere intellectual conviction in the cause of humanity and on the side of history in the long run.

It was a no contest, as many another has found. There was the case for example in liberal South Australia, around the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, when the progressive Charles Cameron Kingston, provincial lawyer statesman, was offered the chance by his clerk of rebuilding his practice if he would only turn his back on politics. Kingston replied that it was no use: politics gets in your blood. Philby was no cynical lost soul, but rather a pragmatic idealist with a mission, of whom Machiavelli, no prophet of malpractice, would have been proud.

David Faber

Consult the website of the Historical Society of South Australia at www.hssa.org.au

Friday 5 October 7.30 pm

Dr Jeff Nicholas

The Political Economy Club (1821), the Reform Club (London) and the Streets of Adelaide

Jeff Nicholas considers himself to be a quintessential South Australian. 'Born in Mount Gambier at the beginning of World War II, his early education can only be described as truncated, as the family moved from one government appointment to another. Moving gave him a wide appreciation of country life before he finally settled in Adelaide to further his education.

'Matriculating from Adelaide Boys High School, Dr Nicholas attended Adelaide Teachers College and The University of Adelaide, with appointments to follow at Mount Barker High School and Gilles Plains High School before he taught Health and Physical Education at Salisbury Teachers College. After eventually completing a Doctorate of Education at Boston University in 1981, Dr Nicholas transferred to the Sturt College of Advanced Education which became part of Flinders University, from where he ultimately retired in 1995 as Head of Health and Physical Education.'

His passion for South Australian history grew in retirement, and was fostered by his tenure as President of the Pioneers Association of South Australia.



His impressive three-volume work *Behind the Streets of Adelaide*, published by Torrens Press in 2016, uses the naming of the streets as a way into the biographies of persons commemorated in those street names, and goes beyond that to examine the political and social ferment in the United Kingdom of the 1820s and '30s, which contributed to the foundation of South Australia and to the ideas as to what kind of province it should be.

All lecture meetings commence at 7.30 pm on the first Friday of the month at the Burnside City Uniting Church, corner of Portrush Road and Fisher Street, Tasmore.

Wakefield Press, our generous sponsors, have their premises at 16 Rose Street, Mile End. Their telephone number is 8352 4455.

Friday 2 November 7.30 pm

Bas de Groot

Re-enacting the Past: the Adelaide Regiment of Volunteer Rifles, 1862 -1865

When the colony of South Australia was founded, the convict-free nature of it meant that there was no need for convict guards, and hence only a very minimal presence of British redcoats. Much of the time, this suited the colony quite well, as it lessened the financial burden on Government, and meant that there was no militaristic threat to the largely peaceful colony. This changed with the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854, and again with the Great French Invasion Scare of 1859-1860. South Australian colonists on the one hand felt powerless against foreign invasion, and on the other hand felt a surge of national pride, and so followed British citizens' lead in forming local Volunteer units. These units, some of which merged into the Adelaide Regiment of Volunteer Rifles, provided local pomp and circumstance, a chance for sporting events, helped with community building, and even provided a sheen of military protection. Now, some 150 years on, a group of like-minded individuals bring the story of those Volunteers to life.

Bas de Groot MA currently works as Manager, University Records & Archives at Flinders University. After finishing his Propaedeutics in History at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam he obtained an MA in International Relations at Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, the Netherlands in 2001.



His research focuses on the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1789-1815), and South Australia and its Volunteer movement in the early 1860s. He has been involved with Living History and historical re-enactment since 1991 and has been present at re-enactments of the Battle of Waterloo, the 1797 French landing at Fishguard in the United Kingdom, and numerous other events. In his spare time he currently portrays a Captain in the 1862-1865 Adelaide Regiment of Volunteer Rifles.

This evening's presentation will feature a re-enactment by the above-named Regiment!

The evening will conclude with an end-of-year celebration. Participants are asked to contribute \$5 towards the cost of refreshments.

Meet the Old Colonists: Sealers and Whalers – Part 1

The State Library is nearing the end of a ten-year project to preserve and digitise a unique collection of photographic mosaics, and to identify the 1700 men and women depicted. The images are now online - most for the first time.¹

This is the third of a series of articles that will introduce some of the men and women who came forward in the early 1870s to identify themselves as Old Colonists and have their portraits taken by photographers Henry Jones and Townsend Duryea.

Two Old Colonists were living on Kangaroo Island before the 'Duke of York' arrived with the first official settlers on 27 July 1836. A third seafarer left a whaling vessel in August to become an islander. This research has also identified the Adelaide grave site of the Aboriginal wife of one of the islanders.

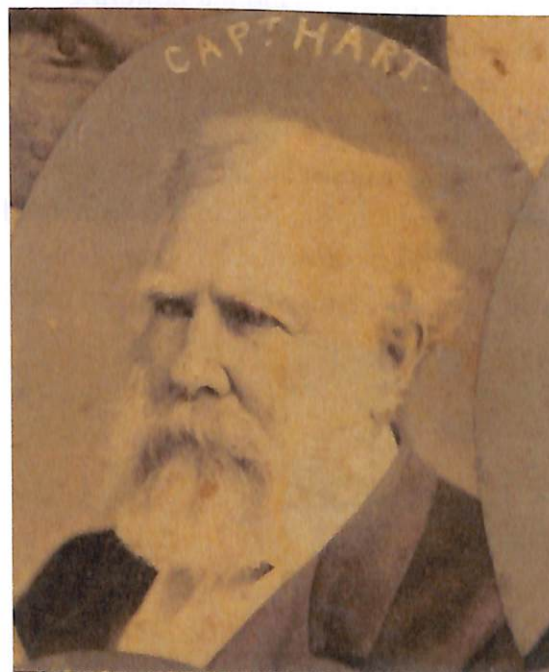
Kangaroo Island was not occupied when Matthew Flinders anchored there in March 1802. It was known as 'Karta' and 'Kukakun' to mainland Aboriginal groups, for whom anthropologist Philip Clarke describes it as a place 'visited only in psychic states, not in a physical sense'.²

Ethno-historian Skye Krichauff suggests that from an Aboriginal

perspective, 'the coastline of southern Australia buzzed with the activities of sealers and whalers' after 1802.

Historian J. S. Cumpston calculated that Kangaroo Island had been visited by more than 500 mariners before the arrival of the 'Duke of York'.³

These explorers, sealers and whalers, escaped convicts and ships' deserters had a devastating impact on coastal Aboriginal communities prior to colonisation. They introduced diseases from which Aboriginal people had little or no immunity, and abducted Aboriginal women to use as wives and labour in sealing and whaling gangs and on Kangaroo Island and other islands to the west.⁴



John Hart, 1809-1873
By Townsend Duryea, 1872
SLSA, B 8253/1/14M

The first Old Colonist in southern waters was probably **John Hart**. As

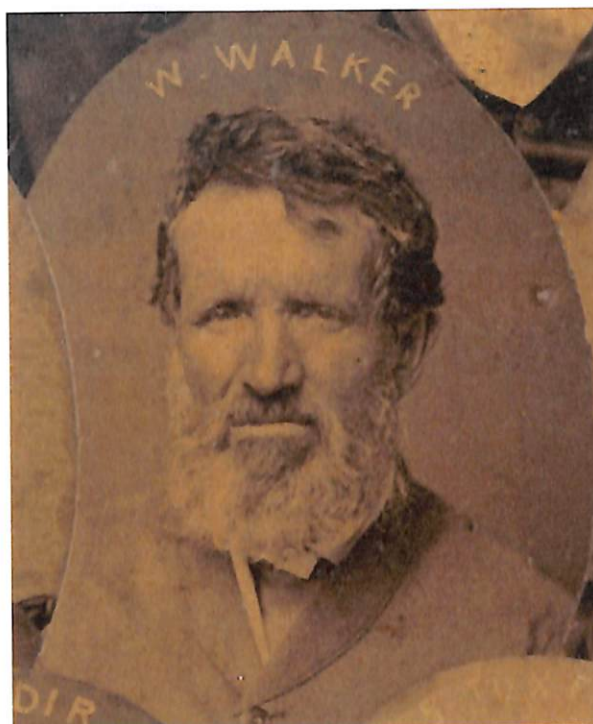
the 22 year old master of the schooner 'Elizabeth' he landed on Kangaroo Island in December 1831. In later years he recalled that there were sixteen or eighteen men on the island leading 'an easy, independent life'.

These islanders were principally men who had left various sealing vessels when on their homeward voyage, the masters readily agreeing to an arrangement by which they secured for the next season all the skins obtained in their absence.⁵

Hart took on board five tons of salt, and bought 150 seal skins and 12,000 wallaby skins on behalf of a merchant shipowner of Launceston.⁶

It is probable that 'W. Walker' depicted in Duryea's mosaic 'Old Colonists 1836-40' is islander **William Walker**. He was named by whaler Captain John Jones as one of 'seven Englishmen living on the Island' in 1833. William Walker has been confused with Henry Wallen. As the longest term resident by the 1830s, Wallen was known as the 'Governor' of Kangaroo Island. His first name is often omitted in sources, in which he is 'promiscuously christened' with surnames including Whalley, Warland and Walker.⁷

The same portrait appears in Duryea's mosaic 'South Australian Pioneers 1839'. This work has handwritten lists framing the portraits. W. Walker is under the ship 'Fairfield', which



Probably William Walker, c. 1812-1880
By Townsend Duryea, 1872
SLSA, B 8253/1/11M

arrived in April 1839. A William Walker was indeed among the 'Fairfield's' passengers. He was a young Scottish lawyer who was joined in South Australia by brothers John (a medical practitioner), James (stockholder) and Andrew. William died at Mount Barker in 1869, aged 51, three years before the Old Colonists' photography began.⁸

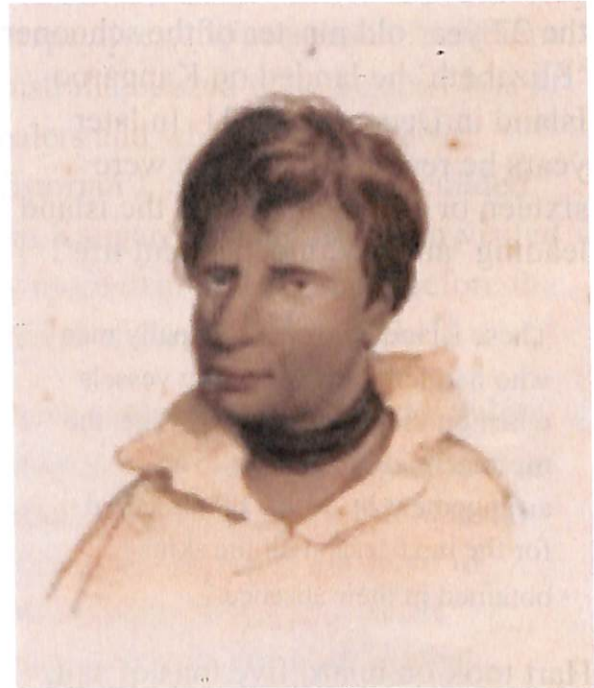
Duryea's mosaics include some portraits of deceased Old Colonists; unlike Jones, Duryea had been in business in South Australia for many years. However the Old Colonists project has proven that the mosaic of 1839 arrivals includes many errors; whether from false information supplied by sitters or carelessness by

Duryea's studio. No photographs of Mount Barker's William Walker or his brothers have been located. Compared with contemporaries, the portrait has the appearance of a 60 year-old ex-sealer and whaler, not a 50 year-old lawyer.⁹

When Walker was admitted to Adelaide Hospital in 1872 and 1878, he gave his place of birth as Spalding, Lincolnshire. Based on the hospital register as well as his age at death, he was born about 1812. He probably served with the Royal Navy in his youth. He arrived on Kangaroo Island in April 1832 on the 'Socrates' which was on its way to a whale fishery.¹⁰

Walker's wife was a Ramindjeri-Ngarrindjeri woman named **Kalinga**, born at Yankalilla. Her father was Condoy, an Encounter Bay man, and her mother was probably from Yankalilla or Rapid Bay. Kalinga was tri-lingual in Ramindjeri-Ngarrindjeri, Kaurna and English.¹¹

Kalinga was also known as Princess Con and both Sarah and Sally Walker. Her identity is also confused by the names 'Sally', 'Sal' and 'Sarah' being commonly given to Aboriginal women by islanders. However, her names and family relationships are clear in the evidence she and Walker gave in 1837 to the Advocate-General Charles Mann about the murder of a whaler by an Aboriginal man.¹²



Possibly Kalinga, c. 1806/1811-1876
By Louis Auguste de Sainson, 1826
Voyage de la corvette l'Astrolabe: exécuté pendant les années 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, sous le commandement de M. Jules Dumont D'Urville ..., Paris: J. Tastu, 1830-1835, Atlas historique 1, Plate 12 (detail)¹³

Kalinga had not been abducted; her interactions with the islanders appear to have been negotiated by her father as he adapted to the persistent presence of these newcomers. George Bates, who had arrived on the island in 1824 and recounted his part in abductions, asserted that Cape Jervis Aboriginals also,

used to bring over girls and boys to us, and when they were a bit domesticated they would often go away in the whalers to take service in Sydney or Van Diemen's Land.¹⁴

In 1825 Kalinga, a youth Harry (probably a brother) and three islanders were among sealing gangs picked up by the 'Governor Brisbane'

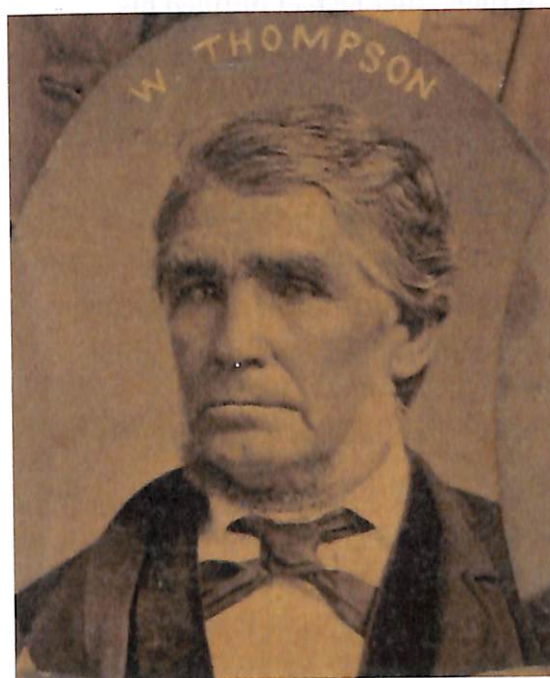
and the 'Hunting' on the way to the west. Colonial references to Kalinga's age are inconsistent, suggesting a birth date between 1806 and 1811. She was said to be 'aged from 18 to 20' at the time the 1826 portrait above was drawn at King George Sound.¹⁵

Condoy 'made over' his daughter to Walker in about 1834. It is possible that he had given her to another islander prior to that. Her relationship with Walker endured. She had two or three children. The youngest, Joseph, has a known birth date – the momentous year of 1836. Walker built boats on the island, carried salt to the mainland, and in 1857 was granted a 10 square mile lease and became a sheep farmer at Hog Bay.¹⁶

Kalinga died in 1876 in the Adelaide Hospital and was buried at West Terrace Cemetery. Before research for this article, the location of her unmarked grave was not known. Having found her hospital admission as Sarah Walker, I was able to locate a burial record under the same name two days after her death. I have shared this information with her family who are eager to use it as an opportunity to commemorate their intrepid forebear who,

figures in the scant precolonial South Australian literature more than any other Aboriginal person from South Australia.¹⁷

Walker changed his status to 'widower' in his 1878 hospital admission. He died in 1880 and was buried at Hog Bay (Penneshaw). In 2010 Kalinga and Walker's living descendants numbered over 150.¹⁸



William Thompson, c. 1803-1882
By Townsend Duryea, 1872
SLSA, B 16005/7C

The second islander among the Old Colonists is **William Thompson**. He appears in the mosaics of both Jones and Duryea as an 1835 arrival. The only other islander called Thompson was 'a Portuguese' who, in 1815, had been on Kangaroo Island and others in the region for seven years. He then disappeared from the historic record.¹⁹

There are two versions of William Thompson's arrival on Kangaroo Island. According to his obituary he went to the island sometime after 1832 'in a whaler with Mr. Walker,

an old companion'. The other version derives from John Wrathall Bull, an Old Colonist of 1838:

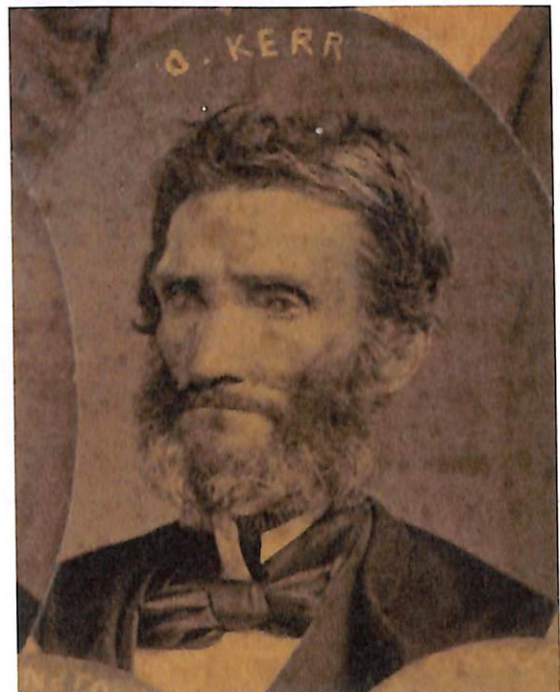
In the year 1835 William Thompson, a seaman, landed on Kangaroo Island from the cutter William, [of] Captain Wright, after he had fulfilled his engagement in a sealing voyage. He then joined William Walker, who had been some time on the island.

The latter is probably correct, given that Thompson nominated his arrival date as 1835 to both Jones and Duryea in 1872.²⁰

Thompson had served in the Royal Navy, obtaining his discharge at the Isle of France (Mauritius) in about 1832. He sailed to Sydney and then on to Kangaroo Island via Launceston. His intention, inferred from both versions of his arrival, was to join Walker's island adventure. In August 1840 they were both enlisted by Captain Hart in the search for the wreck of the 'Maria'.²¹

Thompson moved to the mainland at about this time. The next decade of his life remains obscure, but by 1852 he was living in Gouger Street in the vicinity of Byron Place. There he remained for the rest of his life, identifying himself in newspaper notices and advertisements as 'William Thompson of Gouger-street'. He acquired local property and kept a store.²²

Nothing suggests that Thompson had an Aboriginal wife on Kangaroo Island. While he appears to have later married twice and had children, I have not been able to verify a family tree. After his death in 1882 his estate included adjoining properties with a house and shop ('at present occupied by Mr. Thomson [sic], jun.') and a tenanted building ('bringing in a weekly rental of eleven shillings').²³



David Kerr, 1811-1876

By Townsend Duryea, 1872

SLSA, B 8235/1/12G

David Kerr was born in Kirkcolum, Scotland. He maintained that he had 'immigrated to a neighbouring Colony with respectable means, but through misfortune was obliged to seek occupation' in South Australia. His arrival in South Australian waters in August 1836 is associated with the same whaling brig 'Socrates' that

delivered Walker to Kangaroo Island. Kerr's genealogy is known because his family re-established contact when his older brother Stair Kerr migrated to South Australia.²⁴

None of the sources about islanders include Kerr's name. However, in March 1840 he and two other men were charged with stealing sheep from a pen at the Port Lincoln hotel and hiding them in their tent. They,

had previously been sealing on Kangaroo Island, and were then fitting up a boat for the purpose of returning to that place; and by way of provisioning their craft, they helped themselves to a couple of Messrs White's sheep.²⁵

Kerr was in Adelaide Gaol awaiting trial when his brother landed in July. He was sentenced to transportation for life, which was commuted to seven years' prison. However Stair Kerr marshalled new evidence and Kerr was discharged in 1841. He went to live on Stair's farm near Enfield and farmed in the area for the rest of his life. He did not marry and died of asthma in 1876.²⁶

In 1872 Thompson and Kerr visited the studios of both Jones and Duryea to have their portraits taken as Old Colonists. Walker, in Adelaide to attend the hospital, sat for Duryea. Kerr's image has been used in the Kerr family history, but the portraits

of Thompson and Walker have not previously been published. By 1872 Captain Hart was the much photographed 'Hon. John Hart' – but more of him in Part 2.

Beth M Robertson

State Library of South Australia

¹ The three largest mosaics are 'The Old Colonists Banquet Group' by Henry Jones, B 47769; 'Group of [women] Old Colonists' by Jones, B 19985; and 'Old Colonists 1836-40' by Townsend Duryea, B 8235/1.

² **Unoccupied** – Jean M. Nunn, *This southern land: a social history of Kangaroo Island 1800-1890*, Hawthorndene, SA: Investigator Press, 1989, pp. 9, 11; **psychic landscape** – Philip A. Clarke, 'The Aboriginal presence on Kangaroo Island, South Australia' in *History in portraits: biographies of nineteenth century South Australian Aboriginal people*, Jane Simpson and Luise Hercus (eds), Sydney: Aboriginal History, 1998, p. 20.

³ **Buzzing coastline** – Skye Krichauff, 'Yorke Peninsula: rethinking Narungga responses to Europeans and colonialism' in *Colonialism and its aftermath: a history of Aboriginal South Australia*, Peggy Brock and Tom Gara (eds), Mile End, SA: Wakefield Press, 2017, p. 173; **500 visitors** – J. S. Cumpston, *Kangaroo Island 1800-1836*, Canberra, ACT: Roebuck Society, 1970, p. v; see also list of over 50 visits made by trading vessels before 1836 in Hallett Shueard, *The forgotten men: the pioneer settlers of southern Australia*, Adelaide, SA: Peacock Publications, 2016, pp. 264-266.

⁴ **Diseases** – Diane Bell, 'Lower River Murray, Lakes and Coorong: Ngarrindjeri telling stories' in *History in portraits*, p. 143; Peter J. Dowling, 'A great deal of sickness': *introduced diseases among the Aboriginal people of colonial southwest Australia 1788-1900*, PhD thesis, Canberra, ACT: Australian National University, 1997,

openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au, p. 138, p. 157; **enslavement** – Clarke in *History in Portraits*, p. 20.

⁵ **John Hart's recollection**, dated 24 April 1854, in *Letters from Victorian pioneers: being a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aboriginals, etc.*, Thomas Francis Bride (ed.), Melbourne: Public Library, 1898, p. 302.

⁶ **Transactions with islanders** – *ibid*; **on behalf of** – William Henrie Baynes, *John Hart: the public record 1831 to 1872*, B.A. Hons thesis, Adelaide, SA: University of Adelaide, 1961, p. 2.

⁷ **Named by Capt. Jones** – Colonel Charles James Napier, *Colonization; particularly in South Australia: with some remarks on small farms and over population*, London, T. & W. Boone, 1835, p. 252; **'promiscuously christened'** – H. J. Finnis, *Early settlers on islands in Bass Straits*, Adelaide, SA: Pioneers' Association of South Australia, 1950, [p. 6]; one author that refers to **'Governor Walker'** is Edwin Hodder, *The history of South Australia from its foundation to the year of its jubilee*, London, Sampson Low, Marston, 1893.

⁸ Duryea, 'South Australian Pioneers 1839', B 16006/4B; **passenger** – *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, 11 May 1839, p. 6; Diane Cummings, *Bound for South Australia*, passenger lists 1836-1851, www.slsa.sa.gov.au/BSA/; Barry Leadbeater, South Australian pioneer families, www.familyhistorysa.org//colonists.html; **solicitor William Walker and brothers** – Reverend William Gray, 'Early Mount Barker. Who was who?' in *The Mount Barker Courier and Onkaparinga and Gumeracha Advertiser*, 18 July 1930, p. 5.

⁹ Brothers Andrew and John pre-deceased William; James had returned to Scotland. Other early settlers named William Walker were too young or too old.

¹⁰ **Hospital admissions** – State Records of South Australia (SRSA) spreadsheet of

Adelaide Hospital admissions 1840-1904, GRG 78.49; **Royal Navy** – Walker appears to have had prior acquaintance with William Thompson who came to Kangaroo Island after his discharge from the navy (see biography in this article); **arrival** – the 'Socrates' is named in Walker's 1878 hospital admission, the 1872 entry mysteriously refers to the 'Norfolk'.

¹¹ **Ramindjeri-Ngarrindjeri** or Kurna – Rob Amery outlines the contesting views about the Yankalilla, Rapid Bay and Cape Jervis territory in 'Sally and Harry: insights into early Kurna contact history' in *History in Portraits*, p. 66; **born at Yankalilla** – Adelaide Hospital admission 1876; **Kalinga's Ramindjeri biography** – Beverley Overton, *Salt, gypsum and charcoal: industries on Kangaroo Island 1803 to 1992*, Kingscote, SA, Environmental Realist, 2007, pp. 84-88; **parents' affiliations and tri-lingual** – Chester Schultz, *Place name summary ... Murtaparringga* (draft), The Southern Kurna Place Names Project, 2017, p. 18, www.adelaide.edu.au/kwp/placenames/research-publ/.

¹² **Confused identity** – Clarke documents the women taken to Kangaroo Island and posits three separate identities for Kalanga/Sarah/Sally in *History in Portraits*, pp. 30-47; **Kalinga's identity in evidence to Charles Mann** – 'Kalinga otherwise Sarah Walker', 'William Walker and his native wife Kalinga', 'Con her father', 'Natulla, the uncle' in transcription from SRSA GRG 24/1/259 in Shueard, pp. 303-308.

¹³ Amery suggests that this portrait could be Condoy's daughter Sally in *History in Portraits*, pp. 53-54.

¹⁴ **Bates' part in abductions** – *South Australian Advertiser*, 27 December 1886, p. 6; **domesticating natives** – *The Express and Telegraph*, 30 October 1894, p. 3.

¹⁵ **Kalinga in the west** – Amery in *History in portraits*, pp. 51-58; the Kangaroo Island sealers were James Everett, John Randall

and James Kirby, Amery, pp. 55-56; **Kalinga's age** – 18-20 at King George Sound in 1826 (Amery, p. 51); 'about 25' according to Mary Thomas, passenger on the 'Africaine', 1836 (Amery, p. 61); 65 in hospital admission in 1876.

¹⁶ **Made over to Walker** – the term is used by George Bates, *The Express and Telegraph*, 30 October 1894, p. 3; **timing of marriage** – in 1837 Walker stated that he 'had been with' Kalinga 'upwards of three years', Shueard, p. 305; **Kalinga's children** – the 'older' children are Sally Paddy Smith and George Walker, said to be fathered by a sealer Old Paddy Smith (Clarke in *History in portraits*, p. 46, citing anthropologists Norman Tindale and Ronald & Catherine Berndt) but according to the journal of Point McLeay/Raukkan missionary George Taplin, Sally Paddy Smith was still young enough for Paddy to be bargaining with suitors before her first marriage in May 1873 (SLSA PRG 186/1/3, as transcribed on www.firstsources.info/ pp. 225, 227, 229; little is known about George Walker (Clarke, p. 47); Joseph Walker, 1836-1931, is pictured in old age in Overton, p. 85; **boat building and farming** – KI Pioneers, sites.google.com/site/kipioneersfirst8ships/residents-already-on-kangaroo-island-1836/william-walker; **carrying salt** – *Southern Australian*, 18 February 1844, p. 2. ¹⁷ **Admitted to hospital** on 12 October 1876 – register, GRG 78.49; buried at West Terrace Cemetery on 19 October 1876 – www.aca.sa.gov.au/Records; **cemetery known** – 'She ... is buried at West Terrace. I think it was a pauper's grave', KI Pioneers; **figuring in pre-colonial literature** – Amery in *History in portraits*, p. 63; Kalinga was also part of the 1831 search for Captain Collett Barker.

¹⁸ **Descendants** – National Native Title Tribunal, *Extracts from Schedule of Native Title Applications*, NNTT number SC2010/003, www.nntt.gov.au, 2010.

¹⁹ **Portuguese Thompson** is mentioned by a Captain Dillon – H. P. Moore, 'Notes of the early settlers in South Australia prior to 1836' in *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia (S. A. Branch)*, 1923, pp. 90, 94.

²⁰ **Obituary** – *South Australian Register (Register)*, 1 April 1882, p. 2; John Wrathall Bull, *Early experiences of life in South Australia and an extended colonial history*, Adelaide, SA: E. S. Wigg & son, 1884, p. 5.

²¹ **Naval service** – obituary, op cit; **search for the 'Maria'** – *South Australian*, 11 September 1840, p. 2.

²² **Property** – paid rates on eight cottages, *Adelaide Observer*, 7 March 1857, p. 1, and advertised an allotment of land with two cottages, *Evening Journal*, 31 October 1873, p. 4; **hawker** – *The South Australian Advertiser*, 22 September 1865, p. 3; **storekeeper** – *Sands and MacDougall Directory*, 1872.

²³ **Family** – death notice for 'Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Thompson, aged 41 years at her residence Gouger-Street', *Register*, 29 September 1860, p. 2; marriage of Elizabeth, 'eldest daughter of Mr. William Thomson, of Gouger-street', *Register*, 15 June 1861, p. 2; death notice for 'Elizabeth Mary, relict of the late Mr. William Thomson, of Gouger-street, aged 73 year', *Register*, 21 January 1889; **estate Register**, 3 April 1882, p. 8.

²⁴ **Kerr's original migration** – Joan McColl, *The dauntless Kerrs: the story of the family of South Australian pioneers Stair Kerr (junior) and Margaret McCredie Kerr 1600-1960*, Narracan, Vic.: J. McColl, 2012, p. 44; **arrival date** and 'Socrates' – original index to Jones' Banquet Group mosaic, B 47769.

²⁵ *Register*, 5 September 1840, p. 3.

²⁶ **Sentence and discharge** – McColl, pp. 43-45; **asthma** – annotation in family photograph album, SLSA B 50863/40.

The Constitution of the Historical Society of South Australia Inc.

During 2018 the Council reviewed the constitution of the HSSA Inc. Minor changes only have been proposed to update some terminology and amend some areas which are regarded as redundant or inappropriate. The full constitution, with these proposed amendments, will be circulated to members in a *History SA* early in 2019 and approval of the changes will be put to the 2019 AGM. In part, the constitution says that it 'may be amended by a three-quarters ... majority of the votes cast at any Ordinary, Special or Annual General Meeting, provided thirty (30) days notice ... has been given to each financial member'.

Bridget Jolly, Secretary, HSSA

Contributions to this Newsletter are always welcome. The deadline for the next edition is Sunday 4 November.

NOTICE BOARD AND TABLE The Notice Board and Table need your help in supply. Whether it is advertising for other clubs or societies, notices, brochures, booklets etc, all would be greatly appreciated. Need help? See Colin Deed at meetings or phone 8277 2953

THE SHED PRIZE Your donated book(s) have been so good it has enabled The Shed Prize to be several books per raffle which in turn gives the ticket holder a better chance of scoring a prize. Looking forward to more books in 2018. If you need help to carry or collect, please see Colin Deed at meetings or phone 8277 2953.

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and glass, multi-storey, second Calvary Adelaide Hospital is being built on the corner of Pulteney and Angas Streets, it was heartening to see the developers decorate the front with panels that inform our community of the site's history.

We learn that in 1885, six courageous Sisters of the Little Company of Mary sailed from Naples, Italy, to the foreign port of Sydney to establish a branch of their nursing order in this country. From 1890 to the 1940s more courageous, passionate women joined the Order and the original Calvary Hospital was established in North Adelaide.

Once we would have considered the old blue-stone and red brick warehouse in Cannon Street, between Franklin and Wymouth Streets, an early inner-city light industrial zone, an eyesore, a decrepit structure that should be 'bulldozed'.

Contemporary architects have saved the original façade, with the original tall, red brick chimney of the Federation Trading business, a gem of character and history that stands formidably amongst new high-rise cement structures. The interior has been revamped to offer a contemporary, open functional space of polished wooden floors, large windows and modern facilities suitable for hire for large functions.

Glenthorne - to follow up on the topic of our July lecture meeting, Environment Minister David Speirs announced the formation of a 'regional reserve' south of Adelaide which encompasses a number of existing nature reserves, Happy Valley reservoir and the 208 ha Glenthorne property. The initiative is to be applauded as it will enhance the biodiversity value of the currently unlinked areas and further protect some built heritage and geological sites in the region.

Making history - South Australia has once again 'made history'. Did you read this story in *The Advertiser* of 31 August? Executive Council met at Government House on Thursday 30 August and made 'a small piece of political history', as political analyst Haydon Manning described the event. Each week, the Premier, Governor and at least one Government Minister meet at Government House. That week, the Premier and the Governor were both on leave, so acting Premier Vickie Chapman and the Lieutenant Governor Brenda Wilson stepped in. They were joined by the Government's only other women in the 14-person Cabinet, Human Resources Minister Michelle Lensink and Child Protection Minister Rachel Sanderson. Haydon Manning named it a 'first' as he could not recall a previous time when SA had a female Deputy Premier. One would have to say it reflects our changing times.

Society Events - One of our Society's achievements in 2018 has been its series of meetings in its first year in our new beautifully equipped venue at Burnside City Uniting Church. So, we especially look forward to celebrating the November meeting with our members and visitors when the Adelaide Regiment of Volunteer Rifles 1862-1865 will be presenting their story of our heritage and providing a re-enactment of the past, most suited to a festive time of the year. Share in the celebrations and stay for a festive supper afterwards.

Geoffrey Bishop and Pamela Rajkowski
OAM 2018 Co-Presidents