HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Founded 1974

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

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Registered for posting as a publication Category "B"

NEWSLETTER No. 35 JANUARY, 1981

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1. AUSTRALIA DAY CELEBRATION - MONDAY, 26TH JANUARY ******

FAMILY PICNIC

IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS AND STATE HERBARIUM

Members, families and friends of the Historical Society of South Australia are invited to meet by the MULBERRY ARBOR in the Botanic Gardens at 12 noon for a picnic lunch on the lawns. Bring your sandwiches and cool drinks; if you enter by the main north gate, the arbor is on your right as you walk along the roadway towards the kiosk (that is, it is north of the kiosk). Introduce yourself to our committee and we will provide you with name tags so that you will all be able to "mix and mingle"; the name tags introducing you to the other members of our Society. WE ALSO EXTEND OUR INVITATION TO MEMBERS OF OTHER HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN ADELAIDE WHO MAY LIKE TO JOIN US. If enough people join in this picnic, it would be fun in another year perhaps to organize an Australia Day Procession, as was done in earlier years, and shown to us on slides at our evening in the Torrens Valley at Birdwood on December 2nd.

At 2 p.m. the Superintendent, Mr Ken McLaren, will take us on a tour of the Gardens, showing us points of particular historic interest. We will also be able to see through the Museum of Economic Botany, where apart from the permanent displays, there will be a photographic display of the Gardens.

Come and join us on Australia Day - and celebrate an historic occasion in a beautiful setting with friendly companions.

Helen Pearce

2. NEXT MEETINGS. **********

February Meeting - Friday, 6th at 8 p.m.

Dr. John Tregenza, the foundation Editor of our Journal, and Curator of Historical collections at the Art Gallery of South Australia, will speak on the index to works of art relating to South Australia which he is compiling with the help of a research assistant. The historical index will be of immeasurable value to people interested in many aspects of our past. It will include photographs of each painting, and encompass works held interstate; thus many rarely viewed paintings will be made accessible to the general public for the first time.

March Meeting - Friday, 6th at 8 p.m.

Dr. Catherine Ellis, senior lecturer in Ethnomusicology at the Elder Conservatorium, is speaking on aboriginal history as interpreted through music. She has also worked for five years (until 1979) with the Centre for Aboriginal Studies in Music. She has made a great contribution to the understanding of aboriginal culture, and is much respected for her work in this area. Aboriginal history has not had the discussion that it deserves in our Society, so this promises to be a fascinating evening.

3. BROMPTON GAS WORKS TOUR **********

On Sunday, 19th October, about twenty five people gathered at the Gas Works complex, Brompton, for a conducted tour of the premises and museum. Led by Mr. Graham Maloney and fellow members of the Gas Historical Society, the party walked around the fascinating old complex and looked at some of the tiny workers' cottages in the nearby streets. Highlights of the very informative tour were a look at the former boiler houses, gas tanks and gas artefacts and utensils displayed in the museum. The afternoon concluded with tea, scones and general discussion, with all participants happy to have been able to examine and learn about a significant part of the State's industrial heritage.

Sandy Marsden

4. REPORT ON THE MINES TOUR FIELD TRIP **********

Saturday, 8th of November was a memorable day which started in pouring rain and ended in sparkling sunlight; but for the thirty-five members of the Historical Society who set off on the Mines Tour under the expert direction of Royce Wells, it was tremendous fun from beginning to end.

Our first stop was at Skye where we looked at the remains of the old underground stone quarries in which Cornish miners had toiled during the nineteenth century. Evidence of the two industries that followed the mining

enterprises still abound in the groves of olive trees, and in the now rapidly disappearing slopes of paralleled grape vines. Not a stone's throw from one of the old mines were newly laid foundations for another two houses of the encroaching suburbs.

The rain ceased as the coach drove us around to Glen Osmond, where after being shown a profile of the hill we were about to enter, with explanations of the extent of the workings by Royce Wells, we all disappeared a hundred feet into Wheal Watkins, along a small tunnel in which the sides and roof enclosed one tightly, and were revealed from time to time by the flickering torches. Our reward was to see the gleaming silver-lead deposits in one of the interstices of the roof.

The drive through the hills to Callington was a delight, with rain-drenched leaves sparkling in the bright sunlight. We left the highway, and the coach had some trouble with a small vee-shaped bridge as we wound our way to the old Adare Mine. After freeing the coach, and a picnic lunch by Scott Creek, we proceeded on foot to the abandoned workings. Again diagrams and maps were provided by Royce, and he gave us a comprehensive account of the early days of the mine, its extent, its problems, and the people who worked in this area for many years. Unlike the copper mines a little further along, the Adare mine produced silver and lead, and we were able to walk into one of the main adits and see the galena glittering in the torch light, and the old trolley and railway line that had carried ore from the centre of the hill to the crushers and furnace outside. Later we walked to the top of the hill and saw the main shaft disappearing into darkness below. The surrounding country has its own special charm, and several photographers on the trip have captured its isolation, sparseness and identity, as well as the old assay house, and the furnace and chimney in the valley.

All in all, it was a very informative and friendly day, and once again we thank Mr Wells for his interest, enthusiasm and knowledge which he so willingly shared with us.

Helen Pearce

5. "LET'S DRIVE BETTER THAN MEN" (1904) **********

The following extracts from an unnamed motoring paper of January, 1904 appeared at the beginning of an article with the above title in the Seventh Edition of the "Laurel Recipe and Household Guide", published by the Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd. The recipe book probably dates from the 1940's and in the introduction to the article the author, Mary Arnold, explained: "It may seem rather out of place to include a section on driving in a recipe book. Years ago it certainly would have been. But not so today, when so many women are car drivers as well as housewives."

INVADING THE MASCULINE DOMAIN

"Some of the members of the city's most exclusive set have proved themselves daring and successful chauffeuses, and can manage the throbbing, restless big machines in a manner which compels admiration from masculine acquaintances ...

"To command such a monster demands a woman who has steady nerves ... These noisy big fellows make so much bluster as they speed along that timid women would be thrown into a chronic state of protestation ...

"The position of a woman in a motor car tends to reveal her best points: compelled to sit erect ... she presents a picture truly gratifying. She must be constantly on the 'qui vive' for approaching vehicles ... the tension of the nerves sends the blood in quicker circulation, thus bringing the red colour to the cheeks and adding radiance to the eyes. It is regretted that this healthy. glowing vivacity is hidden by the thick swathes of veils and big owl-eyed goggles which are worn by women drivers to protect their delicate complexions ...

"The question of this invasion into the masculine domain is causing much comment in motoring circles. While some express the opinion that motor-driving for women is not quite feminine, nevertheless many of us feel that this evidence of independence and pluck in our womenfolk is very admirable, and worthy of encouragement."

6. REPORT ON DECEMBER 2ND MEETING IN THE TORRENS VALLEY

Day-light saving in December allowed members of the Historical Society of S.A. to watch the colours of the sun after a warm day, and to reflect on the bleached quarry faces and shiny roofs of the newer subdivisions as the bus climbed steadily up Anstey's Hill. Breath-taking drops on either side of the road were the scene almost to our first stop at Houghton, where several members of the Torrens Valley and District Historical Society boarded the bus to tell us about the sights for the rest of the journey.

Inglewood was so named as the result of a competition amongst the workmen building the Hotel from which the rest of the town followed soon after. Breakneck Hill with all the former dangers of the horse and cart days has now been reduced to a cutting, said to be the deepest in Australia when it was constructed. Soon after negotiating this we saw the old dirt coach road that led into Millbrook until 1918, when the township was flooded for the reservoir. Chain-of-Ponds on slightly higher ground escaped until the 1970's, when it was dismantled after being considered a pollution hazard. The cemetery and a few wild garden plants are the only memorials to the small population there.

We drove around the town of Gumeracha, pausing for a moment at the Salem Baptist Church and the Baptistery, once fed by a natural spring and surrounded by a circle of oaks, and then passed the old court-house, still with large black hinges on the double front door. Almost opposite was the old butter factory that has recently been resurrected from a roofless ruin to an Ethnic Art Gallery, and a little distance further along is a restored length of workers' cottages. As we left the town we all craned our necks to try and catch a glimpse of "Kenton Park", but could see no more than a certain visitor could along the same road a hundred years ago. In the summer of 1879 'she', "walked passed Mr. Randell's place where there are lovely Hawthorn Hedges and oaks and a great number of weeping willows close to the water, a lovely place." However, we didn't have time to go, "through the grass and down to the water, and find Maiden Hair fern growing all amongest the bushes, and nice large rocks to sit down upon under shady trees on the bank, a dear little spot."

The new growth on the gum trees brightened in the gold of the setting sun behind us, as we travelled on hastily to Birdwood where we emptied into the chilly evening at the Birdwood High School. Once inside the prefab library, we soon warmed to the country hospitality of the local historical society who provided us with a refreshing drink of orange juice and sandwiches, as some of our members had left hurriedly from work without tea. Half an hour or so

was spent wandering around the display of photos and printed material of local interest. Allan Phillips showed an interesting selection of slides he had made from old prints of activities and scenes around Gumeracha. It was here that our curiosity about what lay behind the tangle of hawthorn hedges at "Kenton Park" was satisfied, with views of the homestead and barn dating back to the 1840's! Geoff Clark gave an interesting commentary of the district's history with his more recent slides of historic sites. Included in these was a most spectacular trio of a huge dust storm rolling over the hills in 1964.

The evening ended with questions and notices and a supper of more sandwiches and short-bread biscuits from the local bakery with coffee. Then just time for another quick look at the photo display, with considerably more interest, before we had to board the bus for the return journey. After only being able to see our own reflections in the bus windows from the darkness outside, we were all too soon again dazzled by the bright city lights.

M.E. Ragless

7. PUBLICATIONS **********

(a) Available from The National Trust of South Australia:

National Trust of South Australia Silver Jubilee Handbook, 1955-1980. 87 pages, paper-back, 33 plates, (4 in colour) $6.

The National Trust has produced an excellent handbook to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding. Produced on good quality paper, illustrated with some fine photographic plates and well-organized in content, the handbook provides an interesting outline history of the "progress" of the Trust, its branches, and the accumulation of its properties (now numbering in the vicinity of 160).

Of particular interest are chapters 2 ("The First Twenty Five Years") and 6 ("Properties"); the former giving a brief but informative year-by-year list of events taking place from 1955 to 1980, and the latter giving valuable details of the Trust's numerous properties.

This handbook is ideal for all those interested in the National Trust in South Australia who would like some more comprehensive information about this well-known organization. If requested, the Trust will post the Handbook to interested persons, however, the postage cost at this time is not known.

Annely Aeuckens

Australian Woolsheds by Sowden. Paperback, $12.95

"If Australia can boast of a vernacular architecture, then it must surely be in its woolsheds for these buildings have been shaped by Australian history. Over 200 photographs with a descriptive text which appreciates the romantic in this workaday heritage from the past are contained in this long awaited reprint."

Australia's National Collections by Lloyd & Sekuless. $35.00

"A guide to Australia's invaluable art, history, and science collections. It deals with the development of the major museums and galleries throughout Australia. Illustrations are carefully chosen to represent

important pieces in each collection, the development and character of the collections and items relating to important events and changes in Australian history."

Bullock Teams: The Building of a Nation by Olaf Ruhen. $16.95

"Bullock power and muscle built the Australian states - gave them entity and the potential for independence. Toiling teams linked the settlements before roads existed, and transported wool from outback stations to the ports in journeys that sometimes took a year, or more. Bullocks shaped the face of the usable country, built the roads and railways, serviced the mines, delivered the timber and made possible the early exploitation of the riches the continent had to offer. This is their story."

Pamphlets:

- "Buildings in and around Adelaide, Two Walks"
A 1½ mile walk down North Terrace and King William Street, and a 1½ mile walk through North Adelaide, with brief information given about the main historic points of interest.
- "Rochdale Nature Trail"
- "Collingrove in the Barossa Valley"
- "Brief History of Beaumont House"

All of the above publications are available from The National Trust of South Australia Office, Ayers House, 288 North Terrace, Adelaide, 5000.

(b) Available from The Australian Conservation Foundation:

The World of Olegas Truchanas, 144 pp. 10" x 11", Hardcover, $29.50

"This superb volume is a success story in Australian publishing. The sale of 25,000 copies in five editions has placed it high on the best-seller list. Its rapid disappearance from even the largest booksellers has sometimes made it difficult to find.

The Australian Conservation Foundation is proud to announce that it has published a sixth edition of this classic work, with an offer to send it directly to you, post free.

An impressive 10" x 11", this volume, printed on heavy quality art paper and cloth-bound, contains a magnificent collection of Olegas Truchanas' photographs. 44 full colour plates, many in full-page and double page size, depict the original Lake Pedder, the Western Arthurs, the Gordon River, and other magnificent places in the South-West. A number of Truchanas' superb salon monochromes are printed full-page size, together with explanatory maps, and a memoir of the life's work and achievements of this outstanding photographer-conservationist. The Lake Pedder plates alone make this book a collector's item.

For more than twenty years, Olegas Truchanas, Lithuanian-born Tasmanian, waged an unceasing campaign against ignorance, apathy and misunderstanding and the gradual alienation of what now remains one of the world's last great primeval regions. He was a bushman extraordinary, endowed with physical, mental and spiritual powers one finds in men of the calibre of a Scott or a Hillary. This gifted man was also a master photographer. A modest man, he nevertheless regarded his photographs as compelling evidence of the beauty of these remote areas.

By 1971, aware of the imminent destruction of Lake Pedder by flooding, Olegas re-doubled his efforts to save the threatened rivers of the South-West wilderness. In October 1979 the threat was made public by the Hydro-Electric Commission's 1.36 billion dollar proposal to flood three major rivers including the Gordon. It was in this river that Olegas lost his life in 1972.

Those who already own this book or who saw the award-winning A.B.C. "A Big Country" feature "Spirit of Olegas" will recognise that the legacy of this man will be a powerful influence in the fight to save Australia's last wild rivers."

Available at $29.50 post free from Australian Conservation Foundation, 672B Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn, Victoria 3122.

(c) Reprinting of Ms. Susan Marsden's "Historical Guidelines"

Ms. Marsden's "Historical Guidelines", produced under the South Australian State Historic Preservation Plan and completed in May, 1980, will soon be made available from the Aboriginal and Historic Relics Administration, 43 Fullarton Road, Kent Town (42 6611) for a cost of approximately $5. The book contains 167 pages and 3 appendixes, and has 3 main chapters; "Historical context and thematic framework", "Guide to sources of information" and "Recommendations". The first chapter provides an important chronological guide to the main events in South Australia's history, while the second chapter gives the reader information as to the location of vital source material, most of which can be found in the S.A. Archives.

(d) List of Main Articles from the "Torrens Valley Historical Journal"

1. Pioneers of the Torrens Valley; List of Members; Old Advertisements.
2. Back to Mt. Torrens School; Pioneers of the Torrens Valley, Houghton Wesleyan S. School Anniversary; Salem Cemetery, Gumeracha - Part 1
3. "Yoiks Tally-Ho"; Extracts from early Newspapers; Salem Cemetery, Gumeracha - Pt. 2
4. Old Advertisements; Pioneers of the District, Ploughing Matches; Salem Cemetery - Pt.3
5. Sand's & McDougall's Directory; The Beginning of Wireless; Publications held by Society; New Members
6. Blumberg - Early Settlement; 1855 Directory - Blumberg; History of Kenton Valley Church; Beginning of Wireless Pt. 2.
7. Pitman Pioneers; Mining in the Hd. of Talunga; Churches of Houghton, Paracombe & Inglewood; List of Cemeteries
8. Blumberg Gold Mining Identities; Historical Notes - Gumeracha (Salem) Baptist Church; Blumberg United (formerly Baptist) Church
9. Grandma of Millbrook and Paracombe; A Ramble near Cudlee Creek in 1923; New Members
10. A Summer Holiday at Cudlee Creek; Kersbrook Church of Christ
11. When Birdwood had a Railway; Gumeracha Railway; Mt. Torrens Cemetery Transcription; Australia 1788-1988: A Bicentennial History
12. Early Local Newspapers and the People; Parliamentarians for the Seat of Gumeracha 1857-1957; Preservation of Buildings of Exceptional Architectural or Historic Interest in the Torrens Valley.

Note: Annual Subscription to the Journal (4 issues) $4.00. Separate issues $1.50 each. All copies are in print and available from The Editor, Mr. A. Phillips, Gould Place, Cudlee Creek, 5232.

8. WILABALANGALOO - NATURE RESERVE ON THE MURRAY (NATIONAL TRUST)

"Travelling along the Sturt Highway from Berri towards Renmark you will suddenly come upon a large notice board in the scrub announcing "Wilabalangaloo - Flora and Fauna - Museum - Barbecue Area - Entrance 200 metres".

Do not pass by this lovely reserve. It is somewhere to spend an afternoon, or at least an hour to two. You could spend a whole day there.

Its beautiful, rhythmic name means "the place of the red, yellow, and brown stones", and on a sunny day the magnificent colours of the cliffs, the greenness and colour of the shrubs and flowers and the birds singing make it a place of rare beauty. Covering an area of 100 hectares together with a house, it was given to the National Trust in 1956 by Miss J.A. Reiners and has been in the care of the Berri Branch since 1972. There is a proviso that it is to be left in its natural state, and the branch is developing it as a fauna and flora reserve. They have worked hard to make the house into a museum together with comfortable caretaker quarters, where Mr. and Mrs. R. Bysouth now live. They willingly show visitors through and explain the exhibits.

Part of the land is on the southern side of the main Berri to Renmark road. On the other side it stretches right back to the river cliffs and can be reached from the river. A pleasant 15-minute walk after mooring your boat leads you up the cliff and to the homestead.

Plants in Profusion

With the help of Heritage grants the branch has been able to update the extensive irrigation system. As a result, magnificent native plants are growing in profusion. A fauna enclosure now contains a wallaby, a red kangaroo, a peacock, pheasants, guinea fowl, turkeys, and a much prized hairynosed wombat, badly in need of a mate!

Three delightful walks have been established, all taking in the river frontage with its spectacular coloured sandstone cliffs of brilliant oranges, reds and yellows. In one place, amid these magnificent cliffs, can be seen the mud nests of the bottleneck swallow. The walks are all signposted, and the branch has produced a little brochure that includes a map with places of special interest marked in. There are also lists of the animals, birds and shrubs and trees native to the area.

The display rooms in the homestead are set up as a dining room, living room and bedroom with valuable Victorian furnishings. An outside room displays a collection of early photographs of the district and of the old paddle boats.

Souvenirs are sold, including beautiful photographs of the coloured cliffs, and cool drinks are available. Picnics can be had in the grounds and Wilabalangaloo welcomes visitors daily from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., except Tuesdays and Fridays. Entry is 60 cents for adults and 20 cents for children."

(Extract from The National Trust of S.A. Newsletter, December, 1980.)

9. STATE ARCHIVES APPEAL **********

The acquisition and permanent preservation of the historical records of our State is a continuous task. The State Archives collects records from public offices, private individuals and organisations such as societies, clubs, churches and businesses. We are hoping that members and friends of your

Society will assist us in expanding our collection by advising us of the existence of records or by encouraging those with whom you come in contact to deposit records with the Archives.

Personal records such as diaries, letters, photographs, research material, cuttings books and maps are rich sources of information on the history of South Australia. The Archives would welcome the deposit of historically interesting material of this kind, whether it relates to our early years or more recent events and experiences.

The Archives has facilities for repairing, binding and storing records and it is only when records are preserved under these ideal conditions can they be of use to future as well as current researchers.

In 1986 we celebrate our sesquicentenary. This is an important event for all South Australians. With this occasion in mind we hope that you will give serious consideration to the deposit of documents of historical value with the State Archives.

Enquiries should be directed to the Principal Archivist, Archives Branch, State Library of South Australia, Box 419, G.P.O., Adelaide 5001.

10. ARTICLE

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1888, A GEOGRAPHICAL VIEW by R.L. Heathcote, Murray McCaskill and Tom Stevenson (Geography Discipline, School of Social Sciences, Flinders University)

Reprinted from Australia 1888, Bulletin No. 5, September 1980, pp. 91-113

South Australians in 1888 had lived through several years of what their successors, 90 years later, would know as the steady state economy. During the 1870s the surge of settlement into the northern wheatlands had added nearly two million acres (over 800,000 ha) to the cultivated lands of the province and pushed the agricultural frontier nearly 150 miles (240 km) northwards of its limit in 1869. (1) In no other part of Australia was wheat-growing land so close to the seaboard and so readily converted into a marketable staple. Three years of severe droughts from 1880 to 1882 put an end to the northwards surge of wheat farming. Surveyor-general Goyder's celebrated "line of rainfall" abolished by Parliament in 1874 as the outer limit of land available for credit selection, had been vindicated by the three years of disastrous wheat yields. For many decades later Goyder's line was to be deeply engraved in the minds of politicians, administrators and rural South Australians. Good seasons returned in the mid- and late-eighties, but climatic uncertainty became an accepted part of rural living and attention was slowly directed to the institutional and technological adjustments needed to cope with it.

Although South Australians had celebrated the jubilee of their province in 1886 with considerable satisfaction the economic indicators of the late eighties were generally depressing, whether one observed the increasing numbers of urban and rural unemployed or noted the tables of the annual offical Statistical Register. The stream of British capital which flowed into Australia during the 1880s largely by-passed South Australia and moved on to new resource frontiers in pastoral Queensland and New South Wales, to the Queensland gold mines and sugar farms and into government railways in Victoria and New South Wales. (2) Crown land sales, which had provided the funds for railway construction in South Australia during the seventies, slumped with the end of the wheatlands expansion. Revenue for rural land sales, rents and interest on credit selections fell from £748,000 in 1881 to

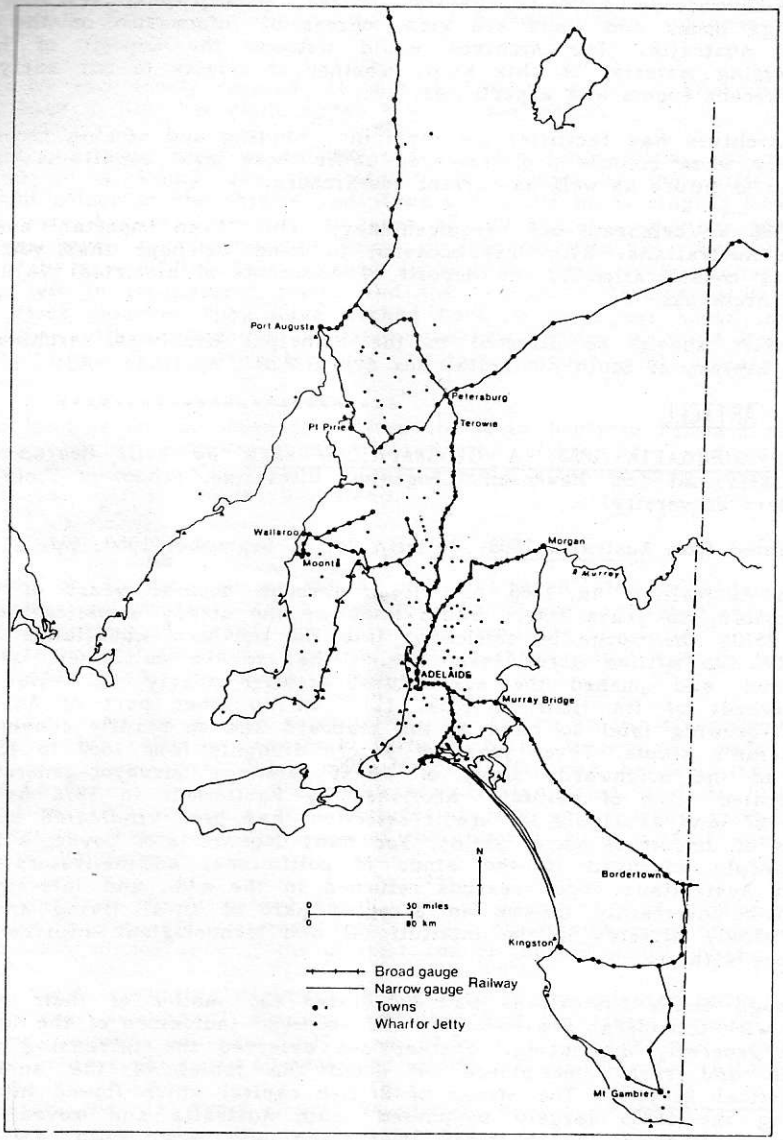

Figure 1. Settlements and railways, 1888.

£319,336 in 1888. (3) In response, South Australia, which preceded the other Australian colonies into the long end-of-century depression, showed yet again its capacity for innovative social experiment by being the first colony to levy income tax in 1885. The total of purchased land was at a peak of 10.1 million acres (over 4 million ha) in 1883 but fell to 9.1 million acres (3,683,000 ha) in 1888, as farmers on the margins of the settled areas forfeited their credit selections or converted them to leases.

Wool, wheat and copper made the staple trilogy which accounted for 58 per cent of exports. (4) Stable output and generally declining prices spelled economic stagnation and reduced income. In 1888 wheat prices had fallen by a third of 1883 values. On the London market prices for Adelaide greasy wool between 1885 and 1888 were typically down by one-fifth on the returns of 1879-84. As an economy measure rural production data was not collected in the four years before 1889-90 but in that year the returns showed that the province's sheep numbers had been stable for a decade at just over 6 million. Cattle numbers had increased from some 250,000 to 324,000, mainly in the pastoral interior. Wheat yields fluctuated with the seasons but the five-year running mean trended downwards from a provincial average of 9 bushels per acre (3.6/ha) in the mid seventies to 6 bushels (2.4/ha) by the late eighties and were not to climb again until 1903-05, when the effects of the new technology of superphosphate, fallowing and new varieties became manifest. (5) Copper prices on the London market rose in 1888 to £82.93 per ton compared with £45.65 for the previous four years, but the rate of ore production at South Australia's only substantial surviving copper mines at Kadina and Moonta on Yorke Peninsula fell more rapidly than the rise in prices. As a mirror of economic trends South Australia's population, estimated at the end of 1888 as 321,497, had shown a net gain of only 862 for the year. Since 1883 it had increased by only 1.1 per cent per annum despite a high birth rate. Net emigration, mainly to Victoria and New South Wales, in 1888 was almost 6,000 people or nearly 2 per cent of the population at the beginning of the year. (6)

If there was much cause for gloom - and the gloom was not to be lifted until after 1900 - there was some consolation for those who remained in South Australia during the decades of stagnation. Settlement had a geographic compactness, rare in lands of new settlement. Most South Australians lived in a fairly evenly settled zone from 100 to 150 km wide and 370 km north to south. Some 2400 km of railway had been built at a cost of £10 million and, although wheat was only charged 2½d per bushel per 50 miles (81 km) and heavy goods 1d per ton per mile up to 50 miles (81 km), the system returned a profit to the government in 1888 of 5.2 per cent of its investment after payment of expenses and interest. There were some 2,000 miles (3220 km) of macadamised roads and few farms in the settled areas were more than a day's return dray ride from a coastal jetty or railway siding. For every 1000 people South Australia had 4½ miles (7.2 km) of railway opened compared with 2 miles (3.2 km) in Victoria and New South Wales. Some 320 miles (512 km) of navigable waterway were available on the Murray River but as the South Australian lands fringing the waterway were virtually unoccupied the Murray was valuable principally as a means of channelling some of the Darling wool trade through South Australian ports.

Outside of Adelaide there were some 310 surveyed towns, 265 of them in the main central zone of settlement. Although some of these sites remained simply surveyors' pegs and not all could prosper, the close pattern of town sites ensured that rural South Australians had access to commercial, retail and social services with a minimal degree of travel hardship that must have been rare on the New World frontiers of the nineteenth century. The drift of unemployed workmen into Adelaide was probably one of the reasons why Adelaide developed so comprehensive a sewage system during the eighties.

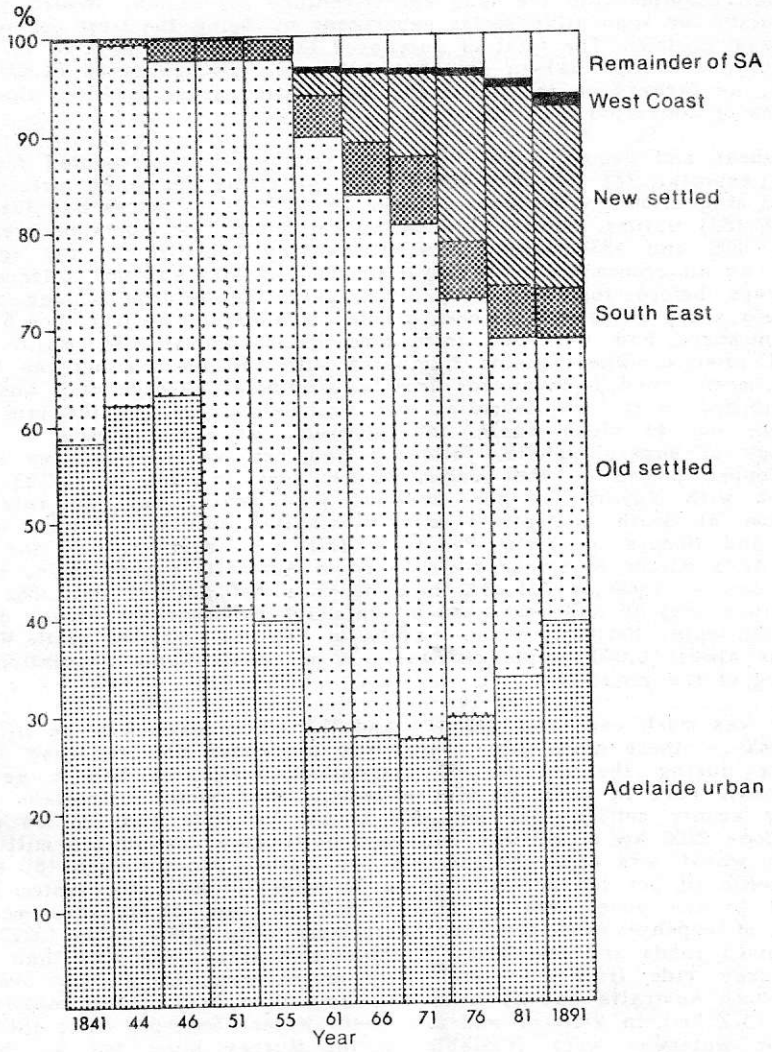

Figure 2. Percentage of South Australian population living in selected areas at 19th century censuses.

Despite the earlier onset of the depression, perhaps life in Adelaide was marginally more pleasant and healthy than in unsewered Melbourne. Indeed the Handbook for the Jubilee Exhibition claimed that the system of underground drainage 'renders it the most delightful place of residence in Australia'. (7)

POPULATION

In 1888 the average South Australian was native born, about 20 years of age, and lived within a day's travel of Adelaide. Furthermore, at birth he could expect to live 54 years, (8) which was marginally longer than his counterpart in New South Wales, and nearly 10 years longer than his cousin in the United Kingdom. (9) Only a quarter of a century earlier South Australia's total population was 60 per cent smaller, spatially more concentrated, and 62 per cent foreign born. Major population changes in both numerical and spatial terms occurred in a very short span of time, clearly reflecting the European colonists' enthusiastic attempts to rescue the land 'from a state of nature'. (10)

Population Change

Between 1841 and 1891, the colony's population grew from 14,610 to 315,212. However, the decade 1881-91 marked the termination of the era of rapid and sustained population growth, and for the first time the colony suffered a significant decline in population in 1885 when there was a net migration loss of 7,693 people. During the remainder of the 1880s the trend of out-migration continued, and like a barometer of internal economic conditions reflected a procession of droughts and the departure of disillusioned farmers and miners to more prosperous parts of Australia. Even with substantial out-migration, 1886 and 1888 were the only two years of the decade showing a decline in South Australia's population, which had until then continued to grow, albeit slowly as a consequence of buoyant birth rates (38 per thousand in 1884-85).

Despite the rapid northwards dispersion of settlers during the 1860s and 1870s, South Australia's population remained highly concentrated in the Adelaide urban area and the old settled 'core' lands, which together at the time of the 1891 census contained 68 per cent of the colony's population but covered only 2 per cent of its area. Although urban Adelaide's share of population declined until 1871 there was never any loss of population in absolute terms for the city merely grew at less than the average rate for the colony. During the 1870s and 1880s the tide turned when an 'implosion' of population from the surrounding rural areas, especially the old lands of the Central Hill Country, brought speculation and subdivision mania to Adelaide. (11) Fluctuations in the growth of Adelaide closely followed economic conditions in the rural periphery (12) and the 1881-91 decennial increase of nearly one third in the city's population heralded an era of steady urban growth in contrast to general agricultural depression and rural population decline. There are several limiting factors preventing the precise definition of the area and size of 'urban Adelaide' during the nineteenth century. (13) Accordingly data used in the compilation of a population total for urban Adelaide in Fig. 2 are drawn from municipal corporations and selected district councils at each census. At the end of the 1880s Adelaide urban area contained more than 30 times the population of Port Pirie, the next largest centre in the colony.

Under the stimulus of agriculture and minerals the new settled areas accounted for a constantly increasing percentage of South Australia's population during the late nineteenth century, rising from 2.3 per cent in 1861 to 20.6 per cent in 1881. By 1891 this growth, which had been largely at the expense of the older settled core lands, had abated, and the proportion of the population living in the new settled lands fell by 1 per cent on the 1881 figure. The rather coarse measure of intercensal population change disguises the onset of out-migration from the drought stricken northern counties during the early and mid 1880s. However, if the surrender or forfeit of 1.5 million acres (607,000 ha) of purchased land north of County Stanley by 1885 is any indication then the extent of this movement must have been substantial. (14)

Meanwhile, the creation of new counties on the West Coast had drawn pioneer farmers out from the nucleus of settlement around Port Lincoln, but in absolute terms the population changes in that part of the colony were small, the two counties to the north of County Flinders gaining only 395 inhabitants between 1881 and 1891. In the South East population growth was never dramatic, and the region contained 5 per cent of South Australia's population, the same share as in 1861, indicating a steady growth rate of about the colonial average. A notable exception was County Buckingham which experienced an increase of 115 per cent in its population, mainly due to the northward movement of settlers towards the newly constructed Adelaide-Melbourne railway line. (15) Beyond the counties the pastoral areas experienced a decline from a maximum share of South Australia's population of over 2 per cent in 1871 to 1.5 per cent in 1891. Significantly, where the margins of safe agriculture had been overstepped in the Northern Pastoral division population fell by 24 per cent during the 1881-91 intercensal period.

At a general level it is possible to identify at least four major population flows occurring in 1888. These were a limited but growing migration to the new frontier areas in the west and east of the colony; the onset of retreat from the marginal northern agricultural and pastoral lands; 'implosion' of population from the old agricultural areas of the burgeoning urban centres, notably Adelaide, Mount Gambier, and the mineral towns of Port Pirie, Wallaroo, Moonta and Kadina; and perhaps of greatest significance, out-migration from South Australia as a whole to the other Australasian colonies and overseas. Despite the slowdown in growth, this was primarily a period of major population redistribution induced by changing economic circumstances.

Population density in 1891 clearly reveals the pattern of population concentration in a narrow north-south belt sandwiched between the sea on the west and the Mt. Lofty Ranges in the east, and extending over 200 miles (320 km) to the head of Spencer Gulf. The core of this belt was County Adelaide which had a density of 132 people per square mile (about 81/sq. km) in 1891. However, this figure is somewhat misleading, for the rural areas of the County were heavily weighted by the population of urban Adelaide which had in some wards densities in excess of 15,000 inhabitants per square mile (c. 9,300/sq. km). Surrounding County Adelaide, the old settled agricultural and mining areas of Counties Hindmarsh, Sturt, Light, Stanley, Daly and Gawler together with the more recently settled counties of Victoria, Frome and Dalhousie had population densities of between 5.1 and 20 persons per square mile (c. 3-12/sq. km). County Burra, an area of population decline since its mining boom in the 1850s, was the least densely populated of the old-settled areas, in 1891 with 2.3 persons per square mile (1-4/sq. km). Except for Grey in the South East the remaining counties contained less than 5 inhabitants per square miles (c. 3/sq. km). Almost all of the West Coast except for a small pocket around Port Lincoln, and most of the east and south east of the colony, could be considered virtually uninhabited. Beyond the counties in the pastoral districts, population density figures are not very meaningful due to the vast areas and small populations. With the exception of the South East, Fenner's observation that population distribution in South Australia was a 'reflex of the rainfall' (16) is strongly supported by the density of the European population in 1891.

Aboriginal Population

Not surprisingly the distribution of aboriginals was almost the opposite of that of the European population. As in other desirable parts of the continent the aborigines of South Australia had been pushed before a relentless wave of European pioneers who grossly outnumbered them. (17) During the 1880s it seemed unlikely that the aboriginals would survive long as a race. Though data is limited and certainly incomplete for the more remote areas of the

interior, there is little doubt that by 1891 there were no aborigines living on the Adelaide Plains, and only 173 in the old-settled areas of the colony. Pushed to the periphery, 64 per cent of the recorded aboriginal population lived outside the counties in areas of limited economic interest to the European, and a further 11 per cent was located on the West Coast. At the 1891 census the total enumerated aboriginal population was 3,134, a decline of 1,912 since 1861. (18) and only a little over 30 per cent of their estimated pre-European population of 10,000. (19)

Population Structure

At the close of the 1880s the colony had a relatively youthful population structure; nearly 40 per cent of the South Australians were under 15 years of age, and the crude birth rate had fallen only slightly to 34 per thousand in 1888. (20) The impact of large scale out-migration was apparent only to a limited extent in the selective depletion of males in the 15-19 and 20-24 cohorts. Nevertheless, the colony still had an excess of males over females, a demographic characteristic which persisted throughout the nineteenth century, although the gap had continued to narrow from a peak in 1846 when there was a maximum of 1,333 males per 1000 females. (21)

A comparison of the population age-sex structure of four contrasting areas highlights some of the key regional variations in demographic structure. The Northern Pastoral division, representative of the harsh remote environments beyond the counties, had an overwhelming predominance of males who outnumbered females by more than two to one. Almost half the population was between 20 and 30 years of age, and there were 879 children under the age of four years to every 1,000 women of child bearing age, suggesting that the general fertility rate for this area was well above that for the colony. By contrast, in the old settled agricultural core lands which County Light typified, females outnumbered males mainly as a consequence of the selective out-migration of young males aged between 15 and 29 seeking employment in more prosperous parts of the colony. The departure of marriage-age males may partially account for the relatively low ratio of children under four years of age to females 15-44 years in Light compared with the colony as a whole.

In County Victoria, a more recently settled rapidly growing area, the influx of young migrants, especially males in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups, is evident in the population profile. There was a similar pattern in Adelaide City, although a major difference existed in that it was one of the few parts of the colony where female in-migration exceeded male in-migration, mainly due to the presence of a diversity of jobs unavailable elsewhere. The City's function as a collection point and favoured location for migrants is further supported by the fact that more than 40 per cent of its residents were born outside of South Australia. The City's population was more mature than most other parts of the colony and only 27 per cent of its total population was under 15 years of age (S.A. 40 per cent) while those above 60 years comprised more than 6 per cent (S.A. 3 per cent). It is no surprise, therefore, that the ratio of children under five to females of fertile age was one of the lowest in the colony. As well as a relatively low birth rate, infant mortality in Adelaide was perhaps the highest in South Australia, and there is little doubt that in many respects the City was an unfavourable environment for the rearing of young children in the late 1880s..(22)

If the fifty years from the colonisation of South Australia in 1836 could be called the age of rapid growth and population dispersion, then the mid 1880s signalled a new era of population redistribution and implosion to the urban areas. Whereas during the 1860s and 1870s the frontier had been the broad arc of northern wheatlands, by the 1880s in a sense it had moved back to the fringes of the urban areas. The pastoralist had been ousted from his position

as pioneer and was replaced by the land speculator and builder who earned their titles as dominant modifiers of the landscape from suburbanisation mania.

THE REGIONAL MOSAIC

In terms of density of settlement and degree of human impact on the landscape South Australia in 1888 could be divided into three kinds of country: the Settled Areas, the Pastoral Interior and the Empty Lands. The Empty Lands were of two types: (1) the interior deserts which, apart from a few railway, highway and mining settlements and tourists on safari, remain almost as empty and unmodified today as 90 years ago, and (2) the mallee woodland and heath lands of interior Eyre Peninsula, the Murray Basin and Kangaroo Island. Although experiencing a moderate winter rainfall the predominantly sandy soils of these areas were severely impoverished of nutrients and offered poor and patchy grazing for the pastoralist. Their development had to await two later waves of agricultural colonisation between 1900 and 1920 and 1945 and 1960.

The Settled Areas consisted of a number of sub-regions: an old settled core, a fringe of newly settled wheatlands and three outliers on Eyre Peninsula, the eastern tip of Kangaroo Island and in the Southeast. Settlement density and economic complexity declined with distance from Adelaide.

Adelaide and the rural lands which had been sold and settled before 1865 formed a core area occupying the mosaic of small plains, basins, hills and valleys of the Mount Lofty Ranges extending from the South coast northwards to the towns of Clare and Burra. The open eucalypt woodland, the deep red-brown loam soils, annual rainfalls generally exceeding 20 inches (580 mm) and the ready access to sea had invited early settlement. This had been the heartland of commercial wheat farming in Australia and birthplace of the mechanical wheat stripper. Railways had been built to the 5'3" (c. 160 cm) gauge in contrast to the more cheaply constructed 3'6" (c. 107 cm) gauge of the fringing wheatlands of the Southeast. Rural land had been surveyed initially in 80-acre and later in 160-acre (32-65 ha) allotments, encouraging a degree of small-scale farming which could not be economically sustained when constant cropping led to declining wheat yields and larger units of land could be obtained by credit purchase on the northern frontier. In the bumper South Australian harvest year of 1879-80 the seven counties of the Core Area contributed 38 per cent of the total harvest. In the equally good season of 1889-90 these counties returned only 27 per cent of the total, a result both of declining yields on unfertilised soils and of the reversion of cropland to pasture or to more intensive uses. Several of these counties also recorded declining populations between 1881 and 1891, conforming to the tendency on New World frontiers for the maximum rural population to be attained within a generation of first agricultural settlement.

If the Core Area showed in its declining grain production and rural population some signs of becoming a 'hollow frontier', the Statistical Register also records evidence of the 'implosion' mentioned above - the growth of population and industry in urban Adelaide, and a move towards more intensive forms of land use. Nowhere was this trend more apparent than in County Adelaide. With only 4 per cent of the total cultivated land it had 50 per cent of the market garden lands of the colony, 60 per cent of the orchard lands, 43 per cent of the vines, 88 per cent of the orange trees and 50 per cent of the peas.

The Newly Settled Wheatlands enveloped the core, narrowly on the Murray Plains to the east but extending a long salient northwards into the Flinders Ranges and occupying the whole of Yorke Peninsula. This was a region

created by the wheat boom of the late sixties and seventies, the lands of 'credit selection' of 320 and 640 acre (c. 130-259 ha) sections, a region of government-surveyed, parkland-fringed towns in contrast to the privately surveyed towns of the Core. Cheaply constructed narrow-gauge railways, funded by the revenues of buoyant land sales, had been built inland from a number of coastal points. By 1888 there were two narrow-gauge extensions far into the pastoral interior, to Coward south of Lake Eyre, and a highly profitable line to Cockburn on the N.S.W. border, tapping the Broken Hill ore trade and a substantial wool and livestock flow from western N.S.W. Thus the dual gauges, products respectively of a slow and a rapid period of land settlement, broke the South Australian railways into four more or less independent systems with three awkward break-of-gauge points. Potentially the breaks-of-gauge might have provided incentives for the growth of outlying regional centres competing with Adelaide in the provision of services for their immediate hinterlands. However the focal points of northern network were split between two centres, Port Augusta and Port Pirie. The western network based on the copper melting centre of Wallaroo carried little but wheat and copper ore, while the southeastern network ran through lightly settled country and carried little traffic at all. The central 5'3" network provided efficient if somewhat clipped tentacles for Adelaide's commercial supremacy throughout the colony, reaching the Victorian system across the 'Ninety-Mile Desert' of heath and mallee and the River Murray at three points where wool from the up-river pastoral outback was transferred to rail for shipment at Port Adelaide. (23)

In the newly-settled wheatlands region farmers of the 1880s were coping with two kinds of environmental challenges. On the plains west of the River Murray, on Yorke Peninsula and in County Daly in the Wallaroo hinterland immediately to the north, the loamy soils and adequate rainfall were favourable to agriculture if the mass of mallee roots could be quickly broken up. The techniques of 'Mullenising' and mallee rolling and the development of the stump-jump plough were local folk technologies developed, in the blacksmiths' shops of the frontier towns during the previous decade, to subdue the mallee woodland for wheat cultivation. Clearance continued steadily during the 1880s on land selected early in the previous decade. Indeed the Wallaroo hinterland and Murray Plains east of the Mt. Lofty Ranges were the two areas of greatest agricultural intensification during the generally stagnant eighties. The two mallee-covered Counties of Eyre and Daly produced 10.7 per cent of the total wheat crop in 1879-80 but 18.7 per cent of a similar-sized South Australian crop ten years later.

Farmers on the northern margins of the wheatlands, however, found no ready technology to cope with uncertain rainfall. Their only solace was to be in the Report of the Land Commission whose voluminous minutes of evidence provide an excellent insight into the aspirations, motives and experiences of selector, politician and administrator in Australian agriculture's first encounter with the climatic limits of cultivation. (24) Although the droughts of the early eighties were traumatic for these settlors most seem to have clung on as lessees on their selections for some time. Indeed the five northernmost agricultural counties lying more than 30 miles north of Goyder's 'line of rainfall' contributed 10 per cent of the South Australian wheat crop in the excellent harvest of 1889-90 and 14 per cent in the drought year of 1891-2. It was the succession of droughts in the mid-1890s and the availability of alternative land on the new frontiers of the Murray Mallee lands that finally depopulated the marginal areas by the turn of the century.

The Commission could not suggest any means 'by which those who have suffered from what proved to be unwise land legislation, and from their own mistaken estimate of the country' could be reinstated to their former position, but it recommended a simplification of the existing land laws, the abolition of

conditions as to residence and cultivation and more generous terms for selectors who wished to convert their agreements-to-purchase to leasehold tenure. Thus the long-maintained South Australian objective of establishing a rural yeomanry on its own freehold land was supplanted by the notion of perpetual leases in the marginal agricultural areas. As in the pastoral areas the Crown would remain landowner and could impose certain conditions of use. A further proposal was to establish regional Land Boards to classify Crown land, fix the price or annual rental and select applicants for land. These recommendations were put into effect in the Crown Lands Act of 1888, the twenty-first amendment to South Australia's land legislation in twenty years. The Act was a radical change in that it abolished credit selection on deferred payment and substituted a system of leasing waste lands, either with eventual right of purchase or perpetual lease subject to revaluation every 14 years. It signified a trend towards finer tuning of land management in South Australia, and recognised the need for a more sensitive administration of an existing resource rather than the disposal of the public domain as an instrument to develop the province and raise revenue.

Three Outlying Districts completed the mosaic of sub-regions of the Settled Areas. On Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island these settlements were simply coastal footholds for pastoral communities in areas of moderate rainfall but impoverished soils and scanty natural pasture. In 1889 the entire peninsula area west of Spencer Gulf held only 8 per cent of the sheep and produced only 2 per cent of the South Australian wheat crop. The Southeast was more productive. There were long-established small farming communities on the volcanic plains around Mount Gambier and recently established ones on a patch of red-brown loam inland at Bordertown, on the newly completed railway to Melbourne. The southeast accounted for 22 per cent of the South Australian sheep flock and 70 per cent of the potato crop but only 1.6 per cent of the wheat. In contrast to the episodic droughts of the northern wheatlands the Southeastern problem was waterlogging - a consequence of a nearly level terrain in which the seaward flow of rainwater was impeded behind a series of elongated ridges roughly parallel to the coast and probably representing former coastal dunes. Apart from the dry uplands near the Victorian border vast areas of flat land were inundated for up to five months each year. In 1863 Surveyor-General Goyder proposed a comprehensive regional scheme of drainage involving channels cut at right angles through the ridges. Although some work began in 1864 comprehensive drainage proceeded episodically until 1970, a reflection of limited public funding and conflicting technical views on whether to discharge the water through deep cuts into the sea or along assisted natural channels into the Coorong at the mouth of the Murray. Whereas the landscapes of the wheatlands were essentially 'made' within a decade of the first land sales, landscape making in the Southeast was a painstaking and prolonged process. Its course is described in detail by Williams. (25)

To be continued in next issue of Newsletter.

NOTES

1. Described in detail in D.W. Meinig, On the Margins of the Good Earth. The South Australian Wheat Frontier 1869-1884, Chicago 1962.
2. W.A. Sinclair, The Process of Economic Development in Australia, Melbourne 1976, pp. 126-135.
3. (S.A.) Statistical Register, 1888, VI, p. 73.
4. Statistical Register, 1888, IV, p.73.
5. M. Williams, The Making of the South Australian Landscape, London 1974, pp. 270-275.
6. Statistical Register, 1888, IV, p. 14.

7. H.J. Scott, South Australia in 1887. A Handbook for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, Adelaide 1887.
8. Expectation of life and birth ($e^{o}x$) values for Adelaide City and South Australia have been calculated using model life tables in T.L. Stevenson, 'Light and Living Conditions: Mortality in Nineteenth Century Adelaide' in Proceedings of the Tenth New Zealand Geography Conference and Section 21 (Geographical Sciences) of the 49th ANZAAS Congress, Auckland, 1979.
9. L.T. Ruzicka and J.C. Caldwell, The End of Demographic Transition in Australia, Australian Family Formation Project Monograph No. 5, Canberra 1977, pp.17 and 147.
10. J.F.Bennett, An historical and descriptive account of South Australia founded on the experience of three years' residence in that colony, London, 1843, p.43.
11. H.T. Burgess (ed.), The Cyclopaedia of South Australia, Adelaide 1903, vol. 2, p. 496.
12. M. Williams, op cit., p. 422.
13. J.W. McCarty, 'Australian capital cities in the nineteenth century', Australian Economic History Review, X, 1970, pp. 107-140.
14. D.W. Meinig, op. cit., p. 91.
15. C. Fenner, 'A Geographical Enquiry into the Growth, Distribution and Movement of Population in South Australia, 1836-1927', Royal Society of South Australia Transactions and Proceedings, 1929, vol. 51, p. 131.
16. C. Fenner, op. cit., p. 94.
17. For a useful discussion of the conflict between pioneers and aborigines see D. Denholm, The Colonial Australian, Penguin, Ringwood 1979, pp. 27-45.
18. 1861 Census Report, S.A.P.P., 1861.
19. F. Lancaster-Jones, The Structure and Growth of Australia's Aboriginal Population, Canberra 1970, pp. 2-5.
20. Demography, No. 69, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, 1951, p. 200.
21 T. Borthwick, A Contribution to the Demography of South Australia, London 1891, pp. 26-27.
22. T.L. Stevenson, op. cit., (n. 8 above).
23. Detailed returns for outwards goods loadings at individual railway stations provide year-by-year 'snapshots' of the changing economic geography of the province. The data for the maps is from Table 14 of South Australian Parliamentary Papers (S.A.P.P.) No. 24, Public Works Report, 1887-8.
24. S.A.P.P., 1888, No. 28. Report of the Commission on the Land Laws of South Australia.
25. Williams, op. cit., (n. 5, above) pp. 178-226.

11. NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE **********

Since November, 1980, the following Newsletters and Journals have been received:-

a) Bicentenary '88, Newsletter of The Australian Bicentennial Authority, November, 1980.
b) Canberra Historical Journal, Journal of the Canberra and District Historical Society Inc. New Series No. 6, September, 1980.
c) Canberra and District Historical Society Newsletter No. 219, November, 1980.
d) Catch Point, Mile End Railway Museum No. 23, December, 1980.
e) Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A.Branch) Inc. Newsletter Vol. 16, No. 9, October, 1980.

f) Royal Western Australia Historical Society Newsletter Vol. 19, No. 10, November, 1980.
g) South Australian Horse Driving Society Newsletter November-December, 1980.
h) The National Trust of South Australia Newsletter No. 104, December, 1980.
i) The Uniting Church in South Australia Historical Society Newsletter No. 9, November, 1980.

12. CONSTITUTIONAL MUSEUM **********

Museum Director, Dr. Peter Cahalan, is seeking information about life and times of 1855 in preparation for the Museum's Come Out 81 Youth Festival - a re-enactment of the 1855 election. Material will be used in resources kits which will be sent to participating schools. Any information sent to Dr. Cahalan at the Constitutional Museum of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide, 5000 will be acknowledged and returned to the sender.

Dr. Cahalan says the election re-enactment is expected to become a major part of the bi-annual Come Out Festival. Thousands of children throughout the State will take part in the election and the final event will be a debate between the 16 elected representatives which will be held in the former House of Assembly chamber at the Museum. The election in 1855 was the last to contain non-elected members and it went on to draw up a constitution for South Australia.

Further information can be obtained from the Museum.

The Museum's second major display - Women in Politics - will open in the main display area in February. The display traces the history of the granting of the vote to women in South Australia and the United Kingdom.

The Speaker's Corner display area now features a display commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 1931 Beef March. The display has been put on by the Unemployed Workers' Union.

Other displays planned for Speaker's Corner include the Communist Party of Australia; The A.N.Z. Bank, The Liberal Party and The Public Trustee.

The Museum's 'Bound for South Australia' audio visual programme screens daily from 10.05 (Mondays through Fridays; 1.35 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays 1.35 p.m.) to 3.20 p.m. The Museum is open Mondays through Fridays 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays, 1.30 p.m. to 5.00p.m. Admission to display areas is free but a charge of $2.00 for adults and 90¢ for children, students, pensioners and unemployed is made for the 'Bound for South Australia' programme.

Further information is available from The Constitutional Museum, North Terrace, Adelaide, 5000. (Telephone 212-6066).

13. NOMINATIONS FOR THE SOCIETY'S COUNCIL FOR 1981 ***

Nominations are hereby called for the positions of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and eight other positions on the Council. Nominations, signed by both the proposer and the nominee should be lodged with the Secretary, Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide, 5000 by 22nd February, 1981. The new Council will take office after the Annual General Meeting on 3rd April, 1981.