

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

NEWSLETTER

Founded 1974

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

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Newsletter Editor: Ms Annely Aeuckens

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ERRATA

The Editor apologizes for the following errors:

- i) On Pg.10 of the November/December, 1981 Newsletter, Ms. Kuluski should read Mr. Kaluski.
ii) On Pg.11 of the September, 1981 Newsletter, the cost of the Australasian Genealogical Research Directory - 1981 - Part II is apparently \$9.95 plus postage (Part I is priced at \$7.95 plus postage) from the Library of Australian History, 17 Mitchell Street, North Sydney, 2060.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS - INCLUDING NEXT MEETINGS

MARCH 12-19: SECOND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE ON MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY, GROSVENOR HOTEL, NORTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE

As part of the conference programme, outlined below, a number of social functions and tours will take place. These include a conference dinner, film evening and tours to wreck sites around the Adelaide area, Port Adelaide and maritime museums as well as to the River Murray port of Morgan.

PROGRAMME

Friday 12 March 1982

- * 5.30-6.30 p.m.
- Registration: Grosvenor Hotel, North Terrace, Adelaide.
- * 7.00-9.00 p.m.
- Official Opening: His Excellency, Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J., Q.C., Governor-General of Australia.

Saturday 13th March 1982

- * 9.00 a.m.
- Maritime Archaeology in Australia: J. Green.
- Maritime Archaeology and Australian History: Prof. G. Bolton.
- "Museum of Shipwrecks", Bay of Islands, N.Z.: K. Tarlton.
- * Morning Tea.
- Maritime Archaeology in South Australia: W. Jeffrey.
- Society for Underwater Historical Research in S.A.: P. Christopher.
- Underwater Archaeology at the River Murray port of Morgan: B. Marfleet.
- * Luncheon.
- Maritime Archaeology in the United Kingdom: M. Rule.
- U.S.A.(paper to be finalised): Dr. D. Switzer.
- Netherlands(paper to be finalised): G. Van der Heide.
- * Afternoon Tea.
- Australian Netherlands Comm. on Old Dutch Shipwrecks: Assoc. Prof. J. Bach.
- International Perspective on Maritime Archaeology Legislation: P. O'Keefe.
- * 7.00 p.m. Conference Dinner.
- Hardy's Wine Cellars, Mile End. Guest Speaker: Mr. David Burchell, B.E.M. (Limit - 200. Cost \$18 per head).

Sunday 14th March 1982

- * 9.00 a.m.
- The Mary Rose Project: M. Rule.
- Vergulde Draeck; second season of excavation: J. Green.
- * Morning Tea.
- The Defence project: Dr. D. Switzer.
- The Rapid excavation at Point

Cloates: G. Henderson.

- * Luncheon.
- Wreck Looting: D. Bathgate.
- Maritime Archaeology, an enquiry into Sport Diver Attitudes: S. Lester.
- Wrecks and Recreation: M. McCarthy.
- * Afternoon Tea.
- Maritime Archaeology in Queensland: Dr. N. Agnew.
- The April, 1979 Expedition to establish the Identity and Archaeological Potential of the Pandora wreck: G. Henderson.
- The Potential of the Pandora: R. Coleman.
- * 7.00 p.m.
- Film Evening. A.M.P. Theatre, King William Street, Adelaide. Admission free.

Monday 15th March 1982

- * 9.00 a.m.
- Ships Plans at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich: D. Lyon.
- The Batavia Reconstruction: P. Hundley.
- The Australian Pearling Lugger and Maritime Archaeology: G. Henderson.
- * Morning Tea.
- The Grecian Project: J. Mate.
- U.K. project, paper to be finalised: D. Lyon.
- Maritime Archaeology in Thailand and the KoKradat Wrecksite: J. Green.
- * Luncheon.
- The inter-relationship between wrecksites and land sites along the Western Australian Coast: M. Stanbury.
- The History of the Maritime Archaeology Association of Western Australia: I. Warne.
- The Role of the Amateur in Maritime Archaeology in Victoria: D. Carroll.
- * Afternoon Tea.
- Electronic Navigation and Search Techniques for the Location of Shipwrecks: K. Tarlton.
- Wreck Inspection Techniques: M. McCarthy.

Tuesday 16th March 1982

- * 9.00 a.m.

- Simple Conservation Treatment of Wrought Iron: Dr. N. North.
- The Restoration, Preservation and Presentation of Iron and Steel Artifacts: P. Kentish.
- On Site Management and Conservation of Textiles recovered from Western Australian Wrecksites: D. McCarthy.
- * Morning Tea.
- Photography in Maritime Archaeology: P. Baker.
- Underwater Stereophotogrammetry: B. Richards.
- Advanced Underwater Photogrammetry: P. Clark.
- * Luncheon.
- Salvage Archaeology: M. McCarthy.
- Maritime Archaeology Graduate Diploma Course: P. Hundley.
- Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976: J. Amess.
- * 3.30 p.m.
- Workshops, Committee Meetings, Recommendations from the Conference.

Excursions:

Daily visits from 17-19 March inclusive can be arranged to wreck sites around the Adelaide area. Minimum number (15). Cost: \$25/head (includes luncheon, air and some equipment).

Day tour of the Port Adelaide area, taking in Maritime Museums and places of interest. 17 March (definite), 18/19 March (depending on interest). Minimum number (15). Cost: \$10/head(includes luncheon).

Two day tour of the River Murray port of Morgan, the old mining town of Kapunda and the Barossa Valley. 17-18 March inclusive. Minimum number (10). Cost \$45/head (includes dinner/accommodation/breakfast).

N.B. Please be aware that excursions will only be conducted if there are sufficient participants. Book early and avoid disappointment.

SECOND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
CONFERENCE ON
MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Return by 5th March 1982.

Prof/Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms
Surname
Given Names
Address for Mail
.....
Phone No. (Bus) (Priv)

Accommodation Requirements	Grosvenor Hotel	Kent Town Lodge	Billet
Single	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Share/Twin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Double	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Arriving TAA/car/bus/train
Departing TAA/car/bus/train
Conference Registration—\$75 \$75
Conference Dinner—\$18 1 person 2 persons 3 persons

Excursions	17th	18th	19th
1. Day visits/dives	\$25 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Day tour/museums	\$10 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Morgan/Kapunda/Barossa Valley	\$45 <input type="checkbox"/>		
Total Cheque Enclosed			

Receipt Required

Cheques payable to
Second Southern Hemisphere Maritime
Archaeology Conference

SEND TO:

Mr. W. Jeffery
Herigate Conservation Branch
Dept. of Environment & Planning
43 Fullarton Road
Kent Town 5067.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4: LECTURE - MR. GORDON YOUNG, "A COMPARISON BETWEEN AN EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AND A GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA."

Research work carried out in the School of Architecture and Buildings, South Australian Institute of Technology, since 1967 into the design of early settlement buildings suggests that there was a distinct difference, not only between the houses of English and German settlers, but also between English settlers coming from different parts of the British Isles. The major thrust of the paper is a comparison between English and German settlers and the settlers' houses.

Gordon Young, Senior Lecturer in Architecture, became interested in researching vernacular styles in the late 1960s. A member of the U.K. Vernacular Architecture Group since 1975, Gordon has co-operated with members of Adelaide College of the Arts and Education's Departments of History and Geography, and in particular with Ian Harmstorf, senior lecturer in history, in carrying out more comprehensive heritage surveys. These surveys were at first funded by the Australian Heritage Committee and more recently, by the South Australian Heritage Committee through the Heritage Conservation Branch. Completed surveys are the "Barossa Heritage Survey, Volumes 1-3" and the "Hahndorf Survey, Volumes 1 & 2". The "Lobethal Survey" is expected to be completed within the next few months.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2ND: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND LECTURE

The business of the Annual General Meeting will occupy a short time at the beginning of the evening.

Dr. Peter Edwards will then speak to members on "Dr. Walter Henderson - a South Australian in Charge of an Australian Foreign Office, 1924-1930." Dr. Edwards grew up in Western Australia, and took his first degree at the University of Western Australia. He gained a first class honours degree in History; subsequently as a Rhodes Scholar he went to Oxford in 1967, and gained his doctorate in 1971.

In the next eight years, until his appointment as the Master of St. Mark's College, Adelaide, in 1978, he worked in Canberra, first as Principal Research Officer in the historical section of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and later as a Research Fellow in History at the Australian National University, where he wrote on various aspects of the history of Australian foreign policy. He also travelled to America for a year as a Harkness Fellow, based at Duke University, North Carolina.

Dr. Edwards has written two books: "Australia through American eyes", published in 1979; and his most recent one, just completed, which is being published by Oxford University Press this year, "Prime Ministers and diplomats - the making of Australian Foreign Policy, 1901-1949."

We look forward to having a topic which gives us a wider perspective to our history; we also look forward to hearing Dr. Edwards, with his great knowledge - the sphere of foreign policy, talking on this subject.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17: FIELD TRIP - DAY TOUR THROUGH THE HISTORIC LOWER NORTH

Our field trip organiser, Maggie Ragless, has arranged an interesting and intriguing tour for mid-April, when we travel from Auburn to Balaklava, Mallala and Two Wells (about 165 miles).

The arrangements are as follows:

8.30 a.m.....Coach departs from Kintore Avenue, by the War Memorial.

5-5.30 p.m.....Coach arrives back in Adelaide.

It is essential to book a seat on the coach by contacting our secretary, Stephanie Moss, (phone 268 5486) by Thursday 8th April (the day before Easter). The cost will be \$10.50 (this includes afternoon tea at Two Wells, and the museum-entry at Mallala). Payment may be made beforehand (to the Society's address - see front of newsletter), or on the day, when boarding the coach. Please bring a picnic lunch.

Helen Pearce

REPORTS OF RECENT EVENTS

DECEMBER MEETING

At the combined meeting of the Burnside and South Australian Historical Societies on December 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Warburton skilfully spun her story of 'Brothers by Chance', Edward Fortnum and his half-brother, Charles. Clearly her listeners were delighted not just with the story and its strange turns of fate, but also with the painstaking research which made it possible. To me the most fascinating part of the story, however limited by the sketchy evidence which survives, was the relationship between the two brothers, the points at which their lives crossed.

For the more enthusiastic members and visitors, the meeting was preceded by an early evening stroll up High Street, centre of the old village of Burnside, down through Hubbe Court and past Undelcarra where the earliest cottage of the district remains. Mrs. Margaret Black and Mrs. Margaret Preiss were most informative and helpful guides. In all, the evening provided a very present ending to the year's programme for members of both societies.

Elizabeth Kwan

AUSTRALIA DAY PICNIC, 1 FEBRUARY, 1982

The weather for Australia Day, 1982, turned out to be perhaps the best weather we may see in the whole year. It was simply perfect for a picnic in National Park, Belair (which is now called - since 1972 - Belair Recreation Park).

It was also perfect weather to walk around the gardens and terrace of the early Governors' summer residence, Old Government House, and to see how beautifully kept the gardens are, and how the old tiles of the terrace have been relaid, while a new balustrade has been built to the old design but using new bricks made in the dimensions of those formerly used. The Ranger-in-Charge, Mr. Campbell, showed us

through the house, explaining many things about its history, as well as commenting on a number of the pieces of furniture, pictures, and ornaments which were of particular significance. I think we would all have liked to sit in the elegant alcove of the dining room, and ring the bell for the servants to serve us afternoon tea!

As there were about fifty people in our Historical Society group, it was quite crowded in the house, and it was easy to understand why, in the late 1870s, the much larger and grander Marble Hill residence was built to accommodate a Governor and his entourage. After the completion of Marble Hill in 1880 the furnishings were moved there from Old Government House, so practically every item we saw was "of the period" but not original furniture of the house.

Before and after our one and a half hour tour, people talked and ate in the shade of the gums, played tennis, or simply communed with nature. Indeed, it was a perfect day!

Helen Pearce

NOTICES

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS IN LOCAL MUSEUMS

The attention of the Libraries Board of South Australia has been drawn to the fact that public documents (from schools, police stations, district councils, etc.) have in some cases passed to local museums without the knowledge of the Libraries Board. It is an offence against the Libraries and Institutes Act, 1939-79, Part III for any public document to be in any way disposed of without reference to the Libraries Board of South Australia. Schools and local government authorities are being reminded of their responsibilities under the Act.

The term 'public documents' includes manuscripts, papers, maps, drawings, plans, photographs, prints and pictures.

Section 32 of the Act states: (1) 'If any person has the custody or possession of any public document other than in his capacity as an officer of an office, department, branch, board, or commission of the Government, or of a council, or of a corporate or unincorporate body which is or has been subsidized by the Government, a court of summary jurisdiction may, on the complaint of the Board, or any officer of the Board authorized in writing by the Board, order that person to deposit the public document with the Board. (2) If any such person fails to deposit the public document with the Board within the time limited in the order of the court of summary jurisdiction...he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and liable to a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars and to a further penalty of not more than twenty dollars for every day during which the default continues.'

AUSTRALIA HONOURS ONE OF ITS FINEST SCIENTISTS

A memorial to Lord Florey, Baron of Adelaide and Marston and Nobel Prize winner for his part in the development of penicillin, has been dedicated and unveiled in Westminster Abbey, the Commonwealth Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Ian Wilson, and Mr. David Tonkin, the Premier of South Australia have jointly announced.

The inscribed marble plaque is set in the interior of the Abbey.

Howard Walter Florey was educated at St. Peter's College and the University of Adelaide. He subsequently entered Oxford University on a Rhodes scholarship and later became Professor of Pathology at that University.

In 1945 Florey shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine with Dr. Ernest Chain. Penicillin was the first antibiotic. It was developed from the mould discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming in 1928.

As a result of Florey's work penicillin was available during the closing stages of the Second World War.

Florey was knighted in 1944 and made a life peer in 1965.

He was the first Australian to become president of The Royal Society. In 1966 he was appointed Chancellor of the Australian National University. He died in 1968.

The Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine at the University of Melbourne was named after him.

The South Australian Government met the cost of providing the marble and having it inscribed by the sculptor Paul Trappe of Tanunda. The Commonwealth Government arranged transportation of the plaque from Adelaide to Westminster Abbey.

(from Joint Statement No.59, Canberra, 2 November, 1981)

LORD HOWE ISLAND AND SOUTH WEST TASMANIA NOMINATED TO WORLD HERITAGE LIST

The Minister for Home Affairs and Environment, Mr. Ian Wilson, has announced the nomination to the World Heritage List of the Lord Howe Island Group and a large part of south west Tasmania.

The nominations have been lodged with the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee in Paris for consideration at the Sixth Session of the Committee in Pakistan this year. The World Heritage List is the means used by the Committee, under the UNESCO convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, to gain international recognition and protection for the world's irreplaceable heritage properties.

Mr. Wilson said that both Australian sites had been nominated as areas of outstanding and universal natural significance.

The Lord Howe Island nomination includes Lord Howe itself, Ball's Pyramid, adjacent islets to the south and the Admiralty Islands to the north...all part of an island system developed from submarine volcanic activity. The combined area of the islands is approximately 1540 hectares, of which Lord Howe Island comprises 1455 hectares.

As well as being of exceptional beauty, the islands have an enormous diversity of landscapes. The high proportion of rare and endemic animals, plants and invertebrates make them an outstanding example of independent evolutionary processes and of great scientific and con-

ervation interest.

The islands include the only known occurrence of a remarkable volcanic exposure, the most southerly coral (and algal) reef in the world and they support extensive colonies of nesting seabirds (nearly 120 bird species). The peaks of the main island are the habitat of one of the world's rarest birds, the Lord Howe Island woodhen, *Tricholimnas sylvestris*.

Mr. Wilson said the nominated area of Western Tasmania Wilderness National Parks covered approximately 769,355 hectares - one of the last remaining temperate wilderness areas in the world. It contains the South-West National Park, the Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National Park and the Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair National Park. This area has a wide and outstanding range of geological, landform and vegetation characteristics.

Mr. Wilson said that, in the nomination, the area was described as "...a large primitive area with its land and waters and its native plant and animal communities substantially unmodified by humans and their works. It is large enough to survive as wilderness and to maintain genetic diversity, despite influences from surrounding areas, and to permit the experience of solitude..."

The Minister said the nominations for possible inscription on the World Heritage List were forwarded at the end of 1981 to the World Heritage Committee in accordance with Australia's responsibilities as a signatory to the World Heritage Convention. On Australia's nomination, three other Australian sites - The Great Barrier Reef, Kakadu National Park in the Northern Territory and the Willandra Lakes Region in far western New South Wales - were inscribed on the world list at the meeting of the World Heritage Committee in Sydney in October 1981.

For further information contact Dr. Warren Nicholls:

Business: (062) 72 4541
Home: (062) 88 5412

(from News Release No.6, Minister for Home Affairs and Environment, Canberra, 24 January, 1982)

ART FIRST FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GALLERY

A special gallery devoted to the art of South Australia will open at the Art Gallery in late February.

It will be called the Gallery of South Australian Art and its first exhibition will be a survey of South Australian art from the 1830s to the present day.

Announcing the news, the Chairman of the Art Gallery Board, Dr. Wilfred Prest, said that this special gallery would be unique among Australia's public galleries and that it would fulfill a long felt need to give better representation of the work of all our artists than had been possible in the past.

The presentation will embrace the whole range of art from oil paintings, watercolours and sculpture to silver, ceramics and fur-

niture.

Adelaide's artist founder, Colonel William Light, will be among the artists featured, together with other outstanding figures such as Sir Hans Heysen, Margaret Preston, Horace Trener, Jeffrey Smart and many leading contemporary artists.

The gallery will be housed in the historic 19th century building, formerly the Historical Museum, at the northern end of the main State Gallery building.

Exhibitions shown in the new gallery will supplement works by South Australian artists already showing in the Gallery's permanent Australian art display.

The new Gallery of South Australian Art will open in time for the 1982 Adelaide Festival and will provide a feature of special interest for interstate visitors and South Australians alike.

For further information contact the Director, David Thomas, Phone 223 7200, Ext. 230.

(from Media Release, 19 January, 1982)

EARLY CLOSING OF STATE LIBRARY

Until further notice, the State Library will close at 6.00 p.m. each Monday. (The Children's Library will continue its present closing time of 5.30 p.m.). The Library will close on all public holidays.

The Libraries Board has made these changes to the hours of operating because of budgeting and manpower restraints, and would be pleased to receive written responses from readers on this action.

The normal hours of opening for all services will be:-

Adult Lending Service.

Mon. 9.30am - 6.00pm
Tues. - Fri. 9.30am - 9.30pm
Sat. 9.30am - 5.30pm
Sun. 2.00pm - 5.30pm

Archives.

Mon. - Wed. & Fri. 9.30am - 5.00pm
Thurs. 1.00pm - 9.30pm
Sat. CLOSED

Children's Library.

Mon. - Thurs. 9.30am - 5.30pm
Fri. 9.30am - 9.30pm
Sat. 9.30am - 5.30pm
Sun. 2.00pm - 5.30pm

Reference Library, Periodicals, Newspapers.

Mon. 9.30am - 6.00pm
Tues. - Fri. 9.30am - 9.30pm
Sat. 9.30am - 5.30pm
Sun. 2.00pm - 5.30pm

Map Collection, South Australian Collection.

Mon. - Wed. & Fri. 9.30am - 5.00pm
Thurs. 9.30am - 9.30pm

Sales Office.

Mon. - Wed. & Fri. 9.30am - 5.00pm

Youth Lending Service.

Mon. 9.30am - 6.00pm
Tues. - Fri. 9.30am - 8.00pm

Thurs.	9.30am - 9.30pm	Sat.	9.30am - 5.30pm
Sat.	9.30am - 12.45pm	Sun.	2.00pm - 5.30pm

J. A. Crawford
 Charirman
 Libraries Board of South Australia.

N.B. In the last issue of the Newsletter, the Editor stated that the South Australian Collection of the State Library closes daily at 4.30 p.m., except Thursdays. As can be seen from the above Hours of Opening, this should have been 5.00 p.m. The Editor apologizes.

JOHN MCDOUALL STUART WREATH LAYING CEREMONY

The annual wreath laying ceremony will be held at the John McDouall Stuart statue in Victoria Square at 3.00 p.m. on Sunday, 14th March. It would be better to arrive a little before that time for the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor has expressed himself as delighted to arrive at 3.00p.m. and to lay the first wreath. A contingent is expected from Stuart High School, Whyalla.

(from the John McDouall Stuart Society Circular Letter, January, 1982)

FAMILY HISTORY DIPLOMA

Due to the increased number of requests for recommendation of professional genealogists, the Society of Australian Genealogists, in 1974, introduced a Diploma Course in Family Historical Studies (Dip. FHS).

The standard of the Diploma and the post of Chief Examiner is held by Mr. A. J. Gray, BEM, BA, FSAG, FRAHS. Candidates are required to register with the Honorary Secretary not later than 30th of June each year for an examination to be taken in October of that year. A fee of \$40.00 is payable at the time of registration.

The examination consists of two parts:

- (a) Two theses;
- (b) A written examination paper, with time allocation of a number of shorter answers.

The minimum pass standard for the examination approximates that of a good matriculation History paper in an Australian university. Presentation of essays is also expected to meet the same standard. It is possible to obtain the Diploma by correspondence, provided satisfactory arrangements are made for the proper supervision of the examination in the area in which candidates reside.

The major thesis, 10,000 words in length, must trace the history of an Australian or New Zealand family through at least four generations, and it must be supported by pedigree charts, source references and appropriate illustrations. The minor thesis (which need not be an Australian subject), of about 3,000 words, may take the form of a study of a particular family, a biography, or an analysis of a class of genealogical records. Topics of these must be submitted for approval by the Chief Examiner, in consultation with the Examination Committee of the Society, prior to registration. These must be re-

ceived prior to 30th June of the year in which the examination is taken. The theses must be submitted separately. Upon submission, each thesis must bear a certificate by the candidate guaranteeing it as his or her original work.

Further details, together with a simple examination paper, prospectus, syllabus and reading list, may be obtained on request by forwarding a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Honorary Secretary, 120 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

(from ANCESTOR: THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, December, 1981.)

NEW BOOKS

The Making of a Labor Politician by Penelope Hetherington

"This account by Dr. Penelope Hetherington of the Department of History at the University of Western Australia, of the lives of her parents, Ron and Liza Loveday, combines family history with political biography. The analysis of family origins, and of marriage and family patterns, provides one of the major themes. The Lovedays made several unsuccessful attempts to secure an independent livelihood for themselves, including eight years during the Depression on a marginal wheat farm in South Australia, before Ron joined the industrial work force in Whyalla in 1938. The final chapters deal with his experiences as the MP for Whyalla from 1956 to 1970 and as South Australian Minister for Education from 1965 to 1968.

The book, based on both written and oral sources, provides insights into the Depression experience of people in the marginal wheat growing country in South Australia and a perspective on industrial relations in Whyalla in the post war period. It is also another valuable contribution to the growing body of literature on recent South Australian political history."

Retail Price \$8.50 (including postage)

To order, send cheque for \$8.50 to: P. Hetherington,
 Department of History,
 University of Western Australia,
 Nedlands. W.A. 6009.

The History of Marion on the Sturt by Alison Dolling (Peacock Publications, \$14.95) is now available from The Marion Council, City Stores or the author (telephone 79 5053).

Kunga Tuko, A History of Kanmantoo by A. R. Mills. 143 pages. Soft Cover. B&W photographs. \$7.95 from The Epworth Book Depot 33 Pirie Street, Adelaide or from the National Trust of S.A.'s office at Ayres House. \$8.95 posted from the author's address "Millbrae", Kanmantoo, 5251.

N.B. The author has kindly donated a copy of his very readable and well illustrated book to the Society. Ed.

House Styles in Adelaide - a pictorial History by J. N. Persse & D. M. Rose. 172 pages. Hard Cover. B&W photographs + a number of coloured plates. \$14.95 from The Real Estate Institute of South

Australia Inc. or The Australian Institute of Valuers (S.A. Division)
(There may only be limited copies available).

From the Introduction: "This book has been compiled to help the public, and in particular those people personally or professionally involved in real estate, become more aware of the significance of identifiable style in Adelaide's houses." This is basically what the book is, a valuable pictorial history of residential building styles in Adelaide from the "Settler's Cottage" of 1836+ to the "Townhouses" of today. Ed.

ARTICLES

FOLLOWING THE BULLOCK TRACKS THROUGH THE LOWER NORTH

Turning into Port Street, Auburn, one drives past the symbols of a 19th century community; hotel, store, institute, council chambers, post office, police-station, and, of course, on the highest point of the street, the church. Houses slowly fade out to the edge of the town. Driving through the scenic hills and along the valley it is hard to imagine the teamsters swearing and cursing as they struggled to keep their loads travelling at the rate of a mile an hour. The drone of the vehicle's engine has replaced the crack of the whip and the moaning of the straining beasts of burden.

Leaving the Skilly Hills via Hoyle's Gap one rolls down to the view of wheat paddocks and mallee lined roads to Hoyleton. This town was the result of the terminus of a tramline from Port Wakefield to drain the grain away from the area in the 1870s. The tramline was considered a more stable form of road way; as the old copper road was noted to hold it's travellers inbedded in mud for days on end. Hell-fire Creek, Hell-fire Corner and the Devil's Gardens between Halbury and Balaklava are enough to make anyone see red, but today the shades of the road are limited to black bitumen and white limestone. The Burra mining company, which was responsible for the transportation of copper along the "Great Western Road", experimented with a corduroy road made of native pines split in halves and laid in the boggy places in 1856. However, by the next year, the railway had reached Gawler and so the Port Wakefield outlet was abandoned in favour of the "Great North Road" to Gawler.

Approaching the Wakefield River, the most convenient place to cross it was at Dunn's Bridge. James Dunn of Burra, and later a pastoralist in the area, was quick to realize the advantage of business at such a point and built a hotel there in 1847. Thirty years later the township of Balaklava was established nearby and the bridge has been replaced several times since.

A patch of scrub either side of the road between Balaklava and Mallala gives one an idea of the problems confronting both the teamsters and later the farmers, who became familiar with the area. This is the Hundred of Grace, named after Grace Montgomery Farrell, widow of the Rev. C. B. Howard, the first Colonial Chaplain. Her second husband was James Farrell, the Dean of Adelaide. A church, cemetery and school are all that Grace Plains settlement now consists of.

Malalla has the unique feature of eight roads meeting in its centre, where there is a First World War memorial unveiled in 1922. The hotel was built before the town in 1872 and was run by the owner's

sister, Mrs. J. J. Kelly, for several years. The first of five subdivisions which form the town was surveyed in 1873, although it was not until 1935 that the District Council of Malalla was proclaimed, possibly due to the growth of the district since the railway made the produce from the surrounding country more accessible to the markets. A mill was built in 1878, financed by the local farmers. However, it only ground flour for a short time and since 1969 has been the museum for the Mallala and District Historical Society.

The area between the Light and Gawler Rivers was generally known as Port Gawler, in the early days. On September 10th, 1856, the District Council of Port Gawler was proclaimed, during the same year as an enterprising Irishman, John Cowan began a dairying business with 50 or 60 cows. Two years later he built the Two Wells Inn, just outside the present day town, and, as though that wasn't enough, also kept a general store, managed the post-office and conveyed the mail free of charge between Virginia and Two Wells. The versatile gentleman also carried on trade as a blacksmith, wheelwright, saddler and baker, no doubt these activities kept his family employed busily as well. In 1857, John Cowen built a new hotel in the growing township further down the road, at the point of the meeting of the Pt. Wakefield and Balaklava roads near Salt Creek. His building enterprise wasn't as successful as he forgot the staircase of the new two-storey hotel! For many years the only way to reach the upstairs rooms was by an outside staircase. The next generation of Cowans were just as enterprising; two became members of parliament and one was the owner of flour mills at Two Wells, Mallala, Allandale, Gladstone and Quorn before "retiring" at "Erindale" in Burnside.

Another well respected resident, Richard Gilks was elected as one of the ten councillors in 1858, within two years was chairman, and later was auditor for the Port Gawler District Council. Meanwhile his wife Mary was writing home a description of life in her new district. Perhaps the 26th of February, 1865, was a very hot day when she wrote, "...the crops are very light out here this last season, but ours was good for the season", and, "our place is improving very much", even though, "we have had no rain for six months". Two sections away from their property boundary a township had been laid out, with every allotment being sold for over £6, not bad considering only four of five years before land there could be bought for £1 per acre. Mary continued, "now we have a mill commenced, two stores, wheelwright, blacksmith and shoemaker, and I expect a Public House. This last place we could dispense with altogether. There has been one on the adjoining section to us for the last five years and a feafull drunken place it is. Richard is now gone to see one of our neighbours who fell from his dray when drunk and is not expected to live."

A new school was almost completed at the edge of the town, on a reserve next to two ancient Aboriginal wells, from which the town derived its name, Two Wells. William Tupper had been teaching in the district for a number of years, possibly since 1859. He would, no doubt, have welcomed the new school to teach the three "Rs", grammar, geography and, to a privileged few, history. The opening of the new school encouraged the pupils to attend as during 1865, 56 students were on the roll. Later, straying animals were rounded up and placed in a public pound, until the appropriate fee was paid to the council for their release or they were sold, Richard Gilks being appointed poundkeeper from April 4th, 1865. The pound was probably a corner of one of his paddocks, being located on the east side of Section 234,

Hundred of Port Gawler.

Next time we travel through the Lower North, perhaps we can spare a thought for the bullocks that trudged the unmade roads at the rate of 10 miles a day.

M. E. Ragless

THE NAMING OF MELROSE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Controversy surrounds the naming of Melrose in South Australia. The book Melrose, Child of the Mountain mentions several documented theories for the name and a further suggestion, which is now believed to be the most credible, is put forward in this paper.

The original theories may be summarised as follows:

- (1) There were three Campbell brothers who camped under Mount Remarkable. They called the camp after their home-town Melrose, in Scotland. This theory is rejected because there were four Campbell brothers and they came from Glenorchy, Scotland.
- (2) G. W. Cameron claimed in 1980 that John Armstrong, better known as Scotty the Rinkler, named Melrose after his birthplace. This version cannot be denied but, since the town was laid out and sold by the Mount Remarkable Company, it would seem that some link between John Armstrong and the Company would have needed to exist. No such link can be proved.
- (3) George Melrose of Rosebank, Mount Pleasant, is said to have claimed that a surveyor working on his property fell ill and was nursed back to health by his wife. The surveyor was grateful and promised to name the next town he surveyed after his benefactor. This version also cannot be denied but it is considered unlikely that the Directors of the Mount Remarkable Mining Company would have allowed an employee to choose a name of the town.

In Melrose, Child of the Mountain it is speculated that a likely explanation is that Melrose was named by the Directors of the Mining Company after the town in Scotland because the site at the foot of Mount Remarkable is geographically similar to the Scottish town which is situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills.

The original directors of the Mount Remarkable Mining Company in 1846 were F. H. Dutton, A. L. Elder, J. B. Hughes, P. Levi, E. L. Montefiore, J. B. Neales and G. Hall. However, a search recently made in the General Registry Office reveals that, in January 1853, when the defunct mining company was selling off its Special Survey lands, the Directors were George Elder Jr., Archibald Jaffrey, John Bentham Neales and Robert Stuckey. Of these, only George Elder apparently had any great interest in the project because he was the only Director to buy blocks in the town of Melrose. In fact he bought 12 of the original 42 blocks.

Did George Elder choose the name of Melrose? Quite probably he did. He was a Scot, and, although he came from Kirkaldy, he was undoubtedly aware of Melrose in Scotland. However, there was, close at hand, a very prominent Scot, who had a much closer knowledge of Melrose,

Scotland, and also knew the Mount Remarkable area. This was George Tinline, the pastoralist and banker.

Tinline had a pastoral lease from 1851 adjacent to the Mining Company's Special Survey lands. At first he held it in partnership with W. D. Fisher but later he was joined by his brother-in-law, A. G. Murray. The town of Murraytown is today in the former lease-hold area.

Tinline and his wife were born at Jedburgh, a short distance from Melrose in Scotland, but Melrose was apparently more of a home-town to them. One of their children died there in the 1860s, Helen Tindale (nee Madder) was buried there and, when Tinline himself died in Melbourne, in 1895, his body was shipped home to be buried next to his wife.

In late 1852 and during January, 1853, when George Elder was undoubtedly contemplating possible names for the town, which was being laid out at the foot of Mount Remarkable, he was also engaged in organizing a public dinner for Tinline. The dinner was held on April 5, 1853, and was described in the Register as 'the largest private dinner ever given in South Australia'. It was given to honour Tinline for his contribution to the Bullion Act of 1852, which saved the colony from bankruptcy. George Elder chaired the meeting and 180 of the colonies most prominent citizens were present.

In the light of the information given above, it is suggested that the most likely explanation for the naming of Melrose is that it was done by George Elder, and that he was influenced by his association with, and admiration for, George Tindale, who had a close attachment with Melrose, Scotland.

Jim Faull

References

- Faull, Jim (ed.) Melrose, Child of the Mountain.
Nairn, Bede (ed.) Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol. 6, 1851-1890.
The Register, April 7, 1853.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAMME AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS ACT (abridged)

Introduction:

The need for legislation and a State government programme to protect historic shipwrecks and historic relics in South Australia has come from knowing that more than 340 wrecks which exist around our coast and within our lakes and rivers may offer significant contributions to our heritage.

The S.A. government has been involved with the recording and protection of our maritime heritage in the past. They fostered the development of a group of divers to form the Society for Underwater Historical Research (S.U.H.R.) in 1974, and they carried out a number of small projects with S.U.H.R. including the protection of two sites under state legislation.(1)

Throughout the last decade, the importance of maritime archaeology

has grown to an extent that governments throughout the world and in Australia have become actively involved with legislation and programmes. The development of expertise and equipment has enabled this commitment to occur. The increase in the popularity of scuba diving and off-shore development projects has placed a strain on the continued preservation of shipwrecks.

The S.A. government is now making a further commitment with legislation, qualified staff, equipment and funds in order to carry out a State Programme. This does not mean the end of groups like S.U.H.R. and other interested voluntary divers and historians as their work is important and their support is required. This commitment by the State government will hopefully stimulate additional interest in this field and encourage more people and groups to participate.

Archaeological evidence contained within the shipwreck in the form of cargo, hull structure and ships' fittings and equipment may add to or confirm our knowledge of naval architecture, our colonial way of life or provide us with an explanation for the ship being wrecked. This evidence may be very important as little documentary evidence may exist.

If the remains of a shipwreck are not disturbed, the evidence will truly represent that specific time in our history. Of course, natural processes will erode, damage and even destroy a shipwreck but a significant amount of detail may still exist for study, display and publication.

Maritime Archaeology Programme:

Study, display and publication are an essential part of a Maritime Archaeology Programme. The programme combines the following elements:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Legislation | 5. Identification | 9. Publication |
| 2. Register | 6. Excavation | 10. Display |
| 3. Inspection | 7. Conservation | 11. Maintenance |
| 4. Survey | 8. Research | |

They cannot exist separately but only as a whole and in the correct sequence in order that the maximum information from this work is obtained.

Legislation:

Legislation is therefore only a part of this programme, but a very essential part, being the umbrella for all other elements. The legislation provides for the protection of historic shipwrecks and historic relics "in situ" in addition to providing controls for the recovery, conservation, documentation and display of historic shipwrecks and historic relics.

South Australia, because of the nature of its coastline, requires Commonwealth and State legislation to provide protection for the shipwrecks within the two gulfs, bays, rivers and around its coast. (2)

Definition of Australian Waters adjacent to South Australia is through the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967. (3) Although the exact delineation of waters within the limits of South Australia is

in the process of being clarified we know it contains the two gulfs, lakes, rivers and it may contain bays such as Fowler's Bay, D'Estrees Bay, Encounter Bay, Lacedpede Bay, Rivoli Bay and MacDonnell Bay.

The Historic Shipwrecks Act, 1976, is Commonwealth legislation that can be used by all the States and South Australia arranged for the legislation to apply to Australian waters adjacent to its coast to commence from the 8 October, 1980. Australian waters are defined in the legislation as being:

"the territorial sea of Australia and waters of the sea (not being waters within the limits of a State) on the landward side of the territorial sea of Australia". (4)

Therefore this legislation does not apply to the waters of the lakes, rivers, Gulf St. Vincent, Spencer Gulf and some bays as they are "waters within the limits of a State". The majority of our historic shipwrecks are situated in these waters so the State government introduced legislation, which mirrored the Commonwealth Act, into Parliament on the 15 September, passing the House of Assembly on the 28 October, 1981. This Act will be known as the Historic Shipwrecks Act, 1981, and it provides the same form of protection and controls as the Commonwealth Act. The government is expecting the legislation to be proclaimed before the end of the year and details of a number of shipwrecks are being prepared for immediate declaration.

The Minister responsible for the Commonwealth Act is the Commonwealth Minister of Home Affairs and Environment and for the S.A. Act, the responsible Minister is the Minister of Environment and Planning. The Heritage Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning will carry out the day to day administration of the S.A. Act and certain functions required under the Commonwealth Act. The main provisions of both pieces of legislation are:

- (a) Certain shipwrecks and relics may be declared historic.
- (b) A protected zone with prohibitions may be declared around a shipwreck.
- (c) People are obliged to notify the Minister if they have relics from historic shipwrecks in their possession.
- (d) The Minister has the power to ascertain the location of historic shipwrecks and relics. (The S.A. Minister will be delegated this and powers (e) and (h) from the Commonwealth Act).
- (e) The Minister may give direction in the relation to the care, display or documentation of historic shipwrecks and relics.
- (f) A register will be maintained by the Heritage Conservation Branch.
- (g) Prohibition of certain action in relation to historic shipwrecks and relics.
- (h) Permits for exploration or recovery of shipwrecks and relics.
- (i) Notification of the discovery of shipwrecks and relics to be made to the S.A. Minister, and, or Commonwealth Minister.
- (j) Rewards for notification leading to declaration.
- (k) Declaration as to ownership of the remains of ships or relics with provision for compensation.
- (l) Appointment of Inspectors and powers for Inspectors to search and apprehend offenders.

This is not meant to be a complete outline of the Acts but it does summarise the main provisions.

The shipwrecks and relics that will be chosen for declaration as historic will be carefully considered along the lines of the criteria that has been in operation since the Commonwealth Act commenced in Australia in 1976. They are:

- (a) A wreck significant in the discovery, early exploration, settlement or early development of Australia.
- (b) Relevance of a wreck to the opening up or the development of parts of Australia.
- (c) Relevance of a wreck to a particular person or event of historical importance
- (d) The wreck is a possible source of relics of historical or cultural significance.
- (e) The wreck is representative of a particular maritime design or development.
- (f) Naval wrecks, other than those deliberately scrapped or sunk and having no particular historical or emotional interest.
- (g) The wreck has an educational and recreational value apart from its historical value.

The idea behind the provisions for notification of locating relics from historic shipwrecks is to enable a complete inventory for documentation, research, possibly conservation and display but not for gaining ownership of the relics. The historical evaluation of a shipwreck must consider all the relics from it, in order that the maximum and correct evaluation is achieved.

The legislation seeks and promotes the involvement of interested people as there are provisions for people to report a shipwreck or relic and to receive a reward if the shipwreck or relic is declared historic. Anyone who can furnish the Minister with information on a shipwreck or relic, whether in Australian or State waters, should contact the Heritage Conservation Branch to obtain the correct form and procedure for notification. The report and reward will be given thorough and fair consideration.

Therefore the aim of the legislation is not to stop people from diving and searching for shipwrecks but to maintain their historical, educational and recreational value for the enjoyment of everyone. Both the legislation and the programme need the co-operation of the general public and assistance of people or groups with an interest in an associated field, e.g. diving, fishing, history, conservation etc.

W. F. Jeffery

References

1. Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act, 1965., which is to be repealed by the Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1979, in the present parliamentary session. Two sites have been declared as Historic Reserves under the 1965 legislation:
(a) Holdfast Bay Anchorage, 18 December, 1975.
(b) Loch Vennachar Shipwreck, 13 January, 1977.
2. A. Raptis and Son (Regd.) v. The State of South Australia, 51 A. L.J.R. 637, High Court of Australia, 1977.
3. Through the Historic Shipwrecks Act, 1980, No.88 of 1980.
4. Historic Shipwrecks Act, 1976, No. 190 of 1976.

NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE

Since December, 1981, the following Newsletters and Journals have been received:

- a) *Ancestor*, Quarterly Journal of the Genealogical Society of Victoria, Vol.14, No.1, December, 1981.
- b) *Australian Historical Geography, Bulletin*, No.3, October, 1981.
- c) *Bicentenary '88*, Newsletter of The Australian Bicentennial Authority, Vol.2, No.1, January, 1982.
- d) Canberra and District Historical Society. *Newsletter*, No.230, December, 1981.
- e) *Early Days*, Journal of The Royal Western Australian Historical Society (Inc.), Vol.8, Pt.3, 1979 (Western Australian Sesquicentenary).
- f) *Historic Australia* (a new magazine available at Newsagents), Vol.1, No.1, January, 1982.
- g) *Journal* of the Anthropological Society of South Australia Inc. Vol. 19, No.8, October, 1981.
- h) *Member's Directory* of the South East Family History Group, No.1, 1981.
- i) Native Orchid Society of South Australia. *Journal*, January, 1982.
- j) *Newsletter* of The Australian Association of Maritime History, No.8, October, 1981.
- k) *Newsletter* of the Royal Australian Historical Society and Affiliated Societies, Nos.5 and 6 New Series, October, 1981 and December, 1981.
- l) *Pichi Richi Patter*, Vol.9, No.2, Summer, 1982.
- m) *Portonian*, Vol.10, No.2, December, 1981.
- n) *Release*, The Quarterly Newsletter of Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Services of South Australia (Inc.), No.51, October-November, 1981.
- o) Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch (Inc.). *Newsletter*.
- p) South East Family History Group. *Newsletter*, Vol.1, No.3, December, 1981.
- q) The Cape Horner *Journal*, No.77, November, 1981.
- r) *The Push from the Bush*, A Bulletin of Social History, Nos.10 and 11, September, 1981.
- s) *The South Australian Genealogist*, Vol.9, No.1 and Supplement to No.1, January, 1982.
- t) *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, No.16, November, 1981.

NEWSLETTER ARTICLES

- a) "Family History Diploma", pg.24 (see this issue of the Newsletter)
- b) Information about the historical atlas to be produced as a companion volume to the Bicentenary History of Australia.
- c) "William Dampier: A 300-year-old Connection for Western Australia."
"William Dampier, buccaneer and author, landed in Western Australia in 1688, the first Englishman recorded as having set foot on the Australian Continent... And the fact that the 300th anniversary (or tercentenary for the mathematically minded) will coincide with the Bicentenary, giving 1988 added significance for Western Australia."
- e) "Eucla" by Christina Jeffery. 20 page article surveying the general history of the town. Eucla became noted for the establishment of a telegraph station in 1877, at the point where the Western Australian and South Australian sections of the telegraph line, linking the two colonies, met.
"Before Federation, the Western Australian and South Australian telegraph staffs at Eucla were two distinct entities housed in the one building and they passed telegraph messages to one another through pigeon holes." (Pg.85)
- f) Interesting light reading, e.g. "First Government House".
"Many features of Australia's first Government House established it as possibly our most historically significant building - while it stood." (Pg.23) 5 page illustrated article by Joan Selkirk Provis.
- g) "Archaeology of the Southern Adelaide Region, Part 2 - Sites and Sequences" by

Valerie Campbell.

"The early arrivals (Aboriginal) must have found a land quite different to the one that we know, for the emergence of the Fleurieu Peninsula, as a peninsula is a comparatively recent event post-dating the arrival of men in the area by at least 10,000 years." 9 page article, illustrated with maps and diagrams.

- i) "This special issue of the Native Orchid Society of South Australian Journal has been produced to commemorate the valuable work done in South Australia by J. G. O. Tepper. The two articles contained herein have been reprinted word for word as they appeared in the Journal "The Garden and Field, 1880", and a publication "Notable Native Plants" as read before the Gardeners Society in 1882."

The two articles are: "Notable Native Plants About Ardrossan, Y.P. - Orchids" and "Notable Native Plants - Orchids II". Copies of these articles are available at 70c posted from the Native Orchid Society; the Secretary of the Society is Mr. E. R. Hargreaves, 1 Halmon Avenue, Everard Park. 5035. Telephone: 293 2471 or 297 3724.

- j) An informative Newsletter for Maritime History buffs. "Historic Shipwrecks in Western Australia".

"Fifteen shipwrecks in coastal waters of W.A. were declared 'historic' recently to protect them from collectors and souvenir hunters, and to prevent further damage. The oldest, known as 'Eyre Wreck', is believed to be that of a whaler or sealer of the 1800-1830 period." (Pg.3)

- k) "From Small Beginnings Great Things Grow!" by Frances Pollon in No.5, October, 1981.

"Many notable 'first' occurred (in Australia) between 1800 and 1850, and it is fascinating to recollect some of them." 3 pg. article noting such things as the beginning of mail services within Australia (1803), the first appearance of the daily newspaper (1820s), and the commencement of the first railway line between Sydney and Parramatta Junction (today's Granville) in 1850.

- m) "Torrens Island - Quarantine Station." 4 pg. article. Torrens Island functioned as a human quarantine station under the Commonwealth Quarantine Act from 1908-1981; it is still used as an animal quarantine establishment today.

"The Beginnings of Kalbarra" by Brian Samuels. 4 pg. article.

- r) No.10, September, 1981 - "The History of the Swan River Guardian, or, the death of the Free Press in Western Australia in 1838" by Margaret Anderson and Andrew Gill, "Terminology, Hegemony and the Sydney Press, 1838" by David Webster, "Mr. Beverley Suttor Publishes His Poems and Gets Laughed At" by Elizabeth Webby, "Culture in the 'Embryo Kingdom': Poetry in the Port Phillip Newspapers 1838-39" by Mimi Colligan, "Development Expectations in 1838 in Wellington District (Bunbury) Western Australia" by Charles Staples, "The Seamen of Australasia" by Frank Broeze. No.11, November, 1981 - "Oh! The Sufferings of My Men": The 80th Regiment in New South Wales in 1838" by Peter Stanley, "The Influence of the 'Gentleman Settlers' in Australia in 1838" by Donald Carisbrooke, "The 1836 Petitioners for a Wesleyan Missionary to the Swan River Colony: A Collective Biography" by John H. Smith, "Tasmanian Step-Mother" by Barbara Austin, "Children's Beliefs" by Patricia Crawford, "Aboriginal Rights and Official Morality" by S. G. Foster.

- s) "Passengers Arriving - Pt. Adelaide, 1846-1850, Part II".

- t) "The Biography of Warwick Langley - Arrived on the H.M.S. Buffalo 28th December 1836" by Mrs. M. F. Stentiford. 10 pg. article. "Adelaide's Albert Bells" by Bernard Arnold.

"On 20/6/1866 with the (Adelaide) town hall 'brilliantly illuminated with gas' for its grand opening, the bells were first officially chimed and the daily newspapers regularly kept the public informed when they would be chimed during the following weeks." 5 pg. article.

N.B. Notes on South Australia 6, Shipwrecks of South Australia, Department of Environment and Planning, November, 1981. This illustrated pamphlet is now available, free of charge, from the Heritage Conservation Branch, 43 Fullarton Road, Kent Town. 5067.