

- i) Royal Western Australian Historical Society *Newsletter*, Vol.21, Nos.3, 4 & 5, April, 1982, May, 1982 and June, 1982.
- j) South Australian Horse Driving Society *Newsletter*, April, 1982.
- k) South East Family History Group *Newsletter*, Vol.2, No.2, April, 1982.
- l) The Uniting Church in South Australia Historical Society *Newsletter*, No.14, May, 1982.

NEWSLETTER ARTICLES

- a) "Compiling a Family History" by Brian Hobbs. 2 pg. article. A personal reflection by the author on the rapid growth in family history.
- b) "Bookshelf", 18 pages. 20 reviews of recent publications in Australian history.
- d) "William Ernest Cooke, First Government Astronomer" by David Hutchinson, Senior Curator, Department of History, Western Australian Museum. 22 pg. article. "The Origins of Banking in England and Australia" by C. H. Charlesworth. 12 pg. article.
- f) "RESEARCH ASSISTANT. Mr. Robert Martin continues to make good progress in discovering sources for research into the history of this district. He has begun a systematic study of some of these sources. However, the extensive nature of information contained in old newspapers, such as the Mt. Barker Courier, is beyond the capabilities of one person. Mr. Martin has suggested that a team of volunteers, tackle this task, each volunteer visiting either the Courier office or the State Library whenever suitable, persuing several years of the Courier, and making notes on articles that are relevant to the history of this district. Please consider volunteering for this interesting and important aspect of research. All offers would be most welcome. Please contact Mr. Martin on 332.0847."
- g) "A History of the Travel Document" 1½ pg. article.
- h) No.4. Report on the talk given by Professor Paul Claral from the University of Paris, Sorbonne on 29 April, 1982 on "The Suburbs of Paris".
- k) "First Annual Report".
- l) "On the Naming of Churches; Holder, Holder Memorial and some other churches" by Arnold D. Hunt. 2 pg. article. "Joseph Coles Kirby" by Rev. John Cameron. 2 pgs. "Rev. William Gray, B.A., 1854-1937" by R. J. Scrimgeour. 2 pgs. "Methodism in Unley, 1849-1977" by Alan H. Dennis. "The recent sale of the former Unley Methodist Church in King William Road, Goodwood gives particular point and interest to the publication of a history of the activities of Methodists in Unley and surrounding districts from the beginning until 1977.

The history is the work of Donald V. Goldney, youngest son of the late Rev. V. H. Goldney and Mrs. Goldney... Copies are obtainable at a cost of \$5.00 (excluding postage) from Mr. J. W. Harris, 6 Hackett Avenue, Millswood. S.A. 5034; telephone 293 4035. Cheques should be drawn in favour of King William Road Uniting Church.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

NEWSLETTER

Founded 1974

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

President: Mr. R.H.B. Kearns, M.B.E. Editor: Ms. Annelly Aeuckens

Registered by Australia Post Publication No. SBH 1254

No.43

JUNE, 1982

CONTENTS

ARTICLES:

Early Housing Styles in South Australia - A Double Twilight
Gordon Young

The New Science of Etiquette, Part 2.....Elizabeth Windshuttle

FEATURES:

- 1 Forthcoming Events (including Next Meetings)
- 4 Historical Society Affairs (including Reports of Recent Events)
- 24 Newsletter Articles
- 23 Newsletter Exchange
- 7 Notices

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES - MR. RON GIBBS

The Society would like to congratulate Mr. Ron Gibbs on his receipt of the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday Honours List this year, "for service to education, particularly in the field of history".

"A former history teacher on the History Trust of S.A., Mr. Gibbs was a consultant in history with the S.A. Education Department from 1971-80. He was foundation president of the Historical Society of S.A. and has been heavily involved in local history, about which he has written several books." (The Advertiser, 12 June, 1982)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS - INCLUDING NEXT MEETINGS

FRIDAY, JULY 2: LECTURE - MR. DAVE DALLWITZ, "FROM RAGTIME TO JAZZ: AN EVENING OF MUSIC AND HISTORY"

Mr. Dallwitz's talk will be on the origins and style of Jazz (circa 1900-1928) which he will augment with taped musical segments from the

SATURDAY, JULY 17: A VISIT TO THE LUTHERAN PUBLISHING HOUSE,
HALIFAX STREET, ADELAIDE

The Society has organized a visit to the Lutheran Publishing House on the afternoon of Saturday, 17 July. Members and friends are requested to meet at the front desk at 1.55 p.m. for a 2.00 p.m. start.

Printing presses should be rolling during the tour, which is expected to last for 2 hours. A Lutheran Press staff guide will explain the production processes involved in the publishing of a history book.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8: LECTURE - DR. WRAY VAMPLEW, "HORSE RACING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, THE FIRST 75 YEARS"

Dr. Vamplew, is the Editor of the Bicentennial Volume on Historical Statistics (part of the projected 9 volume Australia, 1788-1988: A Bicentennial History).

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18: SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS HISTORY

An all-day seminar on current research in religious history in South Australia will be held at The Flinders University of South Australia in the Social Sciences South Building (buildings at the University now have signs indicating their respective names) from 10.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Speakers and topics will include:

Dr. David Hilliard....."Some Aspects of Popular Religion in
Senior Lecturer in History Adelaide, 1880-1930"
at Flinders University

Dr. Arnold Hunt....."The Beginnings of Methodism in South
Senior Lecturer Australia"
at the Salisbury Campus of
the S.A. College of Advanced
Education

Mrs. Ruth Schumann....."The Catholic Womens' League in South
Research student at Australia"
Flinders University

Mr. Brian Andrews....."An Illustrated Talk on Gothic Church
Weapons Research Architecture in South Australia"
Establishment, Salisbury

Tea and coffee will be provided but members and guests are requested to bring their own (picnic if it's warm) lunches. Further directions as to the location of the seminar will be given in the next Newsletter, but parking is available close to the building.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY AFFAIRS - INCLUDING REPORTS ON RECENT ACTIVITIES

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL - MR. JIM FAULL

Mr. Jim Faull is a Senior Lecturer in Geographical Studies at the Magill Campus of the South Australian College of Advanced Education.

He has recently produced local histories for the towns of Melrose

(1979), Macclesfield (1980) and Milang (1981). Mr. Faull is also the writer and publisher of Cornish Heritage, A Miner's Story (1980), which was reviewed in the March, 1981 Newsletter.

(N.B. Cornish Heritage is still available from bookshops at \$4.90 or from the author, 6 Boundy Road, Highbury. 5089. - postage \$1.10)

REPORT ON APRIL FIELD TRIP - TOUR THROUGH HISTORIC LOWER NORTH

Arranged by Maggie Ragless, a tour of the Lower North took place on Saturday 17 April. The busload of 41 members and friends was met at Auburn by Mr. W. F. Gregor, who owns a farming property in the district and is well versed in its local history. Mr. Gregor provided a running commentary during the tour from Auburn through Hoyleton and Halbury to Balaklava. The handsome, but now disused railway station at Hoyleton (built in 1870) was much admired and photographed; bullock tracks that had been carved through the hills to Port Wakefield at the time of the Burra copper boom could be clearly discerned; and many other places of interest (including the stockman's stone hut, circa 1850, and the former Aboriginal reserve) were pointed out by Mr. Gregor - to whom a vote of thanks was carried with great enthusiasm.

After a pleasant picnic lunch at The Rocks - part of the Wakefield River system - the tourists proceeded to Mallala, while Maggie Ragless indicated buildings and natural features of historic interest. At Mallala Mrs. Lorraine Earl, Secretary of the Mallala Historical Society, addressed the visitors on the history of the district, then an inspection was made of the wide range of exhibits at the local Museum, housed in a former flour mill built in 1878. Appreciation was expressed to Mrs. Earl for her assistance.

At Two Wells the bus was met by Mrs. Bet Williams, who acted as guide during a visit to the two Aboriginal wells from which the township derives its name, followed by a tour through the streets of the town. A very welcome afternoon tea was provided in Kindergarten building by the Kindergarten Mothers Club, and Mrs. Williams was thanked for her kindness.

It can safely be placed on record that the Society's first excursion for 1982 was an unqualified success - thanks to the efficiency of our honorary tour organiser, Maggie Ragless, and the co-operation of the friendly people of the Lower North.

Richard Kearns

REPORT ON MAY MEETING - A COUNTRY COMMUNITY IN THE 1920S

Mr. Colin Thiele, South Australian author of more than 50 books, gave a highly interesting and entertaining address to an appreciative audience at the Society's monthly meeting in May. Born at Eudunda on the fringes of the Barossa Valley, and reared in a German-Australian (with a sprinkling of Irish) farming environment, he delighted his listeners with a fund of reminiscences.

Blessed with a retentive memory, an eye for detail, and a finely tuned sense of humour, Mr. Thiele brought to life the day to day happenings on a farm in the mid-north of South Australia - the

hardships, the rabbit plagues, the hand-milking of cows (which included the ability to direct a jet of milk for a distance of 8 metres from its original source), hearty German foods, butter and cheese, curing of hams in the smoke-house, and other dawn to dusk chores essential for survival during the period before, and after, the Depression years.

It was a community in which a farmer's widow would be fully supported by the neighbours, who would voluntarily take over all heavy farming work - and where family life was cohesive, although administered with the rather heavy-handed morality of the times.

But, the 1930s brought dramatic changes to the lifestyle of such country communities, which saw the emergence of smaller families, and the drift to the cities of many young people; much of the land had been over-worked, resulting in extensive soil erosion, and technological advances had considerably reduced the labour ingredient in farm management.

The number, and quality of questions asked at the conclusion of the address reflected the keen interest generated by Colin Thiele, both in those for whom it was an evening of nostalgia and, for others, an experience of a way of life which is fast disappearing from the Australian scene.

Richard Kearns

REPORT ON JUNE MEETING - HISTORY OF S.A. FIRE BRIGADE

Despite the chilly weather a well-attended meeting on Friday 4 June heard an interesting address by well-known author Michael Page, the title of whose subject was "Muscle and Pluck Forever - The History of the South Australian Fire Brigade".

Mr. Page painted a vivid picture of the attitude of Government (both at local and State level) towards bearing the cost of providing fire protection - a view which persisted from the early days of the settlement of South Australia until fairly recent times. The prevailing belief was that, since the insurance companies stood to gain from the prevention of fires, it was in their interests to ensure that outbreaks, and subsequent damage, were kept at a minimum.

Originally, the Police Force, and sometimes Military personnel, were called upon to fight house fires; there was much confusion as to who would pay the water carters; and the need to enlist the aid of the fire-watching members of the public to man the hand pumps also created its own problems.

Mr. Page his audience with him as he traced the history of the S.A. Fire Brigade service to its present highly efficient state - a service largely taken for granted, but always ready to spring into action within seconds of receiving an emergency call.

Michael Page's forthcoming book on the history of the S.A. Fire Brigade will provide yet another overdue link in the development of the State's various essential services.

Richard Kearns

NOTICES

DECLARATION OF THE PORT ADELAIDE HISTORIC PRECINCT

Recently the Minister of Environment and Planning, the Hon. D. C. Wotton, declared the State's first Heritage Area at Port Adelaide.

The Area includes a substantial part of Adelaide Centre. It is situated between St. Vincent Street and the wharf sheds and extends from Nelson Street on the west to the lane east of Todd Street. The Area is identical to that area shown as the Historic Precinct in the document "Metropolitan Development Plan, Supplementary Development Plan, Port Adelaide Centre".

The State Heritage Area has strong heritage significance to South Australia. It holds an important place in the State's economic development and is physically significant because of the integrity and extent of the historical buildings which still remain. The site of the Port Adelaide Centre was established as the major port for the colony of South Australia in 1840. Facilities for handling and administering cargo and shipping expanded in the vicinity of the early wharves and by the early 1880s most of the area of the present Port Adelaide Centre was developed with shops, offices, warehouses, public buildings, hotels, housing and formed streets. Many of those buildings remain today and continue their historical uses. Many are substantial stone buildings which display the qualities of Victorian stone masonry and carpentry, for example the Railway Hotel (1856), Ferguson Bond Store (1857), the A.N.Z. Bank (1859), the Police Station (1860), Warehouses, St. Vincent Street (1865), Royal Arms Hotel (1878), Customs House (1879), Divett Chambers (1881), Court House (1882), Town Hall (1884) and Bank of Adelaide (1885). The State Heritage Area contains the most substantial, continuous grouping of 19th century commercial and administrative buildings in South Australia. This grouping of predominantly stone buildings presents fine street facades of a scale and mass representative of 19th century commercial areas. All the streets display significant building facades but the facades of sections of Lipson and Divett Streets display a colonial, architectural integrity rare in South Australia. This Area is, therefore, of significance and value to South Australia not only because of its historical and architectural importance but also because of the continuing use of the early buildings and streets for important economic and community activities. For these reasons, the Area was recommended as the first to be designated as a State Heritage Area.

Ed Noack
Heritage Conservation Branch,
Department of Environment and Planning

S.A. SHIPWRECKS DECLARED UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACT

Three more shipwrecks were declared Historic under the (Commonwealth) Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 on the 12th of March, 1982. This action follows the recent declaration of seven shipwrecks under the State Act (see April Newsletter).

For further information on these declared shipwrecks or any other information regarding shipwrecks please contact Bill Jeffrey of the Heritage Conservation Branch, Department of Environment and Planning, 55 Grenfell Street, Adelaide (216 7739). The Branch is attempting to collect information on South Australia's 340 shipwrecks to form a register, and a considerable amount of detail, photographs and historical information is still required on over 300 of these shipwrecks. If you have any records that may be of use, the Branch would like to hear from you.

The three most recently declared Historic Shipwrecks are:

LOCH VENNACHAR (1905)

The Loch Vennachar was a three masted iron ship built at Glasgow in 1875. She measured 250 feet in length, beam 38 feet, depth 22 feet, and 1552 registered gross tons.

She was one of the finest and fastest ships of the "Loch Line", once sailing to Australia in 74 days. On her last voyage to Port Adelaide, in September 1905 with a general cargo, she mysteriously disappeared while in the vicinity of the Neptune Islands and Kangaroo Island. None of her 25 crew was seen again until a decomposed body was found in West Bay, at the western end of Kangaroo Island. This put the scene of the disaster nearby, but her remains were not found until 1975, when three divers from the Society for Underwater Historical Research located them.

The remains of her bow are located tightly wedged into the rocks. They include her anchors, plating, chain, portholes, frames, bricks and pig iron. The sea at this point can be extremely dangerous for divers, but on those calm days the Loch Vennachar remains make a thrilling dive. They are also relatively untouched by salvage operations which make them of significant historical value.

MONTEBELLO (1906)

The Montebello was a three masted iron barque, built in France in 1900. She measured 276 feet in length, beam 38 feet, depth 22 feet, and 2284 registered gross tons.

She was under charter to the South Australian Farmers Union when she was wrecked off the south coast of Kangaroo Island while sailing from Hobart to Port Pirie. A storm forced the ship onto the rocks on 18 November 1906, near Stun'sail Boom River, and all of her crew got ashore on a makeshift flying fox. A local farmer Percy May, assisted the survivors, and he rode his horse throughout the night into Kingscote to notify the Marine Board. He was presented with a pair of Marine binoculars and a gold medal by the French Government for his help.

The Montebello was quickly broken up by the storm and many of her remains were scattered on the sea bed. They include her anchors and fittings, and similar to the Loch Vennachar remains, they are a spectacular dive when sea conditions are right. However, access to the shipwreck can be very dangerous as the

Southern Ocean swell pounds in on this section of the coast.

S.S. CLAN RANALD (1907)

The Clan Ranald was a single screw turret deck steamer built Sunderland, U.K., in 1900. She measured 355 feet in length, beam 45.6 feet, depth 24.7 feet and 3596 registered gross tons.

The loss of the ship was a tragic and mysterious shipping disaster. In January 1909, she was loaded with wheat and flour and sufficient coal was placed aboard for her voyage from Port Adelaide to Durban, South Africa. She developed a list while at port but this was countered by placing some of the coal on the other side. She left Port Adelaide in the morning of 31 January, and by mid afternoon, when off Yorke Peninsula, she developed a severe list to starboard. She finally rolled over and sank after drifting helplessly for hours towards Troubridge Hill. Forty-four of the 63 crew were lost.

Her remains are located off shore, just west of Troubridge Hill. The hull is lying upside down on a sandy bottom in semi-intact condition and her fittings and machinery can be seen scattered throughout. A dive on the Clan Ranald remains is one of the best wreck dives to be found around our coast.

INFORMATION REQUIRED - PROVINCIAL POLICE STATIONS AND COURT HOUSES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1836-1884

Mr. Lothar Brasse is currently researching the social and architectural history of the above mentioned topic for a M. Arts Degree at Flinders University. He would be most interested to hear from anyone who has information which may be of help to him. Mr. Brasse may be contacted A.H. on 332 8931.

SOURCES - SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S OUTPORTS

The history of many of our former outports as ports rather than as townships remain to be written. Four interesting sources I have come across recently are:

S.A. Archives Research Note "Select List of References to Various South Australian outports", a 7 page list of references to

Beachport	Port Elliot	Port Wakefield
Goolwa	Port Gawler	Port Willunga
Kingston	Port Macdonnell	Rapid Bay
Normanville	Port Noarlunga	Victor Harbour

and Parliamentary Papers 84 of 1857-8 and 37 of 1865-6, which tabulate in some detail exports from the outports 1854-7 and 1857-65. In addition, S.A.P.P. 85 of 1857-8 lists expenditure on the outports, 1854-7.

Brian Samuels

THE ORAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA - SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH
(FORMED 1979). PRESIDENT: MS. K. PATITSAS

The Association is open to all interested in the gathering of historical information from oral sources. It is an interesting and important approach to history as it records the very words of people and their differing views and experiences of events. Oral History methods and techniques are also used in anthropology, sociology, libraries, archives, museums, psychology, education, folklore, music, literature and broadcasting. It also opens up opportunities for original studies by school students, local history groups and family historians.

The Association was formed to guide users in the practice of Oral History. It holds workshops and national conferences and publishes newsletters and a Journal with guides to current research throughout Australia, as well as reviews and articles. The South Australian Branch also holds seminars and workshops as well as practical interviewing "talkshops", for instance at Gawler in June, 1980. The S.A. Branch is also involved in forming an Oral History Collection at the State Library and welcomes the loan or donation of cassette or tape recordings of interviews. These may be left at the Archives in the Library.

The National Executive of the Association was first based in Western Australia, and is moved from State to State. There are branches in several other States. The annual subscription (July-July) is \$12, which covers membership of both the National Association and the S.A. Branch, including copies of the various publications in that year. Subscriptions are forwarded to the National Executive, and the Branch receives a portion in return.

Subscriptions, correspondence and queries may be addressed to the Secretary, Mrs. M. Souter, c/- The History Trust of South Australia, Institute Building, North Terrace, Adelaide. 5000. Telephone: 51 3820.

Name:.....
Address:.....
.....Postcode:.....
Telephone Number(s):.....
Institution:.....
Occupation:.....
I enclose \$.....for.....membership
Membership categories:
Individual:.....\$12.00 Institutional:.....\$12.00
Life:.....\$250.00 Student:.....\$6.00
Signature:.....

Cheques or money orders to be payable to The Oral History Association of Australia. Please send completed form to the above address.

STATE TAPE REGISTER

Many recordings on tape in South Australia of the memories of people who have interesting and important stories to tell are being held without much real prospect of ever being drawn upon and used productively by anyone.

The South Australian Branch of the Oral History Association is working on a State Register of these private holdings and is using this form as a basis for gathering such hitherto uncollected information.

The Association would be happy to accept outright gifts of tapes for which you have no future need, or to get offers if you are willing to allow copies to be made of interviews of interest (especially interviews with people now dead).

If you can help, please fill out and return this form to the address given in the preceding item.

Name:.....(block letters)
Address:.....
.....Postcode:.....
Telephone Number(s):.....

Have you done any specific oral history research? If so, in what areas?

.....
.....
.....

Have you any tapes you wish to retain but would be willing to have recorded on a public State Register (eventually a National Register)? If so, would you please list them here, or on a separate piece of paper. Please note who is being interviewed, where, when and by whom.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Tapes can be donated or lent for copying. Donations will be acknowledged in the Association Newsletter.

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

First General AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION Conference
University of New South Wales,
Kensington (Sydney),
26-28 August, 1982.

HISTORY '82

The specialist organizations cooperating in planning for the conference and the organizers assisting are:

ABORIGINAL HISTORY: Dr. Stephen Foster, RSSS, ANU
AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION: Dr. John Lea, Department of Town Planning, University of Sydney, or, Professor Deryck Schreuder, History Department, University of Sydney
ASSOCIATION FOR STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE: Dr. Elizabeth Webby, English Department, University of Sydney
AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR EUROPEAN HISTORY (MODERN): Dr. Jurgen Tampke and Dr. John Gascoigne, School of History, University of New South Wales
AUSTRALIAN HISTORIANS OF MEDIEVAL & EARLY MODERN EUROPE: Dr. Conal Condren, School of Political Science, University of New South Wales
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND HISTORY OF EDUCATION SOCIETY: Dr. Geoff Sherington, Education Department, University of Sydney
BICENTENNIAL HISTORY: Dr. Stephen Foster, RSSS, ANU
ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND: Dr. D. H. Pope, or, Dr. P. R. Shergold, School of Economics, University of New South Wales
HISTORIANS OF AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE & FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION: Dr. John McCarthy, Royal Military College, Duntroon
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY: Dr. John McQuilton, School of History, University of New South Wales
LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY: Dr. Jim Levy, School of Spanish & Latin American Studies, University of New South Wales
MACQUARIE ANCIENT HISTORY ASSOCIATION: Professor Edwin Judge, History, Philosophy & Politics, Macquarie University
ORAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA: Associate Professor Ken Cable, History Department, University of Sydney
PACIFIC HISTORY ASSOCIATION: Dr. Norman Douglas, School of General Studies, University of New South Wales
SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION & ASIAN STUDIES: Dr. Michael Pearson, School of History, University of New South Wales
SYDNEY HISTORY GROUP: Dr. Sabine Willis, History, Philosophy & Politics, Macquarie University

It is hoped that several other specialist historical organizations will be involved in drafting the final program for the conference. An Australian History section will be organized by the co-convenors of the History '82 Conference, Drs. Heather Radl of Sydney University and Frank Farrell of the University of New South Wales.

Please indicate on the Registration Form (see next page) the subject areas you are most interested in.

For further information write to: History '82, School of History, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

REMAINDER OF STEAMRANGER TOURS PROGRAM FOR 1982

Sunday 11 July.....Port Wakefield and Balaklava
Saturday 31 July.....Kaiser Stuhl (probably steam hauled)
Sunday 1 August.....Bridgewater
Sunday 15 August.....Mystery
Friday 27 August.....Dry Creek to Berry and Loxton
to
Sunday 29 August.....Local trip Loxton Pata and return
Wednesday 8 September.....Bridgewater
Saturday 18 September.....Port Pirie
Saturday 9 October.....Kapunda Show and Robertstown
Sunday 10 October.....Bridgewater
Sunday 17 October.....Victor Harbor
Saturday 30 October.....Kaiser Stuhl (Blue Bird)
Saturday 27 November.....Wharfie
Saturday 11 December.....Progressive Dinner
Friday 31 December.....Aulde Lang Syne (Diesel)

The dates of all tours shown above are subject to alteration due to unforeseen circumstances.

The last broad gauge train to Port Pirie will operate in the latter part of the year and Steamranger Tours has been advised that it will be able to operate this movement.

Group bookings for any or all trains welcome - telephone F. McDonnell after hours on 296 6734.

Bookings for all tours are available 3 - 4 weeks prior to the scheduled date from all BASS outlets and the S.A. Government Travel Centre, 18 King William Street, Adelaide. 5000. Telephone: 51 3281 or 212 1644.

The Steam Locomotives and Vintage Rollingstock for these tours are maintained by the Society on a voluntary basis - all offers of assistance most welcome. Enquiries re the Society's activities can be made by writing to the Secretary, Mr. R. Lee, Box 507 G.P.O., Adelaide. 5001.

ERRATA

The Editor apologizes for the following errors:

- i. On page 2 of the April Newsletter: The date for Mr. Michael Page's lecture should have been given as Friday, June 4 not Friday, July 2, which is the date of Mr. Dallwitz's talk to the Society.
- ii. On page 13 of the February Newsletter: In the article "Following the Bullock Tracks through the Lower North", second paragraph, line 11, the date 1857 should read 1867 and in the same line, John Cowen should be John Cowan.

We would also like to apologize for the lateness of the April Newsletter, due to an unforeseen ban by the Post Office on the delivery of 'second-class' mail, hence the rather long delay experienced by members in receiving their newsletters.

REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete in BLOCK LETTERS and forward with remittance to: History '82, School of History, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

History '82, School of History, University of New

Surname.....Initials.....
Preferred first name.....Title.....
Mailing address.....
.....Postcode.....
Telephone (Work).....(Home).....

ACCOMMODATION INFORMATION

There is a limited amount of on-campus accommodation available with reasonable bed and breakfast tariffs. Please indicate your requirements below and, if you have paid the accommodation deposit, every effort will be made to ensure suitable accommodation.

I require accommodation on the following nights:
25 Aug..... 26 Aug..... 27 Aug..... 28 Aug.....
I would prefer to stay in the following single on-campus accommodation:
International House.... New College.... Shalom College....
Warrane College (men only).....

Arrangements can also be made for off-campus accommodation. Please indicate if you prefer single*/double* accommodation
In a hotel.... or motel.... *delete whichever does not apply.

SUBJECT AREAS

Please indicate below the subject areas that you are most interested in (see list of Participating Organizations on previous page):

Registration Fee

A-REGISTRATION - (before 31 July 1982)
Registration forms and payment received before 31 July 1982 receive a discount as shown below:

Regular.....\$10 Enclosed \$.
Student, Pensioner, Unemployed, etc...\$ 5 Enclosed \$.
B-REGISTRATION - (after 31 July 1982)
Regular.....\$15 Enclosed \$.
Student, Pensioner, Unemployed.....\$ 5 Enclosed \$.
C-OPTIONAL
Saturday Night Conference Dinner (after AHA general meeting)....\$16/head Enclosed \$.
Accommodation deposit.....\$15 Enclosed \$.

C-OPTIONAL

Saturday Night Conference Dinner (after AHA general meeting)....\$16/head Enclosed \$.
Accommodation deposit.....\$15 Enclosed \$.

I enclose my cheque (payable to the HISTORY '82 Conference)

Signed.....Date.....

ARTICLES

EARLY HOUSING STYLES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA - A DOUBLE TWILIGHT

INTRODUCTION

Towards the end of 1837 John Morphett, writing home to George Fife Angas, noted how rapidly Adelaide was developing,

"The houses built in the town are all of a superior order but still as varied in form and character as any lover of the grotesque could wish; they are composed of stone, pise, cob or wood, the roofs slated, thatched or shingled."(1)

Most of these early buildings were built in a Palladian manner.

This is an architecture of display where the external character of a building illustrates the high standing and good taste of its inhabitants. Brunskill has called it 'polite' architecture.(2)

By contrast, the rough wooden or pise huts built in Adelaide or on the country sections were functional in character. Generally single rooms with rough lean-tos, they were intended as temporary structures to protect their owners from the elements and to offer a modicum of comfort within. Sometimes, however, they were replaced with more substantial dwellings which clearly echoed the style of building from whence the migrant came.

This 'local' style of building is called vernacular architecture. There are considerable differences to be found in these styles of building not only between different countries but between the different regions within a country. It is a form of architecture basically built of the local materials available and related to the farming activities or cottage industries of an area. There is only a very small emphasis toward display and then only in the houses of the wealthier farmers.

PALLADIANISM

Palladianism was first introduced into England by Inigo Jones, the court architect of James I. He had spent his earlier years in Italy and Danemark and in the latter country became the court designer to Christian the Fourth. After the King's daughter Anne married James VI of Scotland, she introduced Inigo Jones to the Stuart court when James succeeded Elizabeth Tudor to the English throne. During several visits to Italy he became acquainted with the works of Andrea Palladio, a late 16th century Italian architect, who had published his Four books on Architecture in 1570. He acquired a copy of this treatise and brought it with him to England where he used it as reference material for the design of theatre sets and later for his buildings.

This introduced a new style of architecture into the country which was based on a 'literate' way of designing buildings.

Although he did not write any architectural treatises himself, his Palladian manner of design was illustrated in the written works of Colin Campbell and William Kent in the early 18th century. As a consequence, Palladianism was

re-established and became the principal architectural style for another hundred years.

PATTERN BOOKS

A considerable number of treatises on architecture began to appear in the 18th century. Among them were pattern books suitable for the use of building tradesmen as well as architects. Such a book was Peter Nicholson's The New Practical Builder, published in 1823.(3) This comprehensive work covered all the different facets of the builders art. It had chapters on mathematics and geometry as well as the more practical aspects of the various trades.

A considerable portion of this book is devoted to the history and use of the 'Orders of Architecture'. Here Nicholson displays his Palladian prejudices viz.,

"The orders of architecture constitute the basis upon which briefly the decorative part of the science is built and towards which the attention of the architect must ever be cherished, even where orders are not produced they regulate most of the proportions".

Later he discusses the "Antient Architecture of Great Britain", which he recognises as the Gothic, Saxon and Norman modes of building, and, although he firmly believes in the Roman orders of architecture his national pride is prepared to accept the usefulness of the 'Gothick' and he appeals to the architectural historians of the time to intensify their research into the apparent qualities of England's ancient architecture.

A new edition of his work was published in 1827 entitled Principles of Architecture which was divided into separate volumes. Volume 1 dealt with plane and solid geometry, arithmetic, pricing and measuring works. George Kingston owned a copy of this book, which now belongs to Mr. Gavin Walkley.(a) Inside it has Kingston's signature and is dated 1831, which means that he brought the book with him when he migrated to South Australia on his appointment as assistant surveyor to Colonel Light.

Recently another of these 19th century pattern books has come to light. It was discovered amongst some rubbish on the floor of a garage to a pre-World War I house in Leabrook! Some friends of mine purchased the property in 1981, and they brought the book (minus its cover) to me for identification. We found that it is S. H. Brooks Designs for Cottage and Villa Architecture published in London in 1839. Inside the back of the book was the signature of Henry Fryer Pontefract and the date 1846. Whether this gentleman brought the book in the colony, or, like Kingston, brought it out with him, we can only speculate upon, however, the latter probability is the most likely conclusion to make.

Another very important pattern book, which must have been in the baggage of the early colonists is J. C. Loudon's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture.(4) This was even more popular than Nicholson at the time and was obviously used by a wide variety of people to obtain ideas for their colonial residences.

Since so little research has been carried out into the use of pattern books in South Australia, it would be useful if members of the Historical Society could research their or their friends' libraries to see if any more copies can be located.

By the early 1840s the Palladian movement in the larger urban centres such as London was entering its twilight years. However its effects have lingered on even up to today. The ubiquitous symmetrical house plans with its central hall acting both as an access passage and an area for display (e.g. of paintings, objects d'art, plants, etc.) is found everywhere in Adelaide. In fact in recent years there have again been some attempts to revive this classical style. Unfortunately I think they look somewhat banal and incongruous in the contemporary scene.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

Not all the early English migrants built in a Palladian mode. George Dunn, when he settled at Mount Torrens in the late 1830s built a cob (pise) cottage in a manner customary to the Devonshire-Cornish border area where he came from. Later he added stone walled additions which extended it into a parlor with two kitchens, one which was for producing dairy products, such as scalded cream. Afterwards he obtained a tavern licence and opened his house as the Cornish Arms Hotel. He prospered as a publican and in the 1860s he transferred his licence to a new public house at the junction of the Woodside-Adelaide Road and the town's main street.

This was built in a style completely alien to his original house, it was in fact in the Palladian style! Unfortunately, we have carried out little further research into the use of English vernacular styles in South Australia, but there must surely be a lot still to be discovered in the areas of early settlement?(b)

GERMAN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

Since 1975 our attention, that is the School of Architecture and Building S.A.I.T. and the Geography and History Departments of the A.C.A.E., has been rivetted on a much more spectacular example of the vernacular arts in this state. These are the settlements and farm houses of the early German settlers who came from the three Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Posnania and Silesia. Theirs was a culture spanning back over a thousand years to the time of Charlemagne, which, due to the homogeneity and conservatism of their communities and the comparative remoteness of the areas of the State they settled in, they managed to implant and maintain it for well over fifty years. Since the end of 1975 we have carried out several intensive surveys into the Barossa Valley, Hahndorf and at Lobethal. We have discovered a wealth of information about their history, way of life and the design and construction of their buildings.(5)

The most common form of Prussian village in the areas resettled by Frederick the Great and his successors during the 18th and early 19th centuries was the hufendorf or farmlot village. This was described by Stieglitz at the end of the 18th century:

"The villages should be laid out in such a manner that the homesteads are built in two opposite rows and somewhat separated from each other...and that a continuous street runs through the whole village. Behind the houses should be the gardens and the fields and all the other land of each peasant who would therefore be in a better position to manage his farm and to get immediate help from his neighbour in case of fire, burglary or any other misfortune."(6)

A complete holding was created all at once with a house being situated along the line of the new road or dyke, and behind it first the garden, then arable land,

then pasture and finally the wood lot or the fen. This settlement type reappears in South Australia. Bethany and Lobethal are classic examples, the only difference was that at first houses appeared on one side of the government roads as the sub-divisions were set within the 80 acre modules of the Wakefield system.

Three house forms or the variations which occurred through acculturation were taken by the Germans as they migrated east into the Slavic lands. These were; the Upper German House (Oberdeutsches Haus) a long narrow farmhouse which had evolved from a single room dwelling (hearth house), the Lower German House (Niederdeutsches Haus) which in its simplest form was a single structure housing man and animals, and the Franconian (Frankische) house which had also housed man and animals under a single long roof. The latter house form was commonly found in the areas where the German migrants to South Australia came from. It had developed into a house with a sophisticated arrangement of cooking hearths and ovens all linked together into centrally located chimneys. This became known as a passage-kitchen house (flurkuchenhaus) with either a through passage plan or one closed at the end and forming a black kitchen (schwartz-kuche).

Both these farmhouse plans appear in South Australia, but somewhat strangely the black-kitchen plan is more commonly found in the Barossa Valley?

Another significant feature of these German houses are the high pitched attic roofs which created useful spaces for storage and bedrooms. Although cellars were used by all the early migrant farmers, the Germans made extensive use of them for preparing and storing wine and dairy products, as well as for smoking and curing a large variety of pork products. Bethany's houses are particularly well endowed with numerous cellars and in one case the house had under it two separate cellars which probably served the different functions noted above.

Along with these buildings, the Germans used a variety of farm implements and other artifacts decidedly different from those in use by the English settlers. Sadly much of this has disappeared or has been scattered far and wide throughout Australia due to the rapid increase in antique collecting over the past decade or two. Only the well known square sided farm wagons are still there to remind us of these differences.

The Germans brought with them a style of building spanning back centuries. Their half-timbered houses and barns (fachwerk) is a technique which the Roman used and was later perfected in Europe in the Middle Ages. This fading art of building was briefly resurrected here in South Australia when it was rapidly dying out in Europe. In my opinion this represents the twilight of a style even more ancient and intriguing than that of Palladianism.

The townships of Macclesfield and Hahndorf clearly represent these twilights of architectural Gods! They are in fact 'laboratory' specimens of the two stylism, and their comparative juxtaposition geographically makes it easy to visit them on the same day and see these differences.

MACCLESFIELD

Macclesfield was laid out as a government town in 1840, a year after the settlement of Hahndorf (1839). Its founders, the Davenports, obviously envisaged a future thriving township with commercial and banking facilities and as a stage coach stop between Adelaide and Strathalbyn.

The layout of the town echoes the 'ideal' plan of Light's Adelaide. It appears to have a central core surrounded by parklands as well as a town square (or common?) where the plan is rotated to follow the course of the Angas River. The

centre block shows some very wide boulevards where the plan's author or his patrons thought the principal commercial areas would develop.

These idealized town plans fit well into the Palladian philosophies and reflect the basis of the founding of South Australia. This new colony was meant to be a paradise of dissent, as Douglas Pike says, with freedom of speech and representation. Colonel Light or his London advisors could have been well aware of both the English and French contribution to comprehensive town plans. John Nash's work at Regents Park was a model example but the French revolutionary architects Boullée and Ledoux were more significant. Particularly the latter, who at the turn of the century had published his theoretical plans for an ideal city, Chaux, which had a centre core arrangement surrounded by a green belt (enceinte verte) with suburbs beyond.

Macclesfield never really developed in the manner its authors envisaged but there still remain some early cottages and houses which exhibit interesting Palladian mannerisms. Many of the smaller buildings attempt classically symmetrical facades without truly reflecting the layout of their interiors. These reflect the influence of Loudon's Encyclopedia.

Greensleeves Gallery is by far the grandest town house remaining and is comparable to a Grade III townhouse design shown in Nicholson's Practical Builder (p.562). The importance of stonework to the owners of Macclesfield's houses is shown not only in this building but in many of the others built during the 19th century. Stone was considered the building material par excellence and the importance of the building in polite terms is shown in the quality of the bonding used as well as in the stone. The ultimate quality wall was squared rubble or preferably ashler, which was more suitable to the plain walling beloved by the Palladianists.(7)

Although brickwork was used for the early cottages it was rapidly replaced by stonework when the house owners became more prosperous. Again this transition is illustrated by the original Davenport house (Greensleeves), which has a brick built cottage behind which preceded the building of the stone town house in front of it.

A study of this building has led to a significant discovery. It was built in Flemish Bond, a decorative bond beloved by the designers of the 18th and 19th centuries. When a small addition was added to it in the 1860s the bond used was modified English or Colonial Bond. Did this change in the use of Flemish Bond occur throughout the state with regard to houses in general, if so, why did it occur? This would be an interesting point to pursue.

HAHNDORF

Hahndorf is an entirely different story. It was laid out on Section numbers 4002, 4003, and 4004 in the Hundred of Onkaparinga within the Plan of the Special Survey of Mount Barker 1839. The old Land Titles Office plan of this date clearly shows the word German Village across these sections.

The land was part of the first Special Survey which had been awarded to William Hampton Dutton on January 1, 1839, and his partners Finnis and McFarlane.

There were fifty-three Germans settled on the land in a flattened U shape village with a centre location for their Lutheran Church and manse (Balhannah Road). This is on the eastern side of the main street and is now defined by Victoria Street and English Street, originally called North and South lane

and South lane respectively.

We believe that Hermann Friederich Koop devised the village layout. He came out on the Zebra, which was under the command of Captain Hahn, and was an agriculturalist to the latter but was listed a surveyor on his 1844 marriage certificate.

He laid out fifty-three equal sized house allotments (3 acres) in close proximity to the town's creeks and distributed the remainder of the 240 acres (3 sections x 80 acres) amongst the settlers in a way that each family would have a fair share of well watered and fertile land. There are still substantial fragments of buildings of this village left, especially along Victoria St. (North Lane).

At first the settlers built very rough single room timber shacks. Later as their finances improved, they built large half-timbered houses and barns or stone and brick walled buildings. It is the remaining half-timbered properties which make Hahndorf's early houses so interesting. (Paechtoun, a farm hamlet on the south western edge of the town, is even more spectacular.)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can see that the settlement of South Australia paralleled the end of the Palladian style of architecture in Anglo-Saxon communities. Probably more importantly, it was to become the location of the largest group of non-English settlements in Australia. These echoed a different social background and history and contained, for a brief period, vernacular building styles which spanned back over a thousand years!

GORDON YOUNG,
Senior Lecturer,
School of Architecture and Building,
South Australian Institute of Technology.

FOOTNOTES & REFERENCES:

1. G. C. Morphett, *The Life and Letters of Sir John Morphett* (Adelaide, 1936), p.67.
2. R. W. Brunskill, *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture*.
3. Nicholson's books began appearing from 1792 onwards.
4. Mr. Paul Starke has told me about finding an advertisement for this book in an early copy of an Adelaide newspaper. Manning houses were illustrated in this book.
5. A detailed description of this German migration is given in the *Hahndorf Survey*, available in two volumes from Techsearch, South Australian Institute of Technology (S.A.I.T.) at \$16.00.
6. Stieglitz, "Encyklopädie der Bürgerlichen Baukunst [Encyclopedia of Building Principles] in Guttkind, E. A., *Urban Development in Eastern Central Europe, Volume 1*, p.163.
7. Nicholson notes that the colour of London bricks, a grey-yellow, was inspired by the idea of making them look as close to the colour of stone as possible.
 - a. Now deposited in the Gavin Walkley Historic Collection, S.A.I.T.
 - b. We are at present studying a farm complex near Charleston which was built by another branch of the Dunn Family. This includes a two storey house and sheep shearing shed and barn all built in cob work.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF ETIQUETTE, PART 2

(This is the concluding section of the article by Elizabeth Windshuttle of the University of New South Wales. Part 1 appeared in Newsletter No.42)

4. ETIQUETTE AND RANK

In their more rhetorical flourishes, the advocates of etiquette proclaimed their rules could elevate even the lowliest citizens. A colonial newspaper advised its readers in 1841:

By attention to the rules of good breeding, such as we have just alluded to, the poorest man will be entitled to the character of a gentleman, and by inattention to them the most wealthy individual will be essentially vulgar.(40)

But when it got down to discussing cases, etiquette advocated a strictly hierarchical ranking of society. Even though it was aimed at the socially mobile, Hints on Etiquette felt it had to draw the line somewhere. It would tolerate merchants and manufacturers moving into the ruling class but not 'shopkeepers and retailers of various goods' who were told they 'will do well to remember that people are respectable in their own sphere only and that when they attempt to move out of it they cease to be so!'⁴¹ The chapter, 'Advice to Tradespeople', held out very little hope to this group. They would have the time to study science or literature so could never develop the requisite refinement for good society.

Therefore, do not attempt to claim the attention of those above you, lest you meet a mortifying repulse. Many will say, 'We are just as good as they are, and as respectable' SO YOU ARE, but yet not fit companions for each other.(42)

The preoccupation with rank pervades the whole book. To those of higher rank than oneself, it is important to show deference: Royal personages are 'gracious' persons; one must be suitably humble in the presence of the aristocracy; on a second meeting, don't expect a member of the upper class to recognise you; when speaking to a 'lady of title', do not call her 'my lady', only servants and tradespeople could do so - you may occasionally say 'your ladyship', 'as it shows that you are aware of their claim to distinction'.⁴³

Equally, it is necessary to demonstrate one's superiority to those of lesser rank. You should patronise those beneath you for 'even the lowest classes (whatever their own practices may be) keenly appreciate, and gratefully acknowledge, the slightest consideration shown to them by their superiors'.⁴⁴ If you happened to entertain people of inferior rank:

Remember that all your guests are equal for the time being, and have a similar claim on your courtesies: may, if there be a difference shown, those of the lesser rank require a little more attention than the rest, that they may not be made to feel their inferiority.(45)

Those who were not 'respectable' were the nouveaux riches 'people who have risen in the world (who) are too apt to suppose they render themselves of consequence in proportion to the pride they display'. This attitude rightly provokes the 'offended parties' to question why they adopt superior airs, 'which (in the absence of positive rank) they are but rarely entitled'.(46)

The concept of 'rank' employed in all these passages is that inherited from pre-industrial society - aristocracy, gentry and royally-bestowed titles and privilege. The middle class fitted uneasily into such a ranking scheme for, apart from royal awards such as knighthoods, there were few state-sanctioned means of grading the middle class in the early nineteenth century into a hierarchy of its own. That class had plenty of unofficial distinctions of its own, and these were felt keenly in the colonies as many observers noted. In Sydney of the 1840s:

Government officers don't know merchants; merchants with 'stores' don't know other merchants who keep 'shops'; and the shopkeepers have, I doubt not, a little code of their own, prescribing the proper distances to be observed between drapers and haberdashers, butchers and pastrycooks. The general character of the invitations to the entertainments at Government House has caused much discussion and animadversion; the citizens who drive chariots not liking to be mingled in company with their tradespeople who only keep gigs.(47)

Etiquette was flexible enough to respond to such social realities. Rather than remain fixed in the rituals of a declining landed class structure, it proved remarkably adept at following the shifts in status that emerged with the newly powerful middle class. Agogos, in *Hints on Etiquette*, acknowledges this in several places. As noted earlier, the dinner party was one of the rituals that adapted itself to middle class needs very early. Agogos felt it was still in a state of flux in 1838:

Of the etiquette of a dinner party, it is extremely difficult to say anything, because fashions are continually changing, even at the best tables; and what is considered the height of good taste one year, is declared vulgar the next.(48)

And despite the certainty with which he lays down most of his rules, the author is quite prepared to suspend them to accommodate the the habits of particularly influential members of the new middle class. For instance, after instructions on the proper way to thank a hostess for a dinner by sending a card, he exempts one particular sector of the middle class:

Attentions of this sort are not to be expected from professional men, as Doctors, Lawyers, &c., their time being too valuable to sacrifice in making visits of mere ceremony; therefore, do not attribute such omission to any want of respect, but to its proper cause - time more usefully occupied.(49)

In short, etiquette was not a fixed and rigid code to which one had to conform.

It was a set of manners that evolved with the social class that it was designed to serve.

Although this paper has continually referred to etiquette as "it", it was no metaphysical entity to which people's behaviour was drawn. It was the conscious creation of those who participated in its rituals, a deliberate political act by people pursuing powerful interests. These people gave their code sufficient flexibility to accommodate some outsiders who wanted to join, to co-opt others who tried to stay outside, and to compromise with others who had terms of their own. In this light etiquette should be seen as one more part of the nineteenth century British talent for political compromise. Like the parliamentary reform bills and the granting of self-government to the dominions, it prescribed the parameters within which major social change would be accepted while at the same time preserving relatively intact the power and wealth of the British and colonial ruling classes.

FOOTNOTES:

40. 'A Few Plain Observations on Politeness', *Temperance Advocate*, 7/4/1841.
41. Agogos, *Hints on Etiquette and The Usages of Society with a Glance at Bad Habits*, William Gore Elliston, Hobarton, 1838.
42. *ibid.*
43. *ibid.*, pp.44-5, 55, 65.
44. *ibid.*, pp.57-8.
45. *ibid.*, p.56.
46. *ibid.*, p.69.
47. Louisa Ann Meredith, *Notes and Sketches of New South Wales*, London, 1884, pp.52-3.
48. *Hints on Etiquette, op.cit.*, p.19.

NEWSLETTER EXCHANGE

Since April, 1982, the following Newsletters and Journals have been received:

- a) *Ancestor*, Quarterly Journal of the Genealogical Society of Victoria, Vol.14, No.2, March, 1982.
- b) *Canberra Historical Journal*, New Series, No.9, March, 1982.
- c) *Canberra and District Historical Society Newsletter*, Nos.234 & 235, May, 1982 and June/July, 1982.
- d) *Early Days*, Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society (Inc.), Volume 8, Part 4, 1980.
- e) *Journal of the Anthropological Society of South Australia Inc.*, Vol.20, No.2, April, 1982.
- f) *Mount Lofty Districts Historical Society Inc. Newsletter*, No.17, June, 1982.
- g) *Newsletter of the Royal Australian Historical Society and Affiliated Societies*, No.8, April, 1982.
- h) *Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch (Inc.) Newsletter*, Vol.18, Nos.3 & 4, April, 1982 and May, 1982.