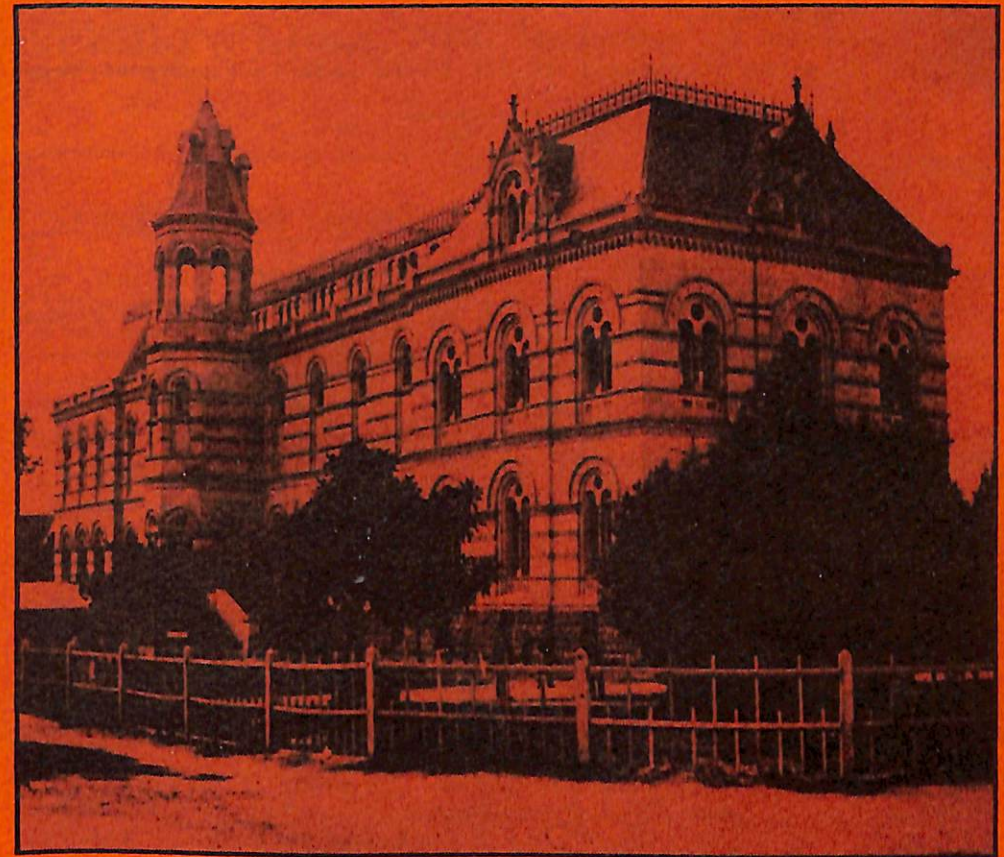




The
Historical Society
of
South Australia
Inc.



Newsletter No.63 March 1986



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THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

OBJECTS

- (a) to arouse interest in and to promote the study and discussion of South Australian and Australian history,
- (b) to promote the collection, preservation and classification of source material of all kinds relating to South Australian and Australian history,
- (c) to publish historical records and articles,
- (d) to promote the interchange of information among members of the Society by lectures, readings, discussions and exhibitions,
- (e) to co-operate with similar societies throughout Australia,
- (f) to do all such things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

COUNCIL

PATRON:	Sir Walter Crocker, K.B.E.
PRESIDENT:	Mr R.J.P. Nicol
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WORD PROCESSING:	Miss V.J. O'Neill
AUDITOR:	Mr G. Ralph

FOUNDED IN 1974

Cover Illustration

A 19th Century photograph of the Jervois building on North Terrace, now home of the Mortlock Library.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Annual General Meeting

Friday, April 4 (8.00 p.m.)

Venue: State Library Lecture Theatre, Institute Building
(Corner North Terrace and Kintore Avenue, Adelaide)

Mr. R.C. De Garis: Playford to Bannon - Seven Premiers

Mr De Garis has enjoyed a distinguished career in the Legislative Council during the premierships of seven men, the first being Sir Thomas Playford. He has been a staunch defender of conservative principles but often a maverick within the ranks of his own party. Members may recall that Mr Clyde Cameron, a politician from the other side of the fence, addressed the Society in 1985, and an interesting address it was. The Council of the Society would like to provide a forum for well known South Australians to reflect on times past, and we are fortunate that Mr De Garis has agreed to address us. His lecture will be preceded by the business of the Annual General Meeting.

-oOo-

Friday, May 9 (8.00 p.m.)

Venue: State Library Lecture Theatre

**Dr. John G. Jenkin: The Bragg Family in Adelaide
- A Brief Pictorial Account**

Dr Jenkin is Reader in Physics at La Trobe University, Melbourne. His talk will emphasize the Adelaide portion of the Bragg story with the aid of numerous slides of contemporary photographs and other material. The broader, non-scientific aspects of the family's life in Adelaide will be emphasized.

Dr Jenkin considers William Henry Bragg to have been the most notable scientist to have lived and worked in Australia for an extended period of time (1886-1909). In addition to teaching Mathematics and Physics in the University of Adelaide, Bragg conducted a research programme the fruits of which remain an enduring feature of science to the present day. Equally, Adelaide was crucial to his own development from a raw, young graduate to a mature family man, public figure and research scientist. He was involved in almost every feature of university life, and in a wide range of community activities.

In 1915, Bragg and his elder son (born and educated in Adelaide) were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, for work undertaken in Britain but founded in Australia. Thereafter they became two of the leading figures in British science.

PAST MEETING

Bernard O'Neil: Johannes Menge, 1788-1852

The February 21 meeting began the Society's Jubilee 150 program in fine style: Bernard O'Neil's informative and sympathetic account of one of South Australia's most remarkable pioneers heard by a large audience comprising members of the Historical Society, the Earth Sciences History Group and Margaret Houghton from Mackay, Queensland, the great-great-granddaughter of the subject of the evening, Johannes Menge.

Mr O'Neil's lecture did much to humanize Menge himself and to give due credit to Menge's vision of South Australia. He traced his life from his beginnings in 18th century Germany, his formal education - which his fellow townsmen, the Brothers Grimm, both enjoyed and endured - and his informal education as a mineralogist, as a linguist, and after his arrival in South Australia, as an explorer and advocate of the colony's potential as a source of mineral, agricultural and viticultural wealth. Mr O'Neil could not entirely explain away Menge's eccentricities of appearance or behaviour; his almost mystical religiosity; his uninterest in conventional standards of dress and hygiene; his anchoritic life in a Barossa fastness; his deep concern that all who wished to converse in Heaven should immediately learn Hebrew. But the fact remains that Menge was a polymath of no mean order, a visionary who must have seemed strange in a colony concerned with money and trade and British social values.

And how typical and pathetic was Menge's end on the Forest Creek diggings; investigating new ways of finding gold and neglecting his own welfare while he did so.

Mr O'Neil's account of Menge's life and work gave a tantalising foretaste of the biography which is to come. Judging from the audience's interest, it will not lack readers.

Deane Manuel

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ARTICLES

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FIRSTS 1836-1986

The firsts in this list are first in an Australian or wider context, not in a purely South Australian one. Furthermore, the list is selective, attempting to list more significant events and inventions. The fact that the South Australian police force was the first in Australia to use camels has not

been included. Nor has a different variety of first, the first colonist to set foot, the first hotel and so on. A useful listing of such firsts, some of them quite obscure, is held on cards in the Mortlock Library of South Australians. I would welcome any suggestions for additions to this listing as it will form an appendix to the South Australian Social History for Schools (working title) to be published later in the year.

- 1838 South Australian Police Force established. (The first in Australia.)
- 1839 Adelaide Chamber of Commerce established. (The first in Australasia.)
- 1841 The first metal mine in Australia was opened at Glen Osmond.
- 1843 John Ridley constructed the first stripper harvester in Australia.
- 1848 "Die Deutsche Post fur die Australischen Colonien", the first non-English newspaper in Australia, was published in Adelaide.
- 1851 South Australia was the first part of the British Empire to terminate State aid to religion.
- 1854 The first public animal-powered railway in Australia opened, connecting Goolwa and Port Elliot.
- 1856 South Australia was the first Australian colony not to have plural voting in upper and lower house elections.
- 1856 First Australian colony to introduce male adult suffrage.
- 1856 First Australian colony to have parliaments elected for three year terms.
- 1858 Real Property Act introduced a new method of registering the ownership of (or title to) land which was subsequently copied world-wide.
- 1867 First croquet club in Australia formed at Kapunda. (Daly p166)
- 1869 South Australian Chamber of Manufactures established. (The first in Australia.)
- 1872 Adelaide was the first Australian capital city to be connected by telegraph with London.
- 1876 South Australia was the first territory of the

- British Empire to legalize trade unions. (Wanna pl2)
- 1876 The stump-jump plough was invented by Mr. R.B. Smith.
- 1878 Adelaide was the first Australian city to have a system of horse-drawn trams.
- 1878 The first major long-distance telephone call in Australia was from Semaphore to Port Augusta.
- 1881 Public Trustee Office created, the first in Australia
- 1881 Adelaide was the first Australian capital city to be connected to a water-borne sewerage system.
- 1881 University of Adelaide the first in Australia to be able to admit women to degrees.
- 1882 The first cement manufactured in Australia was produced at Brighton by William Lewis (Drexel pl65)
- 1887 The first irrigation settlement in Australia was established at Renmark.
- 1894 South Australia was the first Australian Colony to grant women the vote.
- 1897 The University of Adelaide was the first in Australia to establish a Conservatorium of Music.
- 1897 The first public demonstration in Australia of wireless telegraphy was conducted by Professor Bragg at the University of Adelaide.
- 1903 First crematorium in Australia opened in West Terrace Cemetery, Adelaide. (Demolished 1969)
- 1904 First community-run hotel in the British Empire established at Renmark.
- 1906 First licence to drive a motor vehicle in Australia issued in Adelaide.
- 1915 Women police appointed, the first in the British Empire with full police status.
- 1917 First Australian Town Planning Conference held in Adelaide.
- 1919 Archives Department of the Public Library, Museum & Art Gallery created. (First in Australia.)
- 1928 First practicable pedal wireless sets in Australia produced by Alfred Traeger of Adelaide.

- 1932 Australia's first trolley bus ran from Payneham to Paradise.
- 1938 First talking fire alarm in the world installed at Woodville.
- 1952 Xerography (photocopying) using liquid developer perfected by Messrs Ken Metcalf and Bob Wright of the Defence Standard Laboratory, Adelaide.
- 1964 First commercial natural gas well in Australia completed at Gidgealpa. (Drexel pl97)
- 1965 Roma Mitchell became the first female judge in Australia.

Brian Samuels
 Information and Planning Officer
 History Trust of South Australia
 Institute Building
 Adelaide 5000

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THE MORTLOCK LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIANA

The opening of the Mortlock Library of South Australiana in February this year is perhaps the most important event in the preservation of the State's historical records since the establishment of the Archives some sixty years earlier. The new library is named in recognition of the posthumous bequest made by John Andrew Tennant Mortlock to the Libraries Board, a bequest which, since his death in 1950, has come to be worth about \$3 million.

The Mortlock represents the coming together of historical sources previously scattered throughout the State Library. They came from the South Australian Collection, private papers and record groups once held in the Archives, and special collections which used to be held in the Reference Library. This third source includes the Queen Adelaide, Gouger and Angas collections and others of particular historical interest. As a result the Mortlock now houses under one roof the largest and most comprehensive collection of South Australiana.

In charge is Margy Burn, a graduate of Adelaide's two universities and formerly Reader Services Librarian in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. The new Library, as she points out, houses a wealth of traditional historical sources - newspapers, periodicals, posters, photographs, company records, private correspondence and the like - but also newer documentary formats. These include film, sound recordings oral histories of ordinary South Australians, and computer produced materials. This collection is housed in the State

Library's Jervois Wing, a century old building now restored to its Victorian splendour.

The Mortlock's hours of opening are:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday - 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday - 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Saturday - 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Tony Stimson

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THE MORTLOCK FAMILY

[The following article is reprinted with permission from a source sheet produced by the State Library. Ed.]

The Mortlocks belonged to - and married into - the South Australian aristocracy of sheep owners who rapidly adjusted themselves to fine living after the first generation of immensely hard working flock-masters. These 'pioneers' learnt through severe trial and error how to raise sheep in hot dry conditions that were the antitheses of what they knew in England and Scotland. Some photographs of their prize sheep are still to be seen at Martindale Hall, in a small room that was a business office within a pastoral empire.

The generation of Mortlocks who bequeathed a fortune to this library lived the life rich South Australians - with big houses on their country estates, a summer house at Mt. Lofty, other quarters in Melbourne and in their case, an ocean-going yacht and a fleet of fine motorcars.

There were three generations of Mortlocks in South Australia. William Ranson Mortlock was born in England and came to South Australia in 1843, less than ten years after the first settlers. Like other young Englishmen with an adventurous spirit, he hoped to make his fortune in a new country.

A few years later, in 1850, he married Margaret, the 18 year old daughter of a Scotsman, John Tennant who had arrived here in 1839. William Ranson Mortlock began colonial life as a flour-miller but the loss of a mill by fire diverted him to running sheep in the Port Lincoln district. There he built up four runs where he kept some thousands of sheep and a few cattle. At one station he acquired, Yudnapinna, 100,000 sheep were handled at one shearing.

As a pastoralist he was very successful and amassed a large fortune. When he died in 1884 his probate was sworn at nearly £100,000. He was survived by his wife, son William Tennant and three married daughters.

William Tennant Mortlock, who at twenty-six inherited most

of his father's empire, had spent eight years in England, some at Cambridge University and the rest in London where he read law. He returned to South Australia and in 1891 he married Rosina Tennant.

The next year, in 1892, William Tennant bought Martindale Hall, near Clare.

Martindale Hall is considered to be one of South Australia's historic houses and featured in the film 'Picnic at Hanging Rock'. John Bonython in Country Life, 1968, writes of it as "... the most lavish classical house in the colony", and "... the climax of classical house design in South Australia". Before the Mortlocks owned Martindale it had belonged to another well-known pastoralist, Edmund Bowman, who built it in 1879-81.

Within a few months the new owners were settling in, refurbishing, hoisting the Mortlock arms (the Mortlock motto is: "Hic labor, hoc opus", or "This is the difficulty, this is the task"), carrying on the Martindale sheep stud, coursing, racing, entertaining the Hunt and entering politics (1896 William Tennant was member for Flinders).

Of several children born to the Mortlocks, two sons survived: John Tennant and Frederick Ranson. John was clever and studious but Frederick, despite his wealth, good looks and high eligibility neither married nor achieved great things. To the enduring sorrow of his mother, he died prematurely aged thirty-six years.

John Tennant Mortlock, like his father, went to England and Cambridge University. For a young man of his class this was the customary and, in this case, the suitable thing to do.

In 1913, however, the illness and death of his father enforced his return to the family estates. He was a serious and gentle person and not as interested in the pursuit of sports, or as keen on entertaining, as his father had been. The Northern Sportsman in 1924 saw him as a rather remote and austere personality. "the fact is that though he should be an inherent sportsman he really is not, but only patronises sport as an hereditary sense of duty in a perfunctory way". There is no doubt that he was more interested in good conversation about politics, literature and history than entertaining the social elite at the Hunt.

John Tennant was obviously well suited to the task of administering a large estate which he did steadily and successfully for the rest of his life (the death of his father had left a fortune of more than £1.5 million and property in Western Australia, Victoria and England). He was well-liked and respected by his work people and neighbours. He was interested in boats and the sea and sailed his yacht

"Martindale" on many voyages in Australian waters before lending it to the Australian Government during the Second World War.

During his mother Rosina's lifetime, substantial gifts to charitable and other institutions were made. Both she and John lived at Martindale (which was hers for life) and for twenty-six years until her death, they ran the estates together. They both had a particular interest in the Waite Agricultural Institute to which they gave £30,000. At Rosina's death in 1939, in addition to other bequests, she left a further £25,000 to the Waite Institute for 'The Ranson Mortlock Trust' to be used for research into soil erosion.

John Mortlock married, late in life, Miss Dorothy Beach of Adelaide. They had no children and there are no Mortlocks (and only one Tennant) left in the male line. Consequently, when he died in 1950 the public benefactions were large and numerous. After providing for his widow, the following are some of the more significant allocations which were made: - £20,000 to the University of Adelaide for research in the Medical School; £1,000 a year for 15 years to the University of Adelaide for use by the Waite Institute to supplement the work of the Ranson Mortlock Trust; £10,000 for the 'John Mortlock Urrbrae Agricultural High School Endowment'; £10,000 for the 'John Mortlock Charitable Bequest', three quarters of its income to be applied to Church of England charities and the rest to non-sectarian charities.

The residue of the estate, including Martindale Hall, was left (after the death of his widow) jointly to the University of Adelaide for its Waite Institute and to the Libraries Board of South Australia.

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18 August, 1979
5 May, 1979
3. Bonython, J. 'Classical Houses of South Australia', in Country Life, (London, 31 oct., 1968)
4. Cockburn, R. Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia, vol.1 (Adelaide, 1925)
5. Warburton, Elizabeth. Martindale Hall (Dept. of Continuing Education, Univ. of Adelaide, 1979)

6. Who's who, South Australia Centenary, 1936 (Adelaide, 1936)

- * With special acknowledgement to Elizabeth Warburton for her permission to use notes and references from Martindale Hall.

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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN THE MORTLOCK LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIANA

Angas Collection

Twenty-four volumes, mainly nineteenth century, presented on permanent loan to the State Library of South Australia by the National Trust of South Australia, from the library of Mr R.F. Angas of "Collingrove", Angaston. Many of the books belonged to one of South Australia's founders, George Fife Angas (1789-1879) and include bound volumes of pamphlets on emigration, colonization, population and commerce which may have had some influence on South Australia's development.

Bank of South Australia Collection

The Colony's first bank began a library for the "edification" of its staff in 1851. The Bank of South Australia's first Colonial Manager, Edward Stephens (1811-1861) with its Chairman, Edward Divett, selected the first instalment of books in London where they were finely rebound. The library was used by Bank officers during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and its remaining 650 volumes were presented to the State Library of South Australia, by the ANZ Bank, a descendant of the Bank of South Australia, under the Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme. Most of the library consists of classical texts in English, as well as books on commerce, economics, science, travel, religion, and literature. It is believed to be one of the few surviving libraries in Australia exemplifying institutions' paternalistic philanthropy towards their employees. There is a manuscript register which records the complete library and borrowings from it.

Sir Donald Bradman Collection

Reproductions of his collection of press cuttings, photographs and other items illustrating Sir Donald's career have been mounted into 52 albums. Bats, balls, stumps, blazers, trophies and other Bradman memorabilia supplement the albums.

Outstanding items in the collection include:

The painting From the Hill by Archibald Prize winner

Wesley Walters, which depicts Bradman scoring the single that gave him his one hundredth first class century on September 15th 1947 at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

A silver replica of the Warwick vase presented to Sir Donald by 'Cricket lovers of Britain' following a public subscription launched by the London newspaper The People.

A vase presented by the directors of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company to commemorate Bradman scoring three consecutive double centuries on the Worcester ground. The unique vase features a ceramic painting by Harry Davis depicting Australia batting with Bradman at the crease and Worcester Cathedral dominating the background.

Gouger Collection

Thirty-four books remain of the first library to come to South Australia. In August 1834 the South Australian Literary and Scientific Association was founded in London, and, one month later, its library was started with a donation of books and pamphlets from Robert Gouger. This donation was added to by others and the books were part of the cargo of the Tam O'Shanter, which arrived in South Australia in December, 1836. The Tam O'Shanter went aground in the Port River and most of the 120 books were water-damaged beyond salvation. The books are of a practical rather than an inspirational nature, and include advice to emigrants to other British colonies.

Robert Gouger (1802-1846) has been called "South Australia's most devoted promoter".

Griffin Press Collection

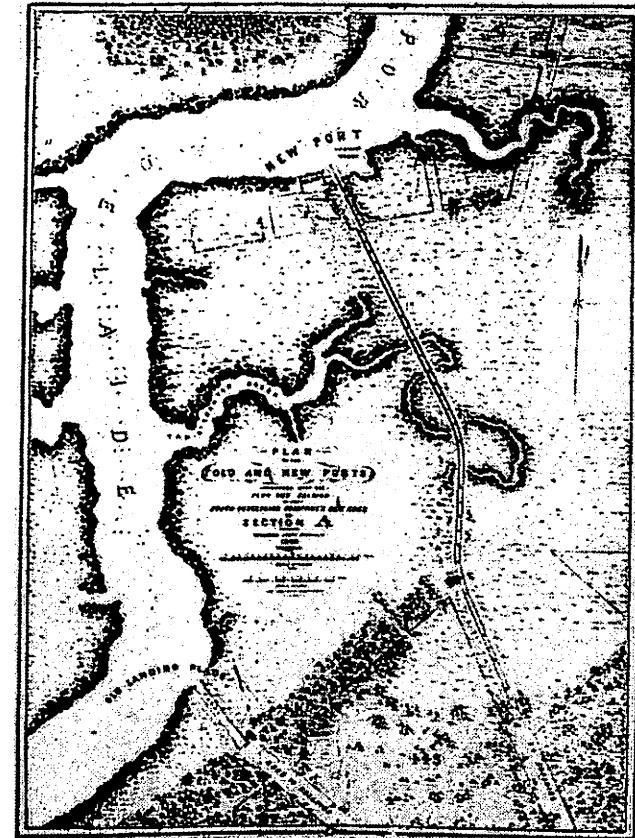
The leading Australian printing firm, the Griffin Press, has since 1960-61 presented to the State Library of South Australia one copy of most of the books it prints. This extensive collection is of considerable interest to students of the printing industry in Australia.

Hassell Press Collection

An incomplete collection of items printed by this small, quality printing-house, which was founded in Adelaide in 1885 by George Hassell, and which closed down in 1954. Most of the collection was presented in 1964 by a former Assistant Principal Librarian, Mr C.T. Whiting. There is in existence an incomplete draft bibliography, of some 700 items, of the Press's output.

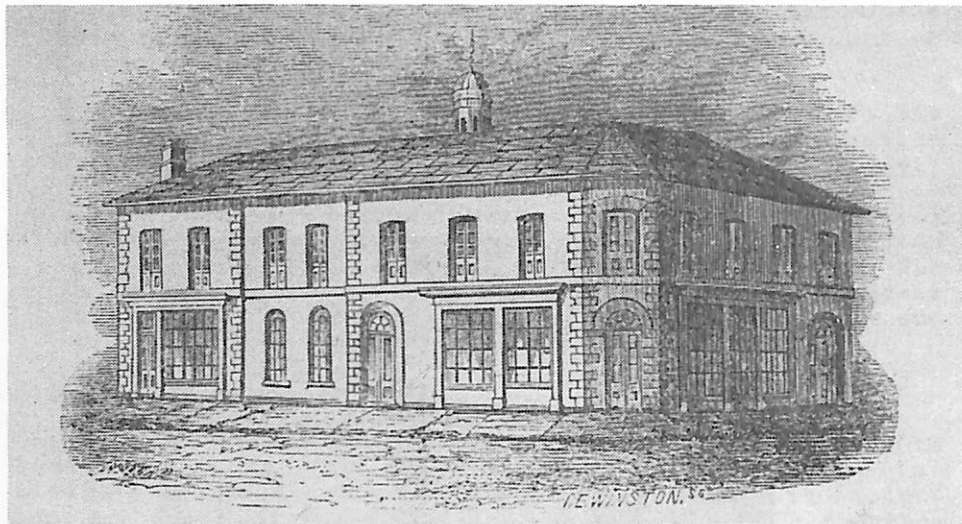
Libraries Board of South Australia Collection

From 1917 until recently the Libraries Board of South
(continued on page 15)



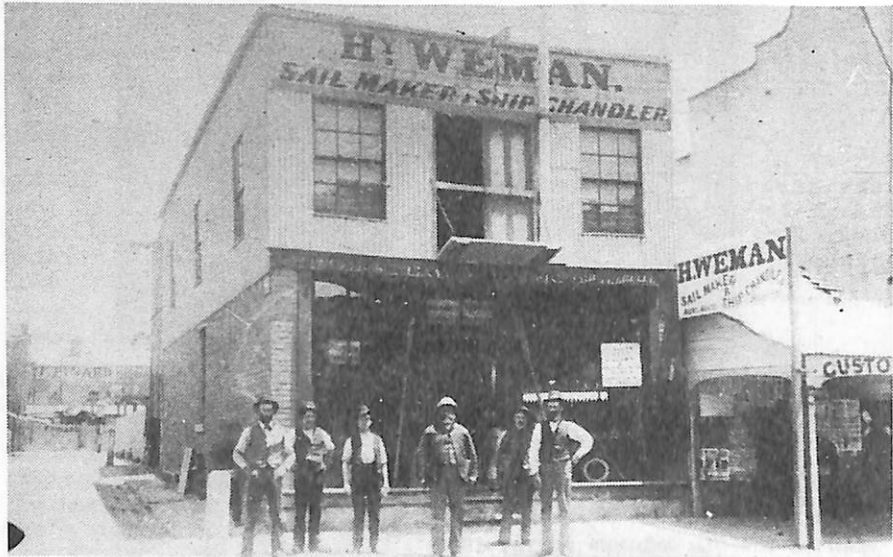
PLAN OF THE OLD AND NEW PORTS, 1840

The old landing place was at the intersection of today's Old Port Rd. and Webb St. St Vincent St. runs horizontally across the plan at the New Port. Today's No. 1 Dock is all that remains of the large unnamed creek. Public Record Office photograph GRG/285/1.



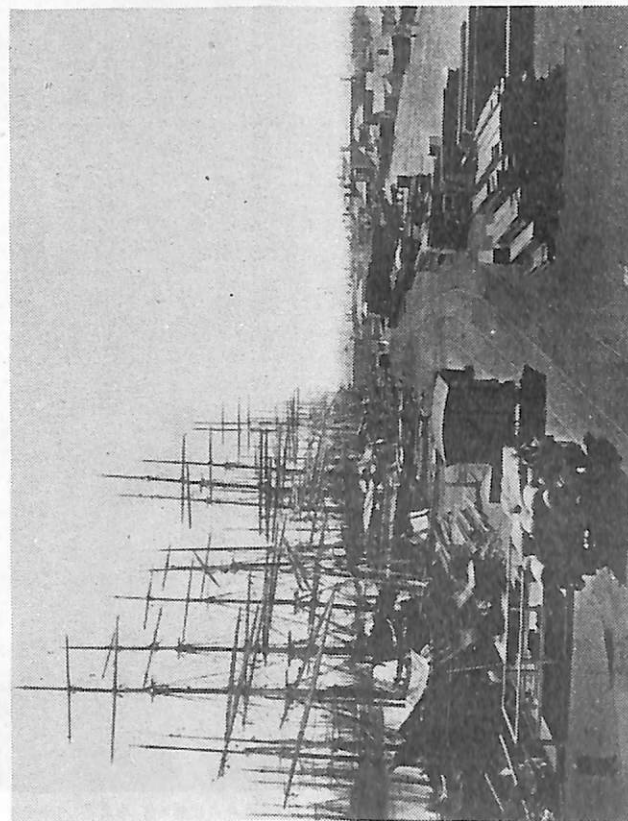
WHITE HORSE CELLAR INN, C1851

Constructed in 1850 for George Coppin, reputed father of Australian theatre. Port Adelaide's second-oldest building, now disguised at Central Buildings on the Black Diemaond Corner. A Bagot's Coppin the Great provides further information. An engraving by Charles Winston in Goodhugh's South Australian Illustrated and Commercial Almanac for 1852 (Adelaide, 1852).



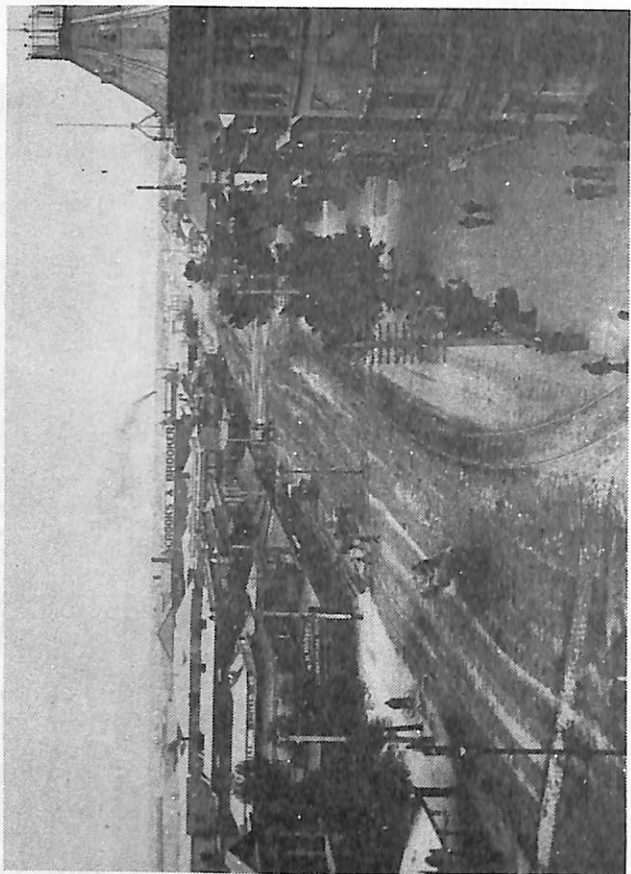
HENRY WEMAN'S, 117 LIPSON ST., 1880s?

The external appearance of this building is largely unchanged since the photograph was taken. Following restoration and conversion the building was taken over by the South Australian Maritime Museum in 1984. Mortlock Library photograph B 10880.



NORTH PARADE WHARF, C 1878

Looking east from where the Troubridge berths. Mortlock Library photograph B 4396



COMMERCIAL RD. FROM THE FLAGSTAFF CL1911
The recently re-erected Port Adelaide lighthouse will provide a comparable view back towards Adelaide. Many of the verandahs, the railway and the cobblestone street, are no more. Mortlock Library photograph B3106.

(continued from page 10)

Australia published many facsimile editions of the works of Australian explorers, and other books of Australian and particularly South Australian historical importance. Also published were original monographs, many of a bibliographical nature, as well as periodicals, of which the two most important still appearing are Pinpointer, a subject guide to popular periodicals, and South Australiana. This collection contains one copy of most titles. A bibliography is in preparation.

F.W. Preece Collection

A collection of books published by the Adelaide bookselling firm of F.W. Preece which operated from 1907 to 1971. It included a successful publishing branch from 1908 to 1947, publishing over 40 monographs as well as periodicals and catalogues of art exhibitions held in the Preece Gallery. The collection was given by the late John Preece, son of the founder.

Queen Adelaide Collection

Seventeen volumes which once belonged to Queen Adelaide were given to Augustus Short, Adelaide's first Anglican bishop, in 1878, by Queen Adelaide's favourite nephew and her executor after her death in 1849, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. On his return to Adelaide Bishop Short gave the books to the South Australian Institute, a forerunner of the State Library. Some of the books were presented to the Queen by their authors, and many were especially bound in leather and bear the Queen's monogram. The books are religious or historical.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION OF 1924

On 27 April 1924 the British Empire Exhibition was opened in Wembley Park, London, to commemorate the achievements of the British Empire in the Great War. Australian representation at the Exhibition was facilitated by a special commission appointed by the Federal Government in Melbourne in 1922 under the presidency of W.M. Hughes to advise on the 'best mode by which the Products of Industry, Agriculture and Fine Arts of the Commonwealth may be procured and sent to the Exhibition. The Commission was responsible for administering and co-ordinating the acquisition of exhibits from the States and arranging for their dispatch to London where an impressive Australian pavilion was being built. Early in 1923 V.H. Ryan, Director of the South Australian Government's Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, was appointed as Federal Executive Officer of the Commission.

To ensure 'the complete and effective representation of

the State of South Australia' at the Exhibition a State Committee was set up under the presidency of the Premier, Sir Henry Barwell, with the Minister of Agriculture, G.F. Jenkins, as chairman. This followed a public meeting of held at the Adelaide Town Hall on 14 February 1923 of persons interested in offering items to be exhibited at the Australian section in London; those who displayed a keen interest in participating in the Exhibition reflected a wide spectrum of agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and cultural interests. South Australia was represented at meetings of the Federal Commission during 1923 by Sir John Langdon Bonython, proprietor of the Advertiser newspaper and president of the Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturing.

Many hundreds of exhibits were gathered and dispatched to London by the Committee ranging from working models of agricultural implements to a cast skeleton of the South Australian Museum's *Diprotodon australis*, (in all some 27 tons of exhibits were sent to London from Australia). The costs of preparation of approved exhibits were defrayed by the South Australian Government which also established a special receiving depot at Port Adelaide, while the shipping charges were largely met by the Federal Government.

In broad terms the Committee saw the Exhibition as an opportunity to publicise and promote South Australian products and industries in the hope of stimulating trade and attracting investment as well as tourists and immigrants to the State; the Committee was to ensure that the exhibits were 'thoroughly representative of Australian life and prospects, so that capitalists, manufacturers, prospective immigrants and tourists in the Old Country might be induced to turn their attention to Australia as a suitable field for investment and settlement'. To this end, the Committee also arranged for several cinematograph films and enlarged aerial photographs of Adelaide to be obtained for the exhibition and for a number of official handbooks and pamphlets illustrating various aspects of life in South Australia to be published and distributed in London.

South Australia was represented at the Exhibition by Sir Edward Lucas, the State's Agent-General in London from 1918 to 1925.

The South Australian Archives holds the official records relating to the State's participation in the 1924 British Empire Exhibition. The following source guide gives some idea of the nature and extent of these records.

- GRG 2/1 Despatches received by the Governor of South Australia from the Secretary of State, London. 1922-26.
- GRG 2/6 Despatches sent by the Governor of South Australia to the Secretary of State, London 1922-26
- GRG 7/24 Correspondence files of the Intelligence and

- GRG 7/75 Tourist Bureau Department. 1922-26. Records of the British Empire Exhibition, Australian Section, comprising general files (nos. 1-62, 82-127), correspondence, minutes and reports of the Commission. 1922-26.
- GRG 20/1 Correspondence files of the Produce Department. 1922-26.
- GRG 20/15 Produce Department volumes of newspaper cuttings 1924
- GRG 24/4 Letters sent by the Chief Secretary's Office 1922-26.
- GRG 24/6 Letters received by the Chief Secretary's Office 1922-26
- GRG 24/30 Letters sent by the Chief Secretary's Office to to the Commonwealth and other Governments. 1922-25.
- GRG 55/22 Correspondence files of the Trade Commissioner for South Australia. 1924-25.
- GRG 126/1 Correspondence and subject files of the British Empire Exhibition. 1922-26. [Includes minutes of the State Committee and the Federal Commission.]

Robert Thornton
South Australian Archives

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PAX VOBISCUM (GO IN PEACE)

St. Mark's Anglican churchyard at Penwortham, a few miles south of Clare, is a scene of great peace and tranquility. Within its boundaries grow magnificent river red gums (*eucalyptus camaldulensis*), some reaching over 100 feet in height, together with ancient olives and hawthorns. In springtime the whole area breaks into colour with the appearance of nodding yellow daffodils, white snowdrops, blue periwinkles and flaming sparaxias, together with bright red anemones gone wild - thought to be escapees from the old parsonage which once stood close by.

The atmosphere of this quiet spot suggests a calm acceptance of man's being but dust and of his return to his original clay. Among the many who lie here in their final sleep of peace are some famous and colourful names. The Duncan Hughes family of historic Hughes Park has its family burial plot in St. Mark's churchyard. Interred there are knights and at least one dame. The Hughes family has close connection with the fabulously rich copper mines near Wallaroo.

J.S. Carlyon Coles (founder of the Stanley Grammar School) and Canon Robert Webb are other worthy names to recall. Both lie in this churchyard. The Stanley Grammar School was for many adult sons of early pioneers the first chance for them

to receive secondary education. The school operated from 1858 to 1908 with the same remarkable headmaster. Many of its students in later life became outstanding in the fields of politics, business and law. Canon Webb, after 34 years ministry in the Clare Parish died in 1911, and was laid to rest in St. Marks. During his long years he baptised 600 children, and a window in St. Barnabas' Church in Clare commemorates this remarkable work.

Others had less peaceful ends to their lives. Such a one was John Ainsworth Horrocks. This young man gave the land for the church and burial ground at St. Marks. Though the church did not function until 1851 it is believed that the remains of two men employed by Horrocks died before that time and were buried herein before the actual opening. It is Horrocks' name, however, which heads the list of official burials. The unfortunate young man on a party of exploration in the north of the State, accidentally discharged a rifle in his own face whilst attempting to shoot a rare bird. Though his party managed to make it back to Penwortham he died 3 days after arrival on 23 September, 1846. He was only 28 years old. Not long ago in an act of wanton vandalism the heavy wrought iron railings surrounding his grave were stolen. This act of desecration has since been remedied by Clare National Trust, which has been able to replace the intricately patterned railings from photos taken some time beforehand.

Dr. Anton Sokolowsky was the first doctor in the Clare district. Although known to many as the "German" doctor, he was in fact Polish; what's more he was the first Polish surgeon in Australia.

Dr. Sokolowsky came as the ship's surgeon on the ship "Alfred" in 1848. He later lived with the Weikert family when it settled near Clare and married Weikert's daughter, Pauline.

His home was on a property over the hill west of Donnybrook. Here he made his own wine, and drank it too. Once settled he became a farmer and a member of Clare's first District Council when it was formed in 1853.

He travelled all over the countryside attending to those who needed his medical services. It was not at all unusual to see him returning late at night sitting asleep in the saddle quite exhausted. He kept several good riding horses in case of emergency. He often used blood letting as part of his treatment. If a person were subject to headaches leeches were applied; if very severe "cupping" was resorted to.

In 1862, aged only 44, he suffered a fatal heart attack when returning from one of his visits. A branch of a tree knocked him from his saddle and he died soon afterwards. His death was deeply mourned.

He was buried in a beautifully carved vault in the churchyard at St. Marks. The vault bears this inscription -

LONG WILL HE LIVE IN THE MEMORY OF THOSE
WHOM HE RELIEVED AND THE TEARS OF HIS MOURNING
WIDOW AND OF THE SUFFERING POOR FOR WHOM HE SPENT
HIS LIFE WILL LONG YET WITNESS HIS TRULY CHRISTIAN
CHARITY."

One grave with a violent story buried in its depths is John Mansforth's, unmarked and forgotten. He was an old shepherd employed on the Kercoonda Run. He was brutally murdered by his mate, Joh Yates, near the old Port Henry Arms (on the Skilly) in 1850. This old inn stood beside the road which crosses the Skilogalee Creek and links Auburn with Balaklava.

Yates paid the penalty for his crime when he was publicly hanged outside the gates of Adelaide Gaol on 6 September, 1850, his coffin being in full view of the scaffold where he stood.

A story of tough pioneer justice has a link with St. Marks. Early in 1841 in Adelaide Robert McLean was arrested for stealing a watch valued at £2 from one Turton Diprose. McLean was tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. This was later commuted to imprisonment for life. He subsequently left on the ship "William" to serve his sentence. Turton Diprose died 50 years later at the age of 80 years. He is buried in St. Marks.

Jean Schmaal

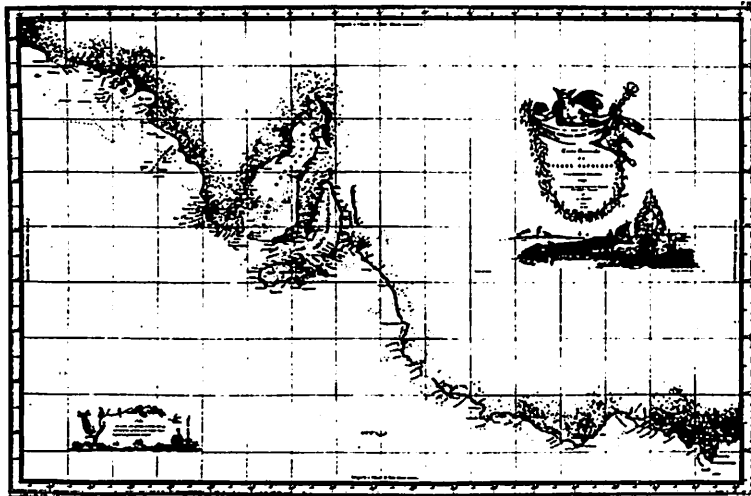
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NEWS

HISTORIC MAP OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Rotary Club of West Torrens Inc. is producing a limited edition (200 framed reproductions) of an important map of South Australia.

In 1803 Baudin and Freycinet discovered and charted the South Eastern coast of South Australia. This early map titled "Carte Generale de la Terre Napoleon" by Louis Freycinet, who was Captain of the frigate 'Le Casaurina' which was part of Baudin's expedition to Australia. This superb reproduction was first published in Paris in 1811 in the Atlas accompanying the journals "Voyage De'couvetes Aux Terres Australes".



Every map which is printed in black on white paper as originally published, is numbered and presented in maple or mahogany style frame. The overall size is 980 mm x 740 mm (39" x 30") and are \$95.00 each including postage and packing in Australia, overseas postage and packing extra.

All profits from this limited edition will be used by the Rotary Club of West Torrens Inc. for the Australian Rotary Health Research Foundation which is researching the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (Cot Death).

A copy can be viewed at Kingston House Galleries 148 Anzac Highway, Glandore, S.A.

**TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF WEST TORRENS INC.
P.O. Box 341, Plympton, S.A. 5038**

Please forward mecopy(s) of "Carte Generale de la Terre Napoleon at \$95.00 each. Maple Mahogany
Enclosed is my cheque/money order for \$..... or debit my credit card (Type).....
No. Expiry Date
Name
Address
Town Postcode
Signature.....
Money back if sold out or not completely satisfied (Chart for refund must be returned in good condition within 10 days).

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AUSTRALIAN SCIENCE ARCHIVES PROJECT

Gavan McCarthy, Senior Archivist in the University of Melbourne's Department of History and Philosophy of Science, has asked us to publicize the recently launched Australian Science Archives Project. The history of science, he says, 'remains one of the great neglected areas of Australian archival institutions', a state of affairs he attributes in part to 'the ignorance of scientists of their historical importance ...'

Mr McCarthy has provided the following information about the project. It may be that some of the Society's members hold material which could be useful.

The Australian Science Archives Project, a seminal unit funded by various charitable grants and located in the University of Melbourne was established in March 1985 to locate, sort, index and catalogue the manuscript papers of distinguished Australian scientists and scientific institutions.

The director of the project is Professor R.W. Home, the University's Professor of the History and Philosophy of Science, who is assisted by an Advisory Board of scientists, historians and archivists. The Senior Archivist in charge of the day to day running of the Project is Mr. G.J. McCarthy.

What are 'science archives'? They may, and do, vary with individuals and disciplines. They include, in addition to correspondence of all kinds, professional or technical documents such as laboratory notebooks, experimental drawings and calculations, lecture notes, diaries, travel journals, reports and publications, photographs and other non-manuscript materials. The records will often also reflect the important role played by leading scientists in aspects of public life which affect many areas outside their professional work, whether as members of official committees, councils or advisory bodies, or through their influence as writers and thinkers. As well as science, their portrayal of social, economic, political or religious developments will be of great interest to historians.

The Project is NOT an archive. It does not retain the collections it processes. It offers a multi-disciplinary service, nationwide, flexible and fast. Documents entrusted to its care by scientists, their families or colleagues are sorted, catalogued and indexed and then placed in an appropriate national or university archive or library in agreement with the donors. They are thus available to scholars subject to any agreed restrictions of confidentiality or archive rules of access.

The catalogues, one for each collection, will be published on completion and distributed to major libraries and archives

as well as the donors. Further copies will be available for sale.

Funding for the Project has been provided for its first year of operation by the Ian Potter Foundation, the Myer Foundation and the University of Melbourne.

The Project produces twice-yearly Progress Reports on its work which are distributed free of charge to interested libraries and institutions. They contain summaries of collections processed and an account of those in hand. It does not offer reader service or space.

If you would like to know more about the Project or to receive its Progress Reports please contact:

Mr G.J. McCarthy
Australian Science Archives Project
Department of History and Philosophy of Science
University of Melbourne
Parkville, Victoria, 3052
Telephone: 03-341 6556

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BOOKS & BOOK REVIEWS

Alan Hutchings (ed.)

A History of Town Planning in South Australia

The provisional publication date for this book is May 1986. It is the first town planning history of any Australian state and tackles an important theme in South Australian history. Among the contributors is Dr John Tregenza, a former editor of the Historical Society's Journal.

The book will be available from the publisher, the Wakefield Press, at a special pre-publication price of \$19.95 post free anywhere within Australia. The postal address of the Wakefield Press is P.O. Box 588, Cowandilla 5033.

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Jean P. Fielding

The Golden Grain

A History of Edwin Davey and Sons 1865-1985
(Hyland House, Melbourne, 1985)

This is a handsome book in every way. It is a delight to handle, attractively designed and produced, lavishly illustrated, and generally shows all the signs of the 'very generous sponsorship' which made its publication possible.

Jean Fielding is one of the Daveys, a large, soberly Methodist Cornish family, and justly proud of it, but it is no mere antiquarian family history she has given us. This is a business history too. She is an experienced researcher and writer in her own right, and she has had the good sense to recognize the limitations of her subject matter, relegating many of the family biographical details to extensive notes at the back of the book. The Golden Grain is therefore rather more digestible than many family histories.

Edwin Davey, the founder of the family firm, was born near Penzance in western Cornwall in 1839, the ninth child born to Thomas and Mary Davey. The family sailed for South Australia in 1848 (other Daveys emigrated in the 1840s) and took up land at Lights Pass, some fifty miles north of Adelaide. They were a close knit family and a remarkably resourceful one, young Edwin - not even ten years old - driving the bullock wagon down to Adelaide when his father was busy on the farm, and this at a time when country roads were little more than tracks. He must have been away from home for two or three days at a time. Life was different then.

Having left Angaston school when he was fourteen, the lad began to educate himself in milling engineering with the aid of The Popular Educator, a thoughtful gift from his mother, and at 17 went to work in his uncle Benjamin's Daveyston flour mill. He was 20 when, in 1859, he married his cousin Phillis Vingoe Davey (Fielding reminds us that marriage between cousins was common in Cornwall), and together they lived in a mud hut on two sections near Truro rented from James Davey the Younger, the brother of Phillis. They stuck together, the Daveys.

Arnold Edwin, the first son, was born in the hut at Truro, but they were not to remain there for long. Following the death of his parents Edwin shifted his young family to Penrice, a small settlement near Angaston, and there, with brother James, he bought the local flour mill, one of the first to have been built north of Adelaide. He was soon well known to farmers around the district as an honest man - and one who was hard to fool. (Fielding tells us that he used a wheat sampler, a metal semi-circular tube which would show whether unscrupulous farmers were filling the centre of sacks with rubbish.) By the mid 1870s Edwin Davey and Sons (he had bought his brother out) were well established as millers in the Barossa.

In the 1880s the firm grew considerably. Edwin took over the Daveyston mill, built a large mill at Eudunda, took his elder sons into partnership (they were to become prominent men in their own right), and finally moved to Adelaide so as to supervise the business better. By the time he retired in 1906 Edwin Davey and Sons was a prominent South Australian enterprise with mills in Sydney and Melbourne and a reputation around the world for producing good flour. Davey

flour was exported to Great Britain, France, Italy, Egypt, South Africa, India, China, Japan, the Dutch East Indies, South America and the Pacific Islands. His forty years as a miller had not been wasted.

Much of the firm's success seems to have been due to the close relationship between the father and his four partner sons - they were known in the family simply as 'The Boys' - and the personal integrity which marked them all. For years they were bound by an agreement which required all partners to be 'just and faithful' in their dealings with each other, a simple philosophy which would leave its mark on the firm. 'Our business,' Arnold Davey would remind his brothers in 1912, 'has given father a fortune and each one of us, so far, a good living, and also a fortune, moderate but safe.' 'Moderate but safe' might almost have been their motto.

But troubled times lay ahead. In retirement Edwin had been unable to persuade his sons to turn the partnership into a limited liability company, and as they in turn retired after 1912 the business was starved of funds and experience. Only one Davey of the younger generation had entered the firm. Daveys were hit hard, too, by the need to bail one of the brothers out of financial trouble (in most unDaveylike fashion he had speculated and lost) on the eve of the war, and by the dislocation of markets brought about by the war itself. Many pre-war markets were lost for good. When Edwin Davey died, aged 84, in November 1923, his passing - to use a hackneyed phrase - did mark the end of an era.

Davey and Sons was incorporated in 1936 and four years later, George Davey, the surviving son in the business, surrendered control of it to his son in law, N.B. Love. Now part of a wider group of companies, it is still managed by Love's sons, the great grandsons of Edwin.

Fielding has given us a fine family and company history. She does not say so in as many words but one senses that the sort of management structure which evolved - the upright old gaffer and his equally upright sons - was not one which would adapt easily to the demands of war and the twentieth century.

Tony Stimson

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