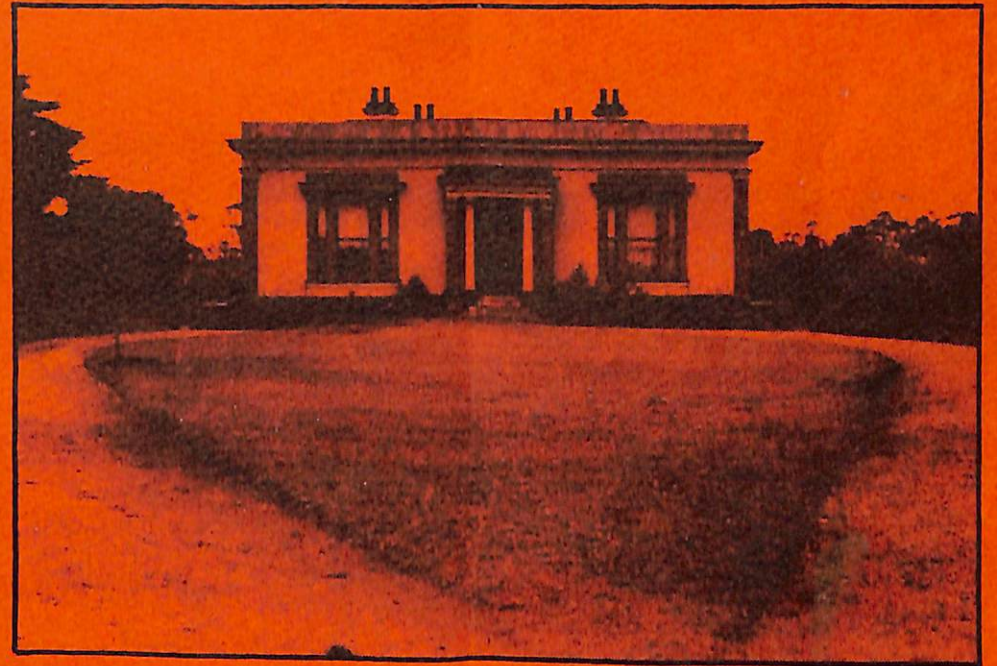




The  
Historical Society  
of  
South Australia  
Inc.



Newsletter No.64 May 1986



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Publication No. SBH 1254.



# 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.

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## COUNCIL

PATRON:	Sir Walter Crocker, K.B.E.
PRESIDENT:	Mr R.J.P. Nicol
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FOUNDED IN 1974

*Cover Illustration  
Parkin House, North Plympton  
photographed before its 9 acre garden was subdivided.*

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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PLEASE NOTE:

CHANGE OF DATE

Friday, 30 May (8.00 p.m.)  
Venue: State Library Lecture Theatre,  
(Corner North Terrace and Kintore Avenue, Adelaide)

Mr. John Bannon, M.P.: Special Jubilee Year Address

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Mr Bannon has been a member of the Society for many years. His schedule as premier is an extraordinarily busy one and we are fortunate that he has agreed to address the Society in the state's Jubilee year.

PLEASE NOTE THAT MR BANNON'S ADDRESS HAS BEEN BROUGHT FORWARD ONE WEEK FROM THE DATE SHOWN IN THE SOCIETY'S 1986 PROGRAMME (6 JUNE) TO 30 MAY.

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Friday, July 4 (8.00 p.m.)  
Venue: State Library Lecture Theatre

Dr. I.L.D. Forbes: The Treatment of the Sick  
in South Australia, 1837-1900

Dr Ian Forbes has worked in a number of historical fields. He has published articles on German economic and political influence in South America prior to the Great War, and more recently he has turned his attention to South Australian history. Apart from a history of St. Bede's, Semaphore, he has published histories of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and St Margaret's Hospital, Semaphore. He is working on a history of the Queen Victoria Hospital and has contributed to the forthcoming Flinders work on South Australian history.

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Sunday, 22 June

PARKIN HOUSE  
Lewis Crescent, North Plympton

Assemble on the lawn in front of the house. Those attending will be broken into several groups. Members and their friends are asked to assemble at either 2 p.m. or 3 p.m., so that we can stagger the tours which will cover the house and the Parkin House Piano Collection. (Enquiries ph. 297 7505).

A short history of the house appears elsewhere in this Newsletter. Members of the Society and their friends have enjoyed some marvellous excursions in recent years (West Terrace Cemetery and Port Adelaide come to mind), and our afternoon at Parkin House promises to be no exception.

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#### SOCIETY NEWS

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A.G.M., Friday, 4 April 1986

The business of the AGM preceded the April lecture and was speedily concluded. The President, Mr Nicol, reported on the Society's activities in 1985 and paid tribute to those who had helped make 1985 such a successful year. The President's report will be published in full in the 1986 issue of the Journal.

Mr Nicol announced that nominations for Council membership matched the number of vacancies and so declared the 1986 Council elected. The two new members are Dr C. Nance and Mr W.S. Stacy. Those members present were introduced to the members.

The Society's Treasurer, Mr D. Manuel, submitted the auditor's report, a copy of which was available for inspection before and after the meeting. This is reprinted as a centre spread in this newsletter.

In the absence of questions from the floor the President then closed the meeting.

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#### THE NEW COUNCIL

The 1985-86 Council has two new members, Bill Stacy and Chris Nance. Mr Stacy is Designing Engineer, Bridges in the Highways Department. In his spare time he is writing a

history of roads and bridges in South Australia, and members may recall his wonderfully illustrated address to the Society on this same subject. Dr Nance, who is Education Officer with the Department of Environment's Community Information Service, is a former member of the Council. He was Executive Officer to the Jubilee Board's Historical Publications Committee for some years. A warm welcome to Bill and Chris, and our thanks to Deborah Torpy, who has retired from Council. (Ed.)

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Report of the April Meeting:

Mr R. DeGaris, 'Playford to Bannon: Seven Premiers'

The April lecture which followed the business of the Annual General Meeting on Friday 4 April 1986, was by Mr R. DeGaris, who served for 23 years as a Liberal member of the Legislative Council. It proved to be an informative and enlightening account of his political life, a skillful blend of fact and personal reminiscence.

He began his career as a member of the ALP for one day and, when he agreed to stand as Liberal candidate for the lower house, was astonished to discover that he had in fact been a member of the LCL for many years, his father having paid his membership dues all this time. So for one day he enjoyed the unusual distinction of being a member of both major political parties in South Australia.

Mr DeGaris's discussion of political life under seven premiers emphasizes the value of having an elder statesman give such a talk. Once out of the political arena comments need not be so guarded as we discovered when he took us on a chronological tour from the 'old guard' Playford to Bannon 'the pragmatist' via the 'enigmatic' Hall, the 'brilliant, flamboyant' Dunstan, the 'unfortunate' Corcoran, 'pompous' Tonkin and that other 'old guarder', Frank Walsh. Sprinkled through his account of the rise and fall of governments and crises over electoral boundaries were anecdotal accounts of the Tom Playford era which told us a lot about the character of the man and his policies. Many a future dinner party will be enlivened by the story of Playford's beagle hunt and the parsimony with which he treated a Minister of Roads about to visit the United States.

In his talk Mr DeGaris was magnanimous in his treatment of the Dunstan years and described Dunstan's Parliament House steps speech in 1973 (when he referred to the 'creepy crawlies' in the Legislative Council) as the one time the premier treated him unfairly. Mr DeGaris was not shy to admit that Playford was a failure as Opposition Leader while his view of the break-away Liberal Movement under Steele Hall was summed up in two words, 'dishonest' and 'dishonourable'.

Should the Legislative Council be an elected house at all? He thought it should not be an elected house because it has ceased to be a true house of review, the traumatic party pre-selection process having scared away some of the state's best people. The years between Playford and Bannon he compared to a spring coil and said that we have almost returned to Playford's style - but in a different political skin. After 23 years in political life Mr DeGaris said his only regret is the loss of political independence of the upper house. As for the most memorable premiers in that time, he mentioned Playford and Dunstan along with Kingston in the 1890s.

These are some of the thoughts he left us with in his account of that turbulent period of social and political change in South Australia. And he reminded us that he is still an independent individual who sometimes refuses to conform with his group - a true maverick - and that politics needs mavericks on both sides. It keeps the game honest.

Adele Andrews

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Port Adelaide Weekend

On Friday 7 March 1986 Brian Samuels addressed the Society on the subject he has made his own for many years, Port Adelaide's story. Brian is a member of Council and was formerly Vice President; he was also one of the founding fathers of the Society in 1974, so he was well known to most members.

It was a splendid evening. The Port Adelaide he showed us was a township with its own distinct sense of identity and some of the finest colonial buildings in South Australia. It was also, in a very real sense, the economic heart of the province, for across its wharves and through its warehouses flowed the wheat and wool bound for Great Britain and Europe. This Brian brought out with the aid of many slides, slides which complemented his lecture very well.

On the Sunday 9 March he showed about 100 members and friends Port Adelaide at first hand. Shortly after 2 p.m. we moved off in two groups, Brian leading one and Dr Kevin Fewster, Director of the South Australian Maritime Museum, the other, Kevin having stepped in at short notice. The heritage area they showed us is nearing restoration and will be one of the finest in the state in terms of its compactness, the sensitivity of the restoration work (power lines have been undergrounded), and the presence of whole streetscapes of nineteenth century buildings. Perhaps the best thing about it is that it will remain a living community rather than an artificial display, static and lifeless as countless pioneer villages are.

The jewel in the crown will of course be the Maritime Museum. It will not be housed in one building as is so often the case with museums; it will be housed in several buildings scattered around the heritage area and the wharves, and as such will encourage people to walk around and find their history in the community. Kevin gave us a taste of what will follow later when the museum is open to the public. Now that restoration of the buildings is complete or nearing completion the setting up of displays can begin.

Tony Stimson

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## ARTICLES

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### PARKIN HOUSE

Parkin House is one of South Australia's most distinctive historic buildings and also the home of Australia's finest piano collection. The house was built in 1858/1859 for William Parkin, a prominent colonial businessman, parliamentarian and philanthropist. Parkin came to South Australia on the Recovery in 1839, made his fortune and eventually built what he called Plympton House for his retirement. During that retirement he entered parliament and also greatly expanded his business interests, which included part ownership of the Advertiser, being a director of the company which established the Glenelg - North Terrace railway line, one of the largest shareholders and for a time chairman of the Kadina and Wallaroo Railway Company, and also the largest shareholder in the Commercial Bank of South Australia. Parkin was also a leading benefactor of the Congregational Church, establishing the Parkin Trust to finance a theological college and the Parkin Mission to support the church's missionary work. Overall, he left between 30 and 40 thousand pounds to the church.

Parkin's house at Plympton was built of rendered bluestone and red brick and consists of fifteen rooms, an entrance hall and a wine cellar. The style of the house is unusual for South Australia and is best described as colonial regency. It was a style with which Parkin was familiar when he left Devon in 1839 rather than a reflection of architectural fashion in South Australia in 1858. The design of the house was also influenced by his individual requirements. Two very large formal rooms, together with the entrance hall allowed his wife and he to entertain in style, but since they had no children, the rest of the house was of more modest proportions. There was no need for extensive bedrooms or an upper floor, and in keeping with the standards of the day,

the servants' quarters were spartan. The house was built on two levels, with the upper level providing entertainment rooms and family quarters, kitchen and utility rooms. The basement, unusual in South Australian houses, but common in English houses of the period, also provided a large summer bedroom and a large summer sitting room, each lighted by full size windows and light wells. By retreating downstairs to these rooms, Parkin and his wife could escape the rigours of the Adelaide summer. Climate also produced the unusual external design of a simple portico facing south while the other three sides of the building were protected by high verandahs.

Parkin House was originally surrounded by a 9 acre garden. By 1979, all but three quarters of an acre at the rear had been subdivided and the building itself had fallen into an alarming state of disrepair. In that year, it was acquired by Karl Schenscher and Robert Nicol. They renamed it Parkin House in honour of its first owner, and in January 1980 began the work of meticulous restoration so that the house could be used as a residence, as a recital venue and to house an extensive piano collection. The restoration programme has now reached the half-way mark and has included extensive structural repairs, considerable work on the flooring which had been ravaged by termites over several generations, renewal of the slate roof over the regency facade, and replacement of many badly damaged sections of ornamental plaster work. Considerable effort has gone into the restoration of the original Victorian decorative scheme. Among the important features of this are the extensive use of graining and marbling. A further important part of the restoration programme has been the recovery of original items from the house. Since William Parkin had no children, his estate was widely dispersed, but to date, a number of items have been traced and returned to the house, including portraits, items of furniture, silver and personal papers.

The second important feature of Parkin House is the piano collection which it now contains. This is a world class collection and certainly the finest in Australia. It consists of over 50 instruments tracing developments in the history and building of pianos from the late 18th to the early 20th century. Instruments range from a variety of cabinet, upright and square pianos to full size concert grands. They are used regularly in lectures and demonstrations for a variety of professional, student and community groups and for formal recitals. Many of them will be on display for and demonstrated to visitors to the house.

Robert Nicol

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## The Breweries of South Australia:

### THE UNICORN BREWERY, BURRA

[This is the second in a series of articles on the history of South Australian breweries, the first having been published in the Newsletter of March 1985. Peter Tucker, an architect and town planning consultant, has been a member of the Society since its foundation. Ed.]

Unfortunately, the history of brewing in Burra is a little confused. The first mention of this trade occurs in the Directory of 1855, where J.G. Ware is mentioned as a brewer. In the Directory of 1864/5, Edgar Chapman is also present as a brewer at Burra. There is some evidence to suggest that these two men were in partnership for some time. In 1866 this partnership probably dissolved. Mr E. Chapman came to Adelaide and went into partnership with W.K. Simms at the West End Brewery. Mr Ware continued brewing for a short time, after which he disposed of his brewing interests to Mr W.H. Williams. Mr Williams' brewery is described in a report of 1868:

"Amongst the country breweries, that of Burra, under the management of Mr W.H. Williams, stands prominent. The brewery has every appliance for the successful working of such an establishment without the aid of steam power. Amongst others may be mentioned a malt mill, recently imported from England by Mr Williams. The machinery is driven by horse-power. The tuns, coolers, boilers and other stationary appliances are all erected on a large scale, and are capable of turning out far more beer than the Burra market, in its present depressed state, can consume. The cellar is well adapted for storage, being hewn out of dry limestone rock. In it are 12 troughs or stillages, each capable of supporting five hogsheads. Near to the brewery a galv.-iron store has lately been erected, where the malt and malt-mill are kept. Adjacent to this stands a substantial stone house (occupied by the cellar man), a four stalled stable, cart sheds and other out buildings. At a convenient distance is the pretty residence and neatly laid-out garden of Mr Williams."

Mr Williams remained the proprietor until about 1875. No further mention of brewing at Burra could be found until 1881, when G.H. Catchlove and Co., were operating the Unicorn Brewery. E.C. Lockyer was the proprietor in 1895, but by 1898 Lockyer and Co. were the operators. Brewing ceased in 1903 and the buildings abandoned. Most of the brewery has since been demolished; the fencing and one small building, together with the old cellars, are the only parts left.

The photographs of the Unicorn Brewery reproduced in this Newsletter were taken about 1890. It was a large establishment, utilizing steam power and containing numerous

buildings which were constructed from local stone. It was probably the expanded form of Mr W.H. Williams' brewery, but this is difficult to prove. The previous description is not detailed enough to compare with the photographs.

Some residents at Burra believe that at one time there were two or three breweries operating in the town. This could again not be verified, but the probability of their existence cannot be discounted, since Burra was once a thriving community. Again, the likelihood of the Unicorn Brewery having been built about 1880 is not high, since after 1877 when the mine closed, Burra became a forgotten town, struggling for survival. It is somewhat surprising that the brewery remained in operation for so long.

The Unicorn Brewery was an impressive and imposing structure as it overlooked the town. It was similar in both form and functioning to many of the other South Australian breweries. It was a complex that Burra would indeed be proud to possess today. But this is not the case. Time and progress have removed this building, just as they have removed many of the state's other brewing establishments.

Peter Tucker

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#### ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD RECORDS

#### AT THE ANU ARCHIVES OF BUSINESS AND LABOUR

Archives of Australian shipping companies are, if still in existence, rarely available to the public. Their records have often been subjected to the control of well-meaning amateurs who have either summarily destroyed valuable material or reorganised record series beyond recognition. One shipping company reportedly dumped its records off the Tasmanian coast in a more vigorous than usual attempt at records management.

The archival records of the Adelaide Steamship Company were deposited in the ANU Archives of Business and Labour in 1982. The Company, perhaps more widely known for its diversification in recent times, reached the height of its shipping operations immediately prior to the First World War. At that time it maintained one of the largest fleets in Australia with cargo and passenger services to most parts of the Australian coastline.

The Company was formed in 1875 by a syndicate of South Australian businessmen and pastoralists, some of whom were already operating steamship services in Spencer Gulf. It continued its involvement in interstate shipping until it sold its interests in Bulkships Ltd, a subsidiary, in 1977.

Since their transfer to the ANU Archives, the Adelaide Steamship records have been consulted and used by a considerable number of private researchers, mainly family historians and shipping enthusiasts. They have not been used extensively by academic researchers, due in part to the nature of the collection and in part to the fact that their existence is not widely known.

The most valuable sources for maritime history in the collection are the minutes of board meetings and general meetings between 1875 and 1900 and letterbooks dated 1891 - 1912. These series comprise 37 volumes and document the formation of the Company, its early expansion, and the Company's involvement in such issues as the maritime strike of 1890 and gold mining projects in the Yilgarn district of Western Australia during the 1890s. A number of managerial correspondence files survive from the 1930s to the 1970s but consist mainly of routine correspondence.

Perhaps of greater interest to genealogists and shipping enthusiasts are the fleet records, share registers (1875-1920), personnel records, photographs and memorabilia which make up the bulk of the Adelaide Steamship Company collection.

Records which document the company fleet include ships' plans (to which there is now an index), trip books outlining ports of call for ships' voyages and a series of files containing press cuttings, photographs and other information on company vessels. The notebooks of Company officers provide details of fleet specifications, freight contracts, port facilities and other information between 1898 and the 1930s. One such notebook maintained by P.D. Haggart provides a summary of the Company's contracts and shipping activities from 1898 to 1910 as well as giving an insight into Haggart's management methods as Company Secretary. Personnel records are confined to registers of engineers and deck officers and cover the periods 1890-93 and 1915-72.

An outstanding feature of the Adelaide Steamship Company deposit is its extensive collection of photographs, some of which are valuable social documents. To date they have been used by genealogists with a seafaring ancestry, in local history research projects, research for diving expeditions and even in a documentary on horse pedigrees in Australia. Depicting Company offices and ports around Australia, Company staff, passengers, waterside workers and ships they illustrate changes in Australian architecture, fashion, technology and social attitudes towards travel by sea.

One album contains photographs by Harold Cazneau commissioned by the Company. Cazneau was one of the founders in Australia of the pictorial movement in photography. The album is a rare example of his industrial photography, depicting in the 1920s the buildings and

employees of the Abermain and Seaham collieries near Newcastle in New South Wales. Other albums, for example, depict ports of call and other features of "The Gulf Trip", a passenger service which the Company operated in the Spencer Gulf from 1905 to 1961.

In addition to the Adelaide Steamship Company records, the deposit contains records of Coast Steamships Ltd, Federal Wharf Co. Ltd, Port Adelaide Dredging Co. Ltd, Spencer Gulf Shipping Co. Ltd and other subsidiaries. More detailed information on the records or a comprehensive list of holdings can be obtained by writing to the Archives Officer, ANU Archives of Business and Labour, GPO Box 4, Canberra 2601. The Archives is located at 12 Balmain Crescent, Acton on the University campus and is open from 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Monday to Friday. Its telephone numbers are (062) 49 4066 or (062) 49 2219.

Tim Godfrey

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NEWS

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**THE RETROSPECTIVE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY (RNB)**

To celebrate Australia's bicentenary, the National Library of Australia is undertaking a major bibliographic project of national significance. The project is the compilation and publication of the Retrospective National Bibliography (RNB). RNB will be a definitive record of Australian related items published between 1901 and 1950. No comprehensive and authoritative list of Australian publications exists for this period, so RNB will fill a serious gap in the national bibliographic record. This gap has been of concern to the library and research communities for many years. The retrospective bibliography will be an invaluable aid to researchers in all subject areas and will be of lasting historical and archival significance.

Criteria of eligibility for listing in RNB are:

- (i) Books and pamphlets, published in Australia between 1901 and 1950, consisting of 5 or more pages.
- (ii) Books and pamphlets published overseas between 1901 and 1950, consisting of 5 or more pages, and by an Australian author or having at least one-third Australian subject content or an Australian setting.
- (iii) Government publications with the exception of individual acts, bills, Parliamentary papers etc.
- (vi) Serials which commenced publication in Australia

- (v) Printed music and microforms in scope published between 1901 and 1950

The RNB Project began in earnest in 1983 with the allocation of a team of part-time cataloguers and support staff to the task. In 1985 a Project Manager was appointed. The aim of the Project is to create a database of machine-readable bibliographic records using the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN) system, from which the bibliography will be published. All libraries who are participants of ABN have been invited and encouraged to assist with the compilation of the retrospective bibliography by adding bibliographic records for in-scope items they hold, to the ABN database. It has been estimated that RNB should consist of records for roughly 60,000 items. The National Library estimates that it holds about 46,000 of these items, so in order to ensure the bibliography is as comprehensive as possible, close contact is being maintained with other libraries to track down the remaining 14,000 items. Publications that are in-scope for RNB are catalogued according to the same standards adopted by the Australian National Bibliography, namely, Library of Congress Subject Headings, Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition, and Dewey Decimal Classification, 19th edition.

The Retrospective National Bibliography will be published in a format still to be determined. Arrangement will be by main entry (either principal author or title) with access to entries by author, title, subject and series indexes. Once the bibliography is published it will minimize the need for researchers to check various specialised bibliographies and lists, and the catalogues and collections of a number of widely scattered Australian institutions. (Holdings information relevant to each item listed in the retrospective bibliography will be readily available through ABN.) Queries concerning RNB should be directed to the Project Manager, Pam Gatenby, on (062) 621298, or c/- National Library of Australia, Parkes, A.C.T 2600.

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**PAUL MCGUIRE MARITIME LIBRARY**

The Paul McGuire Maritime Library has been established within the reference collection of the State Library of South Australia and will contain publications from all over the world relating to the sea and shipping. It will be available for everyone to use.

This new library will not be in competition, nor will it supersede the present valuable collection held by the State Library. Rather it will complement it as books bought by the fund would be of a type not normally purchased by the reference section either because of cost or their special

nature.

The State Library has agreed to house and administer the Maritime Library which will be financed, however, by private benefactions.

To enable a collection of world wide importance to be built up, the Libraries Board of S.A. is aiming to raise additional finance for the established Trust Fund and so add to the Paul McGuire Maritime Library from the investment income.

Your financial support is sought, with donations to the Libraries Board of S.A., donations of \$2.00 or more being deductible for income tax purposes.

Any further information may be obtained by writing to: The Secretary, The Friends of the Paul McGuire Maritime Library, G.P.O. Box 419, Adelaide, S.A. 5001.

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#### A DISTRICT OF AUTHORS

Just before Christmas, the authoress Chris Humphris gathered almost 30 authors from the south coast region, men and women who live in the area or had written books relating to the region. "Meet our Local Authors" was painted across the window of a newsagent in the main street of Victor Harbor.

Between 9.30 and 12.30 on election day the authors gathered out the front of the shop and were jostled by people as they talked and selected books off the trestles. Although the authors wore name tags, the buyers had fun matching them to their chosen book for autographing. Some had to disappear to get more supplies or take a break at the back of the shop where tea and home made biscuits were being served.

The variety of books and authors associated with the region was quite amazing. Authors ranged in age from their early 20s to their 80s, like Anthony Laube, author of Settlers around the Bay, and Miss May Douglas, whose Counsellor, Guide and Friend is a biography of her father who was a doctor. Well known writers such as Stewart Cockburn, author of What's in a Name, and Arch Grosvenor, author of A long way from Tipperary, mixed easily with members of the local writers' fellowship represented by Maurice Pritchard and his From the Kings Marshall and Irma Springblatt and her Brief Encounter. Experiences were shared between recently published writers while Ron Blum and Peter Webb, authors of The Second Valley and Historic Victor Harbour, talked.

Besides local histories, such as To the Find the Way - Yankalilla by Roy Williams and 180 Years of Victor Harbour History by Jeannette Bartlett, there were children's books,

Ira Nesdale's Bay Whaler, family histories, Mostly Mt Barker by Vivian Martin, Alison Ashby's Wildflowers of Australia, and Christopher Matthews' novel Al Jazza.

Some of the authors continued their discussions over lunch at the Victor Hotel after finalizing business of the sales with the sponsors, Mann's Newsagent, from whom many of the books are still obtainable. Full credit for organizing a most interesting morning must be given to Chris Humphris who with Heather England has recently published Cockles to Caviar, a recipe book, the proceeds of which go to Rotary's Peter Nelson Leukaemia Research Fund. Not every district has the honour of having so many authors in print and able to be together at the one time.

M.E. Ragless

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#### MUSEUM OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

[I can't pretend that this museum has much to do with South Australian or Australian history, but it is one of Adelaide's finest little museums and as such members may well find it worth a visit. There is also a vigorous Friends society. Further details are available from Dr Frank Sear, Curator, Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide 5000. Ed.]

The Museum of Classical Archaeology is in the Mitchell Building of the Adelaide University (next to the Art Gallery of SA on North Terrace). It is at the top of the staircase opposite the main door. It is open from 12.00 - 3.00 from Monday to Friday, during school terms. Admission is free.

On display are some 500 objects, many dating back to the third millennium BC. They include a number of cuneiform tablets, the earliest writing known to man, along with Egyptian scarabs, beads, alabaster bowls, bronze, wood and faience statuettes, fragments of sarcophagi and a mummified hand. The Greek ceramics section includes Cypriot pots dating to the third millennium BC, Mycenaean pottery of the second millennium BC and a fine selection of black and red-figure Greek pottery.

A model of Athens showing what the city looked like in the 2nd century AD is a focal point of the Museum.

There is also a cast collection which includes about 70 faithful replicas of famous Greek statues such as the Kritian boy, the Delphic charioteer and a Caryatid from the Erechtheum in Athens.

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## BOUND FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

This national conference, jointly sponsored by the History Teachers Association of Australia, the Social Education Association of Australia, and the Geography Teachers Association of South Australia, will be held at Prince Alfred College from 23 to 27 August 1986. Registration forms are available from Andrew Buxton at Salisbury High School.

The theme is Global Australia.

Sunday August 24: Human Environment

Monday August 25: Human Tradition

Tuesday August 26: Field Trips

Wednesday August 27: Human Rights

The Conference will feature key speakers, workshops, seminars, and panels. Key speakers include: Prof. Manning Clark on the Human Tradition sub-theme, Dr Bob Brown on the Human Environment sub-theme, Prof. Ian Lister of the University of York on the Human Rights sub-theme, Dr Charlotte Anderson, an educator with the American Bar Association specialising in teaching about Human Rights and the Law in elementary schools, Dr Lee Anderson, Prof. of Political Science and Education at North Western University in Illinois and a founder of the Global Studies movement, Mr Al Grassby, formerly Commissioner of Community Relations.

The Registration Fee of \$75 (\$85 after June 30) includes midday meals, tea breaks and post conference publications. Accommodation will be available at Prince Alfred College and nearby motels at additional cost.

Applications should be sent to:

Bound For South Australia Conference Secretary

Attention Mrs Meredith Nunan

c/- S.A. Institute of Teachers

163A Greenhill Road, Parkside, SA 5063

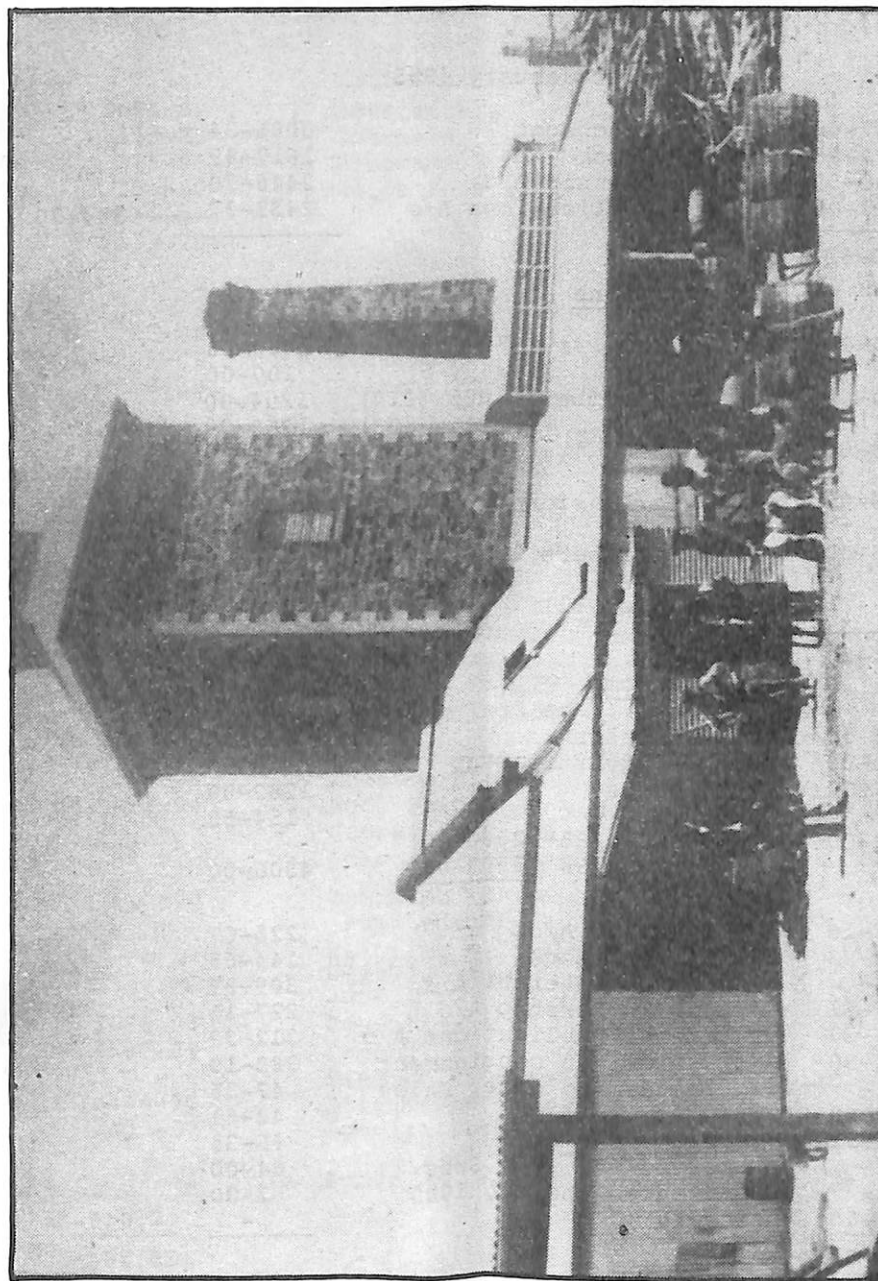
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## RIVER MURRAY HISTORIC CRUISE

15 - 21 June 1986

John Tolley, a foundation member of this society, and an expert on River Murray history, will be the guide for this trip on the P.S. Murray River Queen. Goolwa, Wellington, Mannum and other sites will be visited. Further details are available from Murray River Cruises, 151 Franklin Street, Adelaide. Tel. (08) 211 8333.

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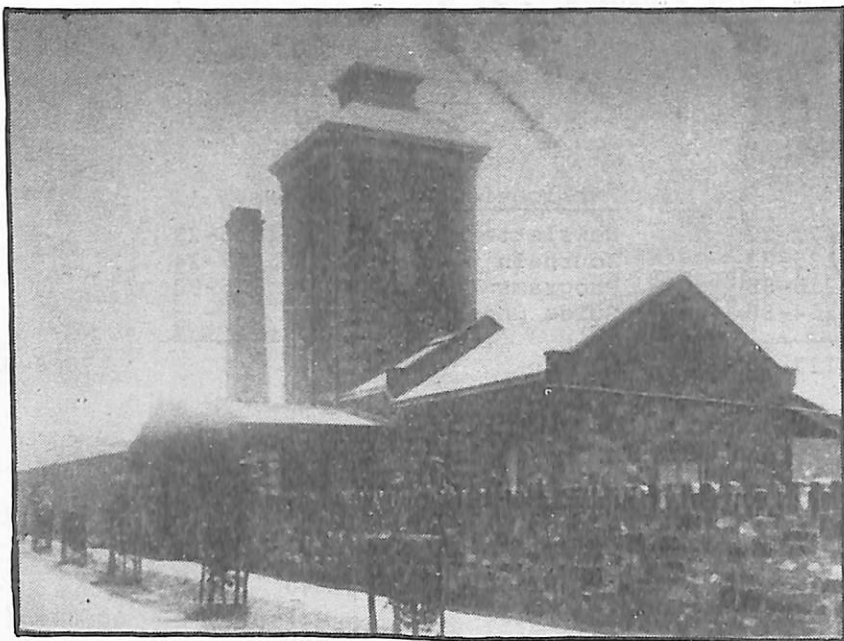
UNICORN BREWERY BURRA C1890

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1985

<u>RECEIPTS</u>				<u>PAYMENTS</u>		
1984			1985	1984		1985
	Balances 1st January 1985				<u>Publications</u>	
5447-06	Operating Account	3086-34		1471-22	Newsletters	1825-28
1477-96	Deposit Stock	1617-89		3185-83	Journals	5417-24
2230-59	Life Membership A/c	2446-70		215-85	Programs	426-00
2295-00	Special Publications A/c	2433-37	9584-30	254-80	Guide Sheets	-
<u>11,450-61</u>				<u>5127-70</u>		
	<u>Subscriptions</u>				<u>Administration</u>	
(147) 940-00	Family Members 1985 (80)	1660-00		25-00	Subscriptions	75-00
	1986 (5)	100-00		268-00	Equipment	-
(170) 2720-00	Ordinary Members 1985 (210)	3204-00		158-20	Postage, telephone stationery:	
	1986 (23)	368-00			Secretary	140-30
(17) 268-00	Corporate Members 1985 (49)	924-00			Treasurer	27-48
	1986 (4)	85-00			Official Stationery	273-60
(19) 400-00	Students/Pensioners 1985 (52)	532-00			Refund Subs.	60-00
	1986 (3)	30-00			Bank Charges:	
(36) 506-00	Country Members 1985 (37)	554-00			Operating A/c	13-34
	1986 (2)	28-00			Deposit Stock	-06
-	Life Member (1)	250-00			Life Membership	-18
<u>4834-00</u>			7735-00		Special Public.	-64
	<u>Other Income</u>				Premium Interest	3-32
45-50	Journal Sales	205-60				<u>518-92</u>
50-00	Journal Advertisement	50-00			Theatre Hire	328-00
219-00	Field Trips	1282-00		308-00	Book Sales	376-80
86-10	Donations	154-50		993-04	Supper Supplies	50-00
250-00	Grants 1984/85 2000-00			-	Fees and Licences	23-00
	1985/86 2500-00	4500-00		-		1371-72
	<u>Interest</u>			2295-00	Transfer to Special Publications A/c	
195-16	Operating A/c	225-67			<u>Balances 31st December 1985</u>	
139-93	Deposit Stock	144-65			Operating A/c	1804-48
-	Premium Interest A/c	309-89			Deposit Stock A/c	1762-48
216-11	Life Membership A/c	227-15			Premium Interest A/c	5806-57
138-37	Special Publications A/c	312-37		3086-34	Life Membership A/c	2923-67
1097-80	Book Sales, on consignment	382-10		1617-89	Special Publications a/c	4027-10
-	Newsletter and other Sales	47-35		-		
17-60	Proceeds, Raffles	42-61		2446-70		
37-52	Proceeds, Suppers	95-35		2433-37		
-	Overpayments, 1985 Subs.	64-00				
-	Unpresented Cheque, 1985	2-00		24-46		
6-00	Sundries	-	8,045-24		Sundries	<u>16,324-30</u>
<u>18,783-70</u>			<u>25,364-54</u>	<u>18,783-70</u>		<u>25,364-54</u>

I have examined the books and records of The Historical Society of South Australia for the year ended 31st December, 1985, and have received satisfactory answers to my questions. In the light of my examination I certify that in my opinion, the Statement of Receipts and Payments as shown above is a true and fair account of the year's transactions.

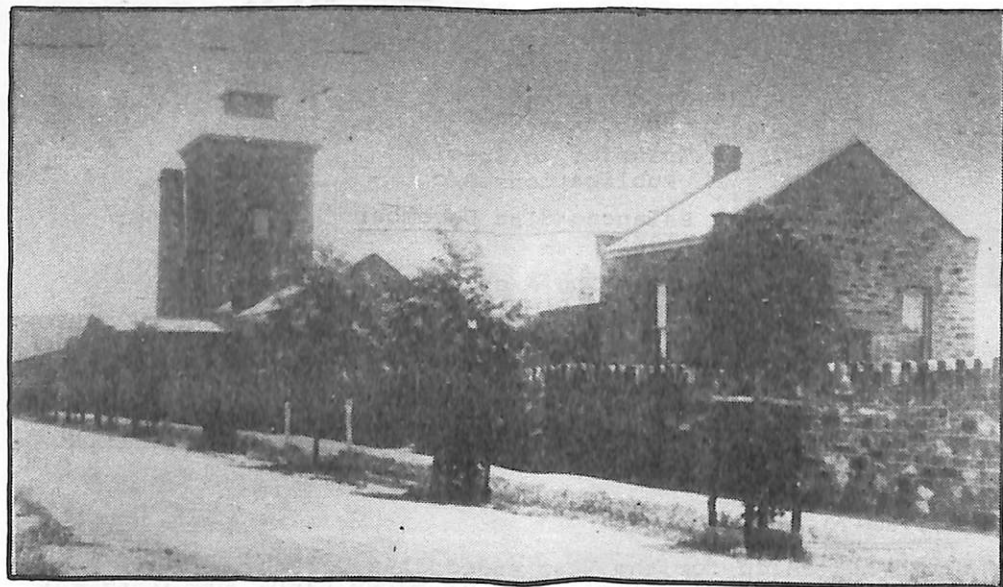
16th January, 1986 GLEN RALPH, Hon. Auditor.



THE BREWHOUSE & STORE

UNICORN BREWERY BURRA C1890

VIEW FROM  
BRIDGE TCE



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DOCUMENTS

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IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRALIA, c. 1911

[This is an excerpt from J.J. Mann's book Round the World in a Motor Car (London, 1914). Ed.]

After spending a month in Western Australia, we put our automobile on the deck of a P. & O. steamer and sailed for Adelaide, which is about seven days' journey.

Adelaide is the capital of South Australia, but like Perth it has been built more or less inland. The harbour is called Port Adelaide. It is artificial.

The arrangements that we had made in Perth enabled us to land our car without any Custom House formalities, and this was fortunate, because Custom House authorities in South Australia seem to have gone crazy on the subject of automobiles.

In an automobile there are all sorts of different apparatus, and the South Australian authorities have got it into their heads that they must analyze every automobile that comes along, and subject every part thus analyzed to some special tariff.

I had occasion to pass another automobile through this Custom House, and I went through the hands of four officials, and every one of these officials made out a different tariff result.

Unfortunately there had been some irregularities on the part of the importers of automobiles, and the Custom House authorities had gone to ridiculous extremes, and seemed to consider anyone who had anything to do with an automobile as a person to be suspected.

The road from Port Adelaide to Adelaide is a disgrace to South Australia, and I am surprised that such a go-a-head State should leave its front door and main avenue in such a condition; it cannot but give a bad impression to anyone coming on a visit.

However, Adelaide was reached safely, but unfortunately it was Saturday afternoon, and everything was shut up, including the garages, and as there was a race meeting on, everybody had cleared off to see the race, and we had the greatest difficulty in getting a shelter for our Delaunay-Belleville; but it was accomplished at last by getting someone to climb over the door of a shed and open it from the inside.

The city of Adelaide is situated on a flat piece of land just at the foot of a range of hills, which form a fine background for it.

It can be pretty cold in Adelaide in winter, but when summer comes it is too hot to live in with comfort, and on the surrounding hills most lovely summer villas have been built in splendid parks with all sorts of attractions, including fountains, and even swimming baths.

If the visitor is fortunate enough to arrive in Adelaide in the spring, that is to say in September or October, he will find the gardens of the city among the most beautiful he has ever seen. Roses of great beauty seem to grow in abundance in every direction; of flowering shrubs and hedges there are quantities, and many tropical ferns and palms seem to do well.

Amongst the trees there are very fine Morton Bay Figs, and there is a Botanical Garden which is well worth a visit.

Adelaide is much more stylish than Perth, and is much more important in the way of public buildings, museums, etc.

The wealth of South Australia comes from the exportation of wool, wheat, fruit, and live stock.

South Australia has the advantage of possessing great lengths of the one big Australian river which flows through it to the sea, and there are many schemes of irrigation along the banks of the Murray, and there are likely to be great developments in the near future in this direction.

The land and timber are not quite the same as in Western Australia, and the rainfall, which is often plentiful, may at any time fail for more than one year at a time, and cause great disaster.

There are vast areas in South Australia which are covered with small trees, the many stems of which grow out of large bulb-shaped roots. This tree is called the "mallee", and wherever the mallee is thick, there is no grass.

It was from the mallee tree that the blacks obtained a drink of water when they were hard pressed, and they only needed to cut a green stem for water to drop out of it, which could be collected in sufficient quantity to quench their thirst.

Mallee land was considered, until a few years ago, absolutely without value, but this has been found to be a great mistake. The soil on which the mallee tree grows is a dark, deep loam, and makes first-rate soil for wheat. If only the rain comes at the right time, a most abundant harvest is assured.

The great difficulty was to get rid of the mallee and to prepare the land for the plough, but nowadays that difficulty has been entirely overcome, and the mallee, which is exceedingly thick and sometimes almost impenetrable, is rolled down by enormous heavy wooden rollers drawn by bullocks. After it has been rolled down it is burned off and the land is prepared for the plough.

Near Adelaide is situated the most important Australian vineyard - Penfold's, where one can get clarets and ports of excellent quality. The production is carried on in a most scientific manner and very high results are achieved.

Australian wines, as a rule, are too heavy, but a delicious light claret can be had at Penfold's.

Wine growing in Australia is a large and increasing industry.

There are many more automobiles in South Australia than in Western Australia, and in Adelaide there are at least a dozen large garages equipped with every modern contrivance.

Nothing could be more enjoyable than an automobile drive through the hills surrounding Adelaide. The traveller leaves Adelaide in the heat and rapidly cools down as he climbs the hills. The roads are excellent in every direction, and the views delightful. We passed by fruit farms, vineyards, private gardens, and, on payment of a trifling sum, were allowed to walk into the strawberry gardens and eat our fill of splendid berries.

Like Western Australia, South Australia has still millions of acres unexplored, untouched, and waiting only for willing workers. It is possible to motor from Adelaide to Melbourne, but one has to cross "the ninety mile desert", which is a large area of land covered with soft shifting sand, which is blown about by the wind, and in which the wheels of an automobile are likely to sink sometimes to the hub.

The desert can be crossed by automobile, but special precautions have to be taken, and then much depends upon the state of the sand, or the positions into which the wind has blown it, but as there nothing particularly interesting about it, and as nothing can be proved by going through the desert, we decided to put our Delaunay-Belleville on the P. and O. steamer at Adelaide and proceed to Melbourne in that manner, a three days' journey.

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## CHANGING GERMAN PLACE NAMES, 1916-17

[In August 1916, anti-German sentiment was at its peak following heavy Australian casualties in the Somme battles, parliament appointed a Nomenclature Committee to rename place names of enemy origin, even those which commemorated distinguished South Australians such as Dr Schomburgk. The committee, which comprised E.M. Smith, Surveyor-General, Rodney Cockburn and H.C. Talbot, went about its work briskly and submitted its recommendations in October.

Extracts from this report follow. It is worth noting, however, that not all its recommendations were acted upon. Kitchener, Birdwood and other imperial heroes had to be given their due. Ed.]

BAUER, CAPE, near Streaky Bay. Named in 1802 by Matthew Flinders after Ferdinand Bauer, Austrian painter of natural history, who was on the Investigator. To be CAPE WONDOMA, the native name applied to a well in the locality.

BERLIN ROCK, off Louth Bay, Eyre's Peninsula. Named after the German - Australian steamer Berlin which touched the rock, previously uncharted, in a place where 11 fathoms of water was shown. To be PANPANDIE ROCK, a native name for "high tide".

BETHANIEN, in the hundred of Moorooroo. To be BETHANY.

BISMARCK, in the hundred of Adelaide. Name suggested by an Austrian consul in Australia, who was one of the vendors of the land when it was laid out in township blocks. To be WEEROOPA, aboriginal name for "crested parakeet".

BLUMBERG, in the electoral district of Murray. So christened by an early settler named Blumel after his birthplace in Prussia. Meaning "Hill of Flowers". To be PERROOMBA, the name given to wattle blossom by the Adelaide tribe of aborigines.

BLUMENTHAL ("Valley of Flowers"). To be LAKKARI, native for "honeysuckle tree".

BUCHFELDE, in the hundred of Mudla Wirra. Named after the late Leopold von Buch, illustrious geologist, who was a benefactor of some early German settlers. To be MATTURI, a native word for "liberality".

CARLSRUHE (or KARLSRUHE), near Waterloo. Named after the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, meaning "Charles' Rest". To be KUNDEN, a native word for "resting".

EHRENBREISTEIN [sic] ("Broad Stone of Honour"), a trigonometrical station 20 miles west of Lake Callabonna. Named after the famous Prussian fortress which covers a rocky

hill. To be MOUNT YERILA, native name of a creek in the vicinity having portion of its source at Ehrenbreitstein.

FERDINAND CREEK and MOUNT FERDINAND, in the Musgrave Ranges. Named by Ernest Giles after Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, the famous botanist. To be ERNABELLA CREEK, native name applied to a waterhole on the creek, and MOUNT WARRABILLINNA, native name applied to a soakage in the locality.

FRIEDRICHSTADT ("Friedrich's town or city"), in the hundred of Kuitpo. To be TANGARI, native word for edible gum.

FRIEDRICHSWALDE ("Friedrich's forest or wood"), in the hundred of Waterloo. Named after a town in Silesia. To be TARNMA, another native word for the honeysuckle.

GEHARDT'S HILLS, eight miles south of Old Koomooloo Station. To be TERTAMALGO HILLS, aboriginal for "hills".

GERMAN CREEK, in the hundred of Benara. To be WODLIPARRI CREEK, a native word for the Milky Way, which the aborigines believed to be a river.

GERMAN PASS, near Angaston. To be TAPPA PASS, aboriginal for "a path".

GERMANTOWN HILL, in the Mount Lofty Ranges. To be YARLUKE HILL, native name for "a track".

GOTTLIEB'S WELL, south of Terowie. To be PARNGGI WELL, aboriginal for "deep water".

GRUNBERG, near Angaston. Named after a town in Silesia. Meaning "Green hill". To be KARALTA, a native word for "green".

GRUNTHAL, in the hundred of Onkaparinga. Meaning "Green valley". To be TUMBEELA, abridged from the aboriginal word Tumbeeluwa, signifying "evergreen".

HAHNDORF, in the hundreds of Onkaparinga and Kuitpo. Named after Captain D.M. Hahn, master of the Zebra, which brought 199 German immigrants to South Australia in 1838. To be YANTARINGA, native name of a hill behind Hahndorf, meaning "big lookout".

HASSE'S MOUND, five mile north-west of Yerelina Station. To be LARELAR MOUND, native for "round".

HEIDELBERG, a village adjoining Klemzig. Named after a town in the Grand Duchy of Baden. To be KOBANDILLA, a district of the Adelaide tribe of aborigines.

HERGOTT SPRINGS, on the Great Northern railway. Corrupted from D.D. Hergolt, a German botanist and collector in B.H.

Babbage's exploration party (acknowledgement to Mr Thomas Gill I.S.O.). To be MARREE, which is the official name of the Government township at Hergott Springs.

HILDESHEIM, in the hundred of Finniss. Named after a cathedral town in Prussia. The Kaiser is Prince of Hildesheim. To be PUNTHARI, native word for "scrub".

HOFFNUNGSTHAL ("Valley of Hope"), in the hundred of Barossa. To be KARRAWIRRA, a native word for "red gums".

HOMBURG, HUNDRED OF. Named after the late Hon. Robert Homburg, an Attorney-General and Judge of the Supreme Court, who was born in the city of Brunswick and arrived in South Australia in 1857. To be the HUNDRED OF POONDULTA, a native name applied to a well in the hundred.

JAENSCHTOWN, in the hundred of Mobilong. Named after Mr. Jaensch, an early settler. To be KERKANYA, the local aboriginal tribe's word for "kestrel hawk".

KAISERSTUHL, a prominent hill, 1,933 ft. high, in the hundred of Moorooroo. Named by Johann Menge, the German geologist, after a hill not far from Brisack on the Rhine. Meaning "The Emperor's Seat". To be PATPOORI HILL, meaning "big grass hill", by which name the aborigines knew the mountain.

KLAEBES, in the hundred of Baldina. To be KILTO, native for "grassy".

KLEMZIG, in the hundred of Yatala. Named by German immigrants who arrived by the Prince George in 1838, after their native town in Prussia. Situated on the banks of the River Torrens. To be YARALIN, aboriginal for "flowing" or "running".

KRAUSE ROCK, south-west of Point Drummond. To be MARTI ROCK, aboriginal for "rock".

KRICHAUFF, HUNDRED OF. Named after the late Hon. F.E.H.W. Krichauff, who was born in Schleswig in 1824, and arrived in South Australia in 1848; Commissioner of Public Works in Strangways Ministry, 1870; and credited with being the practical originator of the South Australian Forests Department. To be the HUNDRED OF MUNDAWORA, aboriginal for "native blackberry". The same name to apply to the Town of Krichauff.

KRONSDORF, near Tanunda, meaning "Crown village". To be KABMINYE, meaning "morning star".

LANGDORF ("Long Village"), near Tanunda. To be KALDUKEE, native for "a tuft of feathers".

LANGMEIL ("Long Mile"), in the hundred of Moorooroo. To be

BILYARA, an aboriginal word for "eaglehawk".

LOBETHAL ("Valley of Praise"), in the hundred of Onkaparinga. To be MARANANGA, meaning literally in the native language "my hands". The Overland Corner tribe bestowed the name on a well because the water could be drawn from it by hand.

MEYER, MOUNT, a trigonometrical station on the Kopperamanna aboriginal reserve. To be MOUNT KAUTO ("saltbush").

MULLER'S HILL, a trigonometrical station nine miles west of Illinawortina old station. To be YANDINA HILL, a native name applied to a spring in the locality.

NEUDORF ("New Village"), in the hundred of Onkaparinga. There are numerous places of the same name in Germany and Austria. To be MAMBURDI, an aboriginal word signifying "The Southern Cross".

NEUKIRCH ("New Church"), in the hundred of Belvidere. To be PANGARIDA, meaning "evening twilight" in the native tongue.

NEW HAMBURG, in the hundred of Bremer. To be WILLYAROO, meaning "To invoke a good harvest".

NEW MECKLENBURG, in the hundred of Nuriootpa. To be PUTPAYERTA, the aboriginal name for the fertile district in this locality.

OLIVENTHAL ("Olive Valley"), in the hundred of Talunga. To be PUMAMPE, meaning "valley".

PAECH, HUNDRED OF. Named after the late Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Paech, M.P., who was born at Friedrichstadt, near Hahndorf. To be the HUNDRED OF CANNAWIGARA, the name of one of the six clans of the Tatiara tribe, corrupted from its original spelling, Camiaguigara; also the name of a railway station in the hundred.

PETERSBURG. Named after Peter Doecke, then in Germany, the original owner of the town site. Native name, Nelia, a corruption of Nullya, meaning unrecorded. To be NULLYA.

PFLAUM, HUNDRED OF. Named after Mr. Friedrich Jacob Theodor Pflaum, who occupied a seat in the House of Assembly from 1902 till 1915, and who was born in 1846 at Itzehoe, Holstein, and arrived in South Australia in 1867. To be the HUNDRED OF GEEGEELA, native name of the old station in this locality.

RHINE PARK, a locality of 10 settlers in the hundred of Angas. To be KONGOLIA, meaning "blossom of gum trees".

RHINE HILL, a trigonometrical station in the hundred of North Rhine. To be MIKURTA HILL, meaning "mountain".

RHINE RIVER. Named by Johann Menge, "not because of any similarity of this river to that in Germany, but because I convinced myself that this valley will once yield a similar quantity and quality of wine as that in Germany as soon as it shall be cultivated." To be PONGAREE RIVER, meaning "shade reflection in water".

RHINE VILLA, in the hundred of Angas. To be PONGAREE VILLA.

RHINE (NORTH), HUNDRED OF. To be the HUNDRED OF WILTAWONGA NORTH, meaning "eagle's crag". (Name furnished by Mr. W. Gilbert, of Pewsey Vale).

RHINE (SOUTH), HUNDRED OF. To be the HUNDRED OF WILTAWONGA SOUTH.

ROSENTHAL, in the hundred of Nuriootpa. There are towns of the same name in Saxony and Austria meaning "Rose Valley". To be KOMBO, a native designation of "rainbow".

SCHERK, HUNDRED OF. Named after Mr. Johann Theodor Scherk, who sat in the House of Assembly from 1886 to 1902; born in the city of Kiel, Holstein, in 1836, and arrived in South Australia in 1861. To be the HUNDRED OF PINTUMBA, a native name for a well in this locality.

SCHOENTHAL ("Beautiful Valley"), in the hundred of Onkaparinga, to be BOONGALA, meaning "shade".

SCHOMBURGK, HUNDRED OF. Named after the late Dr. Richard von Schomburgk, Director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, brother of Sir Robert Schomburgk, Consul at Bangkok; born at Fribault, Saxony, in 1811, and arrived in South Australia in the forties. To be the HUNDRED OF KOERABKO, meaning "meeting plac of the tribe".

SEPPELTS, a railway station on the Angaston line. Named after the late Mr. J.E. Seppelt, founder of the well-known winery, who was a native of Silesia, and arrived in South Australia in 1849. To be PINJETTA, meaning "sugar and other sweet things".

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS

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Dulcie Perry

### The Place of Waters - A Story of Glenelg's First Fifty Years

(published by the author in conjunction with the City of Glenelg and the Glenelg National Trust)

This book was launched by Dr Peter Cahalan (Director of the History Trust of South Australia) at the Glenelg Town Hall on Sunday 1 September 1985. Of 160 pages, the book contains 109 illustrations which include early photographs and maps. The cover illustration is a colour reproduction of a little known water colour by Colonel William Light, "Glenelg Bay 1837-8, near the entrance of creek and showing the road to Adelaide." End papers present photographs of 1839 sketches by Mary Stephen (nee Hindmarsh) of scenes near the mouth of the Patawalonga.

The writer has endeavoured to portray the way in which people lived in the area from the time Glenelg was a temporary settlement which yielded to a fishing village and emerged, during the 1880s, as a prestigious watering place. The progress of Glenelg appears to have been stimulated by a belief that Glenelg had played an important part in the history of the colony. While early residents fostered recognition of this role, many members of the community worked closely with Local Government and Parliamentary representatives to offset physical disadvantages - primarily isolation and flooding from the Sturt River - to ensure progress.

Touches of humour occur when the writer indicates the effect of By-Laws on the bathers, the lack of sanitation and the celebrations commemorating the Proclamation of the Colony of South Australia. Cartoons of John Hood, an artist and photographer who resided in Glenelg during the latter part of last century, add to the variety of illustrations.

The book is now available at bookstores in Adelaide, including the University Union Bookshop, in Glenelg and Brighton Newsagencies and bookshops, and in National Trust shops at Ayers House and 95 Walkerville Terrace, Walkerville. Mrs Nancy Mason (secretary of Glenelg Branch of the National Trust of S.A., phone 298 6506) also has supplies on hand.

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D.A Cumming and G. Moxham

They Built South Australia.  
Engineers, Technicians, Manufacturers, Contractors  
and their Work.

241 pages, hardbound, illustrated with photographs, maps, sketches and diagrams.

This book was published by the authors in February 1986 with the assistance of the South Australian Jubilee 150 Board. It was printed by Gillingham Press, Adelaide, and is available for \$35 from the Adelaide University Union Bookshop, Standard Books and the State Library's bookshop, or from Mr. D.A. Cumming, c/- Dept of Civil Engineering, University of Adelaide, North Terrace.

The book recounts, in biographical form, the achievements of those who indeed "built South Australia". From the earliest days, those with a technical training responded with practical and often innovative ideas to the problems they encountered.

During the first few years the young colony experienced several crises because of insufficient and inadequate machinery. Labour was not available to harvest the wheat, and once harvested, that wheat could not be processed or easily transported. Ridley's stripper and the mills of Dunn and Ridley, and Frome's toll road up the Glen Osmond valley all resulted from meeting these pressing realities.

The discovery of copper and the development of the mines meant that new problems had to be solved and the names of Hancock, the May brothers, Carleton Davy, the Thomas brothers and Charles Rasp were all prominent. Later manufacturing became increasingly important (Holden, Simpson, Shearer, and so on), while the building of roads, bridges, reservoirs and railways is still continuing.

Celebrated therefore in They Built South Australia are the lives of consulting engineers, architects and surveyors, contractors, academics, manufacturers, those involved in electricity, irrigation and drainage, harbours, mining, radio, railways, roads, shipbuilding, telegraph and telephone, trams, water supply and sewerage. The biographies cover the period between 1836 and 1976 and much of the material and many of the photographs have never been made available before.

Included in the book is an Introduction - Historical Overview, the biographies, Appendix A - Significant Dates,

Appendix B - Ships built at Whyalla, extensive references and useful indices.

This book, while appealing especially to those interested in the technological achievement of Engineers and others, is equally interesting to those who want to know more about South Australia. Historians will find it an invaluable resource.

About the authors:

Denis Cumming is a Lecturer in Civil Engineering at the University of Adelaide. He graduated M.A. from Oxford and practised as an Engineer before entering academic life.

Gwen Moxham majored in History at the University of Adelaide and now teaches at Seymour College Junior School.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ian Auhl

The Story of the 'Monster Mine'.  
The Burra Burra Mine and its Townships 1845 - 1877.

475 pages, hardbound, extensively illustrated with colour plates, photographs and maps. Published by the District Council of Burra Burra in March 1986 with the assistance of the Jubilee 150 Board.

Special offer to Historical Society members: The Story of the 'Monster Mine' is available for \$32 (plus \$5 for postage and packing) from the author, Ian Auhl, at 24 Connie Street, Modbury, 5092. Tel. (08) 264 1987. This represents a substantial saving on the recommended retail price of \$45 (plus postage and packing).

Ian Auhl has worked extensively in the field of local history over a long period. The Story of the 'Monster Mine' represents the fruition of many years work on Burra's story, and although he says modestly that "in many ways the book is incomplete", it remains a fine work of history, a credit to the author and Investigator Press. In an age of soaring publication costs, a production as lavish as this is remarkable value at \$32.

In the preface Mr Auhl says he set out to "explain Burra". In the process he has given us more than a local history; Burra, he reminds us, was not an ordinary country town. In 1851 it was the seventh largest urban settlement in Australia, and with 5,000 people it was twice the size of Brisbane. The fame of its mines spread across the oceans to Europe. They attracted Cornish miners and German and Welsh smelters, men and women who built a curious legacy in the

South Australian bush. And the economic importance of these mines to the colony can scarcely be exaggerated: indirectly, it was said, almost everyone in South Australia was employed by the Monster Mine.

The text reads easily and is superbly supported by colour plates, photographs and maps. Indeed the careful selection of this material is one of the strongest features of The Story of the 'Monster Mine'. It is a big book and one of the best to have been published so far in Jubilee year 1986.

Tony Stimson

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#### The Bligh Notebook

Two volumes, boxed, in an edition of 500 copies. Illustrated. Facsimile 108 pages. Transcription 240 pages.

To be published by the National Library of Australia late in June 1986.

The small notebook in which Lieutenant William Bligh made the first record of his great open boat voyage from Tofua to Timor after the mutiny on the Bounty in 1789 is one of the greatest treasures of the National Library. Previously unpublished, it is the source of the official log and Bligh's Narrative of 1790.

The transcription reproduces the entire text of the Notebook and has been edited by Dr John Bach, a historian with a special interest in Bligh and a practical as well as historical knowledge of navigation. Dr Bach has studied the original document exhaustively, retracing the voyage to reveal through extensive notes the longboat's progress day by day and the formidable problems of seamanship and survival Bligh faced in little known waters without charts. He establishes just what navigational equipment and information Bligh had and shows where the Notebook adds to the later accounts and where it differs from them and the log.

Dr Bach's lucid and readable introduction traces the events that led up to the famous boat voyage and then fills out the story the Notebook tells. It becomes clear that Bligh's published accounts did not fail to emphasise the difficulties and minimise the equipment with which he performed his outstanding feat, but at the same time the impression of a dedicated professional seaman of the most unusual devotion and fortitude is evoked by his own curt words, written before public controversy over his actions had its impact both on his judgement and ours.

Bligh's original calculations, with their sometimes scarcely decipherable figures, are reproduced in facsimile at

the back of the volume with detailed notes by Dr Bach, assisted in this task by the advice of Mr Alan Stimson, Head of Navigation at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

The facsimile is hand bound in full leather; the Transcription in quarter leather is embellished with fine contemporary illustrations. The two volumes are presented in a hand-crafted library case.

The Bligh Notebook is the first National Library publication to be produced under the auspices of the Morris West Trust Fund. A special price of \$280 applies to orders received before 30 June 1986; the price thereafter will be \$325. Publication is expected late June 1986.

Orders may be placed with, or detailed prospectus requested from the Sales and Subscriptions Section, National Library of Australia, Canberra ACT 2600.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS

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Geoffrey H. Manning (ed.)

#### Memoirs of Thomas Frost 1825 - 1910

The firm of Gillingham, which for over a century has printed fine books, is to be highly praised for publishing, in a limited edition of 260 copies, what can only be described as a magnificently designed and printed book.

Thomas Frost from Warwickshire arrived in Adelaide as a boy in 1839. Starting as a cowherd and labourer he rose through hard work and resourcefulness to become a builder and later an architect. He was responsible for a number of notable buildings including Brougham Place Congregational Church and Whinham College in North Adelaide. In the 1890s he wrote reminiscences of his life and, working from diaries, set down day-to-day events from 1857 to 1910, the year in which he died in his eighty-fifth year. These documents were lodged by his family in the South Australian Archives some years ago. Recently, while researching his book, Hope Farm Chronicle, Mr Geoffrey Manning came across them. Students of South Australian history are indebted to him for editing them so competently for publication. The fascinating text is supplemented by hundreds of splendidly reproduced photographs and illustrations, many of which came from the extensive collection held in the South Australian Archives.

Sir Walter Crocker notes in his Foreword to the book that Thomas Frost had "the essential stuff of the creative

