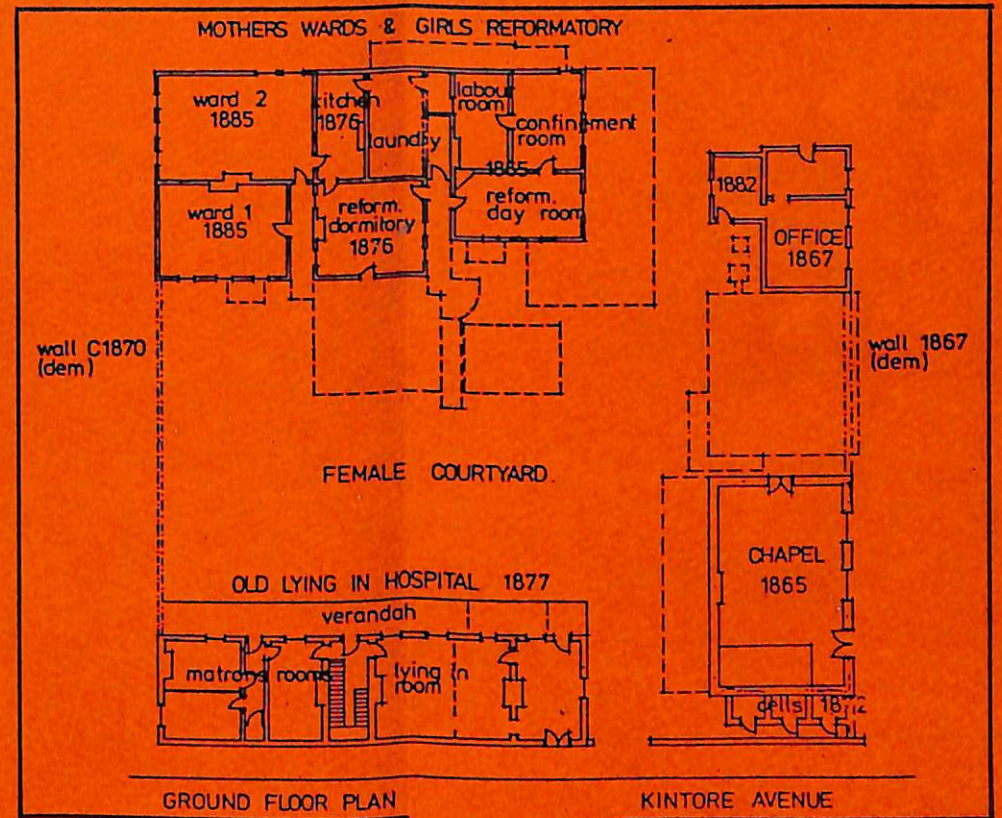




The Historical Society of South Australia Inc.



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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.

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FOUNDED IN 1974

Cover Illustration

The Destitute Asylum, Kintore Avenue, the dashed lines show structures which have been, or will be, demolished in the redevelopment of the complex. Reproduced from the S.A. Museum Redevelopment Newsletter, March 1984.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Friday, August 1 (8.00 p.m.)
Venue: State Library Lecture Theatre,
(Corner North Terrace and Kintore Avenue, Adelaide)

Mr. R. Danvers: Restoring Adelaide's Public Building Interiors

Ron Danvers has played an important role in the restoration of some of Adelaide's finest buildings. He has directed restoration work at the Barr Smith Theatre, Torrens Park, Weman's sail loft at Port Adelaide, Kingston House at Marino, the Mortlock Library on North Terrace, and the Destitute Asylum building in Kintore Avenue. An architect, he has made extensive use of non-traditional conservation techniques along with more conventional methods. The result, he says, is often a better one and achieved faster and more cheaply. Mr Danvers' Friday lecture will be followed on Sunday 17 August by a visit to the Destitute Asylum building.

-oOo-

Friday, September 5 (8.00 p.m.)
Venue: State Library Lecture Theatre

Ms Duiewke Jessop: The History of Cycling in South Australia

Dieuwke Jessop came to South Australia from South Africa in December 1974 having completed a degree at the University of Cape Town some years before. In Adelaide she studied for a Dip. Ed. and it was about this time that she bought an old bicycle to ride to and from the university. She is now writing a M.A. thesis on the social history of the bicycle in South Australia and has been involved in the Penny Farthing Club for some years. And her rides now take her far afield: recently she rode to Brisbane and back with her husband! Dieuwke Jessop's lecture will be accompanied by a small display of cycling paraphernalia.

-oOo-

*** FUND-RAISING TOUR ***

Sunday, 17 August 1986, 2.00 p.m.

THE DESTITUTE ASYLUM

Kintore Avenue

Ron Danvers will lead this tour. The work he directed shows how thoughtful restoration can give new life to old buildings. They are now part of the History Trust's new Museum of Migration and Settlement.

Visitors are asked to assemble in the courtyard off Kintore Avenue at 2.00 p.m. A short article published elsewhere in this Newsletter looks at the asylum's history and role.

* * * * *

SOCIETY NEWS

Report on the meeting held on 9 May 1986

Dr. J.G. Jenkin: The Bragg Family in Adelaide

Dr John Jenkin, Reader in Physics at Latrobe University, gave a most interesting illustrated lecture on the Bragg family in Adelaide at our May meeting. Dr Jenkin put aside the scientific achievements of the father (W.H.) and the son (W.L.) to concentrate on their family and community life.

W.H.B. took up his appointment as Professor of Physics at Adelaide University in 1886 at the age of 23. His university teaching load was heavy - all the pure and applied mathematics, all the physics and practical physics teaching and public examinations as well at one stage - but when he sought some relief an assistant was provided only after Bragg personally provided one third of the salary. The assistant, Robert Chapman, went on to have a substantial career of his own, as did Arthur Rogers, who constructed much of Bragg's apparatus.

Bragg's interests extended to theatre (a role in The Jacobite at the Barr Smiths' Torrens Park theatre)... lacrosse (forming two of Adelaide's early clubs, and laying out the Royal Adelaide golf course at Seaton. (Possibly the only golf course laid out by a Nobel Prize winner!) He also served concurrently on the Councils of the University of Adelaide and the School of Mines, was on one of the Jubilee exhibition committees, served on the University's Board of Musical Studies for over 16 years, designed the Elder Hall's organ case and helped alleviate the Hall's acoustical

deficiencies. He also assisted the University Union to obtain its first building and ensured that students made the major speeches at the laying of the foundation stone.

Significant sites associated with the Braggs in Adelaide include the room at the rear of the Mitchell Building where he conducted his experiments, the home on the corner of Lefevre Terrace and Tynte Street which he and his wife Gwendoline Todd (daughter of Charles Todd of Overland Telegraph fame) rented from the silversmith Henry Steiner, and the home built for them on East Terrace, complete with foundation stone laid by Charles Todd. (Now the Public Schools Club.)

The diversity of Bragg's interests in Adelaide sharpened his skills in many areas and stood him in good stead for the research he and his son pursued in England after leaving Adelaide in 1908. Their joint Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded in 1915, but the death of W.L.'s brother Bob at Gallipoli two months earlier removed any cause for celebration.

Brian Samuels

-oOo-

Federation of Australian Historical Societies

The Federation's biennial meeting was held in Canberra from 2 May to 4 May and I attended as the Society's delegate. Every major state historical society was represented with one exception - there was no delegate from Western Australia.

The conference proved to be a most useful forum for the airing of problems facing all historical societies in the mid 1980s. Two new projects of national importance were also introduced. Dr Marian Amies, National Project Officer for the Historic Records Search, spoke about the role the historical societies can play in the Search, which is an attempt to locate and register historical records which remain in the hands of private citizens. A short description of the Search and its objectives is to be found elsewhere in this Newsletter. Mark Cranfield, from the National Library's Oral History Unit, also addressed the conference. He spoke about the part the societies might play in fostering oral history in Australia. The conference ended with a visit to the National Film and Sound Archives.

Tony Stimson

-oOo-

Report on the meeting held on 30 May 1986

Mr John Bannon: A Personal View of Adelaide's Parklands

Society member and South Australian Premier, John Bannon, took 115 fellow members for a stroll around the parklands during the June meeting held on Friday 30 May 1986. The occasion was the special Jubilee Year Address, the topic was chosen and the talk written by the Premier himself.

Mr Bannon has lived all his life next to or near Adelaide's parklands and they have had a strong impact on him. His thoughts about the use of the parklands were brought into focus by the debate over the ASER project.

Beginning in Botanic Park, where he commenced his political education in the speakers' rings after the Second World War, the Premier headed south taking us through the Botanic Gardens (with its hapless Linnaeus once obscured by native bush), the Hackney Tram Barn (a disastrous alienation), and the Victoria Park racecourse (where the Grand Prix track has enhanced the environment). Breaking into a jog across the south parklands, Mr Bannon pointed out the many gardens and playing fields all enjoyed by the public. At the West Terrace Cemetery he felt that the time had come to do something but he judged that the will was not yet there to act. Passing the disgraceful gaol (a museum occupied by humans) the Premier told us that the Thebarton Police Barracks and E & WS depot should go soon, except for the police greys whose stabling he felt was a use compatible with the parklands.

Dodging golf balls in the recently greened golf courses we stopped at the famous, or infamous, swimming centre where the new building has improved what was a 'fait accompli'. Speeding around the new roadworks at Mann Terrace and then running along the River Torrens, Mr Bannon finished by slowing to a walk along the 'Cultural Boulevard' of North Terrace, pointing to the exciting Museum redevelopment, the Festival Theatre and Constitutional Museum as acceptable recent developments. But also along North Terrace were the greatest failures: the Railway Station (a fact of life), and the Institute of Technology, University and Hospital (with their skilled lobbyists). The ASER project, the Premier felt, was a net benefit in an area already extensively alienated.

Forty years of almost daily contact have left the man with a deep affection and concern for the parklands as demonstrated by his intimate knowledge of the 2300 acres (930 Ha) and feeling for their development. Having once toyed with the idea of a career in history, he is now content to make it, taking pleasure from the beneficial changes in the parklands which he has had power to influence. Time and again he stopped to point out where areas formerly alienated

had been returned to public use and on other sites where the bureaucrats had won the fight to alienate more parkland his disappointment could be felt.

In summary the meeting was most enlightening and the public can be encouraged that someone in power cares about Colonel Light's legacy of the parklands.

Bill Stacy

-oOo-

Report on the field trip of 22 June 1986

Parkin House, North Plympton

About a hundred members and friends braved a chilly day to visit the house of Robert Nicol and Karl Schenscher at North Plympton. Parkin House, which the present owners renamed in honour of William Parkin, its first owner was built in 1858-9 and has enjoyed something of a chequered history. Parkin entertained in some style in its two main reception rooms but after his death the property slowly fell into disrepair. This culminated in the disastrous neglect of the 1960s and 1970s.

The present owners bought the house in 1979 when it was in a terrible state. They have undertaken a painstaking restoration of the fabric of the building and have made every effort to furnish it in the mid and late Victorian styles the Parkins would have been familiar with. They have even traced and bought back items from the original household.

Robert explained something of the history of the house and restoration work to one group while Karl took a second group on a tour of the house's remarkable collection of 24 pianos, many of which he has restored himself. All are in working order and Karl demonstrated several for an appreciative audience. Those with an eye for detail might like to know that he tunes all 24 weekly and that many more pianos await restoration in the basement and workshop! Parkin House is not a museum - it is a house which is loved and lived in. The owners have been generous in opening it to the public for recitals and tours.

Tony Stimson

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ARTICLES

THE DESTITUTE ASYLUM

[Ron Danvers' guided tour on Sunday 22 August 1986 will have an architectural focus so members and friends of the Society might like to know something of the social history of the asylum beforehand. My thanks to Dr Brian Dickey and Dr Christopher Nance for permission to use the following extracts from their published work. Ed.]

The asylum and its role

In 1851 the Colonial Architect was instructed to prepare plans for a new Destitute Asylum but owing to unsatisfactory tenders the project did not get underway until 1853; additions were made to the buildings every year during the late 1850s and the 1860s. Located at the rear of the present Library and Museum, the Asylum comprised a rambling collection of dormitories, kitchens, laundries and dining-rooms with accommodation for about 300. The Asylum was certainly an improvement on the previous facilities, and although the press generally approved of its construction, they also expressed the fear that pauperism might now become institutionalised. The Observer commented that

Pauperism is now assuming portentous dimensions, and unless it is vigorously met and trampled out we shall have it permanently installed as one of the regular institutions of the country.

And in another commentary the same paper wrote:

Able-bodied men had better accept any kind of employment than consent to become government paupers, and nothing but the assured peril of actual destitution should induce the government to lend themselves to such a social degradation. But the heavy expense of such an establishment is even less grievous than the sanction and support of institutions which, though munificently maintained in Britain, have been none the less her reproach and shame. Except in the case of those who are really friendless and personally incapable, South Australia ought to furnish a remunerative field for every description of honest labour.

The Adelaide Destitute Asylum was not, strictly speaking, a workhouse of the variety found in Britain. It was not referred to as a 'workhouse' and, judging from the contemporary press reports, it did not have the odious reputation usually associated with such establishments. The duties of the management and guardians, and the rules of admission, were broadly similar to those of the workhouse.

However, the inmates were not required to perform the arduous work performed in the workhouses. The asylum was regarded more as a 'helping hand' agency, as a place to which people, especially those settlers with no close relatives, could resort in times of dire need. Although it was managed with an eye to strict discipline and the provision of very basic human requirements, the records of the Destitute Board also show that applicants were treated with compassion and concern, and when in doubt the Board clearly preferred to err on the side of leniency.

(From Christopher Nance, 'The Destitute in Early Colonial South Australia', Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia, No. 7, 1980, pp. 54-55)

Who lived in the Asylum?

[On 30 June 1888 359 people were living in the asylum though it is worth remembering that thousands more were granted outdoor relief each year. Short biographies of six residents follow.]

Hannah Burgess (aged 25), native born, admitted when pregnant (the third time). She was a general servant last employed at Trenerry's the Butcher, in Franklin Street, City. A brother and two married sisters were not able to support her. The two previous children were already in the care of the State Children's Council. She named a putative father, 'present whereabouts unknown', but the information was thought doubtful. She was admitted on 7 January and left on 3 October, with her daughter, Evelyn, born on 9 February, to a situation with a farmer near Two Wells, whose wife reported that the mother and child were well four times over the next twelve months.

William Trevenon (54), had come to South Australia from England in 1858. He had been a labourer. He had no relatives living in South Australia. He had come to the Destitute Asylum on 12 January from Adelaide Hospital on the recommendation of its medical superintendent. Like all other clients of the Board, he was destitute. He was suffering from 'locomotor Ataxia' -- unsteadiness of gait -- and could not work. He lived in the Asylum until his death on 12 January 1892.

William Charlton (52), was a labourer from near Kapunda who had arrived in South Australia in 1853. He too was suffering from paralysis, and also chronic rheumatism, but even though it was only four days after Trevenon that he was admitted on the recommendation of Dr. Hamilton of Kapunda, he survived till 1894 -- if only to be sent to Adelaide Hospital.

Mary Ann Lewis (60), had arrived in South Australia from England in 1857. Her occupation was 'doubtful' and she had been sent to the Asylum from the Protestant Refuge at Norwood

where she had been kept for several months. The Refuge authorities were unwilling to have her any longer, and she was assessed at the Asylum as being unable to work from senile debility. None of her three sons was reckoned capable of supporting her. Admitted on 25 January, it was 4 July when she was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

William Sullivan (61), had arrived from Ireland in 1878. He had no settled place of abode, and one of his two daughters was a prostitute. He was readmitted to the Asylum on 27 February after losing his place for drunkenness. His problem was failing sight. He was discharged to the Hospital on 21 November.

James Spurling (95), admitted 20 July, was the oldest person resident in the Asylum during 1888. He had arrived in the colony from England in 1851, and had been receiving outdoor relief since 1867 while residing with his daughter at Maylands (she also received a ration for her two children on account of the desertion of her husband). Spurling died in the Asylum on 20 September 1888.

(From Brian Dickey, 'Dependence in South Australia 1888: The Destitute Board and its Clients', Australia 1888, Bulletin No. 8, September 1981, p.89. This and other material can be found in his new book, Rations, Residence and Resources. A History of Welfare in South Australia Since 1836. It is a Wakefield Press publication.)

A contemporary's opinion: Dr James Walter Smith

\... I visited five rooms, containing in all about sixty beds, nearly all occupied, but the occupants of about half were able to move out, and did so, and sat in the open air. Of those who could not move out some were unable to move at all, and others sat upon their beds. They had no chairs for the purpose of rest. Sitting on a bed does not rest the body, and is bad for the bed and bad for the man. The beds are only mattresses, some of them filled with chaff, and others palliasses or straw mattresses, nearly as hard as boards. I saw one man about 80 years old paralysed, unable to move, and with no bed but a hard straw mattress, very dirty, and showing many marks, which an experienced lady who was with me attributed to lice. One man of 84 with a dislocated hip sat helplessly on his bed, unable to walk because the hand on the same side was paralysed and could not hold a crutch ... A poor German in the same room said he had been there for nine months and had seen nine men die - the exact number of the beds - in that room in the nine months \...

These people have only one attendant to each room and the attendants are themselves invalids. Some of them are very old, and the youngest in appearance is so far gone in (continues on Page 11)

DESTITUTE ASYLUM REGULATIONS.

S.A.P.P.. 1864, No. 22

Laid before Parliament in accordance with Act No. 2, 1863.

DUTIES of the DESTITUTE POOR BOARD, and the OFFICERS of the DEPARTMENT; together with REGULATIONS for the MANAGEMENT of the DESTITUTE ASYLUM, under ACT No. 2, 1863.

DUTIES of the DESTITUTE BOARD.

1. The duties of the Destitute Board are, to watch over the interests of the destitute poor, and to regulate, economically and impartially, the expenditure of the funds voted by the Legislature for the relief of destitution.
2. The Board will meet once a fortnight, appointing their own Chairman at each meeting.
3. At each such meeting the Secretary will lay before the Chairman the record book of applications for relief; and the Board will decide as to the cases most requiring assistance, and the nature and amount of relief to be granted in each case, and likewise as to the continuance or discontinuance of rations to persons already in receipt of them. They will also recommend for payment or rejection all accounts and claims for contingencies on account of destitution in country districts.
4. No pecuniary relief will be granted by Government, except in special cases strongly recommended by the Board.
5. The Board will advise the Superintendent in all matters affecting the well-being of the destitute poor, and the general efficiency of the establishment—the officers of which will be held responsible to the Government for a faithful and efficient discharge of their duties, in accordance with the advice of the Board.
6. The Board will not be required to supervise the internal arrangements of the establishment; but if any act of harshness or neglect on the part of its officers be reported to them, they are requested to bring the matter under the notice of the Superintendent, and, if not immediately explained and rectified by him, to report it to the Government, by letter through their Chairman.

DUTIES of the OFFICERS of the DESTITUTE POOR DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

1. To receive and enter in the record book to be kept for that purpose, all applications for relief; and to grant temporary assistance where he may consider it necessary; reporting to the Destitute Board, at its first meeting, the particulars of each case, and the nature of the relief afforded.
2. To assist the Board at its sittings for the relief of destitution, and to see that the decisions recorded in their minutes are properly carried out.
3. To issue orders for the admission of destitute patients into the Adelaide Hospital, and for medical attendance on out-door patients.
4. To conduct the correspondence and business of the office; to have control over the Department generally, and be responsible to the Government for its proper management.

RELIEVING OFFICER.

5. To carry out the instructions of the Superintendent; and, residing on the premises, to be responsible for the safe custody of all stores, furniture, and other articles belonging to the Institution, and for the due observance of the regulations issued by the Government for the management of the Destitute Asylum.

MATRON.

6. To provide for and superintend the employment of the female inmates to the extent of their ability, and to see that the necessary work of the establishment is, as far as practicable, performed by the inmates on the premises.
7. To assist the Relieving Officer in carrying out the rules of the Asylum.
8. To see that the female inmates and children are properly clothed, and to be responsible for the efficient discharge of the domestic requirements of the Asylum.

SCHOOLMASTER.

SCHOOLMASTER.

9. To instruct the children on the principles and rules laid down by the Central Board of Education, and to exercise a supervision over them, as far as practicable, during play hours.

SCHOOLMISTRESS.

10. To assist the Schoolmaster in his duties, and to afford such instruction in needlework, to the female children during school hours, as time and circumstances will admit.

REGULATIONS for the GOVERNMENT of the DESTITUTE ASYLUM, in accordance with the PROVISIONS of the DESTITUTE ASYLUM ACT of 1863.

1. All persons received into the Destitute Asylum as inmates, will be required, on admission, thoroughly to wash and cleanse themselves; after which they will be supplied by Government with clothing to be worn during residence in the Asylum. Their own clothes will be washed, ticketed, and put away, for return to them when they leave, when they will be required to return their Asylum clothing, properly mended and washed. In cases, however, where the stay of the inmates is likely to be limited, they will be allowed to retain and wear their own clothing.

2. The Superintendent, or the Relieving Officer acting under the orders of the Superintendent, may employ the inmates of the Destitute Asylum in any work suitable to their respective ages and conditions, which may be considered necessary for the service of the Institution; and no inmate shall be allowed to work on his or her own account whilst supported in the Asylum.

3. No inmate in ordinary health shall be allowed to go into or to remain in his or her sleeping ward during the day, except by permission of the Superintendent or Relieving Officer.

4. Any inmate who from sickness may require to lie in bed during the day, shall be placed in the Infirmary Ward; and shall receive, in lieu of the ordinary rations, such diet as the Medical Officers may prescribe.

5. No spirituous or fermented liquors shall be brought into the premises for the use of the destitute poor; nor any articles of food except those allowed by Government, unless by special permission of the Superintendent or Relieving Officer, or by recommendation of the Medical Officers.

6. No inmate shall be allowed egress from the Asylum, nor any visitor allowed admission into it, without permission of the Superintendent or Relieving Officer; and any inmate or visitor suspected of endeavoring clandestinely to introduce any of the articles prohibited for use in the Asylum, or of secreting any of the property of the Institution, shall be liable to be searched by the Superintendent, or other person authorized by that officer.

7. Ministers of religion, or other persons approved by the Superintendent, who may wish to afford religious instructions to the inmates of the Asylum, will be admitted on personal application.

8. All inmates shall attend Divine Service, whenever held in the Asylum, except those prevented by sickness or infirmity, or such as may be specially exempted by the Superintendent or Relieving Officer.

9. Any inmate who shall neglect to observe such of the foregoing rules as are applicable to him or her:

Or, who shall make any noise when silence is ordered;

Or use obscene or profane language;

Or shall be guilty of any act of drunkenness or indecency;

Or, by word or deed, shall insult or revile any other inmate, or any officer or paid servant of the Asylum;

Or, who shall not duly cleanse his or her person;

Or shall neglect or refuse to work whenever called upon by the Superintendent or other authorized officer;

Or pretend sickness;

Or shall wilfully waste, damage, or spoil any provisions, or stock, or work given into his or her charge, or any other property whatsoever belonging to the Asylum;

Or disobey any of the legal orders of the officers, or rules of the establishment;

Shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of the regulations of the "Destitute Asylum Act, 1863," and shall be liable to the punishments therein provided, or to summary expulsion from the Asylum.

10. Applicants for relief, or others, who may consider themselves aggrieved by the action of any of the officers of the establishment, can appeal to the Superintendent, who will inquire into the circumstance of the case, and use his discretion in dealing with it.

HENRY AYERS, Chief Secretary.

Approved, 16th March, 1864.

(from Page 8)

consumption of the lungs as to be almost hopeless ... In the same room was a young man between 30 and 40 suffering from rheumatism, and covered up in bed. He said that during his first five days in that room he had no food, for he could not reach it, and there was no one to give it him. The patients say the bread and meat they get is good - ... but that the meat and vegetables are spoiled in the cooking, and, apart from this, are so little varied as to be nauseating to an invalid.

(The Register, 20 November 1888. Cited in Dickey, 'Dependence in South Australia ...' p. 93)

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TAFE'S JUBILEE EXHIBITION:

WOMEN, WORK AND TRAINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1836 - 1986

[Dr Kay Rollison, the author, carried out the historical research for this exhibition, which is now touring South Australia. The accompanying photographs reflect women's work at different times in the past. Ed.]

The Department of Technical and Further Education's major contribution to the Jubilee 150 is a photographic display outlining the history of women's work and training in South Australia since 1836. There is as yet no comprehensive history of technical education in SA or of women's role within it. Perhaps because TAFE is a relatively new Department, it wished to encourage greater consciousness of the history of technical education. The Department also hoped that a display about women would help break down stereotyped views of 'men's work' and 'women's work' which still persist in relation to technical education. A display was preferred to a written record because it would be accessible to a wider public.

The display aims to show how options for work and training for women in SA have changed since 1836. Existing research, and that carried out for the display, suggested that these options have, until recently, been very limited. The picture in SA is similar to that in other states, though particular economic and social conditions have made minor differences.

The first section, the 1840s, shows something of the British background from which most of the white settlers drew their values, and something of the emigrant experience. Most women, in town or country, worked at the back breaking tasks of housekeeping as wives and mothers. Many contributed to the family economy through care of the dairy and the poultry, as Margaret May makes clear in her diary entry: "The dairy produce we consider our own, and we find no difficulty in

taking out its worth, for we never receive any money for it". The other main option was to be a servant. Despite Wakefield's plans, SA women could never find enough female servants, because those emigrating as servants preferred marriage, on arrival, to service. Few besides the German women worked on the land, and they usually worked in community groups. A few women worked as dressmakers and milliners, or as governesses. Some Aboriginal women continued in their traditional tribal roles, but others were dispossessed.

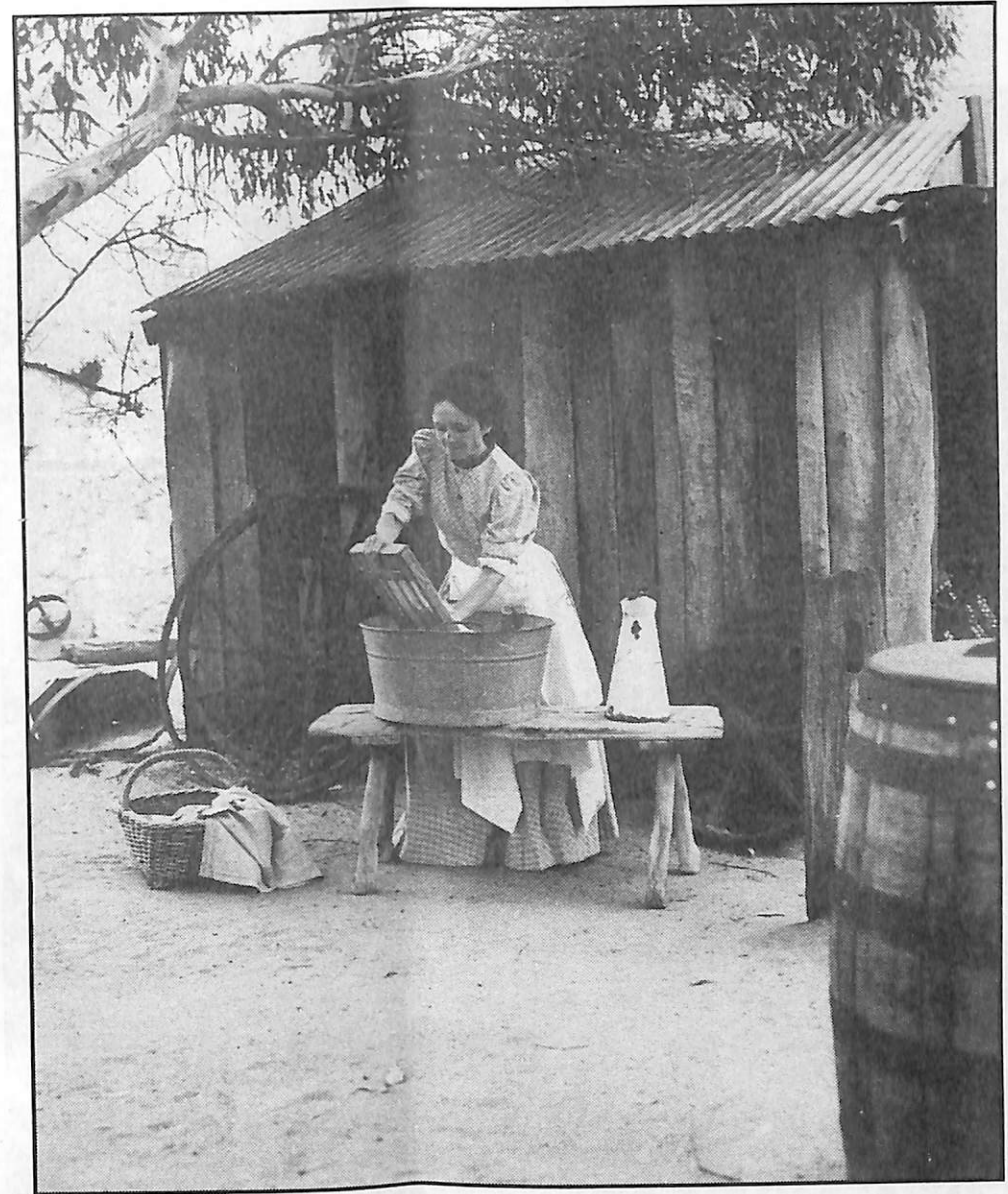
Pictorial material for this period being scarce, use was made of paintings, lithographs and drawings, with material from newspapers, letters and diaries. A recreated scene, part of which is shown here, was photographed and enlarged to give atmosphere. (See Photograph 1.)

The second section, the 1890s looks at the huge burden of housework in both town and country, and at the narrow range of helping, caring and serving jobs in the paid workforce available to women. With industrial development at the end of the 1890s and into the twentieth century, women were also becoming process workers in factories and warehouses. (See Photographs 2 and 3.)

Most work done by women in the factories was considered unskilled, and training was on the job. The old apprenticeship system in trades such as dressmaking had all but broken down, and though there was much talk about technical education, the panel dealing with education in the early twentieth century shows that technical education for girls meant domestic subjects like washing and cooking.

Panels on industrial growth and the war years provide the transition to the third section, the 1920s. In this section, the theme of housework continues, with pictures showing the impact of technology, the growth of new suburbs and the increasing importance of advertising. 'Motherhood' was becoming 'scientific'. A surprisingly large number of women continued to work in service. Though helping and caring jobs such as nursing and teaching needed proper qualifications, they were ill paid and offered little chance of promotion. Factory work was still an important option, especially in traditional areas like clothing and food processing. The major change in options was the development of clerical jobs, where women were believed suitable for 'routine work'. Technical education for girls still meant domestic subjects, though some girls were now doing commercial subjects.

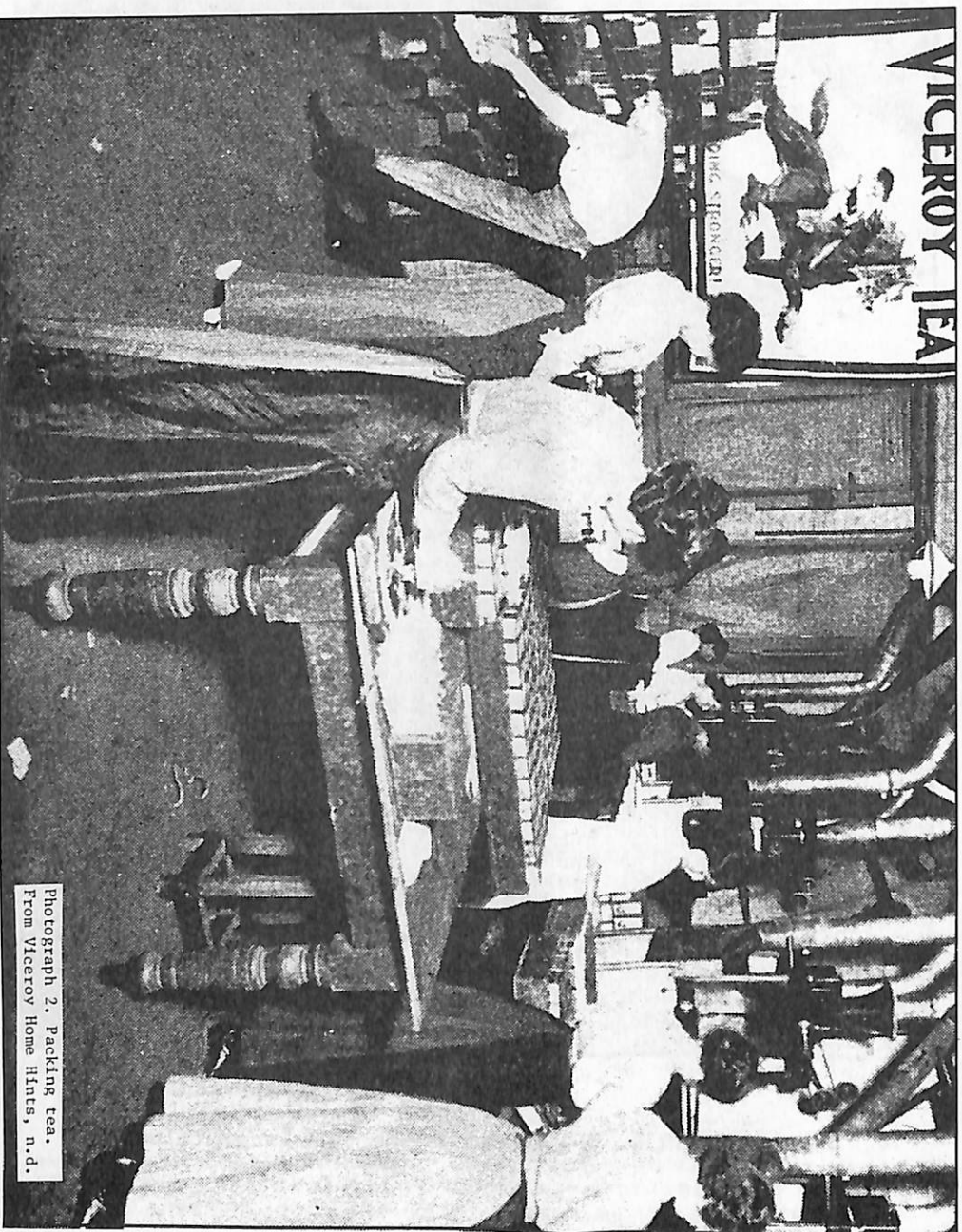
World War II has often been presented as offering major new work options for women. However, the panels on World War II suggest that while some women were trained for skilled jobs in areas such as the metal trades, most did traditional
(continued on Page 17)



Photograph 1. A recreated scene, circa 1840s.



Photograph3. A. Abotomey and Sons, shirtmakers,
corner Pirie St. and Hyde St., Adelaide, 1908.
Mortlock Library photograph SL5A B3241 164.



Photograph 2. Packing tea.
From Viceroy Home Hints, n.d.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

Good Results in Routine Work.

Only Twelve in Railways Department.

The protest by the Adelaide Trades and Labour Council, which appeared in The Register on Tuesday, against the employment of girls in the public service, and the statement by one of its officers (Mr. H. Pearce) that 130 girls were already employed in the clerical branch of the Railways, was referred to authoritative circles on Wednesday.

(from Page 12)

women's work in packing or routine process work, in munitions, clothing and food industries, and in clerical work.

The section on the 1950s shows little real change. More married women were in the workforce, but housework and mothering were still assumed to be women's primary role, and this is clearly indicated by advertisements from the period. Fewer Australian-born women went into factories, preferring clerical and sales jobs. Migrant women did the least pleasant work on process lines or as domestics in institutions. The range of helping and caring jobs increased, but few women made long term careers in them. Educational opportunities existed for bright girls, but domestic subjects were still emphasised in primary school as were commercial subjects in secondary school.

Social and economic changes transformed many aspects of life in the 1960s and 1970s. Expansion of the service sector of the economy, and pressures to have two incomes, again shown through advertisements, were among the reasons why more women entered the workforce. However, most remained in the traditional areas of women's work.

It is only in the fifth period, the 1980s, that attempts have been made to change expectations about women's education and jobs. The movement of women into traditional areas of men's work is occurring only slowly. Panels show women and girls working in previously male trades, and succeeding in the upper levels of management. They also show women doing housework and parenting, sometimes in addition to paid work. Changes in technology are reducing job options in clerical and factory work and one panel shows jobs of the future for which men and women can be equally eligible.

History through display has special problems, as suitable visual material may be hard to find. For example there are few photographs of women doing housework, paid or unpaid. Photographs of women doing clerical and sales jobs were also unexpectedly hard to find, and there were other frustrating visual gaps. However, the display has proved popular, which suggests that this method is a useful addition to more conventional histories.

The display has already been shown in the Education Centre Gallery, the Adelaide College of TAFE and the State Library. It will visit country areas in July and September and be at Noarlunga and Elizabeth Colleges of TAFE later in the year. A much condensed version of the display is also visiting schools and shopping centres.

Kay Rollison

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WHEN THEY CALLED "COPPER"

One of the many colourful stories to come from the great copper mining days in South Australia centre around a long ride through the night to lodge a successful claim.

Walter Watson Hughes, who owned considerable holdings on Yorke Peninsula had for some time studied metallurgy. When the area, which later became the famous mines, was still a sheep walk, he felt sure there was copper about the place. His shepherds and boundary riders were therefore instructed to keep a sharp lookout for evidence of the mineral. A mound which had been scratched up by a native animal supplied positive proof, and one day James Boor came into the head station with the important news. Some months later the Moonta mines were discovered by another shepherd, Patrick Ryan.

William Horn, who was concerned with leasing of new mineral lands, happened to be in the district at the time. He had started off on a trip when a special messenger overtook him with a note from Captain Duncan, Hughes' partner and brother-in-law. The letter simply said "Dear Will - a great discovery of copper has been made at Moonta. Come back as fast as you can." Horn was riding a fine mare belonging to Mr Hughes and he was back at Wallaroo by 4 p.m.

Captain Duncan said, "Can you get to Adelaide by 9 o'clock tomorrow? Some people have started for Adelaide to forestall my claims for a mining lease and they have some 17 hours start, but the Government offices don't open until 10 o'clock. I want you to get there if possible before them."

Horn replied that he could do the job, given enough horses. Captain Duncan continued, "I have five horses already selected and ready for you. You can ride one and lead another and I will have another man go with you and lead two more." He then gave details of the location of the discovery. History records that the journey of 164 miles was covered in 12 hours. As he came out of the Government office, having successfully completed his important mission, Horn met one of the rival claimants, too late to lodge his rival claim.

The Moonta Mine turned out to be a bonanza - it later had the distinction of being the first mining venture in Australia to pay £1m. in dividends.

Walter Watson Hughes had the honour of laying the foundation stone of Adelaide University. He was approached for a donation towards founding a college, intended in the first place for the education of candidates for the Christian ministry. The men who approached him were surprised to say the least of it when he offered them \$20,000. It was much more than they had expected, but the gift was accepted and

handed over for University purposes. In 1880, after he had retired in England, Hughes was knighted.

As for Paddy Ryan, the shepherd who discovered the copper at Moonta in 1861, he died at the Leasingham Hotel in January 1862, from heatstroke and "the habits of intemperance" on a day when the temperature reached 110° in the shade. Though he did not make any vast fortune from his discoveries, he did at least receive a small payment. His widow later received a pension for life.

In 1906 a fine statue of Sir Walter Watson Hughes was erected in the grounds of the Adelaide University in gratitude to its benefactor.

Jean Schmaal

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NEWS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MARITIME MUSEUM APPEAL

The Museum is appealing for Foundation Members at present. Membership is fully tax deductible.

The plans to establish a living, working museum need time and money to succeed. The collection of valuable maritime artefacts, the purchase and restoration of historic ships and buildings and the creation of a huge tourist area is a big task.

We all share a link with the sea in some way or other. The South Australian Maritime Museum is calling for financial support to help protect that heritage and build a showcase which attracts visitors from far and wide.

Two fundraising campaigns have been launched to achieve this: a corporate sponsors programme and Foundation membership which allows everyone to participate. Companies, families and individuals are invited to become part of our history. For as little as \$100 or as much as \$5000 your name will be included in the Museum 'Time Capsule' to be placed in the foundations of the Bond Store. Foundation Members will also enjoy many other benefits and privileges connected with the Museum.

I/We would like to become a **Foundation Member** of The South Australian Maritime Museum in the following category (please indicate). I have specified the amount and method of payment below. (See attached for category details).

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Telephone: _____

Home _____ Business _____

(Please indicate amount.)

Gold (\$1,000-\$5,000) \$ _____

Silver (\$250-\$1,000) \$ _____

Bronze (\$100-\$250) \$ _____

(\$60 to \$100 Concessions*) \$ _____

* Full-time students, unemployed and pensioners, please provide identification.

Your joining fee is fully tax deductible.

My cheque/money order for \$ _____ is enclosed.

Please charge my Bankcard with \$ _____

Card No. _____ Expiry Date _____

Signature _____

Please send completed form to:

Freeport 5
P.O. Box 555
Port Adelaide 5015

No Postage Required

The certificate and acknowledgement will be forwarded on receipt of application.

Gold Foundation Member

 \$1,000-\$5,000

Benefits Include:

- Invitations to Museum Opening and special events for member and guest.
- Certificate of Appreciation.
- A listing in the Museum's 'Time Capsule'.
- A copy of the Museum's annual report.
- Priority booking for private/corporate functions at the Museum.
- A copy of the Museum's regular Newsletter.
- Membership is fully tax deductible.

Silver Foundation Member

 \$250-\$1,000

Benefits include:

- Invitation of Member to previews of new exhibitions and special events.
- Certificate of Appreciation.
- A listing in the 'Time Capsule'.
- A copy of the Museum's annual report.
- A copy of the Museum's regular Newsletter.
- Membership is fully tax deductible.

Bronze Foundation Member

 \$100-\$250

Benefits include:

- Invitation of Member to previews of new exhibitions.
- Certificate of Appreciation.
- A listing in the 'Time Capsule'.
- A copy of the Museum's annual report.
- A copy of the Museum's regular Newsletter.
- Membership is fully tax deductible.
- A concessionary rate (\$60-\$100) is available in this category for full-time students, unemployed and pensioners.

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HISTORIC RECORDS SEARCH

[Newsletter readers will hear a lot more about the Search in the next year or two. It will begin in May 1987, by which time a Project Officer should have been appointed in each state, and will run until at least April 1988. The following brief description is taken from the publicity brochure the Search has produced. Ed.]

What is the Historic Records Search?

The Historic Records search is a major initiative of the Australian Bicentennial Authority. It is a nation-wide project which will identify and record paper-based historic documents held in private hands throughout Australia. Many Australian families, businesses, clubs and other organisations hold material of historical significance. Sometimes individuals realise its importance, sometimes they don't.

The aim of the search is to record, not collect, this material, so that historians and future generations of researchers will know that it exists. If the owners grant permission, people will be able to examine it.

What will the Search register?

The type of historic material held in private hands in Australia ranges from family records to postcards, books, newspapers, photographs, theatre programmes, posters, and old train and tram timetables.

The Search will explain to Australians why their records are significant. It will locate not just the grand documents of church and government, entrepreneur and entertainer, but personal records, sometimes held in families for generations.

A series of courtship letters between a young man in Sydney and a young woman in Perth, written in the 1900s or even in the 1960s might be a valuable guide to social attitudes of the time. An immigrant's letters in the 1950s can tell historians much about the experience of migration. While many of our public institutions such as state libraries, the War Memorial and museums hold examples of this kind of material, much of it has remained in family hands. Though sometimes appreciated, all too often it ends up in the fire or at the local tip.

As well as making a general call for historic documents held in private hands throughout Australia, the Search will target particular kinds of historic records which are known to be poorly represented in major public collections.

In some parts of Australia, for instance, only a few

copies of local newspapers have found their way into libraries or municipal offices. In other areas the photographic record is sparse, so that collections of family photos about a particular place might well be the most valuable record of that place.

How will items be registered?

People willing to have their historic material listed will be asked to answer a questionnaire about their records. Where the documents are particularly significant a description of them will be fed into a computer at the National Library of Australia.

Interested researchers throughout the country will have access to the register through state libraries and major shire and municipal libraries. To protect their privacy, owners will be able to withhold their names and addresses from public listing.

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THE TIMES CATCHES UP

[Our correspondent in far away Newcastle-on-Tyne has forwarded the following gem from The Times of 2 April 1986. Evidently that illustrious journal is catching up with the news from South Australia, even if it is a little dated. Ed.]

From Dr Lynnette J. Peel

Sir, Your report (March 24) "Stripping off ears of corn to cut costs", suggests that this method of grain harvesting has not been developed successfully in the past. In fact, the "stripper", using this principle, was developed in South Australia in 1843.

A stripper was essentially a large box on wheels with a comb mounted in the front and a revolving beater mounted at the back of the comb, so that as the stripper was pulled through the wheat by a horse the ripe heads of grain were drawn back through the comb and knocked off by the beater into the box. The mixture of chaff and grain was then taken to a small stationary winnower and winnowed by hand.

In the mid-1880s the winnowing and stripping operations were incorporated into one machine, the McKay stripper-harvester, and this machine was used throughout the Australian wheat regions; by 1914 some 10,000 had been exported to the Argentine.

Yours faithfully,
LYNNETTE J. PEEL
49 Oaklands,

Hamilton Road,
Reading.
March 24.

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AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, ADELAIDE

25 - 29 AUGUST 1986

This, the major annual conference of Australian historians, will be held in Adelaide in August. Its theme will be 'History in the Community', and to this end sessions will be held in the Town Hall, the adjacent Pilgrim Church, the old Treasury Building, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Associated activities will take place at the Art Gallery, the Maritime Museum and old Parliament House.

The programme includes papers in these areas:

FOUNDATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

THE ARTS

Writer and Society
Popular Culture from Minstrel shows to Rock & Roll

WELL BEING AND DYSFUNCTION

Society and the Deviant
Women's Health & Fitness
Medicine & the Public Health
Death and Disaster

CHURCH AND RELIGION

Religion in the Victorian Age
The Church and the Armed State
Churchmen & Politics from Laud to Mannix

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Politics and the Worker
Women in the home, the workplace and government
Regional Economies in a World Marketplace
The Commercial Basis of Everyday Life
Transportation in the Political Economy

MOVEMENTS OF PEOPLE

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

The Founding of New Societies in Australia
Aboriginal Resistance & Accommodation
Inter-regional migration
The politics of migrant selection
The social composition of migration

ACCULTURATION AND IDENTITY

Identities forged at School
Acculturation and the Nation State
Effect of Institutionalization on Aboriginal Identity

WAR AND PEACE

WRITING THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY

WORKSHOP ON PROBLEMS OF FAMILY, LOCAL, CONTRACT & GOVERNMENT HISTORY

Genealogy

Heritage & Conservation

Historians in Public Service

Oral Evidence & Local History

Contract History

HISTORY AND THEORY

MATERIAL CULTURE AS EVIDENCE

There will be a number of field trips (optional) for those who might be interested.

Costs: A.H.A members (employed)	\$40
" " (unemployed)	\$20
Non members	\$55

Send to Dr Norman Etherington, A.H.A. 1986, History Department, University of Adelaide, GPO Box 498, Adelaide 5001.

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DOCUMENTS

THE SQUATTER

[The following is an extract from William Marcus's book South Australia: its History, Resources and Productions. (Adelaide, 1876). Ed.]

The squatter's life in the beginning was not without a spice of danger, which required continual vigilance and activity to guard against, and a brave heart and a strong arm to meet when it actually came. In those days the natives were enemies not to be despised; and before they learnt to fear or trust the white man they were not slow to resent his intrusion upon their hunting grounds. They plundered his huts, killed his sheep and cattle, and sometimes attacked himself or his shepherds. He had, therefore, to be always on the watch to protect himself and his property. The aborigines had been accustomed to kill for food all the indigenous animals found in their country; and it was hard to teach them that they had no right to touch the sheep and cattle of the squatter. They learned this in the end by a rough and bitter kind of experience; but in the early days of squatting they were a constant dread and annoyance to the settler.

As the flocks increased, the squatter had to push out into

new country, and runs were extended farther and farther inland. Leases of wide stretches of country comprehending in some cases hundreds of square miles, were granted on a mere nominal payment, and many of the squatters grew rich rapidly. All pastoral leases are held with the condition that whenever the land is required for agricultural purposes, the squatter must turn out on receiving six months' notice - he being paid for the substantial improvements made on his run. The squatter is therefore the pioneer of the agriculturalist. When the land is wanted for agriculture, he has to retire farther into the interior.

Many of the wealthiest men in the Colony at the present time, and several who have returned to spend handsome fortunes and to end their days in the old country, began here in a very humble way. Some of them went out, as I have mentioned, with a few hundreds of thousands of sheep, and lived far from the abodes of men for years, and only occasionally visiting Adelaide to purchase rations or to dispose of their wool; and some did not even do that, but trusted all to agents in town. Others were only shepherds, and by saving their earnings - there were neither temptations nor means of spending them at first - they got a few sheep together, and were eventually enabled to take up a small run for themselves; and the first start made, in many cases success came rapidly. Shepherds who knew all about the management of sheep made good squatters; they went on increasing their flocks and taking up new country, and their wealth increased in geometrical ratio. They lived in the quietest possible way - spending but a mere fraction of their income. I could point to a score of such men who have made large fortunes, which they have well earned, and having handed over the hard work of the station to their sons, have retired to enjoy their well-earned leisure and to spend their ample fortunes. As a class, they are honorable and kind-hearted men. A squatter's hospitality has become proverbial in Australia. Having had many opportunities of testing it in the far bush, I can speak from personal experience. The best the station affords - accommodation, food, and horses, are freely placed at the disposal of anyone who knows how to behave himself. There are, of course, exceptions, and a churlish squatter may sometimes be met with, but very rarely. I have more than once been surprised and delighted to meet in some far-distant and out-of-the-way place, an elegant and hospitable family - the sons manly and intelligent young fellows, and the daughters possessing the accomplishments of elegant young ladyhood, and a few other accomplishments which are only to be picked up in the bush, such as catching and saddling a half-wild horse and joining in a kangaroo hunt on his back. This is not often the case, for young ladies' horses on a station are generally well broken, as they are well ridden.

-oOo-

BAY BATHING

[My thanks to Pät Sumerling for passing on these gems from the Portonian of 17 February 1879. Ed.]

Sir,

The Mayor of Glenelg wishes to prevent people from exhibiting themselves in the nude in daylight, but if he wishes the Bay beach to be an attractive resort for ladies and gentlemen he should not try to banish from it the sight of what is most beautiful in nature - I mean the human form divine and unadorned. To the pure all things are pure and there can be no harm unless people make it. This reminds me of an anecdote of a lady and gentleman who took lodgings at the Bay. On the morning after their arrival the lady got up early and was looking at the passing ships with a telescope, when she suddenly exclaimed with her eye still fixed on the glass, "Oh, Bob, what a shame it is to allow gentlemen to be bathing from the jetty without any dress on!" "Well," said Bob, who had his head in the pillow, "What does it matter? You can't see anything at that distance." "Oh, indeed," she replied, "can't I though. Why it's quite plain through the telescope." "Then," said Bob, "you'd better shut it up." And of course Bob was quite right. Modest women can shut up the telescope; or, as a ratepayer said at the meeting, pull the blinds down.

Signed Quizquiz

Sir,

I am sorry to see by the papers that when Mr Quigley endeavoured to make some very needful alterations as to bathing that a number of low people grossly insulted him, and positively refused to behave decently on the beach at the pier. I came to the Bay for the benefit of my health, and brought the children with me. Of course during the dreadful hot weather we have had I was quite unable to leave the home during the day, but I took them out in the cool of the evening, thinking to let them walk along the edge of the water, but I was extremely shocked to find that numbers of men and boys, completely unclothed, occupied the beach, and I was forced to retire. I then went a long distance away, so that we might sit down and enjoy the sea breeze, but judge of my dismay when some gentlemen came and actually began to undress and place their clothes by the side of us, either divesting themselves of their clothing or ready to enter the water or performing their toilet. After hesitating for some time, I found that my only plan to avoid further annoyance was to make straight for the sandhills, in spite of the persons I had to pass, and so return home out of sight of the sea. As the people of this place seem determined not to observe common decency, and to thus debar females and children from visiting either the beach or the pier, and as

the town itself is a most disagreeable place to remain in, I shall immediately remove to the Semaphore, where I understand there is far more sense of propriety. At any rate, the manner of the people cannot anywhere be more offensive than they are here, and I am astonished that our chief watering place should be pleased to maintain such bad repute.

Signed Maritime

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

H.M. Tolcher

Drought or Deluge
Man in the Cooper's Creek Region

280 pages plus 24 pages of plates, hardbound, maps. Published by Melbourne University Press. Recommended retail price \$27.50

Helen Tolcher traces patterns of human settlement in a remote and harsh part of Australia. She looks at the Cooper's Creek country before European settlement, frontier contact between Aborigines and Europeans, the often heroic struggles of the early pastoralists, and developments in communications.

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Margaret E. Ragless

Oliver's Diary - 'an 'andkerchief of eirth'

This is the 1852 goldfields diary of one Oliver as edited by his great-great niece, Margaret Ragless. It is illustrated with some of S.T. Gill's works. Oliver's Diary, which is concerned in large part with his experiences on the Mount Alexander goldfields, is available from the editor at 1 Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park, S.A. 5042. It is available at the reduced price of \$12.00 (plus \$2 postage within Australia) until 31 August 1986. Recommended retail price is \$16.65.

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Christopher Nance and Des Speight (eds)

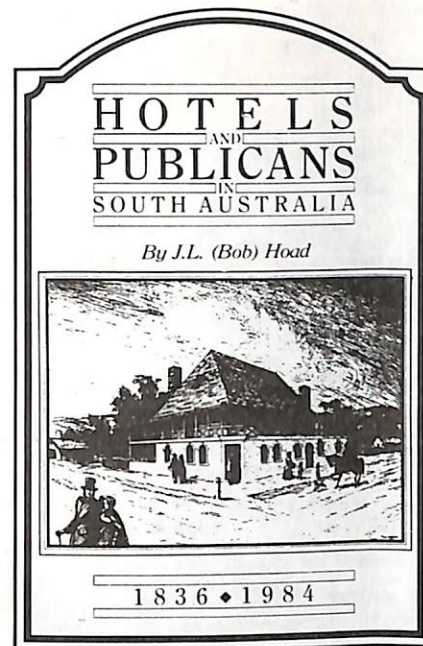
A Land Transformed

Environmental Change in South Australia

(Longman Cheshire, 1986)

The natural environment of South Australia today is very different from that seen by Aborigines living in the days before European settlement. Changes wrought on the landscape since the establishment of the colony of South Australia in 1836 have resulted from the enterprise and efforts of numerous individuals, business companies, communities and government. 'A Land Transformed: Environmental Change in South Australia', a most detailed and informative text, has been written for both the specialist and non-specialist.

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- * 992 pages, hardbound
- * 1952 trading names - including 400 within the city of Adelaide
- * 1298 different establishments
- * 23,000 entries in the name index

Price \$35.00

HOTELS AND PUBLICANS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1836-1984 - J.L. (Bob) Hoad
A comprehensive register of all known hotels and publicans from the earliest records to the present - the result of 4 years of work.

The book is arranged in 4 main sections.

Part 1 **LOOKING BACKWARDS** - a comment on the early licensing of South Australia's Hotels, Inns and Taverns.

Part 2 **LISTS LOCALITIES** together with the name of all known hotels (past and present) in that locality.

Part 3 **A LIST OF ALL HOTELS** in order of the registered name of the premises, together with a chronological list of publicans.

Part 4 **INDEX TO PUBLICANS** cross-referenced to hotels in Pt 3.

Whilst this is primarily a register from official and other sources, other information is often given, including death dates, some marriage dates, identification of family groups, two murders, a publican turned bushranger and a man auctioning his wife!