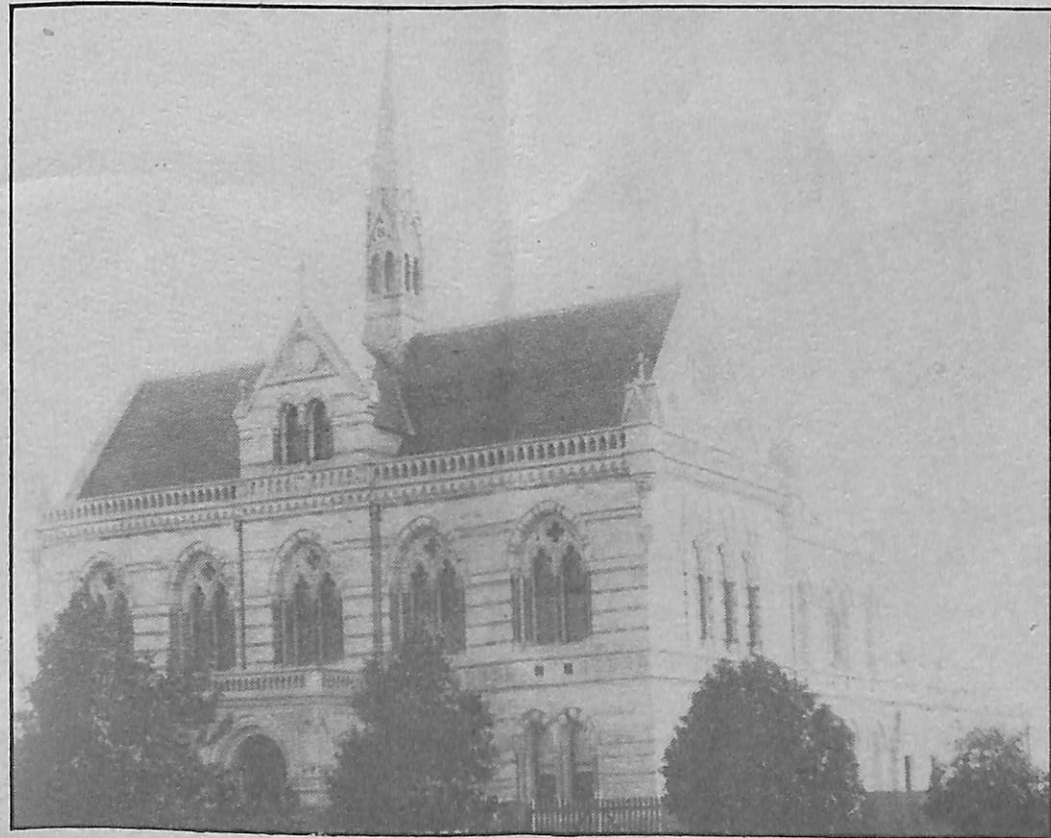


The
Historical Society
of
South Australia
Inc.

Newsletter No. 71 July 1987



Registered by Australia Post
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.

COUNCIL

PATRON:	Sir Walter Crocker, K.B.E.
PRESIDENT:	Dr R.P.J. Nicol
VICE-PRESIDENT:	Dr A.J. Stimson
SECRETARY:	Miss M. Roberts
TREASURER:	Mr D.J.H. Manuel
MINUTE SECRETARY:	Miss T.M. Donnellan
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:	Mrs E. Ulbrich
JOURNAL EDITOR:	Dr J.D. Playford
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:	Dr A.J. Stimson
MEMBERS:	Dr C. Nance
	Mr R.M. Gibbs, A.M.
	Dr P.A. Howell
	Mr R.H.B. Kearns, M.B.E.
	Mr B.J. Samuels
	Mr W.S. Stacy
	Ms P. Sumerling
WORD PROCESSING:	Ms V.J. O'Neill
AUDITOR:	Mr G. Ralph

FOUNDED IN 1974

Cover Illustration - The Mitchell Building at the University of Adelaide. Designed by William McMin, it cost almost £25,000 and is an excellent example of Gothic Revival architecture.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Friday, 7 August 1987 at 8.00 p.m.

Venue: State Library Lecture Theatre
(Corner North Terrace and Kintore Avenue
Enter from Kintore Avenue.)

Dr Peter Howell: Further Varieties of Vice-Regal Life

Peter Howell will be no stranger to most members of this Society. He was a foundation Council member in 1974, President in 1979 and is now a Council member again. Dr Howell is Reader in History at Flinders University, the author of books and articles in the field of legal history, and in more recent years has written extensively about South Australian history. He was a member of the Jubilee 150 Board and is known as a collector of Tasmaniana.

This address will be his third on South Australian Governors and their foibles, the others having been published in the Journal, and it promises to be a memorable evening.

-oOo-

Friday, 4 September at 8.00 p.m.

**** Venue: Holy Trinity Church, North Terrace ****

Dr Brian Dickey: Holy Trinity: Church and Congregation

1836 - 1868

Dr Brian Dickey, like Peter Howell, is Reader in History at Flinders University, where he came to teach in the late 1960s. He has published extensively in welfare history, his latest book, a history of welfare in South Australia, having appeared in 1986.

He has a deep interest in the history of Holy Trinity church and congregation, and we are fortunate indeed that the rector has made the church available for Dr Dickey's lecture. It is a church of very special historical significance for South Australians. Please note then that the venue for this meeting will be Holy Trinity, North Terrace, and NOT the normal venue, the State Library's lecture theatre.

-oOo-

*** FUND RAISING TOUR ***

Buildings and Collections of the University of Adelaide

Sunday, 26 July 1987, 2.00 p.m.

When the 1987 programme went to press in January the afternoon of Sunday 26 July was set aside for an excursion. At that stage we had not finalized arrangements so readers were asked to watch the Newsletter for details. Fortunately the Society has been able to put together a tour of some of the University of Adelaide's most interesting buildings and collections, some of which will be opened up especially for us.

The tour will take in the Mitchell Building, the first to be built on the North Terrace site, the reading room of the old Barr Smith Library, Bonython Hall, the Geology Museum, including some of Sir Douglas Mawson's memorabilia (unfortunately most of the Mawson collection is not open to the public), and the Physics Museum. We will have a number of expert guides in the course of the afternoon.

Please assemble at the Mitchell Building (next to the Art Gallery) at 1.50 p.m. As in the past we would suggest a \$2 donation which goes into the Society's publication funds.

-oOo-

*** SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN WORLD WAR II ***

Old Parliament House, North Terrace,

Sunday 25 October 1987

This all day seminar, which has been arranged in conjunction with the Director of Old Parliament House, Dr Brian Crozier, and Dr David Hilliard of Flinders University, is an addition to the Society's programme for 1987. Members might like to take note of the date.

The seminar will be held in the newly restored old dining room of Old Parliament House and I hope it will not be the last joint venture between the Museum and this Society. Certainly the old dining room promises to be a marvellous venue for the day's activities, and Old Parliament House restaurant is only yards away for those who wish to lunch there.

As for the programme, the September Newsletter will contain a rather longer notice with details of speakers and times. The tentative programme touches upon many aspects of South Australian social history during the war years and will be of interest to historians and those who lived through the war.

SOCIETY NEWS

** Treasurer of the Historical Society of SA Inc. **

Call for Interested Persons

Deane Manuel, Treasurer since 1984, has intimated that he would like to stand down and retire from Council. He has served the Society well these last three years and our thanks go to him.

But his retirement will leave vacant one of the Society's most important offices and as Acting President I would welcome expressions of interest from members who may be interested in assuming the Treasurer's mantle. Ultimately a small society depends very much on the goodwill and participation of its members.

Most renewals and new subscriptions are now in so a large part of the Treasurer's duties for 1987 are out of the way. As for the tasks that remain, Deane (tel. 276 6876) would be very happy to discuss them with you and act as an advisor during the transition period. Glen Ralph, honorary auditor of the Society, and someone with whom the Treasurer must work closely, has indicated that he too will be available to the new Treasurer.

I should add that the Treasurership brings with it membership of the Society's Council. This meets in the History Trust Rooms, North Terrace, on the second Thursday evening of every month. Meetings usually last about one and a half hours.

My home telephone number is 339 1397.

Tony Stimson
Acting President

Report on the meeting held on 1 May 1987

Dr J. Daly: The Adelaide Hunt Club

The Adelaide Hunt Club started over a quarter of a century before its official founding in 1869! John Daly's talk on the Club covered its history both before and after the official beginning and took us up to the current day. His lecture, attended by 60 members and visitors, was richly

illustrated over the full 145 year time span since hunting was first announced in 1842. We were treated to paintings by S.T. Gill, period photographs of the "gentry" and contemporary slides, all projected with perfect timing and focus by John's wife.

The "pre-foundation" club was strictly open to "Gentlemen riders" only, with mid week hunts to hounds across the Adelaide Plains in winter followed by formal dinners at Adelaide hotels. Riders insisted on their "aristocratic right" to hunt wherever they chose, across crops of tobacco, cauliflowers and cabbages, and in one instance the hounds even chased their quarry across the drawing room of Captain Sturt! Members also insisted on their "aristocratic right" not to pay their dues, and in 1856 the pack had to be sold, an event described in the press as "disgraceful".

The club was reformed in 1869, the official foundation, by Blackler, who imported a pack of hounds. The stature and patronage of the club grew and one lavish patron presented a trophy, a gold claret jug which was sold two years ago for \$45,000. A typical day's program comprised a "monstrous" lunch, the hunt, followed by tennis or polo then a dinner dance. The Club's "aristocratic right" to hunt wherever it chose across the Adelaide Plains was tolerated less and less by the populace, and one rider was confronted by a double-barrelled shotgun wielded by the irate farmer whose fence had just been trampled down by the hunt.

Until the end of the 19th century the hunt ranged freely over fields in pursuit of live quarry only a few miles from Adelaide. Increasing urbanisation restricted venues, so drags to limit the course of the hunt and a move to country hunts, particularly at Strathalbyn made possible by the railway, were introduced around 1900. At the same time, following the overseas lead, women were first allowed to ride in the hunt. Fifty members enlisted during the First World War, principally in the light horse, and war was at first seen as a game in which one represented one's country. However the death of two members (in all eight died) changed that attitude and the hunt was suspended.

Between the wars, the advent of the motor vehicle, changing life styles and the depression altered the face of the Hunt Club. The hunt lost its aristocratic status and women came to play a major role, including Lady Hore-Ruthven, the Governor's wife, and the excellent horsewoman, Jo Heysen, daughter of Sir Hans. Both its hunting venues and its kennels were forced further and further into the country. Declining patronage has forced the sale of the Club's silver in order to keep the hounds. Removed from the city, the Club attracted less community attention except for its social

events which were reported in the press.

It was a fascinating panorama of a changing club which John Daly presented to us, reflecting the changes occurring in South Australian society since almost the beginning of European settlement.

Bill Stacy

* * * * *

Report on the meeting held on Friday, 29 May 1987.

Nigel Hart and Bernard Whimpress addressed the Society on 'The Sacred Turf: Anglo-Australian Approaches to Test Cricket at Adelaide'. They came suitably attired, Nigel Hart in his Yorkshire sweater and Bernard Whimpress in cricketing gear which must have attracted more than one odd glance on wintry North Terrace. The audience ran to about 70 people, many of them cricket enthusiasts.

It proved to be a lively address, one which focussed rather more on the great men and incidents than the oval or the crowd, and to Bernard belongs the honour of bowling the first googly in the State Library Lecture Theatre. They explained that their history of test cricket at Adelaide Oval (1984) had been published with some revision at the request of the contracting party, the South Australian Cricket Association, and concluded with an impromptu quiz, the prize being a copy of the book generously donated and signed by the authors. The winner was Tess Donnellan, Minutes Secretary for the Society's Council.

Tony Stimson

* * * * *

Report on fund-raising tour:

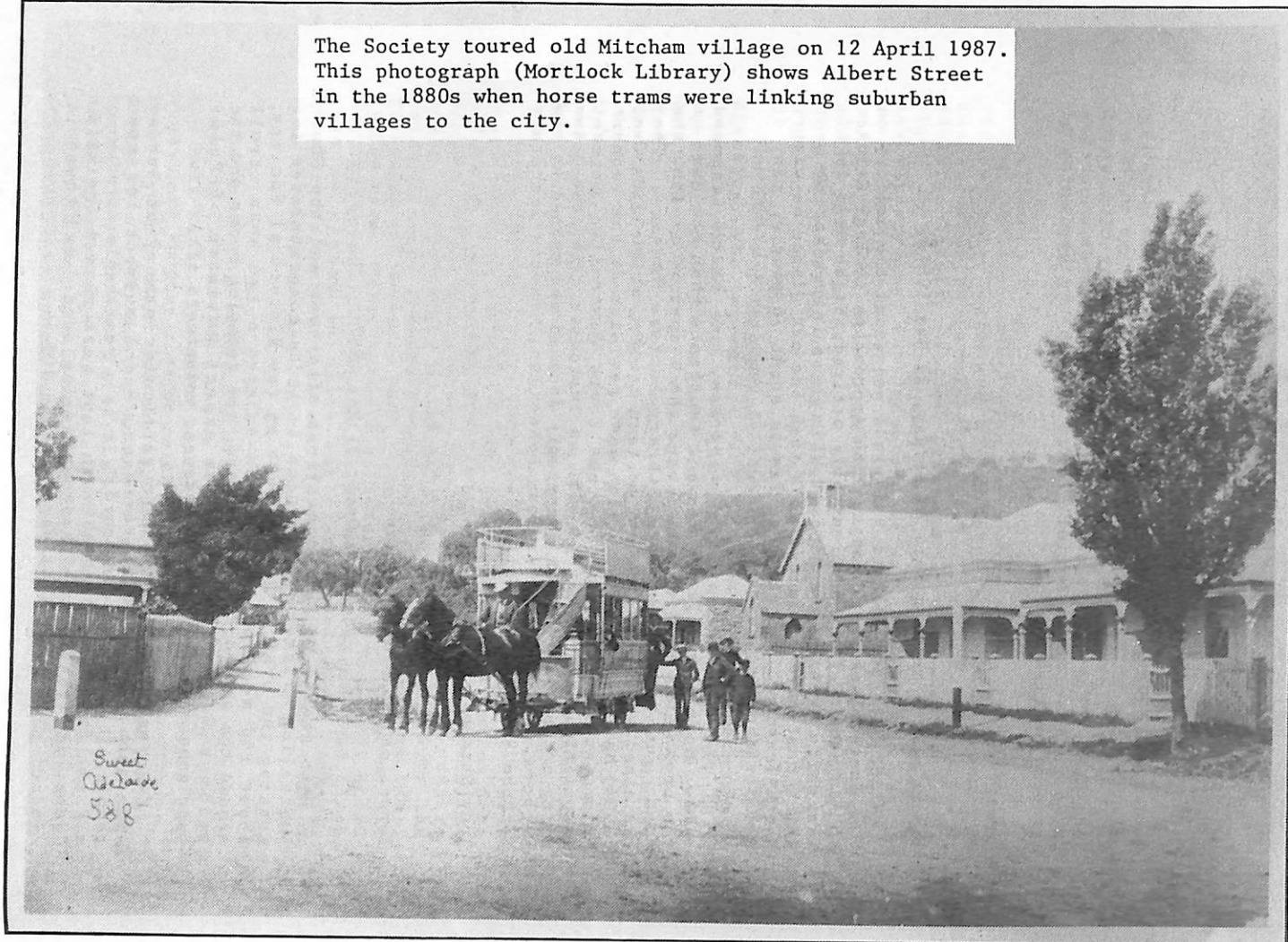
Adelaide Oval, 31 May 1987

This proved to be a marvellous afternoon and the South Australian Cricket Association is to be congratulated for opening the oval to groups such as the Historical Society. About 150 members and friends enjoyed a two hour stroll around the ground, the scoreboard, the dressing rooms and the Bradman Room, all under the expert guidance of Peter Donaldson and his three colleagues, volunteers all.

Everyone will have their particular memory of Sunday afternoon but for this reviewer, and I suspect for most people, it was the scoreboard. It is a remarkable structure; a Kimba farmer passing through last week paused and said, "Geez, it looks like disused shearing shed," and there is

(Continued on Page 10)

The Society toured old Mitcham village on 12 April 1987. This photograph (Mortlock Library) shows Albert Street in the 1880s when horse trams were linking suburban villages to the city.

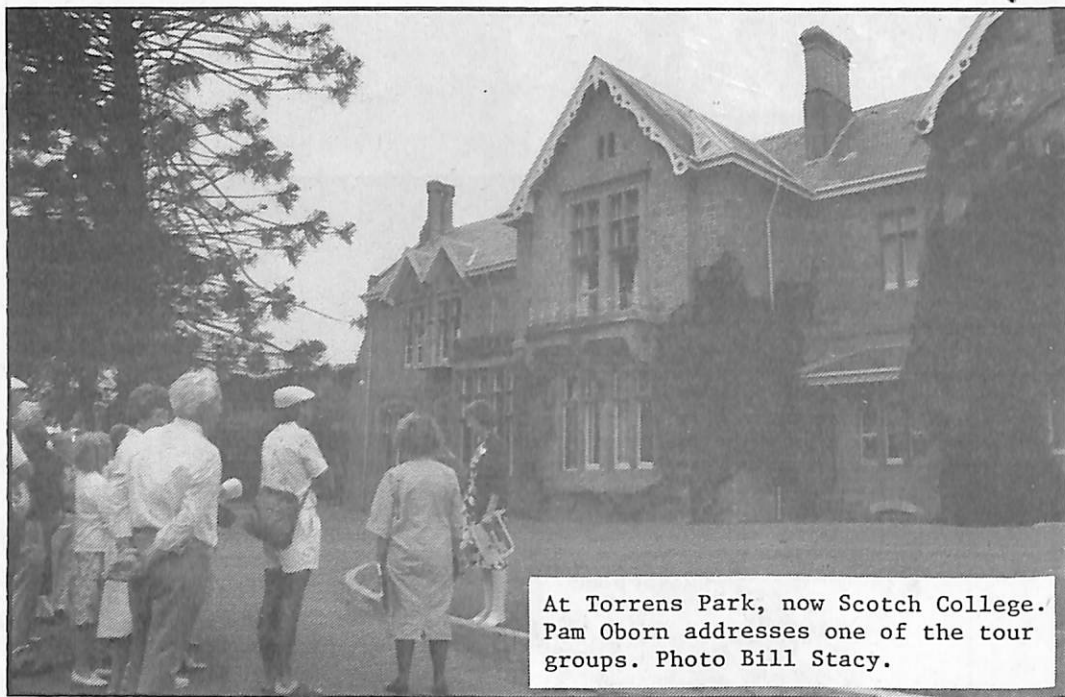


9



7

Mitcham village walk, 12 April 1987. Pam Oborn is about to start the tour. Photo Bill Stacy.



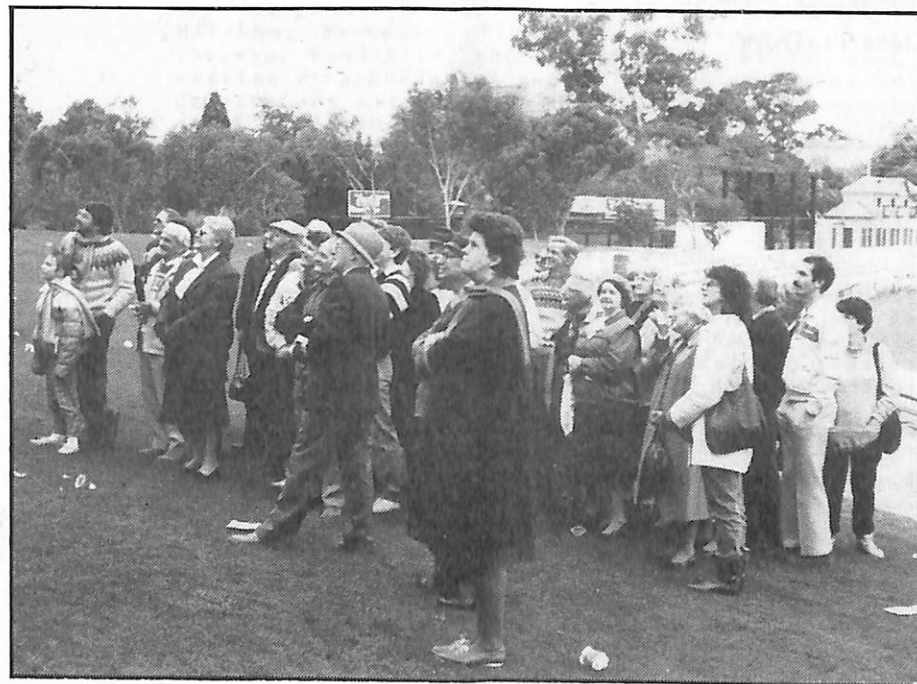
At Torrens Park, now Scotch College. Pam Oborn addresses one of the tour groups. Photo Bill Stacy.



Inside the Barr Smith Theatre, Scotch College, Mitcham. Photo Bill Stacy.



Adelaide Oval tour, 31 May 1987. Peter Donaldson of the S.A.C.A. addresses the large crowd (above) and one of the guides points to the main features of the scoreboard. Photographs Bill Stacy.



(From Page 5)

something in that remark. There is barely a shred of creature comfort in there for the four to six men who work the board during a first class match, and one can understand well the ban on smoking inside. Long may it stand, with a few improvements inside.

The other highlight was of course was the Bradman Room with its superb collection of cricketing memorabilia and photographs, a venue which is now available for group hire. But where is the seagull which was just a fraction too slow and made its contribution to some taxidermist's pocket? I forgot to ask.

Tony Stimson

* * * * *

Jubilee Year Lecture

Dr Peter Howell's Jubilee Year public lecture, sponsored by the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, in conjunction with the University of Adelaide and the Flinders University of South Australia, has been published, under the title 'Plutocrats in Paradise: Some Insights into the Constitutional and Political History of South Australia', in Quadrant, May 1987. Dr P.A. Howell is a former President of the Society. He is now a member of Council.

John Playford

* * * * *

DOCUMENTS

MOTOR VEHICLE REGULATIONS, 1907

[The following regulations appeared in the Motor Vehicles Act of 1907 and are reprinted from The Tourist Road Guide for S.A., published by W.K. Thomas and Co, 7th edition, 1912. Do current regulations still contain instructions for drivers confronted with 'a timid or restive horse'? Ed.]

Limitation of Speed.

1. No person shall drive or ride a motor vehicle -
 - (a) At a greater speed than twelve miles an hour in King William, Rundle, Hindley, Grenfell, Currie, Pirie, and Waymouth Streets, within the municipality of the City of Adelaide, and any street or thoroughfare

between any such streets:

- (b) At a greater speed than four miles an hour in Rundle Street and Hindley Street from King William Street to Morphett Street, within the said municipality, between the hours of seven and ten o'clock on Saturday nights:
- (c) At a greater speed than fifteen miles an hour in any other street within the said municipality not named in sub-section a hereof:
- (d) At a greater speed than six miles an hour when turning the corners or crossing the intersections of any streets or thoroughfares named in sub-section a hereof within the said municipality:
- (e) At a greater speed than fifteen miles an hour within the boundaries of the municipalities of Brighton, Burra, Gawler, Glenelg, Hindmarsh, Kadina, Kensington and Norwood, Moonta, Mount Gambier, Port Adelaide, Petersburg, Port Pirie, St. Peters, Thebarton, Unley, and Wallaroo:
- (f) At a greater speed than six miles an hour when turning the corners of any streets or thoroughfares within the last-mentioned municipalities:
- (g) At a greater speed than twenty miles an hour within the districts of Burnside, Campbelltown, Marion, Mitcham, Payneham, Prospect, Walkerville, West Torrens, Woodville, and Yatala South, except when meeting or passing any person riding any horse or driving any horse and vehicle, when the greatest speed shall not exceed fifteen miles an hour:
- (h) At a greater speed than thirty miles an hour in any other part of the State not included within the boundaries of the municipalities and districts mentioned above.

Position of Number Plates on Motor Vehicles.

2. When another vehicle is attached to a motor vehicle, either in front or behind, the plate required to be fixed on the front or on the back of the motor vehicle, or a duplicate of such plate, shall be fixed on the front or on the back of the vehicle attached, as the case requires, in the same manner as the plate is required to be fixed on the motor vehicle.

Registrar May Supply Number Plates.

3. The Registrar may supply number plates to the owner of any motor vehicle registered under these Regulations, and

shall make such charges therefor as shall be fixed by the Minister.

Notice of Alteration.

4. Any alteration in colour of painting of any motor vehicle or of the form of the body thereof, shall be notified to the Registrar by the owner of such motor vehicle within seven days of the making of such alteration.

Displaying Numbers by Night.

5. Whenever between the half-hour after sunset and the half-hour before sunrise a motor vehicle is used in any street, the lamps carried by such motor vehicle shall be so kept burning as to illuminate by means of reflection, transparency, or otherwise, and make plainly visible, the number displayed on the number plate fixed to the back of such motor vehicle, or to the back of any vehicle attached thereto.

Want of Control of Motor Vehicles - Obstruction to Traffic.

6. No driver or rider of any motor vehicle shall, when on such vehicle, be in a position that he cannot have control over the same, or quit the motor vehicle without having taken due precautions against its being started in his absence, or allow the motor vehicle or a vehicle drawn thereby to stand in such street so as to cause an unnecessary obstruction thereof.

Efficiency of Silencer Attachment.

7. Every driver or rider of a motor vehicle shall always have an efficient silencer attached to such motor vehicle, in full and efficient working order, and always connected with the proper portion of the engine of such motor vehicle, so as to reduce by at least 40 per cent. the noise which would otherwise result from the working of the engine of such vehicle, and shall not in any case have attached to such silencer, or otherwise connected therewith, any device or machinery whereby such silencer may be rendered inefficient or unworkable, or its efficiency in any way lessened.

Rule of the Road.

8. Every driver or rider of a motor vehicle shall, when meeting any person riding any horse or driving any horse or carriage, keep the motor vehicle on the left or near side of the street, and when passing any such person proceeding in the same direction keep the motor vehicle on the right or off-side of the street.

9. Whenever the driver of a motor vehicle shall meet a timid or restive horse, whether in a carriage or otherwise,

the driver or rider of which shall signal by raising his hand that such horse is timid or restive, the driver of such motor vehicle shall immediately take the same to his proper side of the road, stop, and shut off the engine until all reasonable possibility of an accident has been averted.

10. Whenever the driver of a motor is about to meet or pass a flock of sheep, such driver shall immediately so far reduce the speed of his vehicle as to enable the flock to be passed without risk of injury to the sheep.

* * * * *

CONSCRIPTION 1916

Few issues divided Australians as bitterly as the first conscription campaign of September - October 1916. Both parties appealed shamelessly to emotion. The Hughes faction in the Labor Party and the conservatives argued that conscription was necessary in order to make up for the shortfall in voluntary enlistments. Some pro-conscription pamphlets went so far as to claim that a vote against conscription was a vote for Germany. For their part the anti-conscriptionists portrayed the referendum as a 'blood vote'. The poster reproduced overleaf was authorized by V. Everett for the Anti Conscription Committee of the Trades Hall, then in Grote Street, and appeared in The Register on 26 October 1916. Clearly it was a last ditch attempt to swing voters against conscription.

When the people voted in the referendum on 28 October this was the question which confronted them:

Are you in favour of the Government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory power over citizens in regard to requiring their military service, for the term of this War, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?

As is well known the 'No' vote won. Across Australia 48.39% voted 'Yes' and 51.61% 'No' but in South Australia the vote was more decisive - 42.444% 'Yes' 57.56% 'No'. The farmers vote is sometimes said to have tipped the scales against the pro conscriptionists.

As reported in The Advertiser of 30 October 1916 the vote by electorates was as follows: Adelaide - 8738 Yes 12790 No; Angas - 4891 Yes 8929 No; Barker - 10663 Yes 12266 No; Boothby - 15278 Yes 15180; Grey - 5106 Yes 7421 No; Hindmarsh - 12082 Yes 20337 No; Wakefield - 8269 Yes 12887 No.

Tony Stimson

WOMEN! THINK HARD BEFORE YOU VOTE.

CONSCRIPTION MEANS
RUINATION.

Hon. W. G. HIGGS,

Federal Treasurer, says:-

"If Conscription is carried I will Resign."

He knows best that AUSTRALIA'S FINANCES cannot bear the heavy burden of conscription.

Conscription means more than doubling National Expenditure and Taxation.

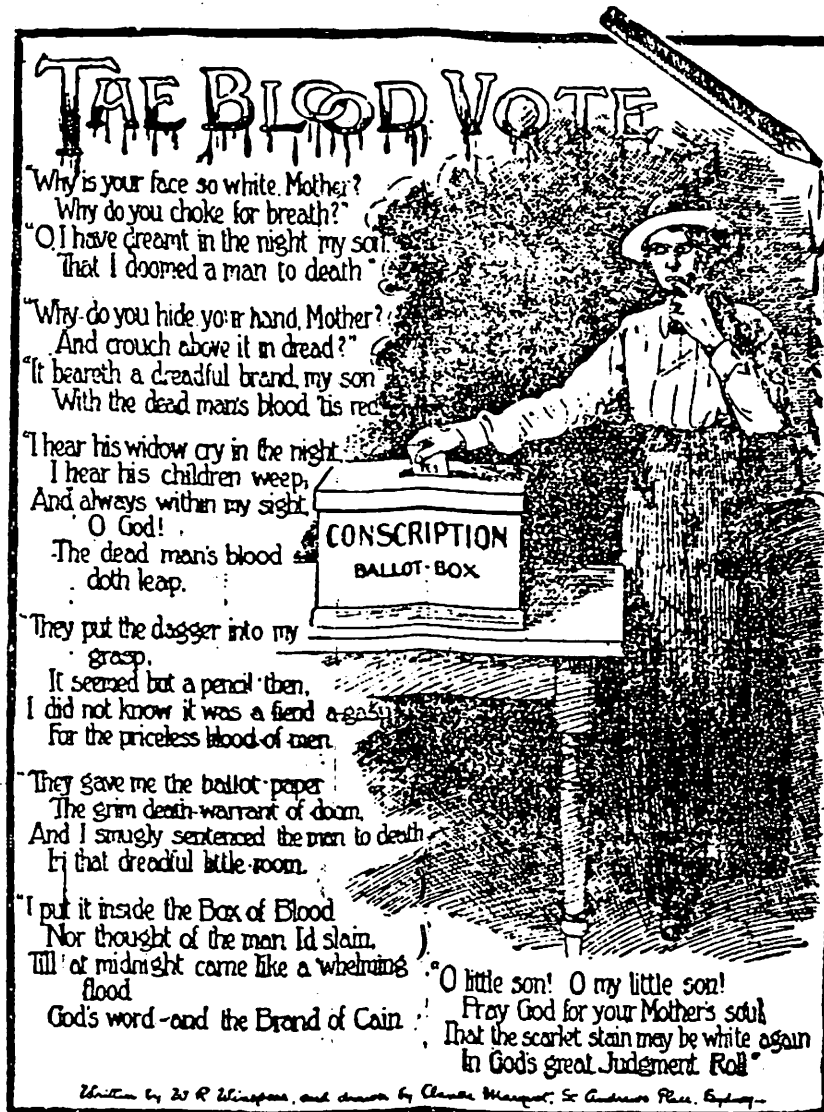
AUSTRALIANS :--Your Treasurer knows that under Conscription he cannot obtain sufficient money to feed, equip, pay wages, and pensions of the boys at the front, and employment for them when they return.

BE TRUE TO OUR MEN AND
AUSTRALIA.

**CONSCRIPTION
MEANS**

National Bankruptcy.

Vote NO - - And Save **AUSTRALIA.**



THE BLOOD VOTE

Why is your face so white, Mother?
Why do you choke for breath?
"O I have dreamt in the night my son
That I doomed a man to death"

"Why do you hide your hand, Mother?
And crouch above it in dread?"
"It beareth a dreadful brand, my son
With the dead man's blood tis red"

"I hear his widow cry in the night
I hear his children weep,
And always within my sight
O God!
The dead man's blood
doth leap.

"They put the dagger into my
grasp.
It seemed but a pencil then,
I did not know it was a fiend a-gain
For the priceless blood of men.

"They gave me the ballot paper
The grim death-warrant of doom,
And I smugly sentenced the man to death
In that dreadful little room.

"I put it inside the Box of Blood
Nor thought of the man I'd slain,
Till at midnight came like a whirlwind
flood
God's word - and the Brand of Cain

"O little son! O my little son!
Pray God for your Mother's soul
That the scarlet stain may be white again
In God's great Judgment Hall"

Written by W. R. Winifred, and drawn by Charles Mearns, St. Andrew's Place, Sydney.

Federal Labour Cabinet Opposes Mr. Hughes.
Hon. Frank Tudor (Minister of Customs), resigned in opposition to the Conscription proposal.

- The following MINISTERS will not support Conscription:-
- Hon. Hugh Mahon (Minister of External Affairs)
 - Hon. Alfred Gardiner (Vice-President Executive Council and Assistant Minister of Defence)
 - Hon. E. J. Russell (Assistant Minister)
 - Hon. King O'Malley (Minister of Home Affairs)
 - Hon. J. A. Jensen (Minister for the Navy)
 - Hon. C. McDonald (Speaker of House of Representatives)
 - Mr. J. Page, M.H.R. (Federal Government Whip)
 - Senator Ready (Senate Whip).

Labour's True Attitude

The following Labour Conferences have carried resolutions after hearing Mr. Hughes

- New South Wales Labour Conference.
- Victorian Labor Conference.
- South Australian Labour Conference.
- Queensland and Tasmanian Labor Conferences have declared themselves in emphatic terms opponents to Conscription.

LOOKING BACK FROM 1886

The January Newsletter ran one of the letters of Benjamin Boyce, a young man from Lincolnshire who arrived in South Australia, more or less by accident, in 1839. In the letter, dated 22 July 1842, Boyce talked about life in the province in his own earthy fashion.

What follows is another glance at early provincial life. Written by 'An Old Colonist', and entitled 'A Boy's Recollections', this piece appeared in The Advertiser on 27 December 1886 when South Australians were celebrating the first half century of European settlement. Even in 1886 there was a market for reminiscences of early days.

Brian Samuels notes that the article is on file in the Public Record Office's Newspaper Cuttings Vol.1 p.158.

A BOY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

An old colonist says - : "What I shall tell you is only the opinion of a boy, although the impressions conveyed to my mind are pretty vivid. I arrived in the colony in the Buffalo with Governor Hindmarsh. I cannot remember the proclamation of the colony, but I do recollect the difficulty there was in transporting the goods and chattels of the immigrants. There were no cattle or horses; in fact, the only thing in the shape of live stock was a cow we brought with us, and by the aid of this beast and a truck we had to get our goods to the first settlement, which was on the banks of the River Torrens, between where the gaol and the slaughterhouse now stand. The place was called Buffalo Row. It was a row of reed huts, built of reeds obtained from the Torrens. Nearly all the immigrants from the Buffalo lived there. After a little time there was another row of houses put up at the extreme end of Buffalo Row for the passengers of the Coromandel, which vessel brought about a dozen houses - little bits of wooden shanties. I don't suppose the largest was more than 12 feet square. I can remember well coming up from Holdfast Bay with my father and mother, and not being able to tramp all the way I was carried part of the distance. The means of conveyance was very rough; in fact each family was only allowed so many pounds weight of luggage on this one truck. Perhaps ten or a dozen men would go over this track and bring something for each, making one or two trips a day. That was how we got our things up. It was a common occurrence for the second trip to be very late at night, and the females and others used to make a blazing fire to enable the men to see the way. The country was in a very wild state. Some time [after] Buffalo Row had been in existence the Government got out some wooden houses and a place called Immigrants' Square was formed for the immigrants as they arrived until they could get situations. I think the square was composed of about a dozen houses. It was on the park lands between Buffalo Row and where the observatory now

stands. Sir Hurtle Fisher and Colonel Light had their reed houses just near where the cattle market is at the present time. The scene was very beautiful. There were trees growing where the market and the Buck's Head Hotel are now located, and there was a very pretty view across the river. The whole of the plain between the river and Montefiore Hill on the other side was studded with gumtrees, and even now reminds me of what Oaklands is. The river was simply a chain of large waterholes, some of them extending from 300 to 400 yards in length from bank to bank. It was quite a common saying that in plenty of these holes you could float you could float an 84-gun ship ... (illegible).

"After the town was surveyed one thing occurred which will always remain in my mind. Just near where the Buck's Head is now erected the surveyors set up a pile of stones, with a large bell in the centre. This bell they used to ring at 12 o'clock every day for the information of the people, because at that time there were not many who carried watches. To get to North Adelaide we had to cross the river in a punt. There was a rope stretched from one bank to the other, and that was how we crossed. The crossing point was the old ford, just at the back of our present railway station. The opening of the new port was quite a gala day; it caused a great sensation, and almost everybody who had a conveyance made the trip. The day began with dust and ended with rain, so that everybody was drenched - a very similar day, in fact, to the first celebration of the anniversary of the colony held at Glenelg. I can remember very well the execution of McGee. It took place on an old gumtree opposite the Government iron store, which was situated at the time at the foot of the North Adelaide hill just where the Torrens-bridge railway station is. McGee had killed Sheriff Smiley, and I and my sister went to see his execution. McGee was driven up to the tree in a waggon, and was reading his Bible. The man who had to hang him got up into the cart, adjusted the rope, and gave the word to drive on. That was all the fall the criminal got. He swung in the air. There was a number of people present considering the early times, and directly the word to drive on was given the hangman, who was disguised, cleared off. The people called out 'murder', and the hangman had to come back and pull McGee's legs together. The scene so frightened my sister and myself that we bolted away from the place.

"When we first came here there were no provisions of any kind, and the whole of the passengers and immigrants by the Buffalo and others were compelled to live on Government rations. We had no Bread, simply biscuits, until vessels came round from Sydney with provisions. The late Mr. J. Barton Hack brought over a lot of things very necessary for the new colony - such as groceries and wearing apparel, and these were a great benefit to the place. My family opened a store in Buffalo-row, but we had the misfortune to be burnt out. The fire broke out at midnight, and we had not a stitch of clothes, and had to depend on what we could get from our neighbours. I remember that my brother had only a red serge

shirt and a belt, and these I think were lent by young Hurtle Fisher. Two of the family were pulled out of bed asleep, and the fire was all over in a very short time. The first ship that came round here was from Sydney, and in that vessel was the first fresh meat we had had other than kangaroo, and it was a rare thing to get a joint of any kind. My mother had to pay as much as 3s. 6d. for a head and pluck, and that we considered very expensive. Mr. Crisp, father of the Crisps who live on the Gawler River, did the killing and served out the meat."

"The Rev. T.Q. Stow had a school near the Buck's Head Hotel, on North-terrace, and used to attend to the requirements of the boys, taking them, among other things, down to the river and teaching them to swim. Lady Gawler, the wife of the Governor, took a great interest in the children, and started an infant school at Trinity Church. She was a very regular attendant, and used to come and assist in the teaching. Miss Holbrook was the principal teacher, and Lady Gawler would be present perhaps three or four times a week and give instruction in singing, teaching us to sing by ear. We used to tune up pretty well. I can remember Adelaide before the streets were laid out. Hindley Street had many trees in it, and many times have I seen teams of bullocks bogged there. The first theatrical performance took place, I think, at the John o'Groat's Hotel, which was situated, if I remember rightly, between Hindley-street and North-terrace, not far from the Black Swan Hotel. Tommy Jakes was, I believe, one of the first performers, and Easter another. As to the old courthouse, its remains are now to be seen at the back of Bickford's buildings, between Currie and Hindley streets, nearly opposite where the White Horse Hotel now stands. I recollect as well as possible that on one occasion there was a trial in which one man informed against another. The people were so incensed against the informer that they carried a large effigy round the town, and afterwards took it in front of the Courthouse and burnt it. That occurred in the middle of the day. The police-station was then on the park lands, near the gate now leading into the railway goods' shed. Nearer the river there was a large dairy, I think established by Mr. Hack. Government House was in the same position it now occupies, and the garden, where the old oak tree still exists, was about the first garden established here. Our first doctor - Dr. Woodforde - resided at the back of the present Parliament Buildings. Judge Jickling was the first judge."

"There was a difficulty about fixing the site of the town, and there was a quarrel between Governor Hindmarsh and Colonel Light on the subject. Colonel Light wanted to have the town where it is now, and Governor Hindmarsh wished it to be on the plain between Adelaide and the Bay. This is low country and Colonel Light did not think the site was suitable. It is said that the quarrel to a great extent accelerated the death of Colonel Light, and it is certain that there was a large amount of correspondence with the Home Government. When first the town was laid out the impression

was that North Adelaide would be the likely spot, and my father bought two acres there with the idea that it would be the principal place. The population, however, came to this side of the river as it was nearer to the water. We had to depend on the river for our water, and until we got water carts used a barrel with pins at each end. In the early days - the very early days - having no utensils for washing all the washing was done in the River Torrens, and the women used to go into the river with the clothes, wash them, and bring them back. I can remember the first races that ever took place in the colony. They were run somewhere near the present gasworks at Thebarton, on the West Park Lands. There was an incident that impressed itself very firmly on my mind. My sister and myself got very near to one of the bush hurdles just as a horseman cleared the hurdle and herself. Just near the gasworks there was an old public house called 'Old Tom of Lincoln', kept by a man named Bristow, who used to play very tunefully on hand-bells."

"The bridges over the Torrens were nearly all washed away when the floods came down, and I remember a stone bridge being placed as nearly as possible where Morphett-street Bridge stands. It was a stone bridge with one arch, and when the floods came large blocks of timber floated down, and these knocking against the stone work stopped the stream, and the place was rendered impassable for passenger traffic owing to one side of the bridge breaking away. They had this blown up, but a mistake was made in the operation. I think it was through Mr. Freeling, and I know that the explosion caused such a tremendous shock that a large amount of damage was done, particularly to crockery, and the Government had to compensate the owners of crockeryware shops all over the town. The shock was felt as far as Walkerville. I was then at school in North Adelaide, and I remember that a couple of b..[illegible] across the schoolhouse swayed most violently about. Indeed the schoolmaster in consequence of a report that double the amount of powder was to be used on the next occasion gave us a holiday in fear of the school falling down. I believe a miner, one of the sappers and miners, suggested some different plan, and the structure was blown down without us hearing anything about it. A tremendous lot of fish were killed in the river, and we boys took advantage of this."

* * * * *

PROSTITUTION AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

The recent debate about prostitutes and the location of 'massage' parlours in the City of Adelaide is hardly new. As far back as 1867 the South Australian Parliament ordered the publication of reports by police and medical officers. That something ought to be done about 'this horrible scourge of humanity' was something all could agree upon. What to do, and how best to encourage 'these poor creatures ...[to] return to virtue,' they did not agree upon.

Extracts from certain reports are reproduced below. They were written by the Chief Inspector of Police, the Inspector of Metropolitan Police, the Commissioner of Police and the Police Magistrate, and were published as SAPP No. 86 of 1867.

I am grateful to Lee Currie, formerly a student taking Matriculation Australian History, for bringing them to my attention.

Tony Stimson

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF POLICE

Sir -

The evils of prostitution are no doubt numerous, both in moral and sanitary points of view. It is said, and I believe with truth that disease to a frightful extent prevails amongst this unfortunate class of women. Consequently, to prevent much misery to a large class of the community strong measures are necessary.

I think that any known prostitute (who has been convicted of the offence before a magistrate) should be registered and compelled to submit to a weekly or bi-weekly medical examination, under pain of imprisonment for refusal. If found diseased, they should be sent to a lock hospital. I would not set a distinctive mark on these women, nor seek to drive them to herd in one spot. Such a proceeding would, I think, tend to destroy any spark of modesty left and all hope of future amendment.

I do not think it just that all the punishment should fall on this class of women, while men who have so large a share in their degradations escape altogether; but it is a subject beset with difficulty, and I confess that I can offer no suggestion beyond a heavy punishment - at least two months' imprisonment, without option of fine - should be inflicted on those brought up and convicted of disorderly or riotous conduct in brothels.

There is a class of juvenile prostitutes, 12 or 14 years of age only, who are doing an incalculable amount of mischief among boys of their own age, by enticing them into the dark squares, and taking the money entrusted to the boys by their parents in payment for articles. The police magistrate should be given the power to send girls of tender ages to a reformatory for at least three years.

REPORT OF THE POLICE MAGISTRATE

Brothel keeping is carried on in every part of Adelaide and when put down in one locality springs up again at no great distance. It is an offence punishable by the courts but is usually dealt with under the by-law of the City Council which imposes a penalty of ten pounds.

I offer the following suggestions:-

- A. Instead of a fixed penalty of 10 pounds, the Magistrate be allowed discretion to impose fines varying from 2 pounds to 10 pounds.
- B. In the case of any brothel in or within 40 yards of any terrace, square or main street the City Inspector to prosecute without waiting for any complaint from householders.
- C. A list to be compiled, revised as often as necessary and kept in the office of the City Inspector, containing the names, ages and residences of all ascertained common prostitutes.
- D. Each such prostitute to be visited weekly by a medical officer and if found suffering from contagious disease to be ordered to the hospital, there to remain till discharged by the House Surgeon. Failure to comply with such an order within a reasonable time to be punishable by fine from 10s. to 40s.
- E. Each prostitute named in such list to pay 10s. quarterly at the office of the City Inspector for such medical examination and attendance.
- F. Each prostitute, on her name being placed on such list, to be required to give notice of her subsequent changes of residence to City Inspector

I think the licensing of brothels in certain supposed suitable localities would be wrong and inexpedient. Such legalization would be repugnant to the moral and religious sentiments of the most estimable portion of the community, and unjust and injurious to the occupiers and owners of property adjacent to the localities chose.

I do not think that the eradication of venereal diseases would encourage men who are presently deterred from frequenting the society of loose women.

The publication of the names of male visitors at brothels has been suggested. This I would oppose, as it would be difficult to obtain the real names, and it so often happens that the same name is borne by several individuals. Moreover, such a plan would tend to prevent the visits of philanthropists who endeavor to induce the inmates to adopt a better way of life.

Samuel Beddome, P.M.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF METROPOLITAN POLICE

Sir -

The only remedies I am able to perceive are the following-

It should be a penal offence for any prostitute to be seen in the streets after dark, say after five o'clock in winter and six o'clock in summer. If seen after that time she should be arrested, therefore compelling her to make any necessary household arrangement during the day.

The names of every one, male and female found in such places as dancing and music saloons and public houses that have been so constantly before the public to be entered in their books, and that they be kept under strict surveillance.

In the case of any woman discovered in plying the fiend-like trade of procuring and enticing the unsexed I recommend that the heaviest penalty should be inflicted.

It is in my mind a dire injustice to impose restrictions and penalties upon a woman who is seduced, abandoned and then cast on the streets branded with that odious word "prostitute" when we exempt the man who is the originator of the evil, who is himself the procurer and the instrument of crushing the weak and the defenceless.

While I am not prepared to suggest what legal penalty or measure can be brought to bear upon men, I feel it to be a great injustice to legislate entirely against the woman, if an absolute exemption is to be made of the man. It is then all on one side - the side of the strong and the powerful against the weak and the unprotected.

But I must here beg to be allowed to express an opinion, that if gentlemen in a high position are thus to be seen as the public upholders of prostitution, such persons are unworthy of Her Majesty's Commission because the only effect of such a course must be to paralyze the efforts of the police to check the evil. I have little doubt that if the names of men were faithfully reported, that if publicity were given as to the male frequenters of these places, it would act as one of the most effectual checks to the evil.

In the event of the suppression of dancing saloons being regarded as an impracticable or inexpedient measure- they be open at all times to the visits either of the police or of any other person who would choose to venture in, and that the names of any who are found there may be taken down and reported.

I recommend making as stringent as possible all the laws now in force against brothels. In all cases where women seek for aid during confinement, coming from brothels, I would recommend that they be obliged to disclose the name of the keeper, such keeper being compelled to reimburse the cost of such aid and also to pay all the penalties the law imposes.

I also beg to recommend that it be rendered prohibitory under a heavy penalty to allow the residence at a brothel under any circumstances, of any child - boy or girl under 15 years of age and that all such children be removed from these places as neglected children under the Destitute Persons Relief Act.

With respect to the system of licensing. I regard it in the medical view of the question, as a disgusting device to protect men in the pursuit of unlawful gratifications, and to take out of their way as much as possible the terrible consequences of such courses. The noxious disease peculiar to this evil can only be regarded in one aspect - not as incidental to sexual intercourse, but rather as the brand which is inseparably affixed to the vice of prostitution itself.

Every licensed woman in France is placed legally under the surveillance of the Police all through her life. It is a register of her name upon their books which is never removed, not even if she marries and becomes practically a virtuous woman - as numbers of them do. The stigma still continues unremoved on the register, and is still further augmented by the addition of her married name also!

The only desirable feature in the French legislation that I am able to perceive is that their promenades are always kept clear, for you rarely meet a prostitute of any grade in any French town or city at any hour of the day or evening.

I have thus far suggested some of the best means which, in my humble opinion may be adopted by the Legislature towards the lessening of the evils of prostitution.

But in conclusion, I would beg to be allowed to express my personal opinion that I believe the most successful leverage of all would be by bringing the direct influence of Christianity to bear upon the evil - that is, upon those who are its victims. I believe the most appropriate channel for such an agency would be found in the direction of private effort.

I feel that to omit the mention of such an agency would be to ignore one of the most marked and successful movements of the kind that has ever taken place in England and which during the last few years has been the means of permanently rescuing many thousands of those who had fallen, from ruin and shame.

THOMAS S. REED

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

The principal evils in my opinion are:-

First - The noxious disease which prostitution spreads

To prevent the spread and if possible to eradicate that foul disease which often descends from generation to generation I suggest all prostitutes be subject to periodical inspection by a medical officer. They should give notice of their place of residence to the police and also notice of removal, stating where they are about to remove to. Failing to comply they should be fined - and if found diseased, sent to a lock hospital until restored to health. They should then be furnished with certificates numbered with figures denoting how often they had infringed the regulations. On their return to a virtuous life they would cease to be under the immediate control of the police or subject to medical inspection.

Second - Immoral example set to the neighbourhood where brothels exist

To lessen the effect of the immoral example set to the neighbourhood where brothels exist, the law should extend to the visitors to these brothels, who often parade their vice and create disturbances by their indecent language and drunken behaviour. It is hardly fair to the prostitute to fine her, and make her seek another residence because the persons who visit her disturb the neighbours by their shameless behaviour. Persons conducting themselves in such a way should be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not exceeding three months.

The system of sending all the prostitutes to one spot, selected by the Government would divest these unfortunate women of even the little self-respect that still remains among them. It would separate them from society in so marked and conspicuous a manner that it would turn these poor creatures into a class of persons whose return to virtue would be utterly cut off.

Third - Presence of women indecently dressed and conducting themselves immodestly in the street

If the law could be a little more stringent with reference to the appearance of prostitutes flauntingly proclaiming their profession by their costume, this evil might be entirely got rid of.

Fourth - The existence of houses to which prostitutes resort for the purpose of dancing and lewdly conducting themselves

This evil might be kept in check by bringing these houses more closely under the control of the police,

and by the issue of night licences. The prostitutes will go to the public houses - and all that should be required is that when at these houses they should conduct themselves with decency.

Fifth - The early prostitution of young girls

No police regulations can meet this evil or suppress it; and I should be sorry to recommend harsh punishment for the young creatures who have to enter on a life of prostitution or starve, after having been seduced by the false friends - who escape quite free, when their victims are utterly ruined. However, for the safety of society and for the benefit of the unfortunate girls themselves it appears to me advisable that any girl convicted of prostitution under seventeen years of age should be sent to a reformatory establishment - this would, at least, open a door through which these poor erring girls may find a way to return to virtue.

Any similarity of opinion which exists between the reports of the Chief Inspector, the Metropolitan Inspector and mine is not the consequence of consultation - as I have left them perfectly free to express their views, while my own have been unbiassed by them.

GEO. HAMILTON,
Commissioner of Police.

* * * * *

NEWS

EXHIBITION: DEVILS, DRUGS AND DOCTORS - 18 JUNE - 2 AUGUST

This exhibition, which has been so successful in other Australian cities, will open in Old Parliament House, North Terrace, on Thursday 18 June 1987. It closes on 2 August.

Part of the accompanying brochure reads:

'One of the pioneers of the British pharmaceutical industry, Sir Henry Wellcome, devoted much of his personal fortune to assembling a great collection of items relating to the world history of Medicine. This now forms part of the Science Museum in South Kensington, London.

Representative pieces from that Collection are to travel throughout Australia to mark the centenary of the Australian branch of Sir Henry's firm.

The Wellcome Collection is a remarkable one. It illustrates some of the varieties, similarities and improvements that have appeared in healing crafts since neolithic mankind first bored holes with sharp flints in living skulls.

Nor did Sir Henry confine himself strictly to the medical. For the curious, there are even chastity belts and instruments of torture.

The Wellcome Exhibition of the History of Medicine will be displayed with measures of drama and showmanship that are the marks of modern museum expertise in attracting, interacting with and educating visitors.'

Hours of opening: weekdays 10.00 - 5.00, weekends 12.00 - 5.00. Last entry to display 4.15.
Photography is not permitted.

Admission: adults \$3.50, concession \$1.50

Catalogue: An illustrated guide to the exhibition, in full colour, will be available at the ticket desk. The catalogue contains essays on selected topics on the history of medicine by experts at the Science Museum, London.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

E. Jane Robbins and John R. Robbins

A Glossary of Local Government Areas in
South Australia 1840-1985

The Robbins' Glossary of Local Government is the first Occasional Paper to have been published by the Historical Society of South Australia. We hope it will be followed by other Occasional Papers.

As a tool for historians and researchers working in the field of local government it promises to be an invaluable guide. Here for example is the entry for the City of Adelaide:

City of Adelaide

20 August 1840.

Established under the terms of Act 4 of 1840.

September 1843 became defunct and was cancelled by Act 12 of 1846.

1843-49 managed as a government department

September 1849 placed under control of City Commissioners appointed by the Governor under the terms of Act 14 of 1849.

Repealed by Act 17 of 1852.

1 June 1852 established in accordance with Act 11 of 1849.

There are three appendices. They show the first 50 local government incorporations in chronological order, the number of local authorities at 31 December each year, and developments in local government on a year by year basis.

The pamphlet runs to 56 pages and was published with financial assistance from the University of Adelaide. It is available for \$3 at Society meetings or from the Secretary for \$4 post included.

* * * * *

FREE EMIGRATION

TO
PORT ADELAIDE,
South Australia.

An opportunity now offers itself to all MARRIED persons, of useful occupations, particularly to
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, STONEMASONS,
SHEPHERDS, and BLACKSMITHS, of obtaining a

FREE PASSAGE

TO
PORT ADELAIDE,
IN
South Australia,

A FREE COLONY, where there are no convicts sent, and where every person who emigrates is
as free as he is in this country.

Besides the classes of persons enumerated above, Bakers, Blacksmiths, Braziers and Tinmen, Smiths, Shipwrights, Boat Builders, Wheelwrights, Sawyers, Cabinet Makers, Coopers, Curriers, Farriers, Millwrights, Harness Makers, Boot and Shoemakers, Tailors, Tanners, Brickmakers, Lime Burners, and all persons engaged in the erection of buildings are always in great request. The applicants must be able to obtain a good character as honest, sober, industrious men. They must be real laborers going out to work in the Colony, of sound mind and body, not less than 15 nor more than 30 years of age, and married. The rule as to age is occasionally departed from in favor of the parents of large families. As a general rule, each child is considered as extending the age one year. The sisters of married applicants are allowed to go free, if of good character.

The province of South Australia is a delightfully fertile and salubrious country, in every respect well adapted to the constitution of Englishmen, and is one of the most flourishing of all our colonies. *It is well watered,*—and there have never been any complaints from the colonists of a want of this valuable element; on the contrary, the letters from Cornishmen who have written home are very satisfactory on this point. It should be borne in mind that complaints of a scarcity of water do not relate to Port Adelaide, but to other settlements not connected with *South Australia.*

Emigrants wishing to obtain a free passage this year may now have that opportunity if they apply IMMEDIATELY to

MR. I. LATIMER, Truro,

who is empowered by her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners to engage for that fine first-class
teak-built ship the

JAVA, of 1200 TONS.

This ship's accommodations are unusually spacious and lofty, and are so arranged as to insure the comfort of all the passengers. She will carry *two Surgeons,* and *two School-masters,* the latter of whom will be regularly employed in teaching the emigrants and their children. The vessel will call at PLYMOUTH, to take in Cornish passengers, on or about the 16th of OCTOBER; but in order to ensure a passage, application should be made forthwith. Every kind of information, and the necessary papers may be obtained of Mr. Latimer.

R. HEARD, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, TRURO