SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

HISTORICAL GUIDELINES

South Australian Department of Environment and Planning

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INTRODUCTION

The history of the State Historic Preservation Plan is itself a complicated one, the concept having been developed in the United States of America, and then initiated and supported within Australia by the Australian Heritage Commission. In South Australia a Heritage Act was passed in 1978 and a Heritage Committee was formed to advise the Minister under the terms of the Act. A Heritage Unit was then set up within the Department for the Environment, which was funded by the Australian Heritage Commission under the National Estate Grants Programme to prepare a State Historic Preservation Plan.

The aim of the Plan is to provide the Heritage Committee and the State Government with a guide for the assessment of items and the allocation of funds for historical preservation. The Plan will provide an "historical framework", with a review of the State's history, the themes of its development and identification of significant buildings and areas, as well as an "operational framework", with a review of the legal, financial and administrative constraints and opportunities for historical preservation.

Throughout 1979, staff and consultants with the Heritage Unit have worked on the various parts of the Plan; helping the Heritage Committee compile a register of significant buildings and structures; considering the planning and development aspects; reporting on the legal implications; deciding on heritage objectives and priorities, and preparing the necessary historical background and thematic framework. This report deals with the parts last mentioned, being the historical study section of the State Historic Preservation Plan.

The brief, titled "Review of South Australia's history and preparation of a thematic reference system", is included in this report, as Appendix 1. The resulting Report is in effect a set of historical guidelines for preserving South Australia's heritage. The aims, as discussed in the brief may be summarised:

. to establish an historical context for heritage preservation by providing a basic understanding of South Australia's history, paying due attention to its various aspects, historical periods and localities, as well as to new themes and historical interpretations;

. to confer with other historians and researchers and review the significant works on South Australian history. Suggest areas of further research or action needed to preserve or discover important historical material or relics;

. to prepare a thematic framework so that heritage items may be preserved which reflect every significant historical theme.

Similar briefs were provided for the equivalent Victorian and N.S.W. historical studies. In all three cases there was considerable latitude for differing interpretations. As a result the writers in each State have approached the historical sections of their plans in different ways, making comparison between States difficult.

The final report presented here partly reflects other Plans but is in the main a reflection of current knowledge of South Australian history, its strengths, its weaknesses and its needs, in relation to the State's cultural heritage. Its format has also been decided upon as a result of regular consultation with Dr. John Tregenza, the Curator of Historic Collections at the Art Gallery of South Australia, as well as discussions with many other historians and researchers.

Ideally, the historical guidelines should have preceded work on the other sections of the Plan and the compiling of the State's Register of Heritage Items. In fact, the study has been carried out concurrently with the other work and has been altered or adapted as the State's heritage research needs, aims and information have become better known. As a result, this Report is above all a working document for use by the Heritage Committee, the Heritage Unit and others similarly concerned. It is already being so used. For example, the Plan's stress on historical themes has been helpful in assessing heritage items and funding applications. Analysis of the first and second Interim Lists of heritage items for the Register has been carried out according to the suggested historical themes, periods and localities (see Appendix 2 (A) and (B)). Subsequent lists will be similarly analysed so that the Register is as representative of South Australia's cultural history as possible.

The definition of "heritage" can be very broad. It may include natural areas as well as the human landscape, documents and oral evidence as well as structures and "prehistoric" as well as "historic" relics. While this study deals mainly with the human landscape in South Australia since European contact I have kept the wider definition of heritage, particularly "cultural heritage" firmly in mind. Should the Heritage Act or the terms of registration or of funding change, this historic study will continue to provide a useful basis for assessment as well as a general historical context.

An historical study such as this Report is at best an overview, its thematic framework arbitrary and its sources guide in constant need of updating. Yet these are also its strengths, and I have prepared this Report in the hope that it contributes to an awareness of South Australian history and to historical research as a whole.

1 HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

HISTORICAL THEMES AND PERIODS

Despite the emphasis in State Historic Preservation Plans on historical themes, periods and "thematic frameworks", these concepts are much debated and their use often criticised by historians, in South Australia, as elsewhere.

Any attempt to structure our human past is open to criticism, but it must be attempted if history is to be written and its relics preserved. Such arbitrary constructions as time-divisions, thematic frameworks and chronologies are simply methodological tools. They are a necessity in a working document such as this Report but must not be accepted as sufficient history in themselves nor as a substitute for substantial research.

Themes

History can be divided up according to themes. These are broad subject areas which may relate to certain periods, for instance "the pioneer phase", and subjects, for instance "transport", or locality. The most useful themes at least for historical preservation, are those which combine two or all three of these components, time, subject and place, for instance, "transport during the 'pioneer phase' in the Mt. Lofty Ranges".

As well, themes should allow for new interpretations, particularly as the concept of "significant themes" changes as society changes. They should accommodate new evidence or be constantly revised against the field and documentary evidence.

The themes suggested below are very broad. As listed below they could be applied to South Australian society at any time. Some examples are given by way of further explanation. There are many others. These themes are then expanded by incorporating the other components suggested above - time and place, in the historical overview and in the listing of themes specific to the various regions in South Australia.

1. Land and Sea

This could also be named "historical geography". It covers the natural environment, both land and sea - which are also historical environments - and changes to the landscape brought by Aboriginal, then European occupation.

- Natural environment, including effects of such events as flood, fire and drought, also plants and animals. National parks, natural conservation.

- Effects of Aboriginal occupation (e.g. burning-off).

- Traditional tribal boundaries and mythical and historic sites.

- Initial European contact by land and sea (e.g. exploration routes, landing sites).

- Land clearance, soil change, the physical dimensions of settlement (e.g. survey points, lookouts, boundaries, relics of first settlement or of change in settlement such as suburbanisation).

- Town planning, reserves, street layout.

- Special settlements and settlement patterns (e.g. communal village settlements, German farm village hufendorf, communes, Aboriginal missions and reserves).

- Sites associated with settlements (e.g. cemeteries, dumps).

- Regions (see also regional list).

2. People, social life and organisations

This may be termed "social history" or "social development".

- Social groups (should be broken down several ways, according to race, nationality, sex, age and class, and items preserved which reflect these different groups and what was also significant to each). Relations between groups (social structure, conflict, mobility, change).

- Demography, immigration.

- Ideology (including effects of "cultural baggage"), culture.

- Social life (house and garden, domestic relations and interests, recreation, social conditions and expectations).

- Particular individuals or families (the famous and the influential, their houses or creations or memorials).

- Social services (including private organisations) such as hospitals, asylums, welfare offices, community centres, lodges.

- Associations and institutions (e.g. headquarters of unions).

- Religion (includes monastic and conventual communities.)

- Education (includes institutes).

3. Politics and government

This may be called "political history", which has in fact formed the bulk of most conventional general histories.

- Political set-up (colonial administration, Parliament, parties).

- Role of government, bureaucracy (impact of government decisions; offices).

- Local government and special administrations (e.g. Protector of Aborigines).

- Defence (e.g. forts, parade grounds, prisoner-of-war camps).

- Law and order (e.g. court houses, police stations, prisons).

4. Work, economic production, service industries

"Economic history". This group of themes deals with the efforts made to provide food, shelter and profit, with economic and industrial development and the supporting services.

- Primary production - hunting and gathering (including fishing and whaling), mining, pastoralism, agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, forestry, etc. (e.g. stone fish traps, ochre mines, shepherds' huts, homestead complexes, silos, water channels).

- Secondary production - processing of primary resources (e.g. flour mills, breweries, smelters, brickworks, tanneries), craftswork, manufacturing.

- Tertiary industry - commerce, trade, capitalism and investment, the professions (e.g. banks, company offices, hotels, shops, markets).

- Science and technology (especially inventions, innovations and practical adaptations) (e.g. experimental farms, machinery, research stations).

- Building and construction (see also housing, under 2), including architecture, engineering.

- Service industries - transport, water supply, communications, drainage and sewerage, power supplies, fire services, etc. (e.g. tracks, coach-stops, railway stations, power stations, fire brigade depots, airports, jetties, ships and shipwrecks, reservoirs, work camps, fettlers cottages, etc.)

- Economic cycles - booms, depressions, employment, unemployment relief works.

5. Notable events

There were large-scale events which had a profound effect on these societies, for instance world war. This category is restricted to outstanding happenings so that the most common relics of these will be memorials. "Events" may be divided as follows:

- World-wide e.g. war

- Australian e.g. Federation

- South Australian e.g. proclamation, exploration

- Local.

Items representative of events may also be sometimes classified under another theme e.g. a house (2) may also have been associated with a significant event, or a statue, or memorial commemorating war (5) may also be a work of art (2).

Many items may be classified under several different themes, because of the interconnections and overlapping; this doesn't much matter, as long as each of the themes and sub-themes suggested above is represented, by using them as a basis for locating, assessing and preserving historical sites and items.

Periods

These periods are divided by events which were of significance to the whole of South Australia. These are summarised below, and described more fully in the historical overview which follows.

1. <u>1800 to 1836.</u> A period of exploratory contacts mainly by the British with South Australia, from other parts of the continent as well as by ship. An historical (rather than prehistoric) era for the Aborigines. Culminates in the proclamation of a British colony.

2. <u>1836 to 1851.</u> From the first official white settlement to the goldrushes. The pioneering phase, and a time of destruction or profound change for Aboriginal people. Experiments and failures.

3. <u>1852 to 1883.</u> A time of economic growth, consolidation of society and expansion of settlement, partly due to the impact of the goldrushes. Establishment of social, commercial and political institutions, and the building of railways and other public utilities.

4. <u>1884 to 1914.</u> A period of prolonged depression, drought, social change and political dissent, beginning with depression and ending in world war.

5. <u>1914 to 1927.</u> War and its after-effects and the impact of Federal government. A time of rapid technological advance, urbanisation and government spending.

6. <u>1927 to 1945.</u> Again, a period beginning with depression and ending in world war; both with massive social and economic effects. Crisis and change; the beginnings of planned industrialisation.

7. <u>1946 to 1979.</u> A period of boom, of immigration, industrialisation and suburbanisation, supported by the Playford Liberal government and based in part on the manufacture and the use of the car. Leading into a period of rapid social change across Australia. Also legislative reform by the Dunstan Labor government. Growth in the arts and in popular interest in the arts.

<u>Addendum</u>

While the above time divisions have been used throughout the Guidelines, to avoid confusion over the double use of the same year e.g. 1884-1914 and 1914-1927, the following divisions may be used:

1800 - 1836
1837 - 1851
1852 - 1883
1884 - 1913
1914 - 1927
1928 - 1945
1946 - 1979

1. 1800 to 1835 *

SUMMARY OF MAIN THEMES

1. Land and Sea

- Physical environment (natural, and as affected by Aboriginal landuse)
- Tribal frontiers
- Exploration (European) by sea and land
- Traditional Aboriginal occupation
- Temporary occupation of whalers and sealers
- Permanent occupation of Europeans and Aborigines on Kangaroo Island.

2. People, Social Life and Organisations

- Ancient and traditional Aboriginal life
- Whalers, sealers and Kangaroo Island settlers
- Baudin, Flinders, Sturt, Barker

3. Politics and Government

- Aboriginal government; battles
- planning for and setting up of the Colony, from England

4. Production

- Aboriginal food production and trade
- Whaling, sealing, salt collection

5. Events (see below)

Introduction

In 1800 the region known to Europeans as southern Australia appeared much as it had for many thousands of years. By 1800 navigators aboard Dutch, French and English ships had sighted and named in their own languages parts of this southern coast, but took no further interest, finding it forbidding in appearance and quite barren. It was not. It was a vast, plentiful land, already inhabited for at least forty thousand years. In the area now known as South Australia the people, successors to this ancient culture, numbering perhaps 12,000, lived in families as part of their tribal groups. There were almost 50 such groups, each occupying a well-defined tribal territory.

The Aboriginal People

The most densely populated territories lay along the banks of the Murray River and in the well-watered southern and south-eastern coastal hills and plains. Within their territories the tribespeople led wandering lives, hunting and collecting food, building only temporary shelters, though returning regularly to the same campsites and ceremonial places. To the European

* A list of sources for this survey and chronology follows at the end.

eye they had made no obvious change to the landscape, nor even created permanent human constructions. Yet the natural vegetation had been subtly changed by aeons of deliberate burning-off, for purposes of hunting and easier travelling, and there were signs everywhere of human occupation, both ephemeral and enduring.

The people seemed poor, but by contemporary European standards they were not unduly so. Perhaps the fundamental European perception of this society was a baffled sense of its utter simplicity, recognised (by the more perceptive) as a self-sufficient and contented form of existence and yet despised for its apparent frailty, its total difference from anything like an acceptable form of civilisation. Its spiritual complexity was missed or quite misunderstood. This attitude and the new and dreadful diseases introduced by Europeans posed a threat to Aboriginal existence worse by far than starvation or spearing. The first warnings - and diseases - were passed from tribes in the east, down the great river; the first sources of conflict arrived by sea.

First European Contact

In 1802, in order to forestall any French claims to the area, the English Government sent Matthew Flinders and his crew in the "Investigator" to explore, chart and name the southern coast and islands. At Encounter Bay, Flinders met Nicolas Baudin who had been sent, by the French Government, for similar scientific and political reasons to chart and name the same area in "Le Géographe".

Even before Flinders' survey, however, American and British crews sought westwards for whales and seals, salt and kangaroos. After Flinders' discoveries they sailed regularly through Bass Strait from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. They visited and set up onshore gangs of men for months at a time, right along the southern coast as far at least as Spalding Cove near Port Lincoln, and on Kangaroo Island. As many as 500 men were recorded as having visited Kangaroo Island by 1836: soon after that date neither kangaroos nor emus were left on the island.

Like the Aborigines, these men were also hunter-gatherers, but unlike the Aborigines, they were transient exploiters, unkempt, ill-disciplined, over-eager in the killing and careless of the rights - or lives - of other people occupying the land. There was some co-operation but also much conflict and the newcomers soon became notorious for their cruelty to the Aborigines, especially towards the women abducted from Tasmania and from the Murray-mouth, Encounter-Bay territories.

By 1806 some of the sealers as well as runaway convicts and seamen had settled permanently with the women on Kangaroo Island, mainly at American River, and for some years their violence disquieted even the authorities in New South Wales. By 1836, however, the remaining inhabitants were few and more peaceable. Some ruins, as well as relics of the whalers and sealers, survive from this era prior to official settlement.

Reports by whalers and sealers aroused interest in England in the possibilities of establishing a new colony of South Australia. The plans became more definite in the early 1830's following the explorations by Captain Charles Sturt and Captain Collet Barker of the Murray and the fertile lands near the river, on Fleurieu Peninsula and on the eastern coast of St. Vincent's Gulf.

Plans for the Colony of South Australia

In England a mixture of altruism and self-interest prompted discussion of the founding of a colony which would be quite distinct from those already established in Australia, the first proposal being made in 1831 and refused by the British Government. In 1834, after further negotiations, re-drafting of the proposals and various compromises the South Australian Act founding the colony was passed by Parliament. Commissioners were appointed to raise money by selling land to prospective settlers (and speculators) sight unseen. Despite bargain prices the £35,000 which had to be raised before settlement was not obtained until the purchases of the newly-formed South Australian Company.

The South Australian Company was also the quickest to organise ships, workers and supplies, and these left in February 1836, bound for Kangaroo Island, where the Company proposed to form a permanent settlement and begin whaling. Other ships soon followed.

LIST OF EVENTS

1800   - Possible visit of American whaling ship, "Elligood", to Kangaroo Island.

      - James Grant in "Lady Nelson" sights and names capes and mountains in south-east, including Mt. Gambier.

1802   - Matthew Flinders in "Investigator" explores and names various parts of south coast of Australia from west to east, including Spencer's Gulf, Memory Cove, Port Lincoln, St. Vincent's Gulf, Mt. Lofty and Kangaroo Island. French explorer, Nicholas Baudin, exploring in "Le Géographe" and naming parts of the coast from east to west, meets Flinders in Encounter Bay, some miles out to sea from Murray mouth.

      - After Flinders' discoveries, Kangaroo Island and mainland coast visited regularly by whalers and sealers from Sydney, Hobart Town and Launceston.

1804   - American Whaler "Union" winters at Kangaroo Island, where crew builds schooner "Independence".

1806   - By this date sealers settled permanently on Kangaroo Island with Aboriginal women from Tasmania and others abducted from Murray Mouth, Encounter Bay, Cape Jervis areas.

1830   - Captain Charles Sturt explores Murray River from New South Wales to its mouth.

      - During 1830's whalers and sealers also establish themselves at Spalding Cove (near Port Lincoln), Encounter Bay, and possibly also parts of south-east coast.

1831   - On Sturt's recommendation, Captain Collet Barker explores eastern coast of St. Vincent's Gulf, south coast and climbs Mt. Lofty. He dies at Murray Mouth, apparently speared to death by Aborigines. These explorations greatly stimulate interest in establishing a colony in South Australia.

      - Proposal made to British Government by Robert Gouger and Anthony Bacon (National Colonisation Society) to found a colony in South Australia.

1833   – Captain John Hart visits future site of Adelaide.

        – South Australian Association formed in England by Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

1834   – South Australian Act founding the colony passed by British Parliament.

1835   – South Australia Commissioners appointed to sell land and raise £35,000 prior to settlement. Preliminary purchasers encouraged by receiving one town acre (decided by lot) with each of the 80 acre blocks bought for 20/- an acre. Amount lowered for a short time (by increasing to 134 acres amount received for 20/-) as further inducement. First set of land regulations for South Australia issued by Commissioners.

        – South Australian Company formed, with George Fife Angas as founder and Chairman.

2. 1836 to 1850

SUMMARY OF MAIN THEMES

1. Land and Sea

   - Physical setting and effects of initial settlement

   - Surveys, special surveys

   - siting and design of Adelaide

   - township subdivision and settlement, near Adelaide

   - exploration.

2. People, Social Life and Organisations

   - British, British customs and institutions, transplanted

   - Germans

   - Aboriginal-European contact, adaptation, conflict

   - speculation and building in Adelaide

   - "pioneering"

   - lawlessness

   - Colonel William Light, Governor John Hindmarsh, etc.

3. Politics and Government

   - Proclamation

   - Governors' and commissioners' activities

   - Government role and public building

   - law and order.

4. Work, Economic Production, Service Industries

   - Importing

   - Beginnings of staple industries: copper mining, pastoralism and
     agriculture; miners, shepherds, drovers

   - Whaling

   - Shipping

   - Experiments and short-lived successes, e.g. silver-lead mining.

5. Events (see below, and list)

Introduction

During 1836 the first ships made the long and difficult journey to the proposed colony of South Australia. The settlers - who combined theoretical ideals with hoped-for personal profit, in the best of British traditions - supposed the land to be fertile, and ready for the re-making into a new, richer, freer England. They made landfall at Kangaroo Island, later at Holdfast Bay and Port Adelaide, bringing with them the baggage and attitudes of the old world, intending "simply the least modification of the old which would meet the new needs of the times". (Meinig, p.26) However, many people were dismayed and disoriented on arrival by the immense space and dryness - and the distance from home.

At first almost everything was imported, from the majority of the population down to the last lamb. As a market for manufactured materials and source of investment Adelaide (and Melbourne) immediately became part of the growing British commercial empire. This was one of the intentions of the colony's planners but was quite unlike the desolate early years of Botany Bay. The earliest local secondary industries, such as brick-making and brewing, developed as import replacements. There was also, of necessity, much innovation with the materials at hand. Some early habits have persisted, such as the use of local stone in buildings, which is a major regional variation within the Australian cultural landscape.

The pioneer phase was short-lived in Adelaide and nearby, though there were later parallels in "native" inventiveness and make-do on the further frontiers of settlement, and during the economic depressions of the 1890's and 1930's. * As a result of all these factors this era can be seen to be characterised not only by the successful transplantation of a predominantly British society but also by experiment, adaptation and failure. Its physical remains clearly express these themes.

Patterns and Settlement

During those years the Government was largely responsible for laying patterns on the land, as binding on white behaviour as were the tribal boundaries and mythical associations on the Aborigines. These patterns have persisted to this day. They were the surveys and special surveys which plotted regions and towns and the first property boundaries; the lines of main roads, of overland routes and of exploration; pastoral leases and public reserves; the siting of Adelaide as capital city, of other public and private villages and of two Port Adelaides (the siting of the first being one of Colonel Light's rare mistakes). Indeed, the basic layout of what are still called the "settled districts" was established before 1850.

Exploration - both official and unofficial - was very important during this period. Every group journeying far from Adelaide combined observations on "native" life with the practical search for the best travelling routes and for good land and water supplies.

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* This fact points to one of the weaknesses of a calendar chronology rather than one based on landscape features. Landscape features reflect the fact that different parts of South Australia were settled at different times and also other factors such as economic conditions, social composition, distance from urban centres, and the natural environment. The separate section in this report on regions represents my approach to this problem.

With the basic patterns made, this became a time of beginnings for the European colonists. Adelaide's beginnings were artificially enhanced by being for the first two years the only place in which people could expend their energies while awaiting the surveying of country lands. When these became available not only was farming and grazing land taken up but also towns were created, especially near Adelaide, near the special surveys and in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

> "Young men of spirit were not satisfied to retire into the
> bush and look after a flock of silly sheep when it was possible
> to buy a section of land at £1 an acre, give it a fine name
> as a village, sell the same thing at £10 an acre, for a bill
> the bank would discount, and live in style at the Southern
> Cross Hotel."
>
> (quoted in Williams, p. 338)

140 new town subdivisions were made altogether in the next few years, though more failed than survived. The role of the Government was significant from the start, in helping provide the infrastructure, from assisted passages for labourers to roads, bridges and postal services and some townships. At this stage, with private groups busily forming villages in the agricultural areas, the Government was more concerned with providing ports and inland service and staging areas for the copper mining and pastoral interests.

Work and Economic Production

By 1850 after the first years of "feasibility colonizing", (Richards, p. 110) mining, agriculture, viticulture and pastoralism and their associated industries were established. Small-scale industrial development, including machine and implement-making, was fairly rapid in comparison with the other colonies. Other major forms of employment such as domestic service, carrying and building were also in existence by 1850, involving women and children as well as men.

Work such as whaling or water-carrying was important only during those early years. The colony benefitted greatly at that time from, on the one hand, the activities of the South Australian Company, founded in England, and on the other hand, the stock, capital and practical experience of the many hundreds of colonists who came from other parts of Australia. Many local Aborigines carried out important roles as guides and farm and mine-workers — more often than carrying out the attacks which so outraged the white settlers during this early period.

The most significant economic development during the uncertain forties was the discovery and mining of rich copper deposits at Montacute, Kapunda and Burra, which set off Australia's first mineral boom. Copper was South Australia's gold, and its discovery had similar effects. There was a rush to peg claims and sink shafts; raw new upcountry towns; a rapid increase in population including Cornish and Welsh miners, and a sudden burst of colonial wealth and self-confidence.

The People

The boom also heralded a subtler social change from a small "community of labour and equality of the sexes" (Catherine Spence) to a more typically provincial social stratification. Typically British institutions and activities were started very early in the new colony, aided by what was perhaps the most successful part of the Wakefield plan: settlement from a very beginning by equal numbers of young men and women and by stable family groups. This was unique in Australia and was often remarked upon, as it was reflected in the physical character and social activities of even the earliest settlements, though the frontier runs and some mining camps tended at this time to be manned only, rough and often violent.

South Australia was also renowned as a paradise of dissent, with members of an unusually wide (and vocal) range of denominations pooling resources to build churches and to pay for the small denominational schools, also assisted (until 1851) by some government funding.

Typically German religious and village life was also transplanted. South Australia was the only colony to bring out non-British people as assisted (and unassisted) immigrants, mainly Germans, who numbered more than 6,000 by 1850. Their characteristic forms of architecture and other influences on the landscape and general social life are still apparent.

For both peaceable and assertive Aboriginal tribespeople this was a time of change or death. Despite pious official sentiments, the efforts of a few concerned missionaries and adaptation or opposition by the Aboriginal people themselves, there was both overt and indirect destruction of the local tribes, and of the forests and animals which were their livelihood. Pioneers are frequently most ruthless in the battle to provide for their own needs. By 1850 almost all the Kaurna had died or left Adelaide and several nearby tribes were disintegrating and dispossessed. Settlement was consolidated in Adelaide and beginning its major period of expansion. This was to lead to the destruction or transformation of Aboriginal society and of much of the remaining landscape elsewhere in South Australia.

LIST OF EVENTS

1836   - South Australian Company Ships, "Duke of York" and "Lady Mary Pelham" and other ships carrying migrants arrive in South Australia, the first landing at Kangaroo Island in July. The colony's first school opens on Kangaroo Island.

           - During the year 9 ships arrive altogether, bringing nearly 546 settlers. These include the Surveyor-General, Colonel William Light and staff (including G.S. Kingston) and, late in the year, Governor John Hindmarsh, and James Hurtle Fisher, the representative of the Board of Commissioners and other officials in HMS "Buffalo". Hindmarsh proclaims South Australia a Province to the assembled colonists at Holdfast Bay (by the old gum tree) on 28th December.

           - Colonel Light examines and rejects Yorke Peninsula, Port Lincoln, and the Murray Mouth as suitable sites for the capital and begins survey of Adelaide.

           - Rev. C.B. Howard (Anglican), first Minister to arrive in South Australia.

1837   - Reign of Queen Victoria begins.

           - Immigrants and settlement already becoming a major problem for Aborigines (particularly for local people, Kaurna). Protectors appointed. First European, Driscoll, killed by Aborigines at Encounter Bay.

           - Colonel Light completes survey of Adelaide and designs city's layout. Light also carries out surveys around the Onkaparinga, Rapid Bay, Yankalilla and on Kangaroo Island.

- Sailors desert the ship "Coromandel", hide in and name Coromandel Valley. Other runaway sailors and convicts - as well as ordinary settlers - also arrive in the new colony. Many "Vandemonians" settle in Mt. Lofty Ranges (the Tiers), cutting stringybark to supply great demand in Adelaide for roof shingles and palings, while some become notorious as highwaymen and thieves.

- First Adelaide land allotments made.

- South Australian Supreme Court established.

- First Adelaide General Hospital opened in North Terrace.

- Brick-making and lime-burning started in Adelaide parklands.

- South Australian Company's bank opens, to become independent South Australian Banking Co. in 1841.

- West Terrace cemetery established.

- Rev. T.Q. Stow, founder of Congregational Church, arrives.

- First newspaper, "Register", published in South Australia; printing claimed to be first industry established in South Australia.

- Port Adelaide (old port or "Port Misery") proclaimed a port.

- Bay - whaling station established at Rosetta Head-Granite Island in Encounter Bay.

- Robert Cock's group travel beyond Crafers through the hills, turn south, and become first immigrants to reach Lake Alexandrina, travelling overland from Adelaide.

1838 - Occupation of countryside begins. Land boom - many private villages surveyed and partly sold, particularly around Adelaide, immediately north and south of Adelaide, and Mt. Lofty Ranges during next three years, e.g. (around Adelaide) Hindmarsh, Bowden, Prospect, Walkerville, Mitcham, Thebarton, Alberton, Kent Town, Unley, Goodwood, Klemzig, Cowandilla, Edwardstown. In the country: Willunga, Strathalbyn (1838), Hahndorf, Kingscote, Balhannah, Gawler (designed by Light), Horseshoe (Noarlunga), Mt. Barker and Nairne (all 1839, 1840).

- Public building programme under Governor Gawler begins. East end Government House, Mounted Police Barracks and Port Adelaide Government wharf started.

- South Australian School Society opens school for children of the poor, with subscriptions mainly from supporters in England. Very little support from colonists so the attempt soon ceases and first formal schools for other than wealthy close in 1843.

- German Lutheran settlers under leadership of Pastor Augustus Kavel arrive at Port Adelaide (Old Port). Some then settle at Klemzig, most move to Hahndorf.

- First Anglican Church, Holy Trinity Church completed (rebuilt 1844, 1888). First Methodist (Wesleyan) Church built in Hindley Street.

- Wreck of "Fanny" - Aborigines save survivors (including Reverend W. Longbottom, colony's first Wesleyan Minister).

- Missionaries to the Aborigines, Teichelmann and Schurmann arrive (Dresden Missionary Society). School for Aboriginal children started in Adelaide by C.G. Teichelmann to "civilise" them and remove them from influence of parents.

- First mob of cattle overlanded from New South Wales by Joseph Hawdon, then first overland drive of sheep. During subsequent overland trips along Murray Aborigines are often shot and sometimes attack overlanders in retaliation and a committee forms (1841) to protect overland parties.

- Formation of first police force.

- British Tavern at North Adelaide licensed.

- J.B. Hack's "Hero" first ship registered at Port Adelaide.

- About 1838 slate quarrying starts at Willunga.

- Vineyard planted by John Reynell at Reynella.

- First export from South Australia, a small clip of wool, dispatched.

1839 - Colonel Light dies at Thebarton and is buried in Light Square.

- First road in South Australia built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide.

- Overland coastal route along Coorong pioneered by Charles Bonney.

- First Special Survey (Mt. Barker district), that is, outside already surveyed districts, made available to W.H. Dutton and then approx. 30 in all, mostly taken by absentees (system stops in 1841).

- First philanthropic agency in South Australia, Adelaide Strangers' Friend Society, formed by Methodists.

- Post Office Act passed. Port Adelaide given a post office and a daily mail, Port Lincoln a post office and a fortnightly mail.

1840 - Port Adelaide moved downstream to present site. Construction of new Port Road across swamp by South Australian Company completed. McLaren Wharf opened by Governor Gawler.

- E.J. Eyre explores Flinders Ranges and wrongly deduces that they are bounded on west, north and east by impassable "horseshoe" of salt lakes. Discouraged by this from reaching Central Australia he travels instead overland around head of Bight (arriving at Albany in Western Australia in 1841).

- Municipality of Adelaide incorporated, first in Australia.

1843   - John Ridley's flour mill built at Hindmarsh.

- Adelaide Municipal Corporation, bedevilled by financial problems, becomes defunct and city affairs managed by Government.

- Reaper-strippers invented by John Ridley, and J.W. Bull.

- Over-production of stock: - tallow works, soap and candle manufacturing begins.

- First ploughing match held on Colonel Light's old section at Thebarton.

- Booyoolie Station opened by Hughes Brothers.

- Particular Baptists erect chapel in Kermode Street, North Adelaide.

- Wesleyans open chapel in Happy Valley.

1844   - First Colonial Census held, which shows population of 17,366 excluding the Aborigines.

- Kapunda Copper mine opens.

- Governor Grey leads group (including Bonney and George French Angas) in exploration along Coorong to Mt. Gambier. Reports that land in south seems better than north (where he journeyed in 1843), being very fertile in south-east.

- Second School for Aboriginal children (from the Murray) started at Walkerville but soon merges with first.

- John Dunn builds his first steam driven flour mill at Mt. Barker.

1845   - Copper discovered at Burra.

- Captain C.H. Bagot instals smelting plant at Kapunda copper mine.

- Charles Sturt explores north-eastern part of colony, having left Adelaide in 1844, but driven back by drought and sickness, returning in 1846.

- Gold found for first time in South Australia, near Montacute.

- Assisted migration resumed, still funded by land sales, according to Wakefield system.

- Mayura Run (S.E.) taken up by Samuel Davenport. Several settlers are already established in the south-east, including pastoralists from Victoria.

- First Catholic Church, St. Mary's Church, built at Morphett Vale (opened 1846

- Now about 30 or 40 small private schools in the colony, partly because depression has encouraged many women and men to try teaching as a means of livelihood.

- F.H. Faulding and Co. starts in Adelaide (later, Thebarton) as manufacturing chemists.

1846   - Corn Act repealed in Britain.

- Grant-in-aid for religious purposes decreed by Government - encourages construction of churches and establishment of church-schools.

- John Ridley's steam flour mill starts operations at Hindmarsh.

- Slaughterhouse established on west parklands near River Torrens.

- Port Lincoln, Macclesfield, Wellington (on Murray River - overland routes) founded.

- Wreck of "Maria" - survivors killed by same tribe of Aborigines who saved "Fanny" survivors - reprisals carried out against them.

- Anlaby sheep station established by F.S. Dutton.

1841
- Dr. Kent's East Park Mill began operating on Section 255 in January, 1841.

- Bungaree Station established by Hawker Brothers, Hutt and Hill runs by W. Robinson, and Bundaleer, which is furthest north, by J.B. Hughes.

- E.J. Eyre appointed Protector. His base, Moorundie established - as military outpost for pacifying hostile Aboriginals of Murray.

- Wheal Gawler, first South Australian mine (silver-lead) opened, near Glen Osmond (abandoned in 1851).

- Adelaide Gaol completed at great cost. This, together with Government House and equipping and housing of large police force, hospital, and other public expenditures contribute to ensuing economic depression. Following financial crisis Governor Gawler recalled and succeeded by Governor Grey who severely cuts expenditure. People move out into countryside in greater numbers than before. Assisted migration suspended because of depression.

- Emanuel Solomon builds Queen's Theatre, a grand building. It is later used for public meetings and as the Supreme Court and Crown Law Offices (until 1850).

- Toll House erected, Mt. Barker Road, Glen Osmond.

- Dr. Kent starts milling at Kent Town.

1842
- Parts of South Australia divided for first time into counties.

- Clare, Bethany, Lobethal established, Bethany and Lobethal by German families, Bethany first German settlement in Barossa Valley.

- Copper discovered at Kapunda.

- South Australian Board of Colonisation Commissioners, having gone bankrupt, is abolished by British Government, which now assumes complete control, as in other Australian colonies.

- Legislative Council constituted.

- Registration of births, deaths and marriages commences.

- Waste Lands Act passed - Crown lands can be set aside as reserves for Aborigines.

- Settlement of Port Lincoln area falters, due to killing by Aborigines of shepherds and stock-drivers.

- George Seth Coppin settles in Adelaide and has a dramatic effect on theatres and entertainment in South Australia, then other colonies.

- First pastoral leases granted; stock and stock-owners by now established as far north as Mt. Remarkable.

- J. Horrocks explores north of his station, through Horrocks Pass.

- Grey and Robe laid out, Robe as first port in South-east.

- J. Gilbert establishes winery at Pewsey Vale.

1847
- Augustus Short takes up see of Adelaide, and arrives as Church of England's first Bishop in South Australia.

- St. Peters College established in Trinity Church Schoolroom, Morphett Street (moves to Hackney in 1850).

- Lobethal Lutheran Church dedicated (building started in 1843).

- St. Mary's in the Sturt built.

- First of many building societies founded, Adelaide and Suburban Building Society.

- Norwood surveyed.

- Wool stores built by stations at Port Pirie for holding their wool for shipment.

- First winery in Barossa Valley commences operation, J. Gramp, at Rowlands Flat.

- Horse-racing held at Victoria Park, a further alienation of City parklands.

1848
- James Martin establishes engineering works at Gawler.

- Copper smelting works built at Port Adelaide.

- Opening of Savings Bank of South Australia.

- First ferry across River Murray starts at Wellington.

1849
- Navigation Acts repealed in Britain. This, and repeal of Corn Act, breaks monopoly of British merchants in using old ships to carry wheat. Makes growing and export of wheat from South Australia a good economic prospect.

- Central Board of Main Roads formed.

- Copper smelting works built at Burra and copper route from Burra to Port Wakefield established, used by bullockies and Spanish mule-drivers, barges bringing ore to Port Adelaide.

- G. Smith establishes Yalumba winery at Angaston.

- South Australian Jockey Club forms.

- British Parliament passes Act granting representative
  government, with establishment of Legislative Council in
  each Australian Colony (including South Australia) of at least
  50,000 people. It also proposes formation of Federal
  Assembly of the Australian colonies, but this not accepted by
  colonies. Act also allows colonies to draw up their own
  constitutions.

1850
- Almost all the Kaurna people have by now died out in or left
  Adelaide area.

- Matthew Hale (Anglican Archdeacon of Adelaide) establishes
  Poonindie near Port Lincoln to save Aboriginal children from
  their own society, the threat of Europeans, and to train them
  as labourers and Christians.

- Adelaide Chamber of Commerce established.

- For first time value of exports exceeds value of imports.

- Stripper coming into general use.

- Penola laid out as private town by Alexander Cameron.

- Port Wakefield founded.

- From about this time galvanised corrugated iron imported by
  Australian colonies from Britain in large quantities. British
  manufacturers have been selling prefabricated wooden and iron
  buildings in South Australia and elsewhere since 1837.

- Colony's main bay-whaling station in Encounter Bay ceases to be
  worked regularly.

3. <u>1851 to 1884</u>

SUMMARY OF MAIN THEMES

1. <u>Land and Sea</u>

   - Expansion and consolidation of settlement

   - Surveying and growth of new towns

   - growth of suburbs

   - exploration into the interior

   - delineation of Goyder's Line.

2. <u>People, Social Life and Organisations</u>

   - The building of whole new communities (see also above)

   - speculation, house-building (farmhouses, city mansions, etc.)

   - public benefaction

   - Church and school formation and building

   - Changes in education: government responsibility; Institutes, University.

3. <u>Politics and Government</u>

   - Formation of representative and local government

   - formation of government agencies

   - intercolonial customs.

4. <u>Work, Economic Production, Service Industries</u>
   - Goldrushes
   - Pastoralism

   - Wheat-farming

   - Copper mining

   - Implement-manufacturing, flour milling

   - Changes in transport and communications; coach services, trams and railways, telegraphs

   - Murray River trade and growth of coastal shipping

   - Invention and application of new techniques and machines, especially for wheat-growing.

Prosperity and Technological Change

During this period there were two waves of prosperity in the mid 1850's and throughout the 1870's which encouraged speculation and building, as well as enormous expansion of settlement and the forming of community organisations, businesses and government instrumentalities.

The practical application of new technology has been a dominant theme in Australian history and this clearly assumed significance during the second half of the nineteenth century, in South Australia as in the other colonies. This involved such diverse innovations as steam-power, vaccination and telegraph. Even as men continued to make slow and difficult explorations inland, new, faster forms of transport and communication began to make their impact with telegraph and railway construction beginning in several Australian colonies about the same time, in the 1850's. However, the most dramatic example was the construction by South Australians of the Overland Telegraph Line to Darwin in 1872, following the route taken by John McDouall Stuart only nine years previously.

The Impact of the Goldrushes

In the early 1850's, South Australia faced financial and social crisis as thousands of men rushed to the goldfields in Victoria and New South Wales. However, before long the whole of Australia felt the stimulus to industry and social change provided by the new wealth and a doubled population. South Australia's population rapidly increased and the new markets in Victoria almost immediately benefitted wheatgrowers, as well as flourmillers and shipping companies. By 1853 the colony had become Australia's major wheat producer. New acreages were sown around Mount Barker and south of Adelaide, then, during the 1850's and 1860's in the northern hill country. Wheat-farming became South Australia's staple in social as well as economic terms, by encouraging solid settlement by industrious families, as intended in the original Wakefield scheme.

Trade

By 1857 there were 70 mills and 226 manufactories in the colony, and the beginnings of a thriving coastal and Murray River shipping trade. Towns were laid out as coastal and river ports during the 1850's and 1860's and a large number of country-based industries were established.

The river trade, which carried wheatstuffs and goods to the gold colonies during the 1850's, developed rapidly. The mid 1870's to the mid 1880's were the boom years of the trade. Morgan, which was deliberately created by the Government to recapture the river trade from the Victorians, was the major South Australian port for the shipment of goods, with a massive wharf constructed for that purpose.

The Woolclass

Wool was of even greater export value than wheat. There was intense speculation in and consolidation of the big pastoral runs in the north, southern Eyre Peninsula and in the South-east, although the great drought of 1864 to 1867 left Northern runs bankrupt and bereft of stock. Their recovery was due mainly to the return of good seasons and the replacement of shepherding with the capitalist improvements of wire fencing, dams and wells. By then, while the wheat-farmers were considered the colony's social mainstay, the pastoralists had become its gentry. They built mansions, some on their properties in the mid-north and in the South-east, but most around Adelaide. (Successful farmers also retired to Adelaide; for the unsuccessful there was the Destitute Asylum). Here the pastoralists also became active in pursuits such as suburban subdivision, mining and other business, politics and public display. Having worked to achieve large personal fortunes

during the forties and fifties the men became famous as public benefactors during the seventies and eighties; the women providing voluntary assistance and subsequent fund raising efforts for the numerous charitable and cultural institutions formed.

Copper

While the goldrushes killed several small South Australian mines, the ensuing period was most significant for copper mining and the mining towns. Besides Burra, Kapunda and the 'copper triangle' of Kadina-Moonta-Wallaroo, many smaller mines were worked, particularly in the Flinders Ranges. New towns appeared as staging points and service centres, some dying prematurely as soon as prices dropped and mines closed. Copper followed wheat and wool as the staple of the later nineteenth century, and provided the livelihood for a population different from farmers, labourers and graziers, being predominantly Welsh and Cornish miner families.

Landrush

Between 1850 and 1876 the population grew more rapidly in the country than in Adelaide. There was also a great shift in population as farmers exhausted the southern soils and rushed to the north and Yorke Peninsula, following Strangways Act in 1869. Aided by some world-famous inventions of implements and techniques farmers moved into the Mallee and, for a few years only, beyond Goyder's line into saltbush country. Ruins, weeds and rusting implements are reminders of their subsequent retreat.

The Government's role in the landrush was crucial, in rapidly surveying the new hundreds and providing each with a similarly designed township, as a commercial and social centre for the surrounding families. Equally important was the building of railways. This was South Australia's railway age. Hundreds of miles of new tracks were laid, not so much as a source of revenue as to supply the new lands, provide employment and win votes. The railways made an enormous difference to inland areas where transport had previously been slow and costly (coaches excepted). They provided a stimulus to country towns and also fed the ports, although the river trade through the Murray River ports was eventually destroyed by the railways.

This period saw the heyday of the country town in terms of size, social activity and self-sufficiency, even as developments occurred which were to contribute to country towns' decline relative to Adelaide after the 1870's. These developments included the railways themselves, which contributed to the centralisation of business control in Adelaide, and the growth of central government functions.

The Introduction of Representative and Local Government

Deliberate changes were made as the colony "came of age". This was due to social as well as material changes. The population, having passed 100,000 by 1856, had become far more complex than the society of British capitalists and labourers sought as emigrants during the 1830's and 1840's. During the 1850's South Australians were granted both representative and local government, each of which soon became involved in public welfare and public works of various kinds, sometimes (as in the reluctant public ownership of railways) for the first time within "the British Empire". At the same time, efforts made by local councils at the lesser tasks of upgrading the appalling roads and drainage and controlling various local sources of pollution and disease were severely limited, mainly by lack of funds.

Building and Re-building

The city's public face was markedly improved as an expression of civic pride and prosperity and a beginning was made in dealing with the problems of public health caused by colonial carelessness and overcrowding. Some improvements such as gas-light and piped water at first benefitted the city alone. There was extensive building and re-building of homes, hotels and public places, incorporating changes in architectural styles, the growing influence of local architects and the use of durable materials such as brick and stone and new materials such as galvanised and cast iron. In Adelaide, a drop in building costs in the 1850's was followed by a spate in building, including many churches, which were constructed in a nostalgic Gothic style.

A whole series of new suburbs was also formed in the rush to be rich, mainly along the new horse-tram routes during the 1870's. Local residents formed Councils, built churches and established institutes. Other social activities such as education and sport which had enjoyed a rough and ready existence from the beginning now became better organised as the numbers of participants increased. Besides large gestures by the wealthy (such as the founding of the University of Adelaide) the middle class also seemed more prepared to give some support to public institutions, in particular to the new government schools.

LIST OF EVENTS

1851   - After years of actively promoting the colony, George Fife Angas and his wife arrive in S.A. He is the colony's main benefactor and also its largest individual landowner. They settle at Lindsay Park, near Angaston.

     - South Australian Company ends its pastoral pursuits and sells stock, but retains its other investments in land and commerce.

     - Agricultural expansion in Willunga area.

     - J. Seppelt establishes winery at Greenock.

     - Polish Jesuits start Sevenhills and winery.

     - Slate quarrying begins at Mintaro about this time.

     - The newly constituted Legislative Council abolishes State aid to Churches (and Church-schools) in South Australia for first time in Australia.

     - Central Board of Education set up.

     - Horse-drawn omnibuses introduced to Adelaide during 1850's.

     - Gold discovered in Victoria and New South Wales.

1852   - Victorian goldrush - mass exodus from South Australia to the diggings. S.A. Bullion Act passed: first overland gold escort arrives in Adelaide from Mt. Alexander, 19th March.

     - Bordertown surveyed on gold escort route.

     - New market opened in Victoria for bread stuffs. South Australian agriculture prospers.

     - Small goldfields discovered at Echunga.

- Municipal Corporation of Adelaide re-formed (Act 1849).

- District Councils Act passed which allows proclamation of councils, provided there are sufficient local ratepayers. Responsible for funding and upkeep of district roads.

- Site selected for Port Augusta.

- Port Elliot surveyed and port facilities established, as well as waterworks and obelisk on Freeman's Nob as a guide for shipping.

1853
- Eighteenth and final gold escort arrives in Adelaide 21st December, 1853.

- South Australia now Australia's major wheat producer, and a number of mills are producing and exporting flour.

- W.R. Randell's "Mary Ann" and Francis Cadell's "Lady Augusta" initiate navigation of Murray (Randell builds first Murray steamer). Goolwa (Murray mouth port for wool) is surveyed, wharf built and construction of paddle-steamers and barges begins.

- First District Councils formed, including Mitcham, Hindmarch, West Torrens, East Torrens and Onkaparinga. Later in the 1850's other Councils are formed, including Glenelg, Port Adelaide and Brighton.

1854
- Colony's first railway (horse-drawn) is built from Goolwa to Port Elliot, the first public iron track line opened in Australia.

- Outbreak of Crimean War (Balaklava named in commemoration): local volunteer militia formed.

1855
- South Australian Institute and Museum opened, to promote the general study of the Arts, Sciences, Literature, and Philosophy.

- Botanic Gardens laid out.

- Building costs in Adelaide begin to drop.

- Aborigines' annual gathering at Adelaide on Queen's birthday (for food, blankets handout) discontinued.

- First telegraph line opened between Adelaide and the Port - a private enterprise.

- Captain J. Hart's flour mill established in Port Adelaide.

- Ships land Chinese immigrants at Robe for Victorian goldfields, to avoid Victorian head tax.

- Port Blanchetown (on the Murray) founded.

- Port MacDonnell proclaimed, and soon becomes a main port of call for ships travelling between Adelaide and Melbourne.

1856
- Population of the Colony passes 100,000.

- New Constitution Act embodying the principle of responsible government provides for Parliament to consist of two Houses - a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly.

- First steam railway (broad gauge) from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, constructed.

- Government telegraph line opened from Adelaide to Port Adelaide.

- Paxton Square Cottages erected at Burra about this time.

- Moorundie is abandoned, the garrison having already been discontinued.

- Middleton surveyed and laid out.

- Bethel founded by German settlers.

- Lighthouse on Troubridge Shoal completed.

- Saddlery firm of J.A. Holden (later Holden and Frost) starts in Grenfell Street.

1857 - South Australian Parliament comes into existence with the first elections to the two new chambers.

- First Australasian Methodist Conference held in Adelaide.

- Railway extended to Smithfield and Gawler.

- North Adelaide Station (and others along that line) built.

- Burra is added to private townships of Redruth and Kooringa.

- Angaston is established.

- H.B. Hawke establishes engineering works at Kapunda.

- Cobb and Co. sets up in Penola as South-east centre for all mail, goods and passengers. Coaches run from Melbourne via Belfast (Port Fairy) to Penola.

- Hahndorf Academy opened by T.W. Boehm.

1858 - The Aborigines' Friends Association formed in Adelaide.

- Telegraph communication with Melbourne and Sydney established. Adelaide-Melbourne line is first inter-colonial telegraph. Route along Coorong explored by Charles Todd.

- Milang surveyed.

- Real Property Act formulated largely by R.R. Torrens, comes into operation "to simplify the laws relating to the transfer and uncumbrance of freehold and other interests in land".

- Act passed prohibiting erection of wooden houses in Adelaide and giving Council power to require removal of dangerous buildings.

- First importation of hansom cabs.

1859   -   Copper discovered at Wallaroo.

- Point McLeay Mission founded by Rev. G. Taplin (on behalf of the Aborigines' Friends Association) on Lake Alexandrina, for Aborigines of lower Murray (the Ngarrindjeri).

- Naracoorte founded (added to private township of Kincraig, of 1852).

- Wreck of "Admella" off Cape Banks in the South-east.

- Bridgewater laid out.

- St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Cathedral opened, though not yet complete.

- Adelaide City Mission founded by Wesleyans.

- Jetty over 1,200 feet in length constructed at Glenelg.

1860   -   Rabbits' numbers now in pest proportions everywhere but in Western Australia.

- Water supplied to City of Adelaide by a main connected with new reservoir at Thorndon Park.

- Northern railway line extended to Kapunda; transports copper ore and agricultural produce.

- Bridgewater water-driven flour mill built by J. Dunn.

- Police Station (including Customs House and Court House) built at Port Adelaide.

- Boarding-school started at Point McLeay Mission.

- By now there are 160 hotels and 143 churches and chapels in Adelaide and the suburban villages.

1861   -   John McDouall Stuart sets out to cross the continent from south to north.

- Copper discovered at Moonta. Wallaroo and Kadeena (Kadina) named, and first smelter built at Wallaroo by Capt. Jones.

- South Australian boundary is shifted west to coincide with boundary of Western Australia, incorporating territory known as "No Man's Land".

- First census of Aboriginal population taken, total 4,397.

- Gambier Town founded (added to Mt. Gambier), and Kingston (S.E.).

- South Australian Gas Company's Act sets up South Australian Gas Company.

- Water laid on to houses in Adelaide.

- The Adelaide Club is formed (headquarters built in 1864).

1862   -   Stuart reaches Chamber's Bay on the coast of Northern Territory - first to return alive from the crossing of continent, and Stuart's third attempt.

         -    Copper mine opened at Blinman.

1863   -   Northern Territory is taken over and administered by South Australia.

         -    Gold discovered at Woodside: productive mines not established for 10 years, but continued until the 1940's. Largest, the Bird in Hand, was richest and most extensive in Mt. Lofty Ranges.

         -    Many new northern hundreds in South Australia proclaimed for agriculture.

         -    Beginnings of drainage in South-East (at Narrow Neck), to improve communications with Adelaide.

         -    Thomas Elder and Robert Barr Smith become sole partners of pastoral company Elder, Smith and Co.

         -    Gas works opened at Brompton. Adelaide shops and homes lit for the first time with gas. Gas Co. establishes other gas works after this at Glenelg, Port Adelaide and Port Pirie.

1864   -   Port Mannum, Blinman, Marrabel, Manoora, Allendale founded.

         -    The anchorage is shifted from Port Elliot to Victor Harbor.

         -    Goolwa Iron Works (shipbuilding) established.

         -    Adam Lindsay Gordon and his wife Maggie settle at "Dingley Dell" near Port MacDonnell.

         -    Depression (which is to last until early 1870's) due to severe droughts (1864-67), falling copper prices and dwindling of gold-fields market for bread.

1865   -   Annual leases of pastoral lands sold by auction for first time.

         -    As a result of the great drought, G.W. Goyder (Surveyor-General) designates northern parts of South Australia which are affected by recurring drought - Goyder's Line.

         -    Post and wire starts to replace brush and post and rail on pastoral properties.

         -    Government advertises S.A. Railways for sale (no takers until 1975).

         -    Bank of Adelaide founded.

         -    Streaky Bay founded (Port).

         -    Mother Mary McKillop and Father Tenison Woods establish first Australian order of nuns, the Sisters of St. Joseph. She and three younger sisters begin teaching school at Penola, then elsewhere in many other bush schools.

1866   -   Adelaide and Port Adelaide Town Halls opened.

         -    Reticulated water supply extended to Port Adelaide.

         -    Meningie founded.

- Tramway built, connecting Moonta with Wallaroo.

- Stow (Congregationalist) Church is completed.

- Moravian Brethren and the two Lutheran Churches establish the Kopperamanna and Killalpaninna Missions on Cooper's Creek.

- A Workingmen's Association formed in Adelaide, to protect their interests and guide them in elections.

- 121 camels introduced by Sir Thomas Elder for exploration. Camels bred from this batch, with their Afghan (Pakistan) Cameleers, become the principal means of outback transport (until as late as the 1920's).

1867 - South Australia visited by Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who lays foundation stones of General Post Office and Prince Alfred College.

- Adelaide to Sydney telegraph opened.

- Captain W.R. Randell starts irrigated garden at Mannum, which is a great success (later visited by Chaffey Brothers).

1868 - Charles Mullens, near Wasleys, develops technique of "mullenizing" for clearing mallee land.

- Point Pearce Mission established on Yorke Peninsula.

- Goldfields discovered in the Barossa.

1869 - Waste Lands Amendment Act (Strangways Act): instead of cash sales, sales are to be made on credit. This soon leads to a spectacular land boom and expansion of agriculture, mainly in the northern areas and Yorke Peninsula. Dozens of hundreds and 141 townships are proclaimed 1870-1883.

- Darwin surveyed by Goyder.

- Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers founded.

- Wool weaving factory established at Lobethal by Kramer.

- Foundation stone of St. Peter's Cathedral laid.

- Prince Alfred College opened.

1870 - Construction of transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin begins, Darwin being the terminal of the new cable from Java. Supervised by South Australian Postmaster-General, Charles Todd.

- Millicent established.

- Increasing public pressure for railways, especially to service new agricultural areas: several lines built from ports inland to these areas, the first (1870) initially a horse-tramway inland from Port Wakefield. (Boucaut plan stimulates major expansion after 1875).

- Large political meeting in Adelaide discusses depression and argues for land reform and promotion of local industries. Later that month, 200 unemployed men rush the Treasury, after being offered public work below the current wage.

- Tariff imposed on imported goods - stimulus to local manufacturers.

- City market established near Victoria Square.

- Bushmen's Club opened in Whitmore Square.

- Gawler Institute opened.

1871   - Port Broughton founded.

- Government town of Port Pirie surveyed.

- Marble quarried at Kapunda - provides marble for new Parliament House.

- First iron smelted in South Australia by James Martin and Co. with ore from Barossa district.

- Chamber of Manufactures encourages olive, flax and sugar beet cultivation.

- Gas works built at Thebarton by Provincial Gas Company.

- Reservoir constructed at Hope Valley.

- All road tolls abolished.

- South Australian Cricket Association formed.

1872   - Overland Telegraph from Port Darwin to Adelaide completed and the first direct telegramme from London arrives.

- Goldrush in Northern Territory (from 1872-1874), after gold is discovered by telegraph workers.

- After an attempt in 1870-71 to revive whaling at Encounter Bay fails, operations cease, whale oil having been replaced by mineral oil from North America.

1873   - Eight-hour working day and annual procession adopted.

- First Health Act, establishing a Central Board of Health, passed.

- Advanced school for Girls built in Grote Street, Adelaide.

- Railway opened from Victoria Square to Glenelg.

- Adelaide Oval opens.

- Beltana established.

1874   - Waste Lands Amendment Act: all restrictions on choice of agricultural land are removed, and farmers move beyond Goyder's Line.

- University of Adelaide founded.

- Time ball tower erected at Semaphore.

1875   - State Education Act is passed, to provide compulsory public primary education and an Education Department is set up.

- Adelaide Steamship Co. formed.

- Lutherans set out from Bethany for Central Australia and eighteen months later establish Hermannsburg Mission in Northern Territory (1877).

- First Forestry Board established, and Bureau of Agriculture.

- Sedan subdivided as a township.

1876
- South Australia becomes first Australian colony to give legal recognition to trade unions.

- Census of Aborigines taken, 3,953.

- Telegraph communication with New Zealand established.

- Adelaide and Suburban Tramways Act permits horse-trams to operate in city and suburbs.

- Inauguration of Adelaide Children's Hospital, at a representative gathering of citizens - North Adelaide site is bought the following year.

- First of south-eastern railways opened, Kingston to Naracoorte: signals decline of Robe (never connected to railway) as a major outpost.

- Smith brothers invent "stump jump" plough.

- First steeplechase held at Oakbank.

1877
- Overland telegraph line from Port Augusta to Eucla completed and first telegramme from Perth transmitted.

- Land boom in city as well as country: many new suburbs, district councils, buildings, institutes, societies, businesses started.

- South Australian Football Association formed.

- Norwood and North Adelaide model schools opened, also Mt. Barker and Willunga public schools.

- Adelaide Bridge completed, third bridge built at this King William St. site.

- Copper mining at Burra ceases with decline in supply of ore.

- Forest nurseries planted by Government at Bundaleer, Wirrabara, Mt. Gambier.

1878
- By 1878 (apart from people in Missions) there remain no members of the original tribes in vicinity of Adelaide, Gawler, Kapunda, Burra, and other settled districts: general (false) impression that the original inhabitants are a dying race.

- Booleroo, Willowie, Eurelia, Quorn, Port Germein surveyed.

- Morgan proclaimed, and Kapunda-Morgan railway built (North West Bend railway).

- Fort Glanville, west end Government House and many other public and private and commercial buildings constructed.

- Port railway extended to Semaphore.

- First tramway run by the Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company, the first such company in Australia providing regular services, commences carrying passengers from Adelaide to Kensington and to North Adelaide (horse-drawn).

- Sewerage system started.

- Telephone messages are sent between Adelaide and Semaphore and Kapunda.

- Provisions of Education Act relating to compulsory school attendance brought into force in Adelaide school district.

- Copper mine at Kapunda closes, though tributors continue working individually for years.

1879
- Colony's population passes 250,000.

- First bridge across River Murray in South Australia opened at Murray Bridge, carrying both road and rail traffic.

- Foundation stone of University of Adelaide laid.

- First part of St. Peter's Cathedral consecrated.

- German Club House, Pirie Street, opens.

- Albert Park to Port Adelaide steam tram commences running, though is soon converted to the horse-drawn variety, like the other tram services in Adelaide.

- Salvation Army starts in Adelaide.

1880
- Northern railway reaches Hawker (which is established then); beginning of a period of further rapid railway extension.

- Beginning of droughts (to 1883) which end further expansion of agriculture and associated towns northwards.

- First refridgerated cargo of carcasses sent to England from Australia - stimulus to pastoral industry in later years, the first shipment from Adelaide being in 1895.

- Martindale Hall completed for Edmund Bowman.

- Albert Bridge built, replacing old wooden Frome Bridge over Torrens.

- Hindmarsh Bridge opens.

- Hindley Street Pioneer Coffee Tavern opens.

- John Dring carriers and customs agent started in Thebarton.

1881
- Building Act passed, first South Australian legislation for general control within municipalities of building construction (modelled on 1855 Act for building control in London).

- National Gallery of South Australia opened by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and George Frederick.

- First major reclamation of swamp areas of River Murray.

- Construction of weir which creates Torrens Lake completed.

- Sewerage farm established at Islington.

1882   - Peak of land boom and speculation in Adelaide suburbs.

          - Marine Residences, Largs Pier Hotel, Estcourt House, Mt. Gambier Town Hall and offices etc. built.

          - Great expansion of metropolitan horse-tram lines - though many companies soon suffer from depression.

          - Adelaide connected to sewerage system.

          - Establishment of Fire Brigades Board.

          - Great Northern Railway to Government Gums opened.

          - Site of Roseworthy College (experimental farm) selected.

          - Mining starts at Silverton, N.S.W., attracting many South Australian miners and business-people.

1883   - Telephone Exchanges begin operations in Adelaide and Port Adelaide.

          - Adelaide Hills railway line (Adelaide to Aldgate) opened (first part of Adelaide to Melbourne line).

          - Zoological and Acclimatization Society's Gardens (Zoo) opens, having been established in the parklands in 1878, mainly concerned with introducing and releasing foreign birds and animals, e.g. goldfinches and foxes.

          - Bishop's Home Mission Society (B.H.M.S.) started by Bishop Kennion, to provide Anglican churches in country areas. Mr. Mallyon, an Anglican architect, offers his services free and his "Colonial Gothic" churches are built between the west coast and Tea Tree Gully.

          - Hergott Springs (renamed Marree in 1917) established.

1884   - Adelaide Trades and Labour Council inaugurated, and endorses candidates for Parliament.

          - Northern railway (the intended transcontinental line) reaches Hergott Springs.

          - South Australian Government introduces income tax and land tax.

          - Largs Bay Fort built.

          - Butter factory built by J. Lea at Kingsley, South-east.

4. <u>1885 to 1914</u>

<u>SUMMARY OF MAIN THEMES</u>

1. <u>Land and Sea</u>

   - Introduction and spread of pests

   - Mallee-clearing, soil exhaustion and retreat of agriculture

   - Co-operative settlements and workingmen's blocks

   - Irrigation

   - Draining of swamps (S.E.)

2. <u>People, Social Life</u>

   - Social agitation and change (see below)

   - Nationalism

   - Curtailment of Aborigines

   - Unemployment, strikes

   - Growth in entertainment, especially in the city

   - Improvement in amenities

3. <u>Politics and Government</u>

   - Government roles assumed during depression

   - Formation of political parties, and their effects

   - Federation

   - Defence

   - Boer War

4. <u>Production</u>   (see also 1. above)

   - Extension of railways

   - Growth of manufacturing, especially based on minerals

   - Effects of depression

   - Primary production: dairying

   - Scientific research and application

   - Centralisation and growth of Adelaide businesses.

Depression

By the 1870's culture and conscience had started to catch up with self-interest and sheer survival in South Australian society, and to find expression in the various public works and private acts of philanthropy. The means for continuing these works was now curtailed by depression while the need - and the demand - became far greater. South Australians suffered drawn-out depression and drought after 1884, intensified by the world-wide depression of the 1890's and the spectacular financial collapse in Victoria and New South Wales. Thousands left the colony, seeking farms, jobs, gold, a new social order. The return to general prosperity - and assisted immigration - early in the twentieth century was curtailed by another drought, and war.

Social and Political Change

This was a time of social and political dissent and experimentation, augmented by depression, and by changing social conditions. Dissent found expression in strikes, marches, utopian settlements and the temperance movement, and came from a wide variety of groups, including country people, middle-class women, a numerically stronger and better organised working class, religious groups, socialists and the unemployed. It was a crucial period in Australian and South Australian politics, with Federation, the conflicts between unions and capitalists and the formation of Labor parties - and opposing conservative parties. The impact of the first Labor government in South Australia was soon made manifest, with the rapid opening of State-run district high schools. The impact of the new Commonwealth Government was even more obvious, though slower to start, as the various State functions (such as customs, defence and post and telegraphs - and the Northern Territory) were gradually taken over.

Nationalism, Patriotism, Racism

Australian nationalism emerged, side by side with British patriotism, and closely tied with an increasing racism. This culminated in the infamous "White Australia policy", anti-Chinese legislation, and in a series of Acts throughout Australia aimed at the Aborigines who had been formerly accorded some rights and freedoms as British subjects. The Aborigines Act in South Australia of 1911 confirmed by law the status of Aborigines as prisoners and paupers, and destroyed, or curtailed, the industries and successful mission stations created by groups such as the Ngarrinjeri during the previous half century.

Recession and Change in the Country

Many Aborigines moved to Adelaide, along with other country people, for the depression destroyed thriving country industries, one of the largest, James Martin at Gawler, finally closed in 1914. Drought, soil exhaustion, rabbits and dingoes reduced wheat and wool production, copper was dwindling in importance, and prices were far too low. No major new mineral discoveries were made, despite the rush to Teetulpa. Many country centres went into economic decline or reached a stasis that has persisted to this day. Others, more successful, switched to new forms of primary production, for instance, wine-making around Clare, dairying and vegetables around Mount Gambier. Wine-making and dairying, as well as fruit and vegetable growing and softwoods, actually grew in significance. Dairying was at its peak, in rural/urban fringe areas such as Woodville and Enfield as well as in the country. This was at a time when cows were common family assets even in the city where they were pastured on the parklands and in vacant paddocks.

Until drought enforced Goyder's line, wheat farming had often been a form of
shifting agriculture, with farmers moving on from worked-out soils to new
lands. Production was now increased instead by the application of better
agricultural practices and new scientific techniques and machinery,
encouraged by Roseworthy College, the Bureau of Agricultura and experiments
by individual farmers. As a result many farms became more settled in
appearance, larger and more diversified. Farming families became community
conscious and the appearance and social facilities of a number of country
towns were improved. Further expansion, into the Murray Mallee and Eyre
Peninsula, beginning about 1910, was also based on the new techniques and,
as intended, followed the construction of the appropriate railway lines.

Agricultural recession and urban depression forced the Government to assume
greater economic responsibilities. This it did at first by supporting private
ventures, such as the Chaffeys' irrigation settlement at Renmark, and
drain-cutting in the South-east. More radical (and less successful) was
the provision of land and money to unemployed working people on small blocks
at places like Mt. Compass, and the communalist villages at Mt. Remarkable,
Nangkita and along the Murray River. After 1905 the Government's role in
providing essential rural services, such as irrigation, became established
policy. Also, on Kingston's initiative, the State Bank was formed in
1896 to make advances to primary producers and local Government. The State
Bank, together with the Bank of Adelaide (the only local bank to grow rather
than close during the depression) provided financial support for much
subsequent rural and urban development in South Australia.

Manufacturing

Secondary production was assisted by the imposition of tariffs and Government
contracts. The Government's own workshops employed significant numbers of men,
the largest being the railway workshops at Islington. Despite the depression,
factories in Adelaide, Hindmarsh and Port Adelaide, in particular, grew
steadily in number and diversity, if not in size (see Donovan, pp. 62-64).
By the 1880's Hindmarsh and Port Adelaide had emerged as manufacturing
districts. By 1910 factory output proportionate to the population was
greater than that of Victoria or New South Wales. Working conditions were
improved and manufacturing was assisted by technological change such as the
introduction of electricity. However, the main sources of South Australian
good fortune and successful business were the mineral discoveries made
elsewhere, at Broken Hill, in Western Australia and Queensland: Port
Pirie's growth was due to the BHP smelters.

The Attractions of City Life

While the poor and unemployed lived in (publicly denied) back street slums,
life for most people in Adelaide was improved markedly during this period,
with the extension or introduction of amenities, such as piped water and
the telephone. The bicycle, which was cheap and fast, had a great impact
as the first new form of private transport, and was widely used in city and
country, by women as well as men; sporting groups, gangs of shearers,
factory hands and bush parsons. The horse-tram companies suffered from the competition.

House-building and re-building continued, though more quietly than in the
1870's. Between 1910 and 1914 there was a small building boom, due
principally to natural population growth. Houses were one or two rooms
larger than 20 or 30 years previously, and after 1910 brick began to replace
stone as the major permanent building material.

Adelaide gained a city's attractions, thereby drawing people from the country and retaining immigrants, so regaining its demographic and economic predominance in South Australia. Yet its attraction also lay in its semi-rural character, with many suburban residents combining clerical work with poultry raising, or farm labouring with factory work (both still being often seasonal work). Much of the city's milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables were produced on the large "suburban" blocks which remain a dominant metropolitan feature today, despite relentless re-subdivision. Never, before or since, has Adelaide offered to almost all residents, rich and poor, that blend of urban amenity with rural space, though the label "Garden City", applied then has been held tenaciously ever since.

LIST OF EVENTS

1885   - General distress due to the depression, which is to last until about 1910 (poor prices for wool and copper, droughts, land speculation, world depression and crash, especially in N.S.W. and Victoria, bank failures): every year from 1885 to 1890 and from 1894 to 1906 more population lost through emigration than gained by immigration.

         - Broken Hill silver-lead mines open and construction begins on a railway to the Barrier Ranges. First load of silver ore arrives in Port Pirie by wagons, for shipment.

         - Working Men's Blocks Act passed, due to efforts of G.W. Cotton. Blocks of 20 acres or less are granted to working class families in an attempt to relieve unemployment. Very few families are able to exist well on such small blocks, those in the well-watered Adelaide Hills around Mylor being the most successful.

         - Column erected on Mount Lofty summit as landmark for mariners.

1886   - Collapse of Town and Country Bank and Commercial Bank of S.A. (Many of its premises taken over by Bank of Adelaide).

         - Goldrush at Teetulpa.

         - Women's Christian Temperance Union formed; soon has a powerful moral and political influence.

         - S.A. Institute of Architects formed.

1887   - Jubilee Exhibition opens in new buildings erected on North Terrace. Commemorates fiftieth anniversary of foundation of the colony.

         - First express trains run between Adelaide and Melbourne.

         - Renmark Irrigation Colony established, an area of 250,000 acres.

         - Act authorising payment to members of Parliament passed.

         - Stock Exchange of Adelaide formed.

         - Under the District Councils Act practically all the agricultural lands are brought under local government.

1888   - Last of the ocean going mail steamers calls at Glenelg, which is
replaced as port of call by Semaphore, then Largs Bay.

- The shipbuilding industry lapses and about 1888 the Goolwa
Iron Works close and the machinery is shifted to Renmark.

- Women's Suffrage Leaque formed.

1889   - First stage of new Parliament House completed.

- School of Mines and Industries opened.

- Smelting of silver-lead ore from Broken Hill by British Broken
Hill Pty. Ltd. commences at Port Pirie, with a work-force of
120 men, bringing a large influx of people to the town. Port
Pirie is gazetted as a manufacturing area.

- Inauguration of Annual Arbor Day.

- Mohammedan Mosque built in Adelaide.

- Subterranean clover discovered in Mt. Barker district by
A.W. Howard, and vigorously promoted by him to improve pastures.

- Principal mining companies of "Little Cornwall", Wallaroo and
Moonta, amalgamate (due to prevailing low prices for copper).

1890   - Working Women's Trade Union (later Women's Employment Mutual
Association) starts, in response to sweated conditions of
female shirtmakers in Adelaide.

- Repurchase Act passed (again, due to Cotton) to subdivide
pastoral runs as small farms.

- Use of superphosphate becoming common on wheat farms.

- J. Riddoch establishes Penola Fruit Colony at Coonawarra.

- Beetaloo Reservoir completed near Port Pirie; beginning of
country reticulation.

- 800,000 trees distributed free by Forestry Department to farmers.

- First South Australian built locomotive completed (made by
James Martin and Co. at Gawler).

1891   - Trades and Labour Council founds Labor Party to contest
Legislative Council elections, with members (of both houses)
to be permanently paid for the first time.

- Depression begins in Eastern colonies.

- Australia-wide maritime strike, followed by shearers' strike.

- Railway workshops relocated at Islington from Adelaide.

- Government Farm at Belair dedicated as first South Australian
National Park.

1892   - Education made free to compulsory age and standard.

      - Phylloxera almost wipes out the Victorian and N.S.W. vineyards - stimulus to South Australian wine industry.

      - Gold discovered at Coolgardie (W.A.)

1893   - Gold discovered at Kalgoorlie (W.A.). Opening of the rich Western Australian goldfields provides a stimulus to some South Australian businesses and attracts many unemployed men.

      - Members of the New Australian Association founded by William Lane, (1893). They leave by ship from Port Adelaide, to join in founding a socialist colony in Paraguay, which subsequently fails.

      - Mt. Compass re-surveyed into Working Men's Blocks. Village Settlement Act passed and 13 village settlements (communist or communalist) are established with Government and private assistance, mainly by workers and unemployed along Murray (Lyrup, Waikerie, Holder, Pyap, Kingston, Gillen, New Era, Moorook, Murtho, Ramco, New Residence), Mt. Remarkable and Nangkita, 1893-95. Most are to fail as communal ventures, but help to extend irrigation along the Murray.

      - Kapunda marble quarries closed by depression.

      - District Trained Nursing Society is formed, to provide free or low-cost nursing aid to the sick poor in their own homes.

      - Coal mined intermittently at Leigh Creek (1893-1919).

1894   - Act granting franchise to women passed by Parliament.

      - Inauguration of industrial arbitration by Boards of Conciliation.

      - Factory Act: all workshops employing 6 or more registered (only in city and metropolitan areas). Augusta Zadow appointed as female factory inspector.

      - Cheltenham Race-course opened.

1895   - Natural History Museum opened in Adelaide.

      - Formation of South Australian Electric Light and Motive Power Co. Ltd.

      - Government establishes Produce Export Depot at Port Adelaide.

      - Beehive building (present one) built.

      - Chaffeys are forced to leave Renmark because of personal conflict and financial ruin. Irrigation taken over by Renmark Irrigation Trust.

      - Poonindie Mission closed, due to pressure by local landowners, keen to possess Mission's land.

      - Smith of Dunesk Mission opened by Presbyterians at Beltana. Later, John Flynn's work there leads to his founding of the Australian Inland Mission.

1896   -   One of South Australia's worst droughts begins, to continue for several years.

       -   State Bank of South Australia opened.

       -   Trades Hall is built, after years of collecting funds, and prevarication by Parliament over the granting of a site.

       -   About 12,900 people, nearly 4% of population, living on working men's blocks throughout colony, within Adelaide's suburbs, at edge of city and towns, and in country. After this, numbers decline.

       -   Moving pictures shown by the "Cinematograph" at Theatre Royal for first time in Adelaide.

1897   -   Federal Convention of colonial leaders held in Adelaide.

       -   Act passed giving S.A. Electric Light and Motive Power Co. franchise over supply to Port Adelaide and city.

       -   Happy Valley Reservoir completed.

       -   Agricultural School is set up, the colony's second public High School.

1899   -   South African (Boer) War begins and volunteer troops muster throughout Australia, the first military contingent in South Australia being farewelled by large, enthusiastic crowds.

       -   Second referendum concerning establishment of Australian Federation held.

       -   Power station built at Port Adelaide (Nile Street).

       -   Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd. starts mining at Iron Knob.

       -   Wallaroo Phosphate Co. forms, to produce superphosphate by using the sulphuric acid produced by the copper smelters.

       -   Horse-sale held at Kapunda, to be first of a series of huge horse-sales held there each year by Sidney Kidman, which attract buyers from all over the world.

1900   -   Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act receives Royal Assent. Proclamation issued uniting the colonies as States in the Commonwealth of Australia as from 1st January, 1901.

       -   First Workmen's Compensation Act passed.

       -   Union of the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists and Bible Christians to form the Methodist Church.

       -   Gold discovered at Tarcoola.

       -   Adelaide for first time lit with electric light.

- S. McIntosh establishes an extension of Roseworthy College at Waikerie, known as the Murray River Horticultural College (wiped out by flood and heatwave and abandoned in 1905).

- South-East Drainage Act passed. Government takes the initiative in constructing drains.

- Elder Conservatorium of Music opened.

1901 - Queen Victoria dies.

- First Commonwealth Parliament elected, following Federation.

- Commonwealth Customs Act comes into force and State tariffs removed.

- Adelaide's total share of South Australian population reaches 42.2%.

- Electric Light Works opened (Grenfell Street Station).

- Iron Knob connected to Whyalla and Port Pirie by railway built by B.H.P. (by then the State's only private line).

- Port Pirie School of Mines opens.

1902 - Severe drought.

- South Australian co-operative clothing factory opens in Blyth St., Adelaide. Established and run by women, providing good working conditions (first electric-powered clothing factory, with Catherine Helen Spence as president of the Board.)

- Flinders column erected at Mount Lofty.

- Closer Settlement Act - for subdividing large freehold estates in high rainfall areas into medium-sized farms.

1903 - Thompson and Day make first overland motor car trip from Adelaide to Melbourne.

- First plantation grown timber milled.

- Tourmaline mine worked near Penneshaw, Kangaroo Island.

- New School of Mines and Industries opened.

1904 - Commonwealth takes over control of South Australia's armed forces and cruiser, "Protector".

- State irrigation system begins (along Murray)

- New East End Market opens.

- Adelaide Electric Supply Co. takes over from the earlier Company.

- Hans Heysen opens studio and art school in Currie St., Adelaide.

1905   -   Thomas Price elected as South Australia's first Labor Premier.

            -   Wages Boards established, the first regulating wages of women and children.

            -   First Kindergarten in South Australia opens.

1906   -   Municipal Tramways Trust (M.T.T.) established by Act and privately-owned companies taken over.

            -   Kangaroo Island China Stone and Clay Co. takes over tourmaline mine and establishes possibly one of first pottery mills in Australia. Supplies shipped to other States. "Chinatown" closes when mines flood in 1910.

1907   -   First Commonwealth basic wage judgement - "Harvester" award - is made.

            -   Government sets up secondary (continuation) classes at some city and country primary schools, such as Le Fevre, Hindmarsh, Kapunda. Advanced School for Girls closed; taken over by Adelaide High School.

            -   Port Lincoln to Cummins railway constructed, then the whole of South Eyre Peninsula blocked into hundreds and brought under wheat cultivation. Also Murray Mallee.

            -   Nile Street (Port Adelaide) power station ceases operations.

1908   -   Adelaide High School opened in Grote Street (girls and boys). First free secondary State High School. First District High Schools also started (based on continuation classes), at Moonta, Kapunda, Gladstone, Petersburg, Mt. Gambier, Gawler, Quorn and Wallaroo Mines.

            -   Outer Harbour opened.

            -   First wooden blocks laid in King William Street.

            -   H.H. Dutton and Murray Aunger make first successful north-south crossing of Australia by car.

            -   Hans Heysen settles in Hahndorf.

1909   -   M.T.T. begins electrification of tramways with Kensington line the first to be opened this year.

            -   First Mothers and Babies Health Centre built (Adelaide).

            -   Payment of old age pensions by Commonwealth begins.

1910   -   The three non-Labor political parties in South Australia (Liberal Union, National League, Farmers and Producers) combine, to form the Liberal Union.

            -   Payment of invalid pensions by Commonwealth begins.

- Advances for Homes Scheme makes cheaper housing obtainable. Enables many working class families for first time to buy own homes.

- Expiry of agreement by which South Australia has 80% of its customs and excise duties returned by Commonwealth - higher State taxes imposed to make up for loss in revenue.

- Murray Works Act passed in N.S.W., Victoria and S.A., authorises building of a series of weirs and locks on the River Murray.

- State Government begins great expansion of softwood forest industry.

- First recorded monoplane flight in Australia made by F.C. Custance at Bolivar.

1911   - Federal Defence Act comes into operation: compulsory military training begins.

- Administration of the Northern Territory transferred to Commonwealth from South Australia.

- 1910-11 second great expansion in wheat acreage in South Australia.

- Aborigines Act passed, providing greater government supervision of all Aborigines.

1912   - Commonwealth Government starts building East-West railway line.

1913   - Commonwealth Bank opened.

- Keswick Barracks built by Commonwealth.

- First Murraylands railway line opened, Tailem Bend to Paringa.

- Metropolitan Abattoirs and stock markets established at Gepps Cross under a Board with absolute monopoly of the slaughtering of stock within the area (thus ending slaughtering at butchers and in private abattoirs). 44 houses also built there, for employees.

5. 1915 to 1927

SUMMARY OF MAIN THEMES

1. Land

   - Suburban boom and coelescence of urban areas

   - Town planning; Colonel Light Gardens

   - Rural expansion (Eyre Peninsula, Murray Riverlands and Murray Mallee) and retreat

   - Afforestation (softwoods)

   - Scientific experimentation

   - Soldier Settlement Scheme.

2. People, etc.

   - English immigrants (and small numbers of Italians and Greeks)

   - Attacks on German-Australians

   - impact of World War I; conscription debate, enlistment, RSL, effects of casualties, memorials

   - effects of technological change (see text)

   - Social formation (in new rural settlements and new suburbs)

   - Spread of public education, especially Secondary Schools

   - Exploits of aviators and motorists.

3. Politics, etc.

   - Government borrowing and spending, e.g. on settlement schemes

   - Effects of Federation and Commonwealth Government functions (e.g. takeover of defence, telegraphs)

4. Work, Production, etc.

   - Primary production; dairying, expansion of wheat growing, irrigation

   - end of copper mining

   - emergence of Holden's and Richard's motor body builders

   - expansion and overhaul of railways; electric trams

   - expansion of gas, electricity, sewerage.

The Great War and After

1914 was seen as a turning point by many Australians, in providing the opportunity to prove nationhood through war. While the war did not affect home life with restrictions or munitions work as in the Second World War, the degree of fervour, voluntary effort and violent debate was far more intense. The unprecedented loss of life ran as a shock throughout every community and was recorded by hundreds of memorials erected after the war. The intensity of feeling was also shown by the vilification of long-established German-Australian families - in South Australia as elsewhere - culminating in the changing of historic German place-names (such as Blumberg and Hergott Springs) and the closing of Lutheran schools.

Some local industries were stimulated by war demand or import limitations. Port Pirie's smelters, iron mining and Holden's Motor Body Builders proved to be the most important of these. But on the whole the war, the 1914 drought and the longer-term effects of Federation halted the industrial growth of preceding years. Copper mining revived then stopped completely soon after the war. The great Moonta-Wallaroo Company wound up in 1923, the plant was sold and the miners and their families moved out.

Despite the public rhetoric service-men and women returned to a situation of uncertain employment exacerbated by union unrest. They married, built new homes in new suburbs and found employment as mothers, clerks or railway workers.

Suburban Boom

The boom of the 1920's (as in the 1950's) was due largely to a demand for goods, housing and services built up during but delayed by several years of war. The boom was also fed by an influx of country people to the city, the resumption of immigration and by the enormous borrowings and lavish spending of each State Government.

In South Australia low-cost housing loans through the State Bank and the Government's Thousand Homes Scheme for the first time made home ownership available to large numbers of working class families, as well as the ex-servicemen. Farm blocks around Adelaide were subdivided and built over on a scale far beyond that of earlier periods. Most new subdivisions were created along public transport routes, linking the older suburban villages. The expansion of electric tramways and motor bus routes during the 1920's was crucial to this hastening of residential and commercial development.

The motor car enabled the rich to move to homes away from their manufacturing origins but had as yet little effect on the mobility or choice of home of most people. However increasing road use by cars and motor bikes brought pressure for improvements. Even major roads retained their colonial mud, dust and rough surfaces till this period when many were upgraded. King William Road and the Port Road were wood-blocked then bitumenised.

Services such as gas, water, sewerage and electricity were also widely extended in the suburbs, though as a somewhat belated response to massive popular pressure. For the urban boom created problems as well as profits. It was in expectation of such growth, and fears that Britain's overcrowding might be replicated in Australia that the new town-planning ideas received some response from government. In South Australia their main advocate, Charles Reade, was appointed Town Planner in 1916. Besides designing several model suburbs, the most important being Colonel Light Gardens, Reade drafted South Australia's first Town Planning Bill. An emasculated version was passed in 1920. It was the first in Australia but was left with little more than the control of subdivision and, even so, was soon repealed. Urban growth proceeded

as predicted for the next fifty years, the only controls being the various Building Acts.

Industry and Employment

Two of South Australia's major manufacturers emerged during the 1920's. These were the motor body builders T.J. Richards (now Chrysler) and Holden's (now GMH). Most other local industries, while expanding, maintained the traditional tie with primary production. These included tanneries, food processors, clothing factories, brickworks and farm machinery makers. Working conditions at these places - and pay - stayed much the same, though the type of work began to change as many workplaces introduced new machinery during this period. A greater number of clerical jobs also became available to single women, mainly in the city, and the use of the typewriter was relinquished by men to women.

Technological Tempo

During this period the full impact of rapid technological change became apparent, particularly in the urban areas. Forms of technology invented late in the nineteenth century were turned into public assets - like telephone services - or private profits - like radio stations and cinemas. The aeroplane, while still a novelty, was adopted for inter-state postal services, starting from the Hendon Aerodrome in 1924. Motorists bravely pushed through to Darwin and Melbourne, and a multitude of firms replaced their horse-trolleys with motor-trucks almost overnight.

These sudden, almost overwhelming changes helped break down the isolation of even the remotest communities and pushed social change in the direction of common identity. Their impact upon the physical landscape was - and still is - immense, and their early manifestations (even service stations) should be preserved.

Renewed Rural Expansion

Life and work in the country was as yet less affected by these changes, yet continued economic development was based on agriculture and pastoralism, as in the past. There was renewed expansion in agricultural areas, which was mostly initiated by and provided with massive assistance from the Government.

The advance of wheat growers into Eyre Peninsula and the Murray Mallee was assisted by the last major expansion of the State railways into those areas. The State also spent an enormous sum overhauling the railway system as a whole and introducing new locomotives. The Adelaide Railway Station, built in 1928, stands as a monument to that golden era of the railways. The expense contributed to the State's early decline into depression.

Further attempts were made to farm irrigation areas along the Murray. Most of the settlers were ex-servicemen, under the Soldier Settlers Scheme. The Scheme soon proved an expensive failure, as elsewhere in Australia. Hundreds of thousands of pounds were advanced without regard to markets, under circumstances in which even experienced farmers could not make a living. Rural over-expansion was similar to that of the 1870's and 1880's, with similar consequences, despite the heart-breaking work and primitive living conditions of the smallfarmer families involved.

LIST OF EVENTS

1914   - Start of the Great War. South Australian quota of first military expeditionary force embarks at Outer Harbour. Training camps set up at Mitcham and race-courses.

     - South Australia experiences most severe drought.

     - closing of overseas export markets.

     - Last metropolitan horse-drawn tram runs; M.T.T. having purchased and converted all lines to electricity.

     - Hummock Hill settlement becomes Whyalla.

     - James Martin works closes.

     - Crayfishing starts near Victor Harbour and Kangaroo Island.

     - Last cargo shipped out of Victor Harbour.

     - Adelaide Cement Co. begins operations at Birkenhead.

1915   - Women appointed as justices of the peace and as police for first time.

     - New steelworks opened at Newcastle (N.S.W.) - stimulates South Australian iron ore industry, with steel being made from Iron Knob ore. First shipment made from Whyalla.

     - State lighthouses transferred to Commonwealth.

     - Referendum approves closing of liquor bars at 6 p.m.

1916   - Charles Reade appointed State's Town Planner, campaigning for proper legislation. His work includes designing of Colonel Light Gardens, Allenby Gardens and Kurralta Park.

     - First State living wage with general application declared.

     - Pt. McLeay and Pt. Pearce missions taken over by Government.

     - Opal discovered at Coober Pedy. T.C. Woollaston sends up expedition to open the field.

     - First wine co-operative, a distillery, built at Renmark, to handle glut of grapes produced for dried fruit industry.

1917   - Second national referendum on conscription rejected (first in 1916), South Australians solidly voting against conscription both times, despite great debate and dissention throughout the country over the issue.

     - Nomenclature Act replaces German names of many towns and places

     - East-West transcontinental railway completed. First train runs to Perth.

     - H.J. Holden (of Holden and Frost) starts manufacturing motor bodies in King William Street.

1918 - Great War ends.

      - Plans made for housing and re-employing returned soldiers.

1919 - Captain Harry Butler flies across St. Vincent's Gulf from Adelaide
         to Minlaton to carry first mail by air in South Australia. Forms
         Harry J. Butler and Kauper Aviation Co. with hangar and
         airstrip at Northfield (site of Northfield Hospital).
      - Virulent influenza epidemic (brought back by soldiers); especially kills
         up to half of the Aborigines throughout S.A.
      - Soldier Settlement Act passed.
      - First technical school, Thebarton Junior Technical School, completed
         (not opened until 1924).

1920 - Town Planning and Development Act passed - first of its kind
         in Australia, but only after much opposition: Charles Reade
         resigns as Town Planner and leaves South Australia.

      - Sir Ross Smith and party arrive at Adelaide by non-stop
         flight from Melbourne, after their celebrated flight from
         England.

      - Motor vehicles become more common during 1920's.

      - Wood blocking of Port Road completed.

      - Millbrook Reservoir completed.

1921 - State's population passes 500,000.

1922 - Commonwealth Government establishes Adelaide's first official
         airport at Butler's Hendon aerodrome.

      - First lock (William R. Randell lock) on River Murray opened at
         Blanchetown.

      - Port Adelaide gas works closed.

1923 - Building Act passed, which repeals and supercedes the 1881 Act, and
         introduces a statutory minimum allotment size of 3,960 square feet
         for dwelling units. This has great impact on the shape of the
         many new suburbs created during the 1920's and "freezes" existing
         smaller houses, as slums within parts of the city and inner
         suburbs.

      - Government approves extensive re-organisation of railway system.

      - Soldier Settlement Scheme ceases.

      - Holden's Motor Body Builders moves to site at Woodville.

      - Wallaroo and Moonta Mining and Smelting Company winds up, mines closed.

      - Glenelg gas works closed, this and Port Adelaide works now used
         as holder stations to supply surrounding districts.

      - Top dressing of pastures with superphosphate starts.

      - First bituminous concrete roads constructed.

      - 3,800 miles of "dog fence" erected in north, aided by government loans.

1924   -   Air mail between Adelaide and Sydney inaugurated.

             -   Waite Agricultural Research Institute established.

             -   First radio stations commence broadcasting.

             -   Tenders opened for building Government's Thousand Homes Scheme. About 400 built in new suburb of Colonel Light Gardens.

             -   First Greek Orthodox services - held in hired Methodist Hall at Port Pirie.

             -   One of South Australia's worst accidents occurs, fire and explosion of petrol and kerosene on the S.S. "City of Singapore" at Port Adelaide.

             -   Osborne Power Station starts operations.

             -   Mansion "Morialta" bought, to establish a Protestant Children's Home.

1925   -   Temperance and General Life Building, King William Street, built, Adelaide's first "skyscraper"; reinforced concrete or steel frames having been first introduced (in Melbourne) in 1923.

             -   Show Grounds at Wayville opened.

             -   Grenfell Street Power Station closed and Osborne becomes the sole source of supply.

             -   Foundation stone of a new Adelaide Teachers Training College building laid.

             -   Pope Products starts at Croydon.

             -   M.T.T. provides motor buses on several routes, the first to South Payneham and Firle.

1926   -   State Bank opened for general banking business.

             -   1926-29 severe droughts - wheat properties on marginal lands are abandoned.

             -   Construction of a 3ft. 6in. gauge railway from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs approved.

             -   Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) formed by Commonwealth.

             -   State-owned saw-mill established at Caroline in South-east.

             -   During the late 1920's oil-storage tanks and their accompanying wharfs built by several petrol companies at Birkenhead.

             -   Federal Aid Roads Agreement made, with Commonwealth funds being paid to States for roads. In South Australia Highways Act is passed; main roads improved and bitumen highways made within 50 miles of Adelaide.

6. <u>1928 to 1945</u>

<u>SUMMARY OF MAIN THEMES</u>

1. <u>Land</u>

   - Abandonment of marginal rural areas

   - Metropolitan Floodwaters Scheme

   - Barrages built across Murray Mouth

   - Kuitpo Colony, Government work camps

   - Temporary tin shack settlements

   - First impact of industrialisation and South Australian Housing Trust on development of north and western metropolitan areas (see also below).

2. <u>People</u>

   - Social and personal response to unemployment

   - Strikes (1928, and during World War II) and marches

   - Creation of major Aboriginal missions

   - Effects of total war; mobilisation, home defence and volunteer services; rationing; women's work (see also munitions, below)

   - Increased movement of country people (including Aborigines) to town

   - Celebrations associated with S.A. Centenary

   - Epidemics

3. <u>Politics, Defence</u>

   - Formation of Country Party and LCL

   - rise of Playford and consolidation of LCL (Playford as Premier in power)

   - Role of J.W. Wainright and Government in industrialisation

   - Role of Government and local government in unemployment relief and public works

   - formation of South Australian Housing Trust

   - Powers and functions of Commonwealth Government during World War II

   - Second World War (see text, above).

4. <u>Work, Production</u>

   - Unemployment, self-employment (e.g. gold-fossicking; women's support for their families)

   - takeover of Holdens and expansion

   - Industrialisation (see text, below)

- Public relief works

- Munitions

- Work-camps, prisoner-of-war camps, training camps

- Mechanisation

- Armed services

Introduction

In these few years there occurred events of world-wide significance, depression and war, which had repercussions in all areas of human activity. This period was a watershed in South Australian history, at a State and at a personal level. Normal patterns of existence were severely and sometimes permanently disrupted, attitudes changed, jobs, possessions and fortunes were lost (and gained), governments fell and a new economic order was created.

The Depression

In South Australia local recession preceded the general depression by several years. Already by 1929 unemployment was 17.8%, the highest level in Australia, and it remained proportionately the highest throughout the depression. At first there was general worker unrest throughout the metropolitan region. There was virtual industrial "warfare" on the wharves at Port Adelaide during the national Waterside Workers Strike in 1928, between unionists and non union labour, who were protected at the height of the strike by an emergency force of half the police in South Australia and a large volunteer citizens' defence force.

Sheer weight of numbers soon forced the Government into providing rations for the unemployed. Rations were set as low as humanly possible and made available only to the certifiably destitute. There was no provision (for a long time) for necessities such as clothes or rent.

The Unions' strength had died with the desperation of the depression, but the strength of resentment amongst the unemployed was expressed in the 1931 "Beef Riot", which began as a deputation two thousand strong, half of whom marched from Port Adelaide to the Treasury in Adelaide to protest the removal of beef from the rations. Joined by the Adelaide deputation they came into conflict with the police awaiting them, in Victoria Square.

There are few physical remains left indicating the efforts men and women made to support themselves, but for the humpies and tin shacks which were perhaps the most striking examples. Some of these remain in the bush at Mylor, at Echunga, Andamooka and Coober Pedy, and in Tin Town (Daw Park); signs of the most infamous camp, along the River Torrens, have long since been cleared away.

Both private agencies, particularly churches like the Salvation Army and the Methodists, and local government, also provided relief where they could; Kuitpo Colony is a major example of such efforts. The largest scale work-camps and relief works were provided by the Government after 1931. These included the work-camps at Forest Reserve and Mt. Crawford and the Metropolitan Floodwaters Scheme, which ended the regular flooding of the western suburbs by constructing an articicial outlet for the Torrens at Henley Beach. Other lesser public works were also carried out for Councils and the Government as well as voluntary labour on church halls and local playgrounds.

The effects of rural over-expansion, rock-bottom prices and years of drought forced many small farmers simply to walk off their properties (primary production from the 1930's expanded through scientific and mechanical means rather than by increases in farmland). Farmers returned to find relief work in Adelaide even as thousands of men left it. Thousands moved to other States every year, while as many searched the countryside for work, fossicked for gold at old fields such as Echunga and lived off rabbits, damper and the goodwill of country people.

The most important "relics" of this depression, and of the war, are the people themselves, whose experiences should be recorded and preserved.

The Industrial Revolution

While the depression forced the State to accept some responsibility for the livelihood of individuals by providing unemployment relief it also gave force to the advice of the Auditor-General, J.W. Wainright, that the government assume greater responsibility for the State's economic well-being as a whole, by providing incentives for its industrialisation. The State's industrial base must be broadened in order to avert further cycles of depression and stagnation due to the dependence on primary production.

"The part the State should take in supporting individual initiative in primary production has been developed in detail in most countries, but the State's part in secondary production has not, except in totalitarian countries." (Wainright, quoted in Stretton, pp. 136-137).

From 1934 the conservative State Government and key public servants took the initiative in encouraging both local and overseas industrial investment in South Australia, mostly around Adelaide. Holdens, which had been merged with General Motors Corporation in 1931, and Richards were retained and expanded and new industries were established nearby. Industrialisation grew rapidly after 1935, and even more rapidly during the Second World War, munitions building being sought as an obvious base for further, post-war expansion.

The depression had reduced low-rent houses to a shambles - parts of Adelaide and Port Adelaide were by now unredeemably slums. Yet the need for their replacement by decent low-cost housing was a minor factor in the formation of the South Australian Housing Trust in 1937. Low rents would help maintain low wages and the Housing Trust was set up mainly with this purpose, and so help encourage new industries to the State. All the houses were built close to industrial or potential industrial areas, to house industrial workers. From 1939 they were mass produced in large numbers onto large, cheap areas of urban land - at this time mostly in Enfield and Woodville. By building large numbers of Adelaide's new houses (semi-detached) the Housing Trust contributed not only to the State's low cost-of-living but also to the creation of whole new suburbs and ways of life. The process was to accelerate after the war.

South Australian Centenary

South Australia's centenary was celebrated with prose and flowers amidst great publicity. There were exhibitions, displays by school children and large gestures such as the Centenary Gift of £100,000 from Sir Langdon Bonython, which enabled the completion of Parliament House by 1939. The new part of Parliament House was built to closely resemble the original part of the building. This was unusual for that time as many new public buildings in particular were now being constructed in a style markedly unlike that of even the 1920's, proudly "modernistic" and in often violent contrast to adjacent buildings. This architectural habit has persisted until very recently.

Second World War

Australia declared war with Germany soon after Britain in 1939, though without the same popular enthusiasm of the first war or the outspoken opposition to conscription. Under the National Security Act the Commonwealth Government assumed wide powers over civilian as well as military life. They included the control of labour and the manufacture of munitions, transport, housing, rationing and social services. This had a massive impact on social life and on the landscape during and after the war, intensifying as the battlefront moved closer with the Japanese advance.

Training camps and airfields were created to serve the military forces, and trenches and concrete underground shelters were constructed as part of the home defence precautions. Industrial production leapt as existing factories became munitions annexes and the Commonwealth opened large new works at Hendon, Finsbury, Salisbury and Kapunda. The war also stimulated the growth of other heavy industries, perhaps most importantly at Whyalla, where B.H.P. established a blast furnace and the shipyards were built. Large scale coal-mining also started at Leigh Creek and many other public works - long discussed but little accomplished - were also completed at a great speed, including the Stuart Highway, the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline and the duplication of the Overland Telegraph Line.

For the first time many thousands of women, married and single, moved into the workforce, in Government munitions as well as in place of men in private industry. While many women retired to house-work and child-raising immediately after the war, this (and the employment of migrant women) was to provide the basis for the post-war rise in the proportion of women in the paid workforce. The war also virtually ended the institution of live-in domestic service (though servants had always been difficult to obtain and retain). This had an immediate impact on wives' work in the home and on house sizes; many of the existing large old houses were converted to other uses (such as hostels) during and soon after the war.

The restrictions on domestic consumption, including private building, was to build up another huge demand for goods and housing soon after the war, which was to be fed by the return of servicemen and women and the massive intake of European immigrants, the first arriving as refugees during and soon after the war.

LIST OF EVENTS

1927 - Farmers and Settlers Association becomes the Country Party.

- Duke and Duchess of York visit South Australia.

- Extension of North-South railway begins.

- First train arrives at Renmark following opening of Paringa Bridge (State's first opening bridge).

- Parafield opened as South Australia's official aerodrome (moved from Hendon due to suburbanisation of that area).

- "Bus War" between Government-owned and privately-owned motor buses reaches its peak.

- Angorichina T.B. Hospital opened.

1928   - Australia-wide waterside workers strike.

        - Beginnings of world-wide depression (Adelaide already suffering
           a recession and very badly affected by the ensuing depression).

        - New Adelaide Railway Station completed. Part of massive overhaul
           of State's railways by Commissioner Webb.

        - Additional manufacturing station besides the Brompton gas works
           opened at Osborne.

1929   - Obelisk placed opposite Town Acre 1 to record that Col. Light
           began survey of Adelaide at the north-western corner and that
           first Government offices were built near there.

        - Town Planning and Development Act repealed, the only remaining
           zoning control being successive Building Acts.

        - First train to Alice Springs leaves Adelaide, the rail link
           between Oodnadatta and Alice Springs having been completed.

        - First air mail leaves Adelaide for Perth.

        - Glenelg railway replaced by electric tram service.

        - First picture theatres converted to "talkies", in Hindley Street
           and Semaphore Road.

        - Compulsory military training abolished and replaced by a
           voluntary system.

1930   - State Finance Committee, Transport Control Board and Unemployment
           Relief Council appointed.

        - Mawson's Antarctic exploration party welcomed home.

        - Greek men form the Orthodox Church of Adelaide.

1931   - A new City Bridge across the Torrens opened in King William Street
           in Adelaide.

        - Financial Plan formulated at a Premiers' Conference adopted and
           a Financial Emergency Act passed. State basic wage is reduced from
           12/6 to 10/6 per day. Basic wage for females is reduced, first
           from £1/19/6 to £1/15/- and later to £1/11/6 per week.

        - "Beef riot" - several thousand unemployed people, strikers and
           their families come into conflict with police.

        - Holden's near bankruptcy. It is bought by General Motors
           Corporation (U.S.) for £1,111,600 and merged with General Motors
           (Australia) to form General Motors - Holden's Ltd. (G.M.H.)

        - Kuitpo Colony set up in Kuitpo Forest for single unemployed men
           in an attempt to make them self-supporting.

        - Saw-mill (softwoods) built at Mount Burr by Government.

        - S.A. now growing 70% of Australia's barley.

1932   -   Liberal and Country League (LCL) formed.

      -   Boundaries and names of several local government areas are changed, others abolished, following report of commission.

      -   Australia's first trolley bus starts running on an experimental route between Payneham and Paradise.

1933   -   United Aborigines Mission is established at Ooldea, where Daisy Bates has worked for many years with Nullarbor Aborigines.

      -   Farmers Assistance Board, Betting Control Board and the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board appointed.

1935   -   Auditor-General Wainright's reports urge Government to broaden State's industrial base by encouraging secondary industry.

      -   Government lowers company tax to encourage secondary industry.

      -   Nomenclature Act restores former German names to some towns whose names had been changed in 1917.

      -   D. MacKay leads an aerial survey of western half of S.A. north of east-west railway line.

1936   -   Centenary of the State's foundation celebrated.

1937   -   South Australian Housing Trust appointed by Government.

      -   River Torrens Floodwaters Scheme completed with direct outlet to sea at Henley Beach south, partly paid for by Commonwealth grant for Unemployment Relief.

      -   Mount Bold reservoir filled for first time almost doubling Adelaide's water storage.

      -   Australian Presbyterian Board of Missions buys Ernabella, under Dr. C. Duguid's guidance.

      -   Epidemic of poliomyelitis - schools closed.

1938   -   First dwellings to be built by South Australian Housing Trust completed at Rosewater and Croydon Park North.

      -   Thomas Playford sworn in as Premier.

1939   -   Britain, then Australia declare War on Germany.

      -   New Parliament House opened (second half).

      -   South Australian Housing Trust begins mass construction of houses, beginning at Woodville Gardens, which becomes largest aggregation of Trust houses in metropolitan region for many years.

      -   Australian Wheat Board set up, to control marketing of wheat.

      -   Saw-mill built at Nangwarry.

1940   -   Rapid development of secondary industry due to munitions building.

      -   British Tube Mills, I.C.I., Alkali, Davies Coop, Hendon Small Arms and B.H.P. shipbuilding commence.

- Birkenhead Bridge is opened, second opening bridge in South Australia.   Birkenhead ferry service across the Port River is closed.

- Goolwa Barrage and the other barrages across the Murray mouth are completed.

- Building Act Enquiry Committee, which has been examining existing regulations and substandard housing in Adelaide, Port Adelaide and old inner suburbs, submits its reports and produces Housing Improvement Act, with power to declare dwellings substandard and fix rents.

1941 - Second telegraph wire, linking Darwin and Adelaide, completed and immediately fully used because of greatly increased demands of War.

- Commonwealth's War Workers Housing Trust formed and soon begins building war workers "temporary" cottages at Salisbury and Woodville North.

- First blast furnace built at Whyalla.

- First naval vessel built in South Australia launched.

- First child endowments paid.

1942 - Rationing commences.

- Wages and prices pegged and profits and interest rates restricted. Building Materials Office set up by Commonwealth to control building supplies, to limit private building and divert men and materials to war effort.

- Loveday prison camp for German and Italian prisoners of War, set up near Barmera (until 1946) and at Sandy Creek.

- Uniform Income Tax Act comes into force.

- Coal first mined on a large scale at Leigh Creek.

- B.H.P. makes first shipment of limestone for flux from Rapid Bay, and builds new jetty and township (for employees).

1943 - Wage and price subsidies come into force.

1944 - Morgan-Whyalla pipeline officially opened.

- First use of Leigh Creek coal for electricity generation.

- Commonwealth Government starts exploratory activities to obtain uranium in Mt. Painter area.

1945 - Ending of World War II.

- Unemployment and sickness benefits come into operation.

- Building controls pass to the States, which use the issue of permits to encourage building of new houses and factories and ease shortages.

- Restrictions imposed on use of gas and electricity.

7. <u>1946 to 1983</u>

As some historians would have it, the period since 1945 is not yet history but sociology or "current affairs". While being in total disagreement with this view I am limited by the scarcity of secondary historical works for this period, particularly on South Australia. Only the summaries of main themes and list of events are given below for the final period 1945 to 1979. These are included because even for this period significant places may be destroyed.

<u>SUMMARY OF MAIN THEMES</u>

1. <u>Land</u>

   - Growth of interest in Heritage, Conservation (from 1960's)
   - Soldier settlement (e.g. in South East)
   - Drainage, irrigation, use of trace elements in new agricultural areas
   - Suburban boom; infilling aided by use of car. Growth of outer suburbs
   - Effects of Government policies (siting of industries, public housing)
   - Decline of city and inner suburbs as residential areas, then subsequent revival
   - Revival of town planning; creation of Elizabeth, West Lakes, North Haven.

2. <u>People</u>

   - Growth and public expression of Aboriginal consciousness
   - European immigration; expression of ethnic differences through associations, Arts, etc.
   - Baby boom, (e.g. "temporary" classrooms added to schools); changes in Women's roles; move into paid workforce
   - Establishment and expansion of private social services, churches
   - Growth of Unions' strength
   - Protest movements; social innovation and experimentation (late 1960's-1970's
   - Impact of increasing car-use
   - Extension of schools and hospitals; expansion of social services
   - Growth of recreation and facilities and impact of technological changes; television
   - Growth in Arts, theatre
   - New forms of dwellings; increases in flats, terrace housing, co-operative households.

3. <u>Politics</u>

   - Thomas Playford; Don Dunstan
   - Changes within the political parties
   - Government role e.g. nationalisation electric supply, bank; decentralisation of Government services; growth of Public Service
   - Woomera, Maralinga - the atom bomb, W.R.E.

4. <u>Work</u>

   - Changes in pay, working conditions; automation and computers; unemployment
   - Industrialisation - cars, white goods, "Iron Triangle"
   - Increase in tertiary work and workforce (public and private)

- The Holden car; drive-in services (shopping centres, petrol stations, car parks)
- Uranium, iron, coal mining
- Extension and upgrading of roads, electricity supply water supply and other essential services
- Improvements at Port Adelaide
- Building: changes in domestic architecture and destruction and high-rise in city

LIST OF EVENTS

1946 - Commonwealth munition factories taken over by various private firms.

- South Australian Electricity Trust (State Government) takes over the property and functions of the Adelaide Electric Supply Co.

- Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (1945-56) provides low interest loans for public housing (by 1949 Commonwealth and State Authorities have between them built 1/3 of total number of houses built in Australia).

- Payment of government subsidies to hospitals commences.

1947 - First "displaced persons" arrive in South Australia, mainly from Baltic states. From this date Commonwealth makes agreements with British and other European governments for a massive intake of immigrants (S.A. attracts a higher proportion than any other State).

- Severe restrictions imposed on imports from America.

- Richards Industries taken over by Chrysler.

- Philips Electrical Industries move from Sydney to Hendon (war-time small-arms factory).

- Long Range Weapons Establishment begins at Salisbury.

- N.S.W. National Trust forms (first in Australia).

1948 - Full-scale production of "Holden" car begins.

- Control of prices handed to States by Commonwealth.

- Number of hours constituting a working week reduced to 40 by Arbitration Court award.

- Preparation of Woomera rocket range begins.

- Severe storms during April result in widespread damage including destruction of Glenelg jetty.

1949 - Australia-wide black coal strike lasting nearly 7 weeks takes place.

- Water pipeline to Woomera rocket range completed.

- Commonwealth and South Australian Governments ratify agreement for standardisation of railway gauges.

1950   -   Basic wage increased by £1.00 per week.

          -   Petrol, butter and tea rationing ends.

1951   -   Wool prices reach a record high level due to Korean War. There is an Australia-wide wool boom and wheat boom, with wheat silos being built in many country towns.

1952   -   Import restrictions gazetted.

          -   Installations for bulk handling of grain open at Ardrossan; large bulk handling storages (silos) are subsequently built at country towns and ports throughout South Australia. Ketches finally disappear from wheat-trade with introduction of bulk handling.

1953   -   Port Pirie becomes first country town to be proclaimed a city.

          -   Automatic quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to basic wage end.

          -   Remaining controls on building removed.

1954   -   Severe earthquake shakes Adelaide on 1st March.

          -   Radium Hill mines and treatment works opened.

          -   Water from River Murray pumped into metropolitan reservoirs through Mannum pipeline.

          -   Qieen Elizabeth Hospital at Woodville officially named by Queen Elizabeth II during her first visit to South Australia.

          -   During these years private motor vehicle ownership is becoming virtually universal for the first time, and the horse is finally being replaced by trucks and tractors.

1955   -   Adelaide Airport at West Beach opened.

          -   New satellite town at Elizabeth officially opened (South Australian Housing Trust).

          -   South Australian National Trust forms.

          -   Mannum-Adelaide pipeline officially opened.

          -   Sulphuric acid plant at Port Adelaide commences operations.

          -   Uranium treatment at Port Pirie begins.

1956   -   Atomic device is exploded at Maralinga.

          -   River Murray floods for several months and causes much damage in irrigation and reclaimed areas.

          -   Town Planning Committee appointed.

          -   Pyrites plant at Nairne opened.

1957   -   Centenary of responsible government in South Australia is celebrated.

          -   Factory production reaches higher value than primary production for first time in South Australia.

          -   Barley crop exceeds wheat crop for first time.

1958   - South Para reservoir opened and connected to the Adelaide water supply.

         - Final run by an electric street tram in Adelaide, following conversion to diesel bus transport (the last electric tramway having ceased at Port Adelaide in 1935). Only the Adelaide-Glenelg tram is retained.

         - Introduction of parking meters to Adelaide.

1959   - Sir Thomas Playford reaches a record term as Premier in a British country. First women are elected to South Australian Parliament, Mrs. Jessie Cooper (Legislative Council) and Mrs. Joyce Steele (House of Assembly).

         - Aborigines became eligible for age, invalid and widows' pensions.

         - South Australia ceases to be a claimant State for special grants from the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

         - Full-scale television transmission commences.

         - Drilling commences at State's oil exploration well at Innamincka.

1960   - From this time there is a major shift of Aborigines to cities and country towns (population in capital cities doubles between 1961-1966).

         - From 1960 S.A. Government takes over several mission stations, such as Gerard and Koonibba and establishes new stations at Port Augusta and in Musgrave Ranges.

         - Town of Christies Beach created by South Australian Housing Trust.

         - First Adelaide Festival of Arts held.

         - Opening of Thomas Playford power station at Port Augusta.

         - Discovery of high grade limes and deposits near Coffin's Bay.

         - New Advertiser building opened.

1961   - Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act passed.

         - Amata settlement founded by Government in Musgrave Ranges, the first inhabitants coming from Ernabella.

         - Production ceases at the Radium Hill uranium mine.

         - Exhibition building demolished to make way for expansion of University of Adelaide.

         - Trailer ship "Troubridge" makes first run from Port Adelaide to Kingscote and Port Lincoln.

1962   - State Town Planning Committee publishes its "Report on the Metropolitan Area of Adelaide".

         - New E.T.S.A. building opened at Eastwood, as part of Government's move towards decentralisation.

         - Duplication of Morgan-Whyalla pipeline starts.

         - Myponga reservoir completed and linked to Happy Valley reservoir.

         - Tanker P.J. Adams of 32,000 tons - largest ship built in Australia to this time - launched at Whyalla

- Deliveries of bulk wheat from farms exceeds the quantity of bagged grain for first time.

1963 - Population of State passes 1,000,000.

- School leaving age increased to 15 years.

- Port Stanvac oil refinery "on stream".

- Major gas flow from Gidgealpa No. 2 well.

- Last year of operation of trolley buses. Replaced by motor buses.

1964 - New world land speed record set by Donald Campbell on Lake Eyre.

- New motor body building and assembly plant opened at Tonsley Park by Chrysler.

- Bridge over River Murray at Blanchetown opened.

- Work begins on conversion of Port Pirie-Broken Hill railway to standard gauge.

- First gas from Port Stanvac refinery piped for use in Adelaide's gas supply.

1965 - Election of first Labor State Government since 1933.

- Justice Roma Mitchell, the first woman judge in Australia, is appointed to Supreme Court of South Australia.

- First country television station opened at Port Pirie.

- Steel works including a basic oxygen steel making plant opened at Whyalla.

- Tenders let for Torrens Island power structure.

1966 - Aboriginal Lands Trust Act and Prohibition of Discrimination Act passed.

- Playford retires in 1966 after 28 years as Premier; end of Playford era.

- End to 120 years of separation among Lutherans in South Australia.

- Flinders University at Bedford Park opened by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

- ELDO rocket Europa-1 launched at Woomera.

- Decimal currency introduced.

- Industrial Commission of South Australia replaces the South Australian Board of Industry.

- Adelaide Central Market opened after rebuilding.

- Bolivar sewage farm opened.

1967   -   National referendum: vote for Commonwealth Government to become involved in Aboriginal Affairs and for Aborigines to be included in the Census.

        -   Planning and Development Act: recommendations of the "Report on the Metropolitan Area of Adelaide" are embodied in the statutory Metropolitan Development Plan, which is to influence all subsequent metropolitan planning.

        -   Approval obtained for loans to build a natural gas pipeline from Moomba-Gidgealpa to Adelaide.

        -   Totalizator Agency Board starts operations in South Australia.

        -   Books moved into new State Library building.

1968   -   Construction begins on State's first satellite communications station at Ceduna.

        -   Sealed highway from Broken Hill to Adelaide opened.

1969   -   Abortion Law Reform Bill passed, amid great public lobbying and protest. Right to Life Association formed.

        -   New Jervois Bridge opened at Port Adelaide.

        -   Natural gas flows through 832 kilometre pipeline from Moomba-Gidgealpa to Adelaide.

        -   Work begins on second major pipeline to bring River Murray water to Adelaide.

1970   -   First direct telecast from England to Australia via satellite.

        -   Vietnam Moratorium campaign - 8,000 march through Adelaide.

        -   Work starts on reclamation of Old Port Reach - West Lakes - by a private consortium.

        -   Standard gauge working on new line between Port Pirie and Broken Hill begins.

1971   -   Ministry of Environment and Conservation created.

        -   Fluoridation of Adelaide water supply starts.

        -   Agreement for supply of natural gas to Sydney from South Australian gas fields finalised.

        -   Commonwealth Government transfers power to levy payroll tax to the States.

        -   Agreement by S.A. Parliament for building of Dartmouth Reservoir (Victoria).

        -   Sir Mark Oliphant, first South Australian born Governor, sworn in.

        -   South Australian National Football League decides on new headquarters at West Lakes (Football Park).

        -   South Australian Hotel demolished, to be replaced by Ansett Building.

1972   -   Aboriginal Tent Embassy set up outside Parliament House in Canberra as a symbol and support for the land rights struggle.

-   Liberal Movement formed by Steele Hall.

-   University of Adelaide's educational radio station VL 5UV commences broadcasting.

-   North Haven (A.M.P.) residential project at northern end of Le Fevre Peninsula announced.

-   Plans announced for creation of new city (Monarto) near Murray Bridge.

-   New Stirling to Verdun freeway opened.

-   South Australian Housing Trust begins to buy and rehabilitate old houses.

-   Pedler Creek Road Bridge opened - highest in State.

-   South Australian Film Corporation set up.

-   S.A. Harbors Board replaced by Marine and Harbors Department.

1973   -   Dunstan ALP Government returned at State election to become first ALP Government to retain office after a general election in South Australia since 1910.

-   Adelaide Festival Theatre opened by Prime Minister Whitlam.

-   Commonwealth Government takes over responsibility for Aboriginal Affairs from South Australian Government.

-   Land Prices Commission created, with power to freeze price of property.

-   New Modbury hospital opened.

1974   -   New development plan for Adelaide released.

-   Playhouse, Space and Amphitheatre at Adelaide Festival Centre opened.

-   Conversion of road signs to metric measurements.

-   Prime Minister opens Australian Broadcasting Commission complex at Collinswood.

-   Legislation allows hotel trading to 12 midnight on Fridays and Saturdays.

-   Government purchases the private bus companies.

-   Four weeks annual leave becomes standard for workers under State awards.

1975   -   Dunstan ALP Government returned with a reduced majority and the Railways (Transfer Agreement) Bill passed and country railways transferred to the Commonwealth (in 1977).

-   Work begins on Tarcoola-Alice Springs rail link.

- Australian Heritage Commission Act passed (Commonwealth) on the recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate (1974).

- First South Australian transmission of television in colour begins.

- Phase I of Flinders Medical Centre opened.

1976 - New commercial radio station (5AA) goes to air, Adelaide's first for forty-six years. FM broadcasting also begins in South Australia.

- Sections of new coastal route of Eyre Highway opened.

- Rail track to Christie Downs opened.

- Regency Park Centre for treatment and care of physically handicapped children opened.

- Thirty-three metropolitan and fourteen country seats formed in the redistribution of House of Assembly electorates by the Electoral Boundaries Commission.

- Plans announced for abolition of South Australian succession duties on estates passing to husbands and wives.

- Capital punishment abolished in South Australia.

- Large deposits of copper ore discovered at Roxby Downs near Andamooka.

1977 - Union of Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists, to become the Uniting Church.

- South Australian Health Commission comes into operation.

- State Government Insurance Commission enters the field of life insurance.

- Southern Plaza at Adelaide Festival Centre officially opened by Queen Elizabeth.

- First container ship uses new container terminal at Outer Harbour.

- Major deposit of sub-bituminous coal discovered near Lock.

1978 - South Australian Heritage Act passed. It follows similar Victorian (1974) and N.S.W. (1977) Acts, and has been stimulated by growing interest in conservation, and activities of Australian Heritage Commission.

- Report of Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Working Party, which has been appointed by the Government; recommends vesting the North West lands of South Australia in a single land holding entity - the Pitjantjatjara Peoples (Anangu Pitjantjatjara) to be created by new legislation.

1978   - State Government ordered new $17 million fleet of trains for Adelaide commuter railway.

     - Second section of Heyson Trail between Mt. Lofty and Mt. Magnificent opened.

1979   - Resignation of State Premier, Mr. D.A. Dunstan.

     - Adelaide's unemployment 8.9% of work force in March.

     - S.G.I.C. announced plans for $20 million office building in Victoria Square.

     - Mitsubishi group of Japan obtained 1/3 interest in Chrysler Australia Limited.

     - Further section of S.E. Freeway, including Swanport Bridge opened.

     - Plans for $6.7 million sewerage scheme for Happy Valley area announced.

     - Third section of Heysen Trail from Mount Lofty to Mount Crawford opened.

     - D.O. Tonkin, new Liberal Premier, sworn in.

     - Bank of Adelaide merger with ANZ Banking Group approved.

1980   - Bushfire destroys 35 houses in Adelaide Hills causing $6 million damage.

     - Mitsubishi Motor Corporation purchased control of Chrysler Australia Limited.

     - Constitutional Museum opened.

1981   - Visit by HRH Prince Charles.

     - Mr. R. Steel Hall won the Federal seat of Boothby made vacant by the appointment of Mr. J. McLeay as Consul-General in Los Angeles.

1982   - Moomba - Stony Point liquide pipeline commenced.

     - Sir Donald Dunstan, KBE, CB, sworn in as the State's new Governor in April.

     - State Elections held, J.C. Bannon, new Labor Premier sworn in.

     - Continuation of daylight saving approved by Referendum.

     - In February the Federal Court took over the operations of the South Australian Court of Insolvency.

     - First Italian Born migrant, Mr. Mario Feleppa enters South Australian Parliament.

1983   - Ash Wednesday fires (9th February) claimed 26 lives in South Australia and caused an estimated $48 million damage at locations including Clare, Adelaide Hills and the South East. Floods damaged properties in the Barossa Valley. Adelaide recorded its lowest maximum March daytime temperature 14.9C (on 22 March) for 104 years.

       - Visit by HRH Charles, Prince of Wales and Princess Diana.

       - First twins born in South Australia under Queen Elizabeth's in-vitro fertilization programme.

Prosperity Curve, 1834-1930.

Top chart labels (1834–1885):
Act founding Colony passed. South Australia proclaimed a Province. Survey of Adelaide completed. Land allotted. The "Crisis" of 1841. First proclamation of Counties. First cattle overlanded. Inner Harbour opened. Copper discovered at Kapunda. Copper discovered at Burra. Flocks reached 1,000,000. "Stripper" coming into use. Exodus to Victorian gold-fields. First Murray River wool steamer. First 4 million-bushel wheat yield. Responsible Gov't. introduced. Copper discover'd at Wallaroo. Drought. Adelaide water laid on. Copper discovered at Moonta. Adelaide gas laid on. Wheat yields low. Copper prices low. Red rust. Four new counties proclaimed. Stump-jump plough coming into general use. State Education instituted. University founded. Ten new counties procl'd. Burra mines closed. Kapunda mines closed. Morgan, and coastal ports railways. Superphosphates introduced. Drought. Exodus to Broken Hill mines.

Bottom chart labels (1880–1930):
Superphosphates introduced. Further rapid extension of Railway construction. Beetaloo Reservoir established: Country reticulation commenced. 9 counties proclaimed. Dry seasons. Agricultural Bureaus estab'd. Improved wheats and better methods of tillage. First Million gall. wine prod'n. Salt production estab'd. Port Pirie Smelters estab'd. River Murray Village Settlements. Renmark established. Exodus to Broken Hill mines. Drought. Exodus to W. Aus. Goldfields. Happy Valley reservoir. Drought. South African war. Gold: Tarcoola. Electric light & power: Adelaide. Commonwealth established. Iron Knob Railw'y built. State irrigation system co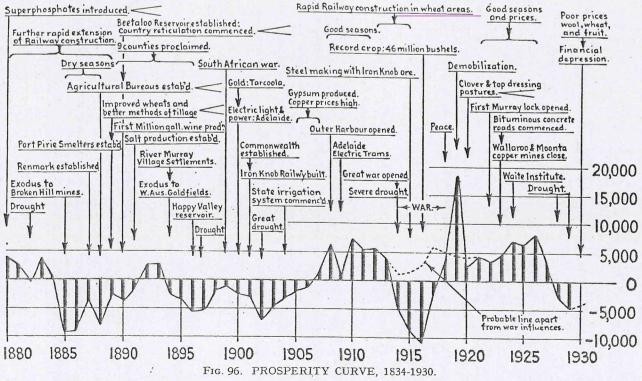mmenc'd. Great drought. Gypsum produced. Copper prices high. Outer Harbour opened. Adelaide Electric Trams. Great war opened. Severe drought. Rapid Railway construction in wheat areas. Good seasons. Record crop: 46 million bushels. Steel making with Iron Knob ore. ← WAR → Peace. Demobilization. Clover & top dressing pastures. First Murray lock opened. Bituminous concrete roads commenced. Wallaroo & Moonta copper mines close. Good seasons and prices. Waite Institute. Drought. Poor prices wool, wheat, and fruit. Financial depression. Probable line apart from war influences.

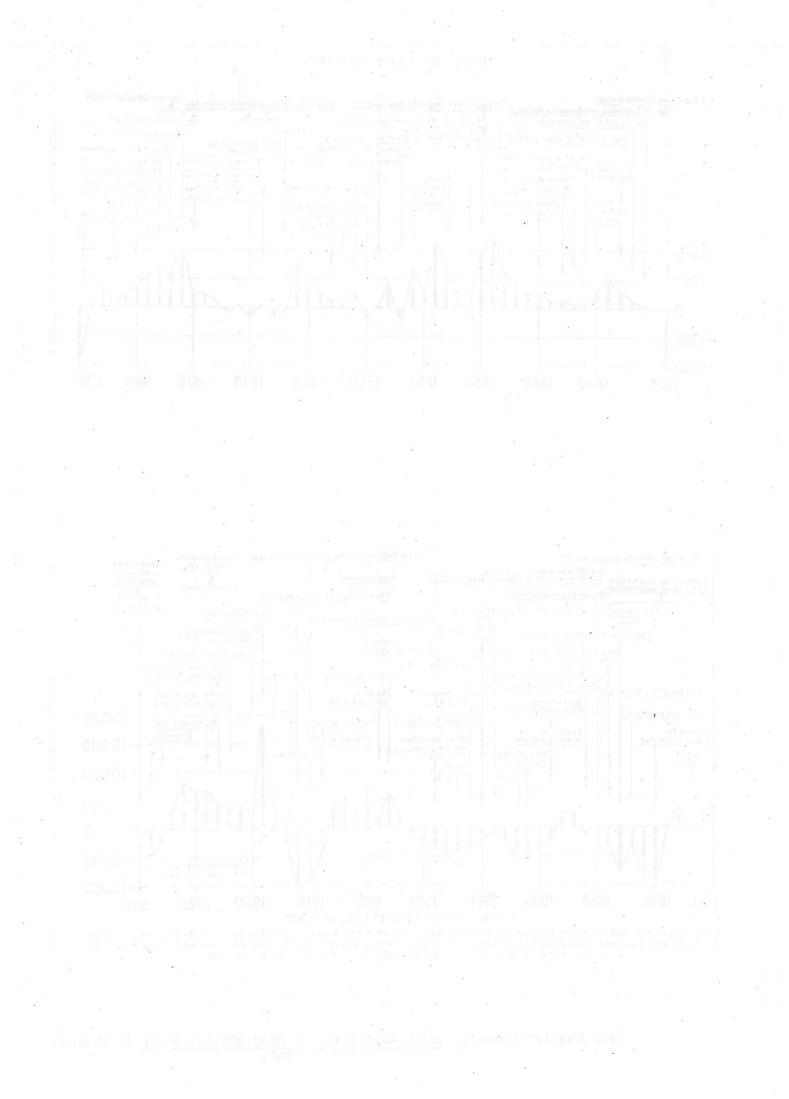**Fig. 96. PROSPERITY CURVE, 1834-1930.**

The graph on this and the opposite page, as described in the context, is based on the annual increase or decrease of population due to immigration and emigration respectively. It corresponds closely with other factors indicative of varying prosperity. Figures obtained from the records of the Government Statist (W. L. Johnston).

From Charles Fenner, South Australia: A Geographical Study (Melbourne 1931)

SOURCES FOR HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

This survey and the accompanying chronology provide a gross simplification of information from a large number of sources, and those listed below should be consulted for their more detailed information.

For the full titles of most of these books and people refer to those listed in the sources guide in this report.

1. 1800 to 1836

People

John Dallwitz (relics); Bob Ellis (Aborigines, Aborigine-European contact); Rhys Jones, "The First Australians" (ANU Convocation Lecture, University of Adelaide, 23/4/79); Graeme Pretty (general discussion); John Tregenza (general).

Books and Articles

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Oldham, W., "How Adelaide was bought and sold". (SAA D2700 (T)).

Pike, Douglas, Paradise of Dissent.

Pretty, Graeme L., Archaeology in South Australia.

South Australian Museum, Ngaiawang Folk Province Preliminary Inventory ...

Stanner, W.E.H., After the dreaming (ABC, Sydney, 1969).

Tindale, Norman D., Aboriginal Tribes of Australia ... (ANU, Canberra, 1974).

2. 1836 to 1850

People

Peter Donovan (general); Bob Ellis (Aborigines-Europeans; women and other social groups); Don Grant (cadastration); Ian Harmstorf (Cultural baggage); Graeme Pretty (calendar chronology vs morphological classificatory chronology; themes and phases); Brian Samuels (major themes); J.C. Tolley ("unsung pioneers"); John Tregenza (general).

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Bonython, John, "Classical houses of South Australia", Country Life October 31st, 1968.

Boyd, Robin, Australia's home : Why Australians built the way they did (Penguin, Victoria, 1978).

Coghlan, T.A., Labour and Industry in Australia ...
Vol. 1 (O.U.P. 1918, MacMillan, 1969)

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Duncan, Handasyde, The colony of South Australia (London, 1850).

Dutton, Francis, South Australia and its mines ...

Langmead, Donald, "Creed and Architecture" (SAA Unpublished).

Marsden, Susan, A history of Woodville (Woodville Council, Woodville, 1977).

Meinig, D.W., On the margins of the good earth ...

Mincham, Hans, "The historical background of the Mid North of South Australia", in
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Derek Whitelock (University of Adelaide seminar papers, 1977). pp 1-5.

Pitcher, W.B., Victorian and Edwardian Adelaide ...

Richards, E.S., "The genesis of secondary industry in the South Australian economy
to 1876," in Australian Economic History Review, Vol. XV, September 1975,
pp 107-133.

Rose, A.J., "Australia as a cultural landscape," in Amos Rapaport, ed., Australia
as human setting. Approaches to the designed environment. (Angus and
Robertson, Sydney, 1972) pp 58-74.

Rowley, C.D., The destruction of Aboriginal society (ANU, 1970, Penguin, Victoria 1974

Whitelock, Derek, Adelaide 1836-1976. A history of difference. (University of
Queensland Press, St. Lucia, 1977)

Williams, Michael, The making of the South Australian landscape.

3. 1851-1884

People

Ron Gibbs (land rush); Graeme Pretty (colonies as part of British mercantile
empire); J.C. Tolley (ships and railways); John Tregenza (innovations, expansion,
buildings, etc).

Books and Articles

Most of the above, and;

Best, R.J., ed., Introducing South Australia (ANZAAS, Melbourne, 1958)

Butlin, N.G. Investment in Australian economic development 1861-1900

Dolan, D.S., "Gothic revival architecture of South Australia," (S.A.A., 1973;
published in South Australiana, vol. 13 no. 1, March 1974).

Grenfell-Price, A., "A centenary history of Elder Smith and Co. Ltd."
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Hirst, J.B., Adelaide and the country

Jennings, R., "Some historically insoluble railway problems in South Australia",
summary of a talk given to the Historical Society of South Australia,
4/5/79, printed in H.S.S.A. Newsletter, July, 1979.

Pascoe, J.J. ed. History of Adelaide and vicinity .. (Adelaide, 1901).

4. 1885-1914

People

John Daly (talk on sporting behaviour of the South Australian colonial gentry, delivered at the Historical Society of South Australia meeting, 2/2/79. Published in H.S.S.A. Journal No. 5, 1978).

Graham Jenkin (talk on the Ngarrindjeri in modern times, at the H.S.S.A. meeting, 3/8/79. Based on his book: The Conquest of the Ngarrindjeri)

Jim Moss, (talk on South Australia's colonial labour movement at the H.S.S.A. meeting, 1/6/79. To be published in the H.S.S.A. Journal, 1979).

John Tregenza (social and political change; general discussion).

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Kerr, L.K., "Communal settlements in South Australia in the 1890's" M.A., University of Adelaide, 1951 (in South Australian Archives)

5. 1914-1927

People

John Tregenza (general discussion), and the people interviewed by me about their experiences from the late nineteenth century, including the depression; for the History of Woodville, the "Port History Project" (C.Y.S.S. Unemployment Scheme) and the "Hindmarsh Project". Notes on soldier settlement by Peter Donovan.

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Broomhill, Ray, Unemployed workers. A social history of the Great Depression in Adelaide (U.Q.P., Queensland, 1978)

Carroll, Brian, Australia's railway days. Milestones in railway history (MacMillan, Melbourne, 1976)

Harmstorf, Ian, "Some information on South Australian German history", Adelaide C.A.E. resource paper No. 11 (1977)

Pike, Douglas, in Best, R.J., ed, Introducing South Australia.

Radi, Heather, in Crowley, F., ed., A new history of Australia (Melbourne, 1974)

Shaw, A.G.L., The economic development of Australia (Longmans, Victoria, 1944, 1966 revised)

Tregenza, John, "Charles Reade and the early town planning movements in Ausgralia and New Zealand : a case study in social innovation" (6/9/73) Paper lent to me.

6. 1927 to 1945

People

Interviews (see 5 above); John Dallwitz and Alexandra Marsden (physical remains of the depression), Ray Broomhill (depression), John Tregenza (general).

Books and Articles

As in 5, above, also Whitelock (Adelaide).

Stretton, Hugh, Ideas for Australian cities

7. 1946 to 1966 and 8. 1967 to 1979

Interviews; John Tregenza; personal knowledge; books (as above).

SOURCES FOR CHRONOLOGY

I regret being unable to specify the exact source of each event in the chronology, but this would have been an impossible typographic task, if nothing else. Apart from a few dates which were obtained verbally or were common knowledge, the majority came from the sources given below. A scattering of dates (one or two from each source) were also obtained from other books, pamphlets and papers but these are not cited here. See also the list of sources for the historical overview (pp. 66-69) and also the literature review (pp. 97-150) for full details of these and other books.

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Hodder, Edwin, The history of South Australia from its foundation to the year of its Jubilee with a Chronological summary of all the principal events of interest up to date. (London, 1893) Chronology in Vol. II.

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Strempel, A.A. (and J.C. Tolley), "South Australian Chronological Table", 1627-1975 (Typescript-photocopy. Additions by Tolley, 1962-1975, and in his possession, 1975- . South Australian Archives, No. D4435(T)).

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Gibbs, R.M.,   A history of South Australia

Hammond, Merlyn   "History of Port Adelaide. Chronology 1831-1978"
& Marsden, Susan   (Port Adelaide History Project, 1978).

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Historical Society of South Australia   Journals

Irwin, Charles   "Station homesteads of the Lake Alexandrina and Lake
                       Albert region of South Australia: preliminary discussion
                       paper". (University of Adelaide, 1979) Chronology, pp4-11.

McLean, Meredith   Additions to this Chronology relating to the constitutional
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                       stitutional Museum.

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        "   "History of Woodville: Chronology 1836-1976"

Morgan, E.J.R.   Early Adelaide Architecture. 1836 to 1886 ...
& Gilbert, S.H.   (O.U.P., London, 1969)

Rigby sketchbooks (including Clare and Port Augusta by V.M. Branson,
                       Angaston by B. Chinner and Yankalilla by K. Whitford)

Rowley, C.D.   The destruction of Aboriginal society

Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (S.A. Branch) Proceedings and
                       Index

South Australian Archives   Newspaper cuttings books.

Sierp, Allan   Colonial life in South Australia ... (Rigby, Adelaide, 1969)

South Australian Museum,   Ngaiawang Folk Province. Preliminary inventory ...
                       (South Australian Museum, Adelaide, 1977).

Whitelock, Derek, Editor, Aspects of South Australian History
                       Papers given at local history seminars, 1975, 1976
                       (University of Adelaide, Dept. Continuing Education 1976)

        "   Adelaide 1836-1976. A history of difference

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REGIONS - LIST OF SIGNIFICANT THEMES IN EACH REGION
WITH EXAMPLES

Introduction

South Australia has been divided into fourteen regions (see map), which
reflect popular definitions (for instance, the riverlands, the South
East) while also following as closely as possible current State
Planning boundaries.

Mostly "economic" themes are listed, such as pastoralism and mining, and
some social themes such as conflict with the Aborigines. These themes
are listed in rough chronological order up to the present, for instance,
the enormous impact of recreation on the Murray towns. Many
themes repeat themselves, in particular, the change in landuse
from hunting to pastoralism to agriculture, due principally to
government policy (and popular pressure), with special surveys then
the surveying of Hundreds.

A number of vitally important themes can also be repeated for each
district so these are not listed in every case. These include the
role of individual men and women in settling and labouring on the land,
the growth of private and government-sponsored community facilities,
the growth and decline of regional industries, the effects of war
and depression, and the "intangibles" of experience, education,
personal relations, religion and social custom. Almost every
settlement established its own schools, hotels, societies and
churches. Sometimes, these attracted further settlers but generally
speaking they were not sufficient reason for the establishment of
or the expansion of the place - although frequently the closure of
a school has doomed a township.

Sometimes religion or education or the desire to maintain a separate,
distinct culture was the motivating force behind settlement and had
a persisting influence on its character. The German towns are good
examples of this, and the Aboriginal mission settlements.
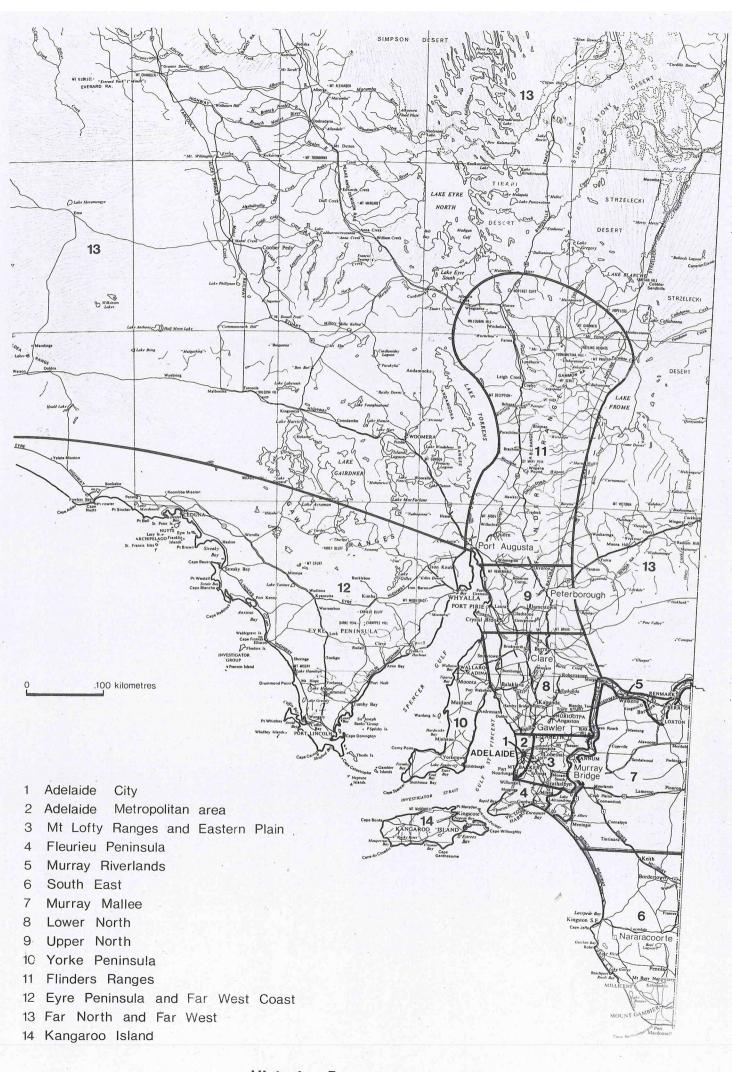
The most common "intangible" motive for settlement throughout South
Australia has been government policy (as an expression of popular
desires), as Michael Williams book, The making of the South Australian
landscape, makes clear

"Firstly, colonization itself was late, and ... a symbol of
the technological superiority and population growth of ... Britain
...   Secondly the idea of the colony was being formulated ...
at a time of social and democratic change which asserted the
independence of the individual and the desirability of
individual holdings. Nevertheless, it was recognized that,
in order to achieve an ideal society planning was essential ...
The whole of Australia was remarkably bureaucratic during the
nineteenth century but South Australia probably more so ...
It is this curious blend of the theoretical and the practical
that characterizes so much of South Australian historical
geography." (Williams, pp. 24-25).

Adelaide and many of the country towns were established by the Government
and landscape change throughout the State was often the direct result of
government initiatives and people's response to these, whether land
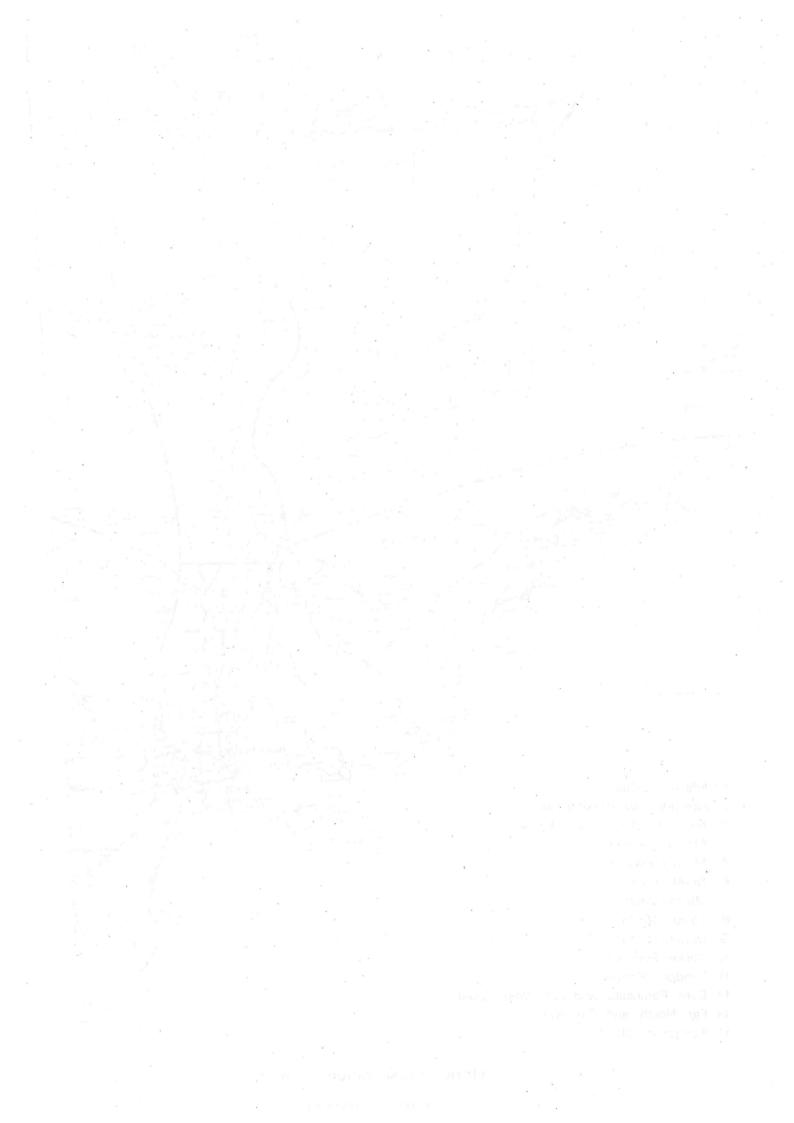surveys or soldier-settlement schemes or decentralisation.

The themes listed below are or have been important, or have had a
lasting physical impact. Many have been specific to that locality.
The failures are also important; "there are things to be learnt from
failures and disappointments, from the shattered hopes of the
unsuccessful digger or speculator." (Ron Gibbs, in "Aspects of
South Australian history", p. 85). Some "failures" were successful
or at least hopeful for their time; witness the many ghost towns and
abandoned mines and farms, many of which have been utterly forgotten,
though they may have contributed much to the State's development. An
inherent danger lies in a conservation policy which emphasises only
those themes whose impact is still obviously discernible today.

Like the historical overview above, this listing of regional themes
is not definitive. However, it should be used as a basis for
heritage surveys along regional lines, and for assessing or nominating
heritage items within regions. It should also alert people in the
field to the possible existence or significance of particular sites
or items.

1 Adelaide City
2 Adelaide Metropolitan area
3 Mt Lofty Ranges and Eastern Plain
4 Fleurieu Peninsula
5 Murray Riverlands
6 South East
7 Murray Mallee
8 Lower North
9 Upper North
10 Yorke Peninsula
11 Flinders Ranges
12 Eyre Peninsula and Far West Coast
13 Far North and Far West
14 Kangaroo Island

Historic Preservation Regions

South Australia

Region 1. City of Adelaide (and North Adelaide)

The listing of themes for this region needs some introduction, as Adelaide
has always been the city-centre of South Australia, with much of its
population, business and services. Apart from an abortive start at
Kingscote and the makeshift camps at Holdfast Bay and Port Adelaide,
Adelaide was the first and has always been the foremost settlement since
proclamation of the British Province in 1836. From the start the city
housed central functions such as government and commercial headquarters,
as well as such features of a young colonial town as flour mills, stock
yards and primitive cottages, relics of which should be preserved.

For this reason, while the main historical themes in other regions may
be listed as they occurred, in rough chronological order, in Adelaide
these have been interdependent and have occurred more or less
concurrently. I have used the same theme headings as listed for South
Australia as a whole, with some examples. The localities, buildings
and other items which reflect these themes are of historic significance
not only within Adelaide but also to South Australia.

1. Land

    - original environment: river, creek, some gum-trees, e.g. in
      Botanic Gardens

    - early settlement: wells, West Terrace cemetery, stables, stone and
      slate and prefabricated houses, flour mill, memorials, etc.

    - surveys, town planning: memorial to start of survey; city squares
      and parklands; West Terrace playground (Charles Reade); Col. Light
      memorials; layout of Adelaide and North Adelaide.

2. People, Social Life and Organisations

    - Aborigines' campsites, e.g. West Parklands; site of school for
      Aboriginal children

    - sequences of housing, rich, poor and middle-class: prefabricated,
      iron, cast-iron, mansions, row cottages, terrace houses, flats
      (including Ruthven Mansions, amongst the earliest such in Australia),
      hostels, boarding houses, Housing Trust, etc. Layout of
      characteristic houses, reflecting income, work patterns (women and
      men) backyards, gardens, neighborhoods.

    - organisations' headquarters, including unions, Adelaide Club, Queen
      Adelaide Club, voluntary service agencies, e.g. Children's Hospital,
      Government services, e.g. site of Destitute Asylum

    - homes of famous e.g. Bray, Edmund Wright

    - religion (usually the earliest churches or the most imposing were
      built in Adelaide and sometimes the only one built in S.A., e.g. Mosque),
      St. Francis Xavier's, St. Peter's Cathedral, Greek Orthodox Church,
      Quakers' Meeting House, seminaries, church-schools, church-bookshops, etc.

    - culture, science and technology; Museum, Institute, State Library (Jervois
      Wing) and modern building; Botanic Gardens, School of Mines, University of
      Adelaide; statues, Art Gallery, Festival Theatre, Elder Park bandstand; theatres

    - education; University, Technical School, Advanced School for Girls,
      Institute of Technology (School of Mines), private schools and Colleges,
      e.g. Muirden, State primary schools, e.g. North Adelaide Model School,
      etc.

Region 1.   City of Adelaide (and North Adelaide) Cont.

2. People, Social Life and Organisations Cont.

- entertainment; theatres, hotels, cinema, race-course, betting-shops, community halls.

3. Politics and Government

- Legislative Council Building, Parliament House

- Government House

- Government Offices, especially Treasury

- G.P.O., Adelaide Town Hall and Offices

- work depots

- statues, memorials, etc.

- political party headquarters; homes of politicians

- defence: Torrens Parade Ground; cannon; King William St. tunnel

- law and order; Courts, police stations, Gaol, police barracks

4. Work, Economic Production, Service Industries

- sites and relics of early grazing (parks and parklands) and farming (e.g. on West Terrace), of stockyards near Newmarket Hotel, flourmills and other processing industries, including breweries, wine stores, dairy produce,etc.

- factories, warehouses, livery stables, machinery, iron stores, chimneys; sites or buildings connected with important manufacturers, e.g. Duncan and Fraser, Holdens, West End, Fowlers

- transport; bridges (especially Albert Bridge, City Bridge), early road surfaces and guttering etc.; railway, Railway Station, trains; stables; carrying companies' headquarters; service stations and workshops, car-barn, relics of horse-trams, electric trams (first horse-tram system in Australia).

- commerce, trade; shops, professional offices, printing works, business headquarters, especially of long-established State-wide concerns, e.g. Elder-Smith, John Martins, Adelaide Steamshop Co., South Australian Co., Bagots; banks, insurance; high-rise buildings, especially T&G (earliest)

- radio, television stations

- electricity power station; pumping stations

- markets, especially East End market

- booms and depressions; public and private buildings which reflected and expressed periods of boom or depression, especially the 1880's e.g. Edmund Wright House. Relics of depression less obvious (should also include photos, oral evidence, leaflets, etc.)

Region 1. City of Adelaide (and North Adelaide) Cont.

5. Events

- memorials, statues, e.g. War Memorials, Sturt, Light, etc.
- scene of 1931 Beef Riot (Victoria Square)

Region 2.   Adelaide Metropolitan Area

This section also requires some explanation, as this is no homogenous
suburban mass. Historically it could be divided into distinct sub-regions.
The broadest sub-regions are:

.   the western and northern metropolitan area - much of which was
given over to dairying, lucerne and market gardens; working-class
residences; large-scale public uses (e.g. airfields, beachfronts,
public housing); industry and trade.

.   Port Adelaide and its suburbs - while being part of the above
sub-region this is and has always been a distinct town,
deliberately placed, with unique functions and population
due largely to its role as Port, and the Semaphore, Largs
and Outer Harbour anchorages.

.   the eastern and southern metropolitan area - orchards, vineyards
and market gardens; middle and upper class residences (inner
core of mixed uses and classes); public parks and gardens;
small-scale industry.

Representative items and areas within these sub-regions should be
preserved (see below for a list of themes for Port Adelaide).

However, items and areas which reflect themes of general historic
significance are also scattered throughout the metropolitan area. Many
important functions and most of the urban population have been located in
this region, having shifted or expanded outwards from the city. Some
examples are included in the list of themes which follows (in roughly
chronological order).

1.   Aborigines, Aborigine-European contact

     - ancient and historic occupation sites, e.g. at Fulham, Mitcham, Marion
       (Sturt River); routes (e.g. along coast, to Moana)

     - reserves set aside for Aborigines, e.g. at Challa Gardens

     - site of Aboriginal School, Walkerville

2.   Settlement

     - early villages and towns; Mitcham, Marion, Glenelg, Port Adelaide

     - cemeteries; Beverley, Hindmarsh, Mitcham, Church cemeteries

     - private speculation and subdivision; Hindmarsh (first suburban
       "village", with central "circus") and other inner suburbs e.g. Unley,
       Norwood

     - public subdivision and sponsored settlement; workingmen's blocks,
       Thousand Homes, South Australian Housing Trust (Enfield-Woodville,
       Elizabeth, Christies Beach)

     - town planning; Colonel Light Gardens, Allenby Gardens, West Lakes

     - survey points

Region 2. Adelaide Metropolitan Area Cont.

3. Primary production, associated industries

- farmhouses, dairies, stables, outbuildings, wells

- orchards, vineyards, market gardens, glasshouses

- mills, breweries, slaughterhouses, tanneries, implement-makers,
  blacksmiths

- pugholes, brickworks, potteries, kilns, chimneys; Hindmarsh,
  Brompton, Thebarton, Kent Town

4. Transport and communications

- main roads, especially Port Road (surveyed by Light, with canal
  planned for centre plantation; oldest and most important highway);
  bridges, road surfaces

- old tracks, e.g. to Hahndorf

- railways and stations, especially Port Line and Bowden, Alberton
  stations (first line and earliest stations)

- horse-tram car-barns, e.g. on Main North Road; Glenelg tramline

- trolley-bus wires, etc.

- telegraphs, telephone exchanges

- early street signs, horse-troughs, wood-blocks, etc.

5. People, social life and organisations
    (see also 1)

- social groups and lifestyles, as reflected by housing and community
  facilities (see also region 1); including iron houses, "temporary"
  shacks, retired pastoralists' and entrepreneurs' mansions, flats,
  etc. (see also 2)

- post-war European immigrants; churches, halls, sportsgrounds, shops

- recreation; playgrounds, sportsgrounds, gardens; beachfronts, jetties,
  hotels, games-halls, cinemas

- individuals; most of South Australia's well-known people lived in
  or retired to the suburbs (or created them by subdividing their
  properties)

- religion; diversity of churches of all denominations; churches built
  by one denomination, then replaced by others, e.g. Methodist,
  Greek Orthodox

- education; State schools; private colleges; technical colleges;
  Agricultural High School and Waite Research

- services e.g. Fire Brigade, District and Bush Nursing, Kindergarten Union,
  hospitals

Region 2. Adelaide Metropolitan Area Cont.

6. Government
   (see also services)

   - Municipal Corporations; Town Halls, offices

   - Court Houses, police stations, Fort Largs, Fort Glanville, Yatala

7. Secondary production, service industries, work

   - professional offices, shops, etc.

   - munitions works, foundries, car manufacturers

   - airports, gasworks, Islington sewage farm (first system in Australia), drainage (Torrens outlet) (See also 4)

   - Islington Workshops, powerhouses, service stations

8. Events
   (See also region 1 and Port Adelaide (below))

   - items reflecting events of local significance.

Port Adelaide

1. Land and sea

   - original environment; swamp (shown also by original street levels of old buildings); mangroves; river; dunes

   - site of Port Misery

   - Outer Harbour

   - reclaimed lands; North Haven, site of South Australian Company Basin

   - buildings and structures reflecting age of settlement, in Port Adelaide and in its suburbs, especially Birkenhead, Exeter, Semaphore, Alberton, Rosewater, Queenstown.

2. Transport and communications

   - Port River, wharves, ships, hulks, slips

   - Customs Houses, jetties, time ball tower, Outer Harbour

   - bridges; Birkenhead Bridge, Australia's first bascule-type and one of only two opening bridges in S.A.

   - railway line; Alberton Station; railway bridge; Semaphore line; Outer Harbour line

   - post and telegraph offices

   - stables, troughs, wood-blocks, relics of horse-trams, etc.

Region 2.   Adelaide Metropolitan Area Cont.

3. Work, industry, services

- industries, buildings associated with ships, e.g. sailmaking, bond stores, warehouses, Harbours Board and Dept. Marine and Harbour's facilities, cranes, silos, rails, woolstores, import agencies, chandlers, GM sheds

- flour mills, timber yards, sugar refinery, and other major long-lived industries

- Waterside Workers' Hall, sailors' homes, union halls, hotels

- shops, St. Vincent St., Semaphore Road, corner shops

- power stations, petrol storage tanks and facilities, water towers, electricity buildings

- munitions works

4. People, etc.
(see also list for region 2 as a whole)

- range of housing, from upper middle-class residences (e.g. at Semaphore and Largs) to iron shacks. Houses were small while the facilities were often large, reflecting the size of population and the aspirations of the community

- museums, Institute, etc.

- recreation; beach facilities at Semaphore and Largs; parks, e.g. at Queenstown, halls

- religion, education, missions

- individuals, e.g. John Hart (Glanville Hall) and Margaret Hart (St. Margaret's Hospital)

5. Government, etc.

- many of the old government buildings are of a size comparable with Adelaide's, of a similar age and sometimes better preserved

- Government offices Divett St., police station, Fort Largs, Town Hall, etc.

6. Events

- sites and relics of depressions (1890's, 1930's) e.g. old courthouse, individual houses

- sites and relics associated with Waterside Workers Strike (1928), e.g. W.W. Hall, hotels, site of old police barracks

- Semaphore beachfront: Carnivals and band concerts

- sites and relics of major fires e.g. CSR, "City of Singapore"

- War Memorials, other memorials, etc.

Region 3. Mt. Lofty Ranges and Eastern Plain

1. Exploration

    - explorers' routes and relics
    - official and unofficial surveys and markers (e.g. Capt. Collet Barker Memorial, Mt. Barker)
    - lookouts.

2. Settlement

    - private subdivision (see also 3, 4, 6)

3. Primary Production and Processing

    - timber getting (tiersmen), saw-mills, forest (natural stringybark and planted)
    - wheat farms, flour mills, windmills, watermills
    - fruit, vegetables, dairying sheds, factories, farms
    - mining: quarries, goldfields and shacks, copper chimneys, silver-lead relics, e.g. Glen Osmond Chimney
    - studs, homesteads, blacksmiths' shops
    - experimental farms

4. Germans

    - Hahndorf
    - Lobethal, Sedan
    - half-timbered barns, houses
    - German place-names

5. Communications

    - early stock routes, fords, yards
    - Adelaide-Melbourne railway and stations
    - markers, obelisks
    - television transmitters
    - freeway

6. Social life

    - crime (poachers, etc.) known haunts eg "Mountain hut", stockade on Cox's Creek
    - small farmers; workingmen's blocks
    - wealthy; including summer residences e.g. Governor's at Marble Hill and Belair
    - gardens e.g. Stirling Lodge, Wairoa (Marbury)
    - recreation; Oakbank race-course, retreat houses, rest homes
    - National Parks (Belair earliest in S.A.)
    - seminaries, colleges

7. Water Storage

    - reservoirs

Region 4. Fleurieu Peninsula

1. Aborigines and Aborigine-European Contact
   (see 5)

   - ochre mine (Moana)
   - burial and ceremonial sites - burial at Rapid Bay
   - rations depots (e.g. Willunga police station)
   - sites of conflict
   - traditional camp sites. Yankalilla Gorge, Rapid Bay, Parananacooma (mouth)

2. Early European Contact (to about 1840)

   - routes, marked trees (explorers)
   - memorials
   - places visited by Flinders, Light, first Government expedition (1837)
   - route from hills
   - whaling, fishing
   - tiersmen, early residents (residences)
   - Government decisions and functions (e.g. siting of Port Elliot, dispute about siting of capital)

3. Transport and Communications

   - obelisks, markers
   - jetties, wharfs, breakwaters, associated buildings
   - Goolwa line, tram, station buildings, etc. Coach routes and offices.
   - boats
   - telegraph, customs offices
   (see also region 5 Riverlands re river trade)

4. Primary Production and Processing

   - whaling, fishing
   - mining (e.g. slate at Willunga, limestone at Rapid Bay)
   - wattle-bark, tanneries, saw mills
   - wheat, dairying, flour mills, butter factories
   - vineyards, wineries (Southern Vales)
   - almond orchards, fruit

5. Social Life

   - local life
   - recreation/tourism (boarding houses, seaside gardens and trees, playgrounds, hotels - especially at Victor Harbour, country homes)

6. Other Industries

   - shipbuilding

7. Individual People,

   - Simpson Newland

Region 5. Murray Riverlands

1. Aborigines and Aborigine-European Contact

   - marked trees
   - occupation sites
   - ceremonial sites
   - stations and depots and missions (eg Moorundie, Point McLeay)

2. Exploration

   - routes and relics

3. Overland Communications

   - stock routes
   - inns and overnight stops
   - coaching relics
   - graves
   - telegraph (to Sydney)
   - bridges

4. Pastoralism

   - homesteads
   - woolsheds
   - dams
   - outhouses
   - mallee root fences and sheds
   - stone fences and sheds

5. River Trade

   - landings
   - jetties, cranes, associated buildings and structures
   - customs houses
   - boats or hulks
   - fuelling sites (woodstacks)
   - orientation of station buildings on river
   - (unusual orientations to take advantage of river, associated apparatus e.g. flying foxes, small railway lines)
   - graves

6. Village Settlements (Pyap, Ramco, Waikerie, Lyrup, Murtho, New Era, etc.)

   - irrigation systems
   - pump houses and water lifting equipment
   - cottages, stockyards, schools, etc.
   - graves

7. Irrigation
   (see also 6 above)

Region 5. Murray Riverlands Cont.

7. Irrigation (Cont.)
   - Captain Randell's irrigated gardens, Mannum
   - vineyards, orchards and associated structures
   - Renmark relics
   - co-operative buildings
   - Horticultural College near Waikerie
   - Dairing on lower Murray river flats.

8. Other Industries and Settlements
   - lime kilns and quarries
   - charcoal pits
   - stone quarries
   - old houses, hotels, warehouses, etc.

9. Recreation
   - shacks
   - hotels
   - house-boats
   - parks and gardens

10. Individual people
    - Capt. Randell
    - Chaffey Brothers
    - Shearers (Mannum agricultural implement manufacture)

11. Water Supply
    (See also 7)

    - locks
    - barrages
    - pipelines; especially Mannum-Adelaide
    - associated works and offices
    - Chowilla

Region 6. South East

1. Environment

   - swamps and lagoons; Coorong; coast
   - unusual natural features - Mt. Gambier, Blue Lake, Devils Punchbowl, Mt. Schank, Caves at Tantanoola and Naracoorte

2. Aborigines

   - ancient occupation sites in Coorong, Kow swamp etc.

3. Communications, Transport

   - overland stock route (Coorong): wells, fords, etc.
   - ports, lighthouses, shipwrecks, jetties, etc., Port MacDonnell, Beachport, Robe, Kingston
   - gold escort route (through Bordertown) and route to gold-diggings
   - coach routes: Cobb and Co. office, Penola
   - Adelaide-Melbourne telegraph (first inter-colonial line) 1858. Relics along Coorong
   - route of Chinese diggers, Robe-Victoria
   - customs houses, cottages, etc.
   - railways
   - Public Houses. Caledonian Inn at Robe (Adam Lindsay Gordon), Jens.

4. Pastoralism

   - homesteads e.g. "Mayura", Yallum Park, and outbuildings including woolsheds, etc. Now National Trust Property
   - cottages
   - Robe (wool port)

5. Farming

   - agriculture: fruit (e.g. Coonawarra), vegetables
   - vineyards
   - cheese factories

6. Drainage

   - canals, cuttings, e.g. Narrow Neck
   - natural lagoons, features e.g. "Bird Island", Bool Lagoon
   - powder magazine for Narrow Neck cutting, etc.
   - offices, equipment

7. Forestry

   - Government pine plantations
   - Mt. Burr and sawmill
   - processing factories, mills
   - Millicent housing

Region 6.   South East Cont.

8.   Soldier-Settlement

  - farmhouses

9.   Fishing

  - Safcol at Beachport
  - boats
  - whaling relics (pre 1836?)

10.   Recreation, Tourism

  - Robe, Beachport, Mt. Gambier: hotels, boarding houses, etc.

11.   Individuals

  - Samuel Davenport
  - Adam Lindsay Gordon (Penola police barracks, "Dingley Dell" and other sites associated with his career)
  - Mother Mary McKillop (Penola-Order of St. Joseph) founded first schoolroom at Penola
  - Father Julian Tennyson Woods
  - Ormerod at Robe - his store
  - Riddoch

Region 7.   Murray Mallee

1. Transport, Communications

    - stock routes
    - roads
    - railways, stations, sidings

2. Science, Technology and Innovation

    - mallee-clearing
    - trace elements

3. Agriculture

    - wheat farms - including one showing what conditions were during the depression.

4. Settlement

    - service centres, schools
    - soldier settlement: farms, etc.

Region 8. Lower North

1. <u>Aborigines, Aborigine-European Contact</u>

   - north-south trade routes
   - conflict sites, control
   (see also other regions)

2. <u>Exploration</u>

   - routes, traversed by Eyre, Horrocks, Finnis, Sturt, Frome

3. <u>Surveys</u>

   - special surveys
   - private townships and subdivision, e.g. Clare, Penwortham
   - government townships
   - town planning (Gawler designed by Col. Light)

4. <u>Pastoralism</u>

   - homesteads and stations: Bundaleer, Anlaby, Martindale Hall, Bungaree, labourers' cottages, shepherds' huts, yards, saleyards
   - studs e.g. Collingrove, Lindsay Park
   - South Australian Company relics, stations

5. <u>Mining</u>

   - copper: Burra, Kapunda: mines, buildings, offices, cottages, dug-outs, boilers, etc.
   - marble (Kapunda, Angaston) slate (Mintaro) quarries, relics, constructions
   - gold: Lady Alice gold mine, Barossa fields, Wheatsheaf Hotel

6. <u>Transport</u>

   - overland stock routes
   - route between Burra-Port Wakefield; roads, hotels, bullock-troughs, towns e.g. Mintaro, Watervale, Auburn, Leasingham, Port Wakefield
   - route between Kapunda, Moonta-Wallaroo
   - tramway route, Port Wakefield-Blyth
   - jetties, wharfs, ports
   - railways, railway stations, Northern line
   - roads, bridges, e.g. Redruth, Main North Road, "corduroy" roads

7. <u>Agriculture, Viticulture; Processing Industries</u>

   - wheat farms
   - vineyards, wineries - especially early buildings in modern complexes
   - Roseworthy College
   - Mullens' farm at Wasleys
   - breweries, flour mills, bakeries, etc.

Region 8. Lower North, cont.

8. People, Social Life and Organisations

- Germans: farmhouses, Lutheran Churches, towns, e.g. Bethany,
  Gomersal, etc., place-names, monuments (eg Ebenezer - departure of Germans for
  Riverina)
- Cornish: cottages, Methodist Churches, mines and mine-buildings;
  Burra, Truro
- individuals, e.g. George Fife Angas (Angaston, Lindsay Park), C.J. Dennis
- wealth, entertainment and patronage (see also 4); institutes, hospitals,
  public parks; mansions; churches (e.g. Baptist Church at Kapunda)
- culture: Gawler Institute, newspaper offices in various towns
- religion: Sevenhill, churches
- education: Coles Grammar School, Watervale, etc.
- entertainment

9. Secondary Industry, Commerce

- implement manufacture, e.g. Hawke (Kapunda), foundries
- shops, etc. towns, e.g. Burra, Clare, Kapunda, Port Wakefield
  major service centres

10. Water Supply

- waterworks offices at Gawler, Beetaloo Reservoir, etc.

11. Recreation, Tourism
     (see also 8)

- various buildings in Barossa Valley
- national parks, especially Humbug Scrub.

Region 9. Upper North

1. Aborigines
   (see Region 8)

   - traditional occupation and ceremonial sites
   - "control" sites, e.g. Melrose Police Station
   - missions, reserves

2. Exploration

   - routes, places visited and named by Flinders, Eyre, Horrocks, Finnis, Sturt

3. Pastoralism

   - stations, bores, etc. e.g. Booyoolie Run
   - Beef cannery, 'Booly Beef'

4. Agriculture, Expansion of Settlement

   - land boom 1869-1872; farmhouses, labourers' cottages, small towns
   - government townships, e.g. Jamestown, Georgetown, Crystal Brook
   - Goyder's Line
   - experiment and innovation: mallee clearing and machinery, farms at Dalkey and Port Germein which developed new strains of wheat
   - drought, depression, amalgamation of holdings (abandoned farmhouses, etc.)

5. Transport

   - northern roads, bridges
   - railways: northern line, Peterborough workshops, Broken Hill-Port Pirie line, Port Pirie railway station
   - jetties, e.g. Port Germein

6. Industry and Labour

   - smelters at Port Pirie
   - workers' quarters and cottages, union headquarters
   - other industries at Port Pirie and at Peterborough etc. (also associated with the railways).

7. Forestry

   - Wirrabarra pioneer Government pinus forest. Enterprise of James Edric Brown, Conservator of Forests.

Region 10. Yorke Peninsula

1. **Aborigines and Aborigine-European Contact**

   - traditional sites (see as in other regions), including shore sites.
   - conflict - memorials, sites, etc.
   - Point Pearce Mission

2. **Pastoralism**

   - early station homesteads - outbuildings

3. **Agriculture and Closer Settlement**

   - wheat, barley farms
   - jetties
   - early towns
   - implement making - stump-jump plough (Smiths)

4. **Mining**

   - relics of copper mining and smelting, and miners' cottages, churches, etc. at Moonta, Wallaroo, Kadina
   - salt, gypsum, phosphate

5. **National Groups**

   - Cornish
   - Germans

6. **Recreation/Tourism, Conservation**

7. **Individual People/Events**

   - Caroline Carleton (Memorial, Wallaroo; house)
   - Capt. Walter Watson Hughes
   - Cap'n Hancock
   - Capt. Harry Butler - pioneer aviator (Minlaton memorial and museum)

Region 11. Flinders Ranges (and Port Augusta)

1. Aborigines, Aborigine-European contact

    - ancient ritual sites; rock engravings, mythic sites, etc.
    - ochre and grindstone quarries, trade and barter routes and markers
    - campsites, water supplies, wurlies
    - sites of conflict, on early pastoral runs, police stations
    - reserves

2. Exploration

    - many places explored and named, or traversed, by several explorers: Flinders and Robert Brown (botanist with the "Investigator"), Eyre, Frome, Sturt, Horrocks, Stuart, etc.

3. Pastoralism

    - homesteads, headquarters and outstations of sheep and cattle runs, e.g. Booborowie Run (1843), Kanyaka, etc.
    - private surveys and places named e.g. by Stuart, Goyder
    - stock routes, inns and watering places for teamsters
    - graves e.g. Proby's grave
    - pastoralists, e.g. Browne, Hayward, Elder, Bruce
    - old Port Augusta (1850's and 1860's)
    - ostrich farm, Port Augusta
    - examples of dwellings built of native pine logs and pug e.g. Eddie Pumpa's house (Aroona Valley)

4. Mining

    - copper mines and buildings and settlements associated with the mines including the most productive at Blinman, Nuccaleena, Yudnamutana, Sliding Rock
    - coal: Leigh Creek
    - uranium: Mt. Painter

5. Agriculture and Closer Settlement

    - expansion of wheat farms (1870's) and settlements, then retreat: abandoned houses, machinery, towns, e.g. Hammond, Wilson; banks schools etc., cemeteries, flourmills, churches, implement factories, e.g. Dignan's at Wilmington.

6. Transport and Communications

    - exploration routes (see also 2 above)
    - donkey-tracks, bullock-routes; hotels, wells, teamsters' graves
    - camel routes, yards, "Afghans'" Camps
    - ports, jetties
    - railway lines, stations, roads, service stations, hotels, etc.
    - Overland Telegraph Line (Port Augusta)
    (A major theme in Port Augusta, and significant to S.A. history in general: centre of transport and communications, East-West railway and roads, major port, etc.)

Region 11. Flinders Ranges (and Port Augusta) Cont.

7. **Recreation and Tourism**

   - sites visited and made famous by Hans Heysen (eg Camp on Brachina Creek, Eddie Pumpa's cottage)
   - hotels, reserves, national parks, etc.

8. **Individuals**
   (Also above: Aborigines, pastoralists, explorers)

   - E.J. Eyre; George Goyder; John Flynn; Douglas Mawson; Hans Heysen; Warren Bonython

9. **Other Sites**

   - Angorichina T.B. hospital
   - sites at Beltana (and Oodnadatta - see region 13) (associated with the Smith of Dunesk Mission and the founding of the Australian Inland Mission).

Region 12.   Eyre Peninsula and Far West Coast

1. <u>Aborigines, Aborigine-European Contact</u>

   - traditional sites (see also other regions)
   - sites of conflict: intense in 1840's - halted white settlement. Memorials, etc.
   - reserves; Aboriginal industries
   - Poonindie

2. <u>Exploration</u>

   - sites visited and named (and memorials) by Flinders, including Port Lincoln, also Memory Cove and Thistle Island named as result of loss of Thistle and crew in the cutter. Lady Franklin's monument on Stamford Hill.
   - Eyre

3. <u>Pastoralism</u>

4. <u>Agriculture</u>

   - wheat farms, jetties, water supplies, mills, etc. (eg windmill in Pt. Lincoln
   - surveys, government towns

5. <u>Transport</u>

   - railways
   - stock routes, roads

6. <u>Mining and Industry</u>

   - Iron Knob, rails, smelters, dumps
   - Whyalla
   - government housing, etc.

7. <u>Tourism, Recreation</u>

   - boarding houses, hotels - especially at Pt. Lincoln
   - local entertainment facilities

Region 13. Far North and Far West

1. Aborigines

   - traditional sites (see also region 11); underground cave engravings, water tunnels etc.
   - reserves, mission stations e.g. Killallpannina Lutheran Mission, Ernabella
   - recent settlements, stations

2. Exploration

   - Eyre, Sturt, Stuart, Cooper, Burke and Wills and many others; routes, sites visited, blazed trees, Burke and Wills' graves at Innamincka

3. Pastoralism

   - stations, bores, outbuildings, e.g. Pilcha homestead, Cordello Downs woolshed, old Dalhousie Springs homestead
   - breeding of remounts for the Indian Army
   - Elder Smith and Co.
   - Sidney Kidman

4. Transport, Communications

   - overland stock routes (to Northern Territory, Queensland, Birdsville, Strzelecki tracks, etc.) hotels, e.g. Lyndhurst, towns, especially Oodnadatta. Camel routes, etc.
   - Overland Telegraph Line and repeater stations (the major station being Peake. Also Strangways Springs); East-west telegraph
   - East-West Railway Line and workers' settlements
   - South-North Railway (old line) "Ghan" and relics, bridges, etc.
   - overland route to W.A. goldfields; highway

5. Mining

   - goldfields at Teetulpa and Tarcoola
   - opal mines at Coober Pedy (and miners' dug-outs), Andamooka

6. Weapons Research, Space Research

   - Woomera
   - Maralinga

7. Social Life and Organisations

   - Oodnadatta Hospital (Australian Inland Mission)
   - race-tracks
   - Afghans
   - outback general stores, hotels

Region 14. Kangaroo Island

1. Aborigines

   - ancient occupation and industrial sites
   - Tasmanian and mainland women with sealers - camps, etc.

2. European contact (pre 1836)

   - explorers' relics (Flinders, Baudin) and visits
   - whalers' and sealers' camps
   - farmsites (e.g. Wallen's farm, established before 1836)
   - cottages, trackways, wells, etc. George Bates' house - first stone house in S.A.

3. Settlement
   - original site of Kingscote
   - S.A. Co. relics, including quarry
   - graves
   - cottages, old trees, wells
   - memorials
   - early industrial, mining sites

4. Communications

   - jetties, flying foxes, etc.
   - lighthouses
   - shipwrecks

5. Whaling and Fishing (after 1836)

6. Agriculture and Pastoralism

7. Recreation-Tourism

   - boarding houses, hotels etc.
   - national parks

8. Individual People

   - "Governor Wallen"
   - George Bates

Sources for listing of regional themes

These listings were based partly on my own knowledge, partly on
discussions with other historians (see also Sources Guide -
Individuals and organisations) and the staff and consultants at
the Heritage Unit, as well as the files and lists of items compiled
at the Unit for the State Heritage Register. Several local and
general histories were consulted (see also sources for the general
History and Chronology). Some histories were more useful than others,
in particular, The official Civic Record of South Australia, 1936 (for
general impressions rather than accurate information) and the Rigby
sketchbooks series on South Australian districts. The series is
described in the Sources Guide - Literature Review, as are a number
of other works used here, including publications by Burgess (ed.),
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