



Charles Darwin University

Marcus and the cyclones of the Top End

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PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS ASSOCIATION (SA) INC.

— incorporating News from the —

PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS ASSOCIATION (NT) INC.

newsletter



Second Series
Issue 7 □ April 2018





PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS ASSOCIATION (SA) INC.

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— incorporating *news* from the —

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Cover: *Leith MacGillivray at her 70th birthday celebration, 26 March 2000 (photo supplied by Brian Dickey)*

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Articles, reviews, letters and notices are welcome. Please e-mail copy.

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OBITUARIES

Dr Leith MacGillivray (1930–2018)

Approaching her 88th birthday Leith Grant MacGillivray died while in palliative care in Adelaide on 23 February. Leith was born on 26 March 1930 in the Coonawarra district in the South East of the state. Her father, Donald, had fought in World War I and had obtained land in that area under the post-war soldier settler scheme. Leith had one sibling, an older sister Dorothy. The family struggled there: mother Doreen tried to make a living from selling milk from a small dairy herd. During the Great Depression years the family moved to Colonel Light Gardens where she attended primary school and then Unley High School. After World War II she enrolled at the Adelaide Teachers College, specialising in physical education.



Leith MacGillivray at the 2003 Xmas Party (courtesy Brian Dickey)

From 1951 Leith was a teacher at the Naracoorte, Mt Gambier, Campbelltown and Marion high schools. In the late 1950s she taught at a missionary school in northern India and a decade later she spent three years in the Western Highlands of Papua New Guinea with Australian Volunteers Abroad.

Returning to Adelaide, in 1974 Leith completed an Honours degree in the History Department at the University of Adelaide. Her thesis was 'Manning Clark: a study in the art and craft of history'. Many years later a memorable experience for Leith was escorting a highly appreciative Manning Clark around the South East.

She then undertook a PhD on a part-time basis over the next seven years, a period which included working as an archivist in the South Australian Archives. Bill Gammage supervised her excellent doctoral thesis, 'Land and people: European land settlement in the South East of South Australia 1840-1940', which was submitted in October 1982. It remains one of those academic works that surely deserves a wider audience.

Her subsequent working career was as the Education Officer in the Mortlock Library of South Australiana. Here she was in her element, helping the public and, especially, many students and teachers with projects generally and particularly for the state's sesquicentenary in 1986. Her thoroughness, knowledge, doggedly determined research and meticulous attention to detail could overwhelm the unexpected recipient of her help but, undeniably, her efforts were appreciated widely.

As an Education Officer she promoted the causes of history and of teaching history and of both to teachers, students and the general public. Leith had been one of the founding members of the Association of Professional Historians in 1980, the first such body in Australia. She also engaged with academic circles by participating in meetings, seminars and the like. For many years she resided at Kathleen Lumley College where she assisted overseas students, in particular, and visiting scholars.

Upon retiring from the workforce in the mid 1990s, Leith continued her own research interests and assisting many historians with their projects, usually without a fee. One of her pet projects was a significant investigation into the lives of women in early colonial South Australia.

Leith's name is still well respected in the place of her birth and formative years. At the State History Conference in Robe in 2015 her image was featured as a backdrop to a talk by a prominent local historian on pastoral settlement on the Limestone Coast. Her expertise and help contributed to the latest book on the history of Penola and the Coonawarra which was launched in November 2017.

Dr Leith MacGillivray was a mentor, confidante, colleague, educator, sparring partner and friend to many in the wider historical community. Her funeral service was conducted at Holy Trinity Church, North Terrace, Adelaide on 7 March. Eleven days later her ashes were scattered in the old Penola Cemetery.

Bernard O'Neil with contributions from Roger André and Elizabeth Ho.

Roslyn Paterson OAM

After a long period of ill-health Roslyn Paterson OAM died on 14 February 2018 in her nursing home at Kadina. Ros was a member of the PHA in the 1990s through to 2003 when ill-health led to her retirement. Ros was well-known in the wider historical and the Cornish communities, for her passion for Cornish history in general and in particular for the Cornish history and heritage in South Australia.

Now at peace.

Bernard O'Neil

Janet Phillips (1939-2018)

Janet Marian Phillips was born on 12 January 1939, daughter of Charles and Marian Robertson of Tusmore. She was educated at St Peter's Collegiate Girls'



School and retained a life-long affection for the (Anglican) Sisters of the Church who taught her. Later she wrote the school's centenary history. Janet attended the University of Adelaide where she completed a BA honours degree in 1959 and then trained as a secondary school teacher. After teaching in schools for several years she enrolled for a PhD, with a thesis on the modern history of South Africa, which was awarded in 1969. In 1967 she was appointed to a lectureship in history at the new Flinders University, along with David Close, Brian Dickey and David Hilliard. She remained there until her retirement in 2008. In 1970 she married Peter

Phillips of the History department at the University of Adelaide; he died in 2010. They had two sons: Daniel and Joshua.

During her forty years at Flinders University Janet taught in many different fields of history. The subjects for which is best remembered, and which always attracted large enrolments, are the history of Nazi Germany and the social and cultural history of Victorian England. She loved teaching and in her lectures and tutorials conveyed her enthusiasm for her subject. She encouraged students to look behind a narrative of events, to explore big questions and to challenge inherited orthodoxies. Many of them remember her with affection as a stimulating teacher and generous mentor.

Janet's publications include three books: *Liberalism in South Africa, 1948-1963* (1971); *The Victorians at Home and Away* (with Peter Phillips) (1978); and *Not Saints but Girls: The First 100 Years of St Peter's Collegiate Girls' School* (1994).

In later years Janet suffered from rheumatoid arthritis and a succession of illnesses. She faced her physical disabilities with courage, cheerfulness and a deep religious faith. She died on 12 March 2018. Her funeral at Holy Innocents' Anglican Church at Belair on 21 March was attended by a large number of former colleagues, former students and family friends.

David Hilliard OAM

John Daly

Professor John Daly OAM passed away peacefully on 11 March, aged 81. John was a member of the PHA from the mid 1990s through to 2007. His funeral service was held at Mt Barker on 21 March 2018.

A well-regarded sports historian, John's publications included:

- Six entries in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*
- *Elysian Fields: sport, class and community in colonial South Australia*
- *Quest for Excellence: the Australian Institute of Sport in Canberra*
- *Feminae Ludens: women's competitive sport in South Australia 1836–1956 and the influence of sport writer Lois Quarrell*
- *Against the Odds: a pictorial history of 100 years of South Australian women in sport and recreation*
- *Surf Life Saving in South Australia: a jubilee history: a commissioned history of surf life saving in South Australia, 1952–2002*
- *From Dusty Paddock: a history of Trinity College, Gawler 1984–2004*
- *The Adelaide Hunt: a history of the Adelaide Hunt Club, 1840–1986*
- *The Splendid Journey: a centenary history of amateur swimming in South Australia*
- *'Ours were the hearts to dare': a history of women's amateur athletics in South Australia, 1930–1980*
- *Taratap, 1889–1989: the story of a sheep station and the Tapfield family* (co-authored with Judy Daly).

John was highly respected in athletics circles. He was the PHA (SA)'s first Olympian, having coached to gold medal-winning standard. He attended the Olympic Games as Head Coach (Montreal, 1976 and Moscow, 1980), coach of the gold-winning South Australian heptathlete, Glynis Nunn (Los Angeles, 1984), and Australian Athletics Manager (Seoul, 1988 and Barcelona, 1992). The PHA's annual Winter Dinner in July 1996 coincided with an Olympic year and, as guest speaker, John shared some of his experiences with Australian track and field teams. The 26 members present enjoyed his absorbing talk on the idealism/reality of the Olympics.

Besides that talk, John was an occasional contributor to the Association's activities. He was one of the panellists in the PHA's session 'Dealing with the critics' and also presented in the 'Life after work' session at the State History Conference at Port Adelaide in May 1998. In 2003, John was to be the project manager for a proposed PHA symposium on sports histories. This was to include a workshop to assist sporting clubs, associations and individuals in researching, writing and publishing their history to a higher standard than many publications had been prepared to then (along with the collecting, archiving and displaying of records and memorabilia by sporting clubs and associations). Unfortunately, the PHA's attempt was stymied by a lack of funding. It would have been a fitting achievement, if only ...

Bernard O'Neil

LANDS TITLES OFFICE AND THE IMPACT ON RECORDKEEPING AND ARCHIVES

The proposed sale of a portion of the Lands Titles Office functions first came to the public's attention in June 2016. The proposal was framed from the perspective of a partial sale of a portion of the Lands Titles Office (LTO) functions and followed a similar process that had occurred in New South Wales.

The proposal put forward by the South Australian Government was for the outsourcing of the transactional aspects of the LTO business. In this regard it is important to note that the regulatory responsibilities of the Registrar-General and Valuer-General were not considered for inclusion.

At the time of the announcement there were a number of questions raised by various professional and community groups. These included questions of ownership and access of government information, protection of personal information, possible increases in charges associated with the services, reduction in service and the impact on existing staff.

State Records of South Australia (State Records) has a variety of responsibilities including the administration of the State Records Act, Freedom of Information Act and the Information Privacy Principles, the latter being the policy framework through which personal information privacy is managed within State Government. In terms of the LTO proposal, our role from both a State Records Act and information privacy perspective is important. Whilst I am Director, State Records, I am also the Presiding Member of the Privacy Committee of South Australia, a committee that is provided executive support by State Records.

With this in mind State Records approached this matter from both a records management/archive perspective and that of personal information privacy. Both the State Records Council and the Privacy Committee had questions concerning the proposed arrangement; including:

- How commercialisation might impact on the privacy of individuals
- The need to adopt a 'privacy by design' approach through a Privacy Impact Statement
- That the records of long term or permanent value will remain owned by the LTO (Crown) during and following the contractual period;
- That the Director, State Records will be involved in the contractual negotiations in order to protect these significant public records that protect the rights of land owners in South Australia;
- That the contractor will meet the basic recordkeeping obligations in the State Records Act 1997 for any records created during the contractual period;
- That current access arrangements to these records by researchers are neither compromised, nor made more difficult or more expensive; rising costs are a continuing barrier to historical research.

Following the process undertaken by the SA Government, on 10 August 2017 the Treasurer announced 'LandServices SA' (LSSA) as the exclusive provider for South Australia's transactional land services. LSSA secured the 40-year lease of the transactional arm of the LTO for a cost of \$1.605 billion. In entering in to this arrangement LSSA committed to:

- Deliver certain transaction processing and customer services, including the processing of Lands Titles documents, e.g. for property transfers and mortgages.
- Deliver certain property valuation services; and
- Commercialise Land Services' data, subject to rights for government use, existing contractual arrangements and future sub-licences, and to innovate new products and services, subject to Government approval.

The government committed to:

- Continue to be responsible for legal, policy and regulatory functions;
- Monitor the performance of Land Services SA against agreed contractual service standards; and
- Maintain the statutory Valuation Roll for all properties in South Australia.
- Continue the Registrar-General and the Valuer-General in their roles as statutory officers.

The approach taken by the government included the following protections:

- No change to the Government's existing legal protections or the Torrens title system
- No change to the quality of service delivery for users of land services
- No change to the setting of regulated fees and charges
- No change to the current level of data access, data security and privacy protection

This information and further details can be found on the Department of Treasury and Finance website.

Records and Archival Matters

Importantly for State Records, historians and researchers, the State continues to own all existing data, information and records to which the service provider, LSSA will have access as part of providing the services to the State. The State will also own all new data, information and records created or otherwise generated by LSSA as part of providing those services.

Both the Registrar-General and the Valuer-General have appointed LSSA as their agent for the purposes of the State Records Act to create, hold, maintain and otherwise deal with official records.

Under the terms of the agreement, LSSA has acknowledged that certain information and data in its custody comprise official records for the purposes of the State Records Act, is required to ensure that it complies at all times with the State Records Act and all directions of or requirements imposed by the State in relation to the State Records Act and is required to do all things necessary to ensure that the State is able to comply with the State Records Act.

Other Lands Records

State Records has in its custody a range of historical LTO records, including:

- GRS 10618 Imperial certificate of title register books (1858-1976), 16305 volumes. Access to these is via agency.
- GRS 10620 Metric certificate of title register books (1973-1988), 8140 volumes. Access to these is via agency.
- GRS 12537 Instruments (1858-1900 in SRSA custody) 2414 boxes (c350,000 documents). These documents are instruments of land dealings relating to titles or Crown leases lodged under the provisions of the Real Property Act (for example mortgages, transfers, foreclosure orders, trust deeds, powers of attorney and caveats etc). These records are open access.
- GRG59/22 Surrendered Crown Lease books (1887-1927 in SRSA custody). 700 volumes. These records are open access.

Of the records still in the custody of LTO the Instruments continued to be created up until the mid-1980s (at least), so there are some 85 years' worth of these documents still at the agency.

There is also a large collection of records at Netley that holds deeds and records of land that was freehold between 1837 and 1858 (ie: not Torrens Title). The records can go up to the present for land that does not fall under the Real Property Act 1886.

There are other records (formerly in storage at Largs and Carrington Street) such as LTO correspondence docketts (1858-1967), Township books (1858-1997) and Hundred books (1858-1997).

Many of the historic records are available on South Australian Integrated Land Information System (SALIS) www.sailis.sa.gov.au/home/auth/login.

Simon Froude
Director, State Records



GENERAL MEETING

5 March 2018

Highlights

Access to records

LTO: HCSA members appreciated our PHA event with Simon Froude and are seeking assurances re continued free access by students and historians to archived state and commonwealth records.

NAA: Gepps Cross is still far too difficult to get to by anyone relying on public transport or the free bus that runs only on the first Thursday of the month.

Australian Cultural Fund

Under the auspices of this tax-deductible fund, in the brief time-frame offered, HCSA raised some \$13.5k, with plans to give potential contributors a further opportunity, perhaps during this year's History Month.

Advocacy

Members are concerned about the Coalition Government's suspicion of groups with charity status who not only give practical support to their clients/members/causes, but also play an advocacy role (eg for the environment, refugees and other disadvantaged groups). Having had no success in getting charitable status for the SAHC itself, we can now accept tax-deductible donations into our ACF, leaving us free to fulfil our key mandate as a peak body to lobby directly and via the media, for heritage and history.

Events and prizes

Nominations for the 2018 historian awards close 30 April. For forms and the criteria for the four categories (see Annmarie's message link).

The awards and the Wakefield Prize will be presented at the HCSA AGM, to be held at the Town Hall on 31 May as a culmination of the History Festival.

Secretary:

Lauren Gobbett has stepped into the shoes of Annmarie Reid who has so often gone beyond any reasonable expectations in this demanding and evolving role. Our heart-felt thanks, Annmarie, and best wishes for the future.

Election update

Despite the very well attended 'Valuing our Heritage' forum at UniSA on 15 February and the smaller 7 March event on the Torrens 'Palais', we cannot claim that history and heritage were prominent in campaign.

With the change of government, Premier Steven Marshall assumes 'arts', along with several other portfolios. Planning is the responsibility of Stephan Knoll, plus local government, transport and infrastructure. David Speirs has environment and water, while tourism went to David Ridgway, along with trade and investment.

We welcome the earlier appointment of Keith Conlon to Chair of the Heritage Council.

Jenny Stock



HAPPENINGS AT THE HISTORY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

History Festival 2018

Can you believe that we are turning 15?

The event that began as SA History Week in 2004 has grown and expanded over the years, and in 2018 we have our largest program ever, with more than 660 events all around South Australia.

To celebrate our 15th anniversary, we are launching with a weekend of built heritage on 28 & 29 April – more than 40 heritage places and events around SA will be open.

We are delighted to partner with Yankalilla District Council, who will host the History Festival launch on Sunday 29 April, and from then on there will be all manner of events to explore and enjoy.

The History Festival is most definitively a community event, with more than 360 local organisers from all around the State contributing to the program. Many of the events are produced by volunteers, and in other organisations, staff go over and above to bring their events to us. We thank them all for their passion and dedication.



Thanks, too, to the people who get out and about to visit the events and support the event organisers.

Our tag line for 2018 is ‘Captivating the Curious’. We know that there is something for everyone in the History Festival Program this year. We look forward to seeing you out and about.

Allison Russell

Director, History Festival, Centre of Democracy and Community Programs
History Trust of South Australia

RECENT ACQUISITIONS AT THE STATE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PRG 1728

Sound effects recordings by Bruce Emsley commissioned by ABC.

Bruce Emsley was an environmental sound recordist who worked for ABC Adelaide, and had his own company Sound Environment Productions. He recorded and produced hundreds of ambient recordings that captured the sounds of South Australia. In 1982 he was awarded a Churchill Fellowship. [This collection of master recordings was commissioned by ABC. However, neither the ABC, nor National Archives accepted it for long-term preservation]

PRG 1729

Papers of the Radcliffe Family comprising: personal papers and photographs of Charles Radcliffe, papers relating to Radcliffe and Tilly Chemists, personal papers of Emily Radcliffe (nee Ware), artworks of Emily Ware, personal papers of Constance Radcliffe, death notices and sympathy cards for Radcliffe family members, miscellaneous photographs thought to be of Radcliffe family members, and miscellaneous papers.

Charles Radcliffe was a homeopathic chemist and importer of Rundle Street and a member of the SA Photographic Society. He was particularly interested in flower studies. He married Emily Anne Ware in 1881 and died in 1933 aged 79. They had three children: Constance Enid (1882-1978), Douglas Ware (1887-1963), and Phyllis Emilie (1891-). Radcliffe & Tilly, homeopathic and dispensing chemists, had stores in Rundle Street and on the Parade, Norwood.

PRG 1730

Films and sound recordings produced and collected by George E Mathews. Includes home movies filmed by George Mathews; sound recordings produced at 5KA in the 1940s and 50s.

George Mathews had a life-long interest in radio and film-making. He was a member of the Wanderers Amateur Cine Society (which later became the SA Amateur Cine Society); and worked as Chief Engineer at Radio 5KA. He lived in St Peters.

PRG 1731

Papers relating to Sir John Cockburn, former Premier of South Australia, comprising monographs 'The records of the Cockburn family' by Sir Robert Cockburn c.1913 and 'The house of Cockburn of that ilk and cadets thereof' by Thomas H. Cockburn-Hood c.1888 and John Cockburn's 'Roll of the National Australian Convention which met in Sydney, 2nd March 1891' with a full page newspaper clipping of the event, and similarly for the 2nd Convention in 1897. Also includes a letter from young 'J.A. Cockburn' to his mother, family trees, a copy of 'Gray's Elegy' and a scrapbook of newspaper clippings related to John Cockburn. Other items include commissions, appointments, a birth certificate, a testimonial, a certificate from the South Australian Medical Board, a personal invitation to the opening of the establishment of Parliament in Canberra and documentation pertaining to his knighthood and a photograph taken of him in later life in London.

D 8858(L)

Biographical notes on Elma Lucy Clark. Two papers relating to Elma Lucy Clarke (nee Coleman) comprising 'Tuela recollections' by Elma Lucy Clarke nee Coleman, 1988; and 'A testimony to the Grace of God in the life of Elma Lucy Clark, 12 March 1903 - 23 November 1999' [unattributed]

D 8860 (Misc)

Rent records for Adelaide Arcade. Incomplete list of tenants in the Adelaide Arcade, showing the area and room rented, and the amount paid in rent.

D 8861(Misc)

Subscription order for the *North China Herald*. A letter from accountant L. Aitchison at the Education Department, South Australia, to the North China Daily News & Herald Ltd, requesting a subscription to the *North China Herald* for the Public Library of South Australia. Also included is cheque for the equivalent of \$108. The letter and cheque were obviously never sent, almost certainly because of the entry of Japan into the war a couple of weeks after the paperwork was completed.

D 8862(L)

Diary of Thomas Plummer Addison on his voyage from Plymouth to Adelaide on the 'Pestonjee Bomanjee', 1838.

D 8863(Misc)

Film taken by John Carpenter of his family and friends, and Victory in the Pacific Day celebrations in Adelaide.

D 8865(Misc)

Papers of William James Uren and family. William James Uren was born in Victoria in 1856 and died at Keswick in 1929. He spent most of his life in Broken Hill and is buried in West Terrace Cemetery.

D 8866(Misc)

Papers relating to the residence of Mrs. Janet Faulkner (nee Simpson) of Mile End comprising a plan of the proposed building prepared by A. G. Sanders [Albert George Sanders]. Includes a photocopy of Certificate of Title and mortgage payments. Also includes a photograph of Janet Faulkner standing outside the completed house on Cuming Street, Mile End. The property was retained by the Faulkner family.

D 8867(L)

Eight handwritten letters written by Jean Othams to her friend Jean Rowe along with transcript done by Helen Vincent, daughter of Jean Othams. 'My mother, Jean Othams has provided a wonderfully rich tapestry of the times - 1933/34, of family life and living, leisure activities, working and studying in Adelaide.' Jean (Janet) Rowe was teaching at Karkoo on Eyre Peninsula, where she was isolated from friends, family and shops.

D 8868

Private diary of Edith Charlotte Gwynne, begun July 14, 1871. Edith Charlotte Gwynne, born 1851, daughter of Judge Edward Castres Gwynne and Marian Borrow. She was one of thirteen children. She married Nathaniel Alexander Knox (1837-1908) on 26th April 1881 in Glynde Place, Payneham. She died on 2nd December 1926 in Adelaide.

D 8869(Misc)

Records comprising scrapbook compiled by Mrs Gwen Kelly during her time in the AIF Sewing Service group. The scrapbook contains photographs, newspaper clippings, attendance lists, letters, details of items made and other items. Also includes a copy of 'The Story of the A.I.F. Sewing Service and their Workshop Cowell Cottage' by Bob Duffield.

D 8870(T)

History of the rapid rise and decline of Waukaringa in a monograph which also contains maps and photographic images.

D 8871(Misc)

Film of family scenes and motorcyclists at Sellicks Beach.

D 8872(L)

Letter addressed to philanthropist Louisa Da Costa concerning her investments in Adelaide

D 8873

Photograph, souvenir certificate, and commemorative envelopes collected by Eric Gray relating to the European Launcher Development Organisation (ELDO) Europa Rocket launches from the Woomera Rocket Range, 1966 to 1970.

D 8874(Misc)

Posters created by Alex Innocenti for various productions. The State Library holds a collection of music, video, photographs, records, CDs/DVDs and memorabilia and ephemera which is a representation of the music industry in the 1960s, 70s and 80s. An example includes this collection of posters designed by Alex Innocenti, the entrepreneur behind Cellar Blues Promotions. Alex continued to create the graphics for promotion materials over an almost 30-year period. The posters are a graphic depiction of a point in time, with images of the bands and artist, painted and hand-drawn in the graphic style of the day, well before the capacity to produce such promotions on a computer desk-top. Some of the bands he promoted included Black Sabbath, Doug Parkinson In Focus, Cat Stevens, Daddy Cool and Billy Thorpe. Alex was also the driving force behind Adelaide's "Woodstock" the 70s music festival held at Myponga. Posters for the festival are included in this collection.

D 8875(Lit Ms)

Duplicate typescript manuscript of the musical play 'It Ain't Cricket' written by Kerwin Maegraith in aid of Ernest Jones, Australia's first express bowler. The last page is a later reproduction from the original typescript. The first page is inscribed in pencil by the author, 'Rights reserved by Kerwin Maegraith. Advertiser Newspaper Ltd, Adelaide', and he has made some additions and corrections in pencil to the text. The satirical play, produced by Harold Gard, was based on the bodyline controversy of the 1932-33 England tour of Australia and featured among the cast cricketer Donald Bradman. During the performance Bradman batted a dozen tennis balls into the audience, signed by himself and Ernie Jones. The cast of international, interstate cricketers and professional actors performed at the Adelaide Theatre Royal for one night only, on Saturday 16 December 1933, in aid of the Ernest Jones Testimonial Fund.

D 8876(Misc)

Three films by an unknown filmmaker of Centenary Celebrations in Clarendon in 1946.

D 8877(T)

Four research papers compiled by Deryck Skinner entitled: 'Governor George Gawler's Expedient Purchase of the Park Lands of Adelaide in the Colony of South Australia'; 'Rehabilitating and Ornamenting the Park Lands of Adelaide: The Plan of John Ednie Brown, South Australian Conservator of Forests, 1878-1890'; 'The Creation of the River Torrens Lake'; and 'The Park Lands of Adelaide.'

Mary Ryan

WRITERS' WEEK 2018

Biographers at Writers' Week

Two of the better talks given at Adelaide Writers' Week were by biographers Judith Brett and Sarah Goldman. Judith Brett explained that the 'enigmatic' in the title of her biography *The Enigmatic Mr Deakin* had been drawn from Alfred Deakin's self description in his newsletter to London. While admiring the scholarship of J.A. La Nauze's two-volume biography published in 1965, she felt that La Nauze had made assumptions of knowledge on the part of the contemporary reader, and that it was now time for a new account of the life of Australia's second prime minister, his personality and the impression he made.

Born 'two years after Ned Kelly' (the allusion was deliberate as we tend to be otherwise ignorant of the history of Australia in the late nineteenth century), Deakin was middle class, urbane, well educated and physically imposing, receptive to others but craving solitude (achieved in part through his cycling), highly intelligent, but prepared to be guided by the spirits of Bunyan, Mill and an ethereal broker in his spiritualist circle which included the father of Henry Handel Richardson. It was thanks to spiritualism that Deakin met his wife, Pattie Browne. In time, however, subject to jibes in parliament, Deakin saw fit to distance himself from spiritualism. His séance diary covers eighteen months of his early political career, but his prayer diary, revealing periods of indecision, a far longer period, from 1884 to the end of his Prime Ministership. Judith Brett explained that the prayer diary, copious notebooks and other writings survive in the National Library largely because Deakin, who had it in mind to destroy them, sadly fell prey to dementia in his fifties and simply forgot.

When it came to question time, one woman asked Judith Brett how she could be positive about Deakin when he had evinced 'damaging racism'. Judith Brett responded that Deakin should be viewed in the context of his times and that we should not be 'too morally smug'. Australia was not alone in pursuing racist policies of which Deakin was not a prime mover in any event.

In no way a 'warrior politician', he always worked for compromise, and when he could not get the first franchise bill, which allowed the vote to both resident Chinese and Aboriginal people, through parliament, he was prepared to opt for restrictive legislation.

Judith Brett saw as Deakin's 'critical achievement' the fact that 'we got federation when we did'.

An equally erudite speaker was Sarah Goldman, who stood in when Julia Baird, who was to have spoken on her biography of Queen Victoria, cancelled her session. Sarah Goldman spoke on her biography of Caroline Chisholm, *Caroline Chisholm: an irresistible force*.

Born into a relatively prosperous, albeit lower middle-class, family of evangelical bent in Northampton in 1808, Caroline Jones received a reasonably sound education. In 1830 she married a Catholic officer serving with the East India East India Company, Archibald Chisholm, and converted to his faith, of which she remained a lifelong adherent, although it resulted in her being mistrusted in some quarters.

Caroline Chisholm's first act of philanthropy was to open a school of industry in Madras for the daughters of European foot soldiers who, (the daughters) unlike their brothers who were taken under the wing of the army as potential recruits, were left wandering around bazaars and were vulnerable to exploitation. Not yet 30, Caroline Chisholm proved adept at manipulating the governor of Madras, as she would influence Governor Gipps in Sydney, where the Chisholms moved to during Archibald's furlough in 1838.

Sarah Goldman admired Caroline Chisholm's work, helping thousands of women and girls in Sydney, opening a Female Immigrants' Home and securing employment for large numbers in the bush with contracts that were never challenged. She went on to see to the placement of men and boys, assisted emigrants who were also landed without any plans having been made for their future; and enlisted the help of clergymen of all denominations. On returning to England with her husband in 1846, Caroline Chisholm threw herself into the development of emigration schemes, including the establishment of the Colonization Loan Society. In this project she was supported by Charles Dickens who, however, shocked by the shambles he found on visiting the Chisholm household in Islington, as Sarah Goldman observed, parodied her as the philanthropic, but domestically irresponsible, Mrs Jellybe in *Bleak House*.

Sarah Goldman went on to describe Caroline Chisholm's return to Australia during the gold rushes, her multiculturalism, belief in universal suffrage, writing and lectures that drew hundreds. Back in England, she died in reduced circumstances, not long before her husband, in 1877.

Sarah Goldman saw attacks by feminists in the 1960s and '70s, as being largely the reason why Caroline Chisholm, once proposed as a candidate for canonisation, had faded from view. She argued that criticism of Chisholm for condemning women to a life of 'domestic servitude', ignored the reality of conditions at the time which saw illiterate women and girls often sleeping rough, taking to prostitution or, of necessity, marrying the first guy who came along. The employment organised by Caroline Chisholm, she pointed out, gave these people a measure of independence and respectability.

On being asked if Caroline Chisholm interested herself in 'indigenous issues', Sarah Goldman acknowledged that, while sympathetic to Aboriginal people, she had played but a small part in promoting their welfare, recognising them as the original owners of the land and writing to Earl Grey on the dangers she felt white male settlers posed to Aboriginal women.

Both speakers really brought their subjects to life.

Roger André

MARCUS AND THE CYCLONES OF THE TOP END

On Saturday 17 March 2018, Darwin was struck by Tropical Cyclone Marcus. We had known it was coming for some time, so there was ample opportunity to prepare. But it was only a category 2 system (5 is the strongest and most destructive), so most people did not expect too much damage. Most people were wrong. For the first few days following Marcus, the story was repeated in the media that it was the worst cyclone to have struck Darwin in 30 years. The comparison apparently was with Cyclone Gretel from 1985. I was not in Darwin at the time, so I cannot talk from personal experience, but the record shows that Gretel was a much weaker system that tracked near to Darwin, and not directly over it, as Marcus did. A few days after Marcus had left the Territory, reports were being revised to say that it was the worst cyclone to have hit Darwin since Cyclone Tracy in 1974.

Tracy is arguably the most infamous of the many cyclones to have struck tropical northern Australia, and as a category 5 storm that directly struck the city of Darwin, it was certainly extremely damaging. Part of the problem with Tracy was that the city was then not really prepared to deal with storms of its magnitude. In the post-Tracy environment, all new buildings have had to conform to safety standards known as 'cyclone-coding', meaning they must be built to withstand cyclonic winds. This is a great improvement, and it was encouraging that most building damage caused by Cyclone Marcus was due not to structural failures to withstand the wind, but to falling trees. And while around 70 people are known to have been killed by Cyclone Tracy and hundreds injured, there were no reported injuries as a result of Marcus. If one sees the damage caused by Marcus, this outcome seems remarkable and suggests that the majority of people heeded the advice to seek shelter as the cyclone passed over the town. On the other hand, the massive damage and huge disruption caused by Cyclone Marcus have left many people angry, as they say much of it could have been avoided. It is not as if we have not had plenty of experience with cyclones.

Cyclones have no doubt been a feature of life on the north coast of Australia for thousands of years, but the recorded history of cyclones originates with the beginnings of European settlement. The first European settlement was at Fort Dundas, established by British soldiers on Melville Island in 1824. It is not clear if that settlement was ever hit by a cyclone, but from 1st to the 3rd of April 1827, the commandant, Major Campbell, reported 'a very severe gale or tempest' that caused considerable damage. It unroofed all the buildings, destroyed the corn crop and most of the fruit and vegetables that had been planted. It also swept away the wharf and damaged two boats. The little settlement never really recovered, and it and the neighbouring Fort Wellington at Raffles Bay were both abandoned in 1829, although there were a host of reasons why that occurred.

There was then no European settlement on the coast of the Northern Territory until the establishment of Victoria at Port Essington in late 1838. Victoria lasted longer than its predecessors, but it was almost completely wiped off the map when it was barely a year old. This event is generally accepted as the first recorded tropical cyclone on Australia's northern coast, although at the time it was referred to as a hurricane. Every building was damaged or destroyed and, of the 20 small boats that serviced the settlement, only two survived. The ship *Pelorus* was driven

onto the beach and later forced onto its side. On the following morning, it was discovered that eight of its men were missing. Their bodies were found in the following days. The gardens were left in ruins and trees that were not completely uprooted were stripped of foliage. The devastation in Victoria was matched in the surrounding countryside, where a track of fallen trees nearly 13 km wide was discovered.

No further cyclones affected Victoria before it was abandoned in 1849. After three attempts, the British seem to have given up on north Australia, but the colony of South Australia made its own bid to establish a settlement in the north, with its first try at Escape Cliffs from 1864 to late 1866. No cyclones were experienced during the duration of its occupation. In 1869, a more enduring settlement, officially known as Palmerston, was made at Port Darwin with the first cyclone to affect it occurring in 1882, when many of the Malay and Chinese huts were demolished. Of the more substantial European buildings, many lost their roofs and some had structural damage. Fallen fences and trees were common, but the overall damage was slight compared to what happened 15 years later.

On the night of 6-7 January 1897, a terrific cyclone, which became known locally as 'the great hurricane' or 'the cycloon', struck the isolated settlement of Palmerston. Most of the residences in Chinatown were of relatively flimsy construction and were destroyed. The Chinese and European stores were more strongly built, but mainly of timber and galvanised iron. The main government buildings and some private businesses were of solid stone construction, and there were several private residences also built of stone. Nevertheless, nearly every building was damaged to some degree. Many were destroyed outright, but even most of the stronger stone buildings lost their roofs and many suffered structural damage. Ten men from the pearling fleet were killed out of a total death toll of 28. Only a few of the dead were Europeans, with most of the deaths on-shore occurring in Chinatown; some Aborigines in the town who were caught in the open were also killed.

In the following years, a number of cyclones passed near Darwin and caused some problems to shipping and to a few small coastal communities, but did not cause any damage in the town itself. That changed in 1937. The cyclone struck on the night of 10-11 March 1937, and was of sufficient intensity to cause damage to nearly every building in Darwin. Several residences and businesses were destroyed completely. The damage may not have been so great if more precaution had been taken in the rebuilding of the town since 1897, but for most people that was either a dim memory or something they knew nothing about at all. Darwin had certainly not yet learnt its lesson. In the circumstances, it was extremely lucky there was only one known death; an Aboriginal man was crushed when the house under which he was taking shelter collapsed on top of him. In 1957, a cyclone that had formed in the Bonaparte Gulf dropped enough water into the catchment of the Katherine River to result in a record flood through the town of the same name. The flood level was not surpassed until Cyclone Les led to another major flood in Katherine in 1998. In the years following the 1957 cyclone, scores of cyclones formed in Territory waters, but most caused little damage. Some people suspected that another 'big one' must be due and it finally arrived in late 1974.

It is not necessary to recount here all of the details of Cyclone Tracy, as it is a well-known story. Suffice to say that it is the greatest natural disaster ever to have occurred in Australia in terms of property damage; over 10,000 homes were left in ruins or completely destroyed. Once the rest of Australia knew what had happened, a massive evacuation of over 30,000 people was organised, as it was feared that the complete destruction of sanitation facilities could give rise to outbreaks of serious disease. There were initially some doubts that Darwin would ever be occupied again, but after it was decided to rebuild, stringent new building codes were introduced. At first these were exaggerated to the point that the buildings were more like fortresses or bomb shelters than tropical houses, but over time it was realised buildings could be sufficiently strengthened without going to such extremes. Nevertheless, buildings with narrow windows and iron shutters can still be found in some parts of Darwin. In some suburbs houses with central cyclone shelters can also be found. Such homes are often called 'Tracy trauma houses'. While the bunker style of house has been left behind, the identification of part of the house as the best place to shelter in case of a cyclone is now common practice.

I have lived in Darwin since 1991 and the city has been threatened by cyclones many times since then. Before Marcus, the worst was probably Cyclone Carlos, which struck Darwin in early 2011. Carlos dumped massive amounts of rain on Darwin and other areas and hundreds of trees collapsed due to the high winds and inundated soil. A few houses and cars were crushed by trees, and a tree came down onto my own house, but caused no real damage. Following Carlos, a number of dangerous trees, such as the huge African mahogany, which is notoriously unstable, were removed from many urban areas. But hundreds remained and people are now saying that more could have been done, especially knowing that Darwin was once again overdue for a 'big one'. The 'big one' was Marcus. With winds of over 130 km per hour, over 400 powerlines were brought down during the storm, leaving over 26,000 homes without power. My house was without power from about 10.30 am on Saturday 17 March to about 1.30 pm on Tuesday 20 March. Many people didn't suffer any loss of power, and by the time electricity was reconnected to my house, there were only 6,000 houses still affected. But by Friday 23 March, six days after Marcus, 1,827 houses still had no power. I knew a number of those people. Many were reconnected over the weekend, but by Monday morning there will be substantial numbers of places without power, mainly due to some safety problem with the property itself.

I contacted PHA (NT) members after the cyclone saying I was thinking of writing this piece and asking them about their Marcus experiences. I didn't get replies from everybody, so I hope that the few who did not reply are okay, but most people seem to have got through all right. Many suffered the power outages and are asking why it is taking so long for everybody to be reconnected. A number of newer suburbs have underground power and were not affected. A program to underground power in older suburbs was begun a number of years ago, but was then stopped because of the cost. But how much has the disruption caused by Marcus cost? Most government offices, schools and my university were closed on Monday, so that is a big cost. The huge clean-up and restoration of services still in train is a massive cost. I have been told it will take at least 12 months to clear up the mess and fix all the damage. The insurance assessor who visited me on

Tuesday told me his office was taking in 30 claims every hour. This is going to cost millions and millions of dollars.

A related issue is generators. Many Darwin residents have generators because of our frequent power outages and the familiar hum could be heard in the background shortly after the wind and the rain had died down. Once it became clear power was not going to be restored quickly, many people borrowed or bought generators. One enterprising soul stole a generator that had been installed by police to operate traffic lights on Bagot Road, a major Darwin arterial road. One of my neighbours acquired a generator and thoughtfully installed it in a sheltered location that meant it was barely audible from my property. I heard others in the area that were thumping load and there were complaints to the authorities about the resultant noise from several locations. There was also the problem that unqualified people were connecting generators directly to the main power supply, risking fire and electrocution for themselves, their neighbours and emergency crews trying to reconnect the power.

And then there are the trees. Hundreds of power lines were brought down by falling trees, and many houses suffered damage from the same cause. People get particularly emotive about African mahoganies, saying they should never have been planted in Darwin in the first place. The trouble with mahoganies in Darwin is that they are too spoilt. In their native environment they need to develop a strong tap-root to survive the arid conditions, but in Darwin they are watered nearly every day, so they spread their roots out close to the surface. But mahoganies were not the only trees to come down in the cyclone. My house was hit by a mango tree from a neighbouring yard. We have complained about those mangoes for years, without success. The neighbours are now suitably embarrassed. Another neighbour had their driveway blocked by a fallen wattle tree and a colleague has a large rosewood lying in front of her house. Gum trees are down everywhere and a massive fig tree has collapsed at the university campus. So it is not just mahoganies, with local tropical trees just as likely to cause problems. Yet politicians and radio commentators seem fixated on mahoganies. It seems likely the African trees will be removed from parks and maybe banned from suburban yards; but to my mind we need to look at all the large trees in the built-up area.

And what about communications? We got connected to the NBN last year. We didn't want it, but you have no choice. One reason I did not want it was the knowledge that the new system would not work without electricity. Blackouts are, unfortunately, a feature of life in Darwin. A tree falling on a power line, a truck hitting a power pole or even a fruit bat getting sizzled in the lines can cause a blackout. Sometimes you get reconnected within minutes, but hours is not uncommon. With the NBN you can get a back-up battery that will keep the phone working for a few hours, but what is the use of that when the blackout could last for days? As I do not have a mobile phone, I have had to come to my work-place to arrange for insurance assessors, tree removers, roof repairers, electricians and other people to come to my house. When I knew they were coming, I then had to race home again. If I still had the copper connection all of that running around would not have been necessary. If there were any life-threatening situations this could be a very serious issue.



There have been some redeeming features in the post-Marcus days. One thing I have appreciated is the help we have received from all the people mentioned above. They might not have been able to help me as quickly as I would have liked, but not everybody can be attended to first. They have been working flat out and have done really good work. They are still at it. Hats off. I have also been awed by the amount of destruction, especially in our public parks. In many cases nearly every tree is down. I cycle through the Nightcliff foreshore everyday on my way to work and was happy to see that one older tree was still standing amongst the debris of several younger ones. This tree was pointed out to me some time ago by my colleague Jared Archibald of the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory and is one of the last trees left in Darwin with a sheet of corrugated iron wrapped around its trunk by Cyclone Tracy. I took a photograph of it. I call it 'Marcus, meet Tracy'.

Steven Farram

CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS IN AUSTRALIA

1. PREAMBLE

The Code has been formulated to embrace the practice of all members of Professional Historians Associations in Australia. The Code is intended to consolidate high standards of professionalism, integrity and scholarship. It provides standards by which historians may measure the propriety of their conduct in their relationships with colleagues and the profession; their relationship with clients; and their responsibilities to the community. Adherence to the Code is a condition of membership of all Member Associations of the Australian Council of Professional Historians Associations (ACPHA).

2. GENERAL CONDUCT

- 2.1 Members are obliged to accept the standards, endorsed by the Australian Council of Professional Historians Associations, and to accept the self imposed disciplines of their profession.
- 2.2 In their professional role, members should at all times be courteous and considerate to others.
- 2.3 Members are entitled to expect that their personal choice of style, approach, evaluation of evidence and interpretation will be respected by their colleagues, and that any grounds for disagreement with their conclusions will be fairly stated.
- 2.4 Members should not publicly question the integrity or competence of their colleagues. Complaints of this kind should be directed to the Executive of their Professional Historians Association.
- 2.5 Members who make statements and recommendations, express opinions and give evidence, should do so objectively and truthfully, and on the basis of adequate research.
- 2.6 Members should take care to know of, and comply with, all legal requirements affecting their work.

3. RELATIONSHIPS WITH COLLEAGUES AND THE PROFESSION

- 3.1 Members are expected to follow scholarly practice, including the acknowledgment of the work, ideas and methods of others. ACPHA Code of Ethics and Professional Standards 2.
- 3.2 Members should, whenever appropriate, assist in the work and professional development of colleagues and students.
- 3.3 Members should keep themselves informed of developments within their profession and be committed to continuing their professional development.
- 3.4 Members should avoid discrediting their profession by attempting work beyond their level of competence.
- 3.5 Members should avoid placing themselves under an obligation to any person or organisation if so doing could undermine their professional integrity.
- 3.6 Members should acknowledge help from informants. They should respect an informant's request for privacy, except where compulsion of law requires disclosure.

4. RELATIONSHIPS WITH CLIENTS

- 4.1 Members should carefully plan and adhere to a firm and achievable date for the completion of a project.
- 4.2 Members should not misrepresent the requirements, findings, problems or possible consequences of a project.
- 4.3 If a conflict of interest between a member and client becomes apparent, it should immediately be disclosed to the client.
- 4.4 Members should seek and receive appropriate fees for their services.
- 4.5 When undertaking a commission, members should abide by the agreed fee, conditions and timing of payment, unless the contract has been re-negotiated.
- 4.6 Members should inform clients immediately, and in writing, of any unforeseen circumstances which may require renegotiation of the contract.
- 4.7 Members should not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed and agreed to by all interested parties.
- 4.8 Financial arrangements with clients should always be restricted to matters concerning professional fees, ie. work should not be done in exchange for services.
- 4.9 Members should advise the client when a project requires the expertise of other professional disciplines and, if possible, recommend a contact.
- 4.10 Members must not use confidential information to the advantage or disadvantage of the client, nor disclose such information except where required by law.

5 RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE COMMUNITY

- 5.1 In their professional role, members are responsible both to those employing them and to the wider community. Any conflict between the client's interests and that of the community should be immediately brought to the attention of the client and every effort should be made to resolve it. ACPHA Code of Ethics and Professional Standards 3.
- 5.2 Members must not suppress, distort or misuse evidence that they consider relevant to their work.
- 5.3 Members should respect the historical resources and material available to them with a view to their conservation as well as immediate use. Members should encourage the gift, loan or copying of source material to be held in the appropriate public repository.

BREACHES TO THE CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS IN AUSTRALIA

If a member is alleged to have acted unethically or unfairly, the member's PHA will decide, after making appropriate inquiries, whether action should be taken against the member. The PHA may, at its discretion, seek advice on such matters from ACPHA.

ACPHA: www.historians.org.au