

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOURCES IN SEVEN VOLUMES

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for The Corporation of the Town of Gawler

VOLUME 1

1. Introductory Notes

2. Aboriginal Culture and the Natural Environment

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The gathering of primary and secondary source material for this study required much work in the various campus libraries of the University of South Australia, the Barr Smith Library at the University of Adelaide, and Mortlock Library in the State Library of South Australia. There are many staff members in these libraries and other research establishments (for example, South Australian Community Health Research Unit, Department of Housing and Urban Development (South Australia), and Northern Suburbs Family Resource Centre) who went out of their way to assist me. They took the time to point out when and where books and articles were located. They were all extraordinarily patient and courteous and offered many ideas whenever I asked them about locating hard-to-find items. To them I can only express my deepest gratitude.

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INTRODUCTION

This Annotated Bibliography was begun in January 1997 and has been prepared as part of a local commitment towards encouraging the growth of information and knowledge concerning the town of Gawler and its region. The objectives of this project are threefold:

- to record the contents and location of all technical, scientific and historical primary or secondary material that deals with the Gawler region;
- to assist in the production of a collection development strategy that will facilitate the creation of a 'collection of excellence' for material relevant to Gawler housed in the Gawler Public Library; and
- to identify materials not currently held at the Gawler Public Library so it is possible to obtain copies of them.

The material in this bibliography does more than relate to that region which comprises the whole of the Corporation of the Town of Gawler and neighbouring areas. Publications have been found that relate to a wider geographic area but still have significance for Gawler. Thus there are references to Elizabeth, Salisbury, Roseworthy, Para Wirra and various towns in the Barossa Valley, of which Gawler was considered a part at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Although a large number of printed documents dealing with Gawler and its environs exist, they are not readily accessible to interested researchers, consultants, students, teachers or the general public, due to the lack of any consolidated record of them. It was also an important part of this project to indicate where such items are located so that it would be quicker to access them. For these reasons the Corporation of the Town of Gawler wished to strengthen its existing information provision for the community by publishing a comprehensive bibliography of the material concerning the Gawler region.

Where appropriate, such material, whether in the form of letters, newspaper articles, diary entries, book extracts, pictures, etc., is to be kept in the Gawler Public Library. It must be stated that no bibliography on any topic or theme can ever be finished because new material is always being published and older material constantly unearthed (in the most unlikely places!). Thus this annotated bibliography in no way claims to be the 'definitive' version. It has been designed so that in the future updating can be done on floppy and hard disc.

The bibliography records primary and secondary sources on Gawler for most aspects of its history, including those which provide useful contextual information on themes such as Aboriginal life, colonial and post-Federation industry, education, entertainment and descriptions of settled life within and outside the town. The material investigated includes but is not limited to the following types of material: local government and council reports; projects and theses by students; consultants' reports; books; pamphlets; journal articles; and sources on the Internet. However, it is very true that a picture says a thousand words and for this reason I thought it important to include as many visual representations as possible of life in Gawler. Thus the reader will find references to paintings (for example, early depictions of the town) and photographs of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (for example, sports teams, agricultural activity and industrial production).

The initial research began at the Gawler Public Library, more specifically its Local History Collection which is kept in folders in two filing cabinets near the Reading Room. There is much primary and secondary source material here and I found it to be very strong in local and family histories, which produced leads to other sorts of sources. In the Reading Room itself are portraits of early and famous Gawler identities such as John McKinlay (the famous explorer and would-be rescuer of Burke and Wills), William Barnet (publisher of the once-satirical and sometimes libellous *The Bunyip* newspaper) and James Martin (legendary pioneer and empire-builder). There are also reproductions of mid-nineteenth century posters and original photographs and survey maps from the colonial and early-Federation period.

Next door to the Gawler Public Library and Town Council offices is the Gawler Institute, built during the late nineteenth century. In the basement is the collection known as the Gawler Institute Archives. Not only does it contain printed primary and secondary sources, it also houses many boxed and unbound town council documents, some everyday artefacts, memorabilia and many framed and unframed photographs of various sizes and condition. The photographs are portraits of Gawler town officials and business notables, sports clubs, town community celebrations and other special events. Due to the pressure of time and the amount of material here I have not been able to include every archive item in the bibliography. This is because many items, whether they are minute books, ledger books or account books, do not have a title page and sometimes there is no record of who the author is and what they are actually about or what society/committee they belong to. Furthermore, despite the existence (and eventual discovery of!) a handwritten one volume book titled *Gawler Institute Inc. Record of items of historical interest*, there is much in the Gawler Institute Archives that is uncatalogued, perhaps not even known to exist. At the time of writing the Gawler Public Library does not yet have a copy of this important, if incomplete, document. For the record I will state that it is divided into Sections 'A' (127 books and articles, pp. 1-48) and 'B' (394 photos and pictures, pp. 49-). Both sections record date of acquisition, how acquired, author (or photographer or artist), price and remarks (description). These archives are an area of investigation that should be followed up so that the local history collection is more complete.

The university libraries whose holdings I investigated were: campus libraries of the University of South Australia (ie. City West, City East, Magill, the Levels and Underdale); the campus libraries of the University of Adelaide (Barr Smith Library in Adelaide and Roseworthy Agricultural College); and the library at Flinders University (including the Joint Store, which includes old and/or rare material for the University of Adelaide). The Mortlock Library of South Australia proved to be very important in the creation of this bibliography. Although I 'ransacked' it as much as possible for every scrap of primary and secondary information I could find in the time permitted, I must indicate to the reader that there is much more in there than shown here. In fact I recommend to any 'Gawlerphile' to check, for example, the contents of the "Ephemera", Biographical"

and "Subject" card catalogue indexes. In these places is material that could never be found on an automated database.

The Mortlock Library, which unfortunately is a non-lending library, stores a host of some of the most obscure, rare, interesting and exotic but nonetheless relevant publications (government and non-government) thought possible. Next door, literally, to the Mortlock is the State Library of South Australia, of which the Mortlock Library is a part. The Bray Reference section of the State Library is a very useful research centre for all aspects of South Australian history. Again, the pressure of time and other places to be researched meant that I could not find and record everything in the Bray Reference section. I recommend that the reader of this bibliography, if interested in finding more sources at this particular location, take the time to search the card catalogues as well as the on-line public catalogue database. Finally, I found many published and unpublished sources on Gawler and its region at the State Records Office, situated off Richmond Road at Netley, Adelaide. There is much that can be found here in the form of original town documents such as printed by-laws (some dating back to the 1850s). Unfortunately, many of them are unbound and in no sequential order. The most impressive documents found to date are six thick volumes of town council memoranda which cover the years 1857-1906 (see Volume 7 - Appendix). Again, I did not have the luxury of time to look at all the material which is stored at Netley.

The contents pages for this annotated bibliography indicate that I have organised material into seven volumes. This process was one of continual refinement and innumerable bouts of 'chopping and changing' when sources were being entered into the database. It must be pointed out that the subject headings in each volume are not exclusive. Many articles and books, when they are examined very closely, will fit into some others and so there is some degree of overlap. For example, I hope the reader will recognise that trying to separate Gawler's economic experiences of agriculture and industry is a difficult exercise. While locomotive manufacturing as it was conducted at James Martin & Co. easily fits into heavy industry, the firm also continued to produce agriculture-oriented implements and machines. The firm's brochures proudly display goods which are both agricultural and industrial. The same applies to the activities of May Brothers. In another

context, namely that of modern local government and related community issues, it is equally difficult (despite my efforts) to separate business initiatives, heritage/environment concerns and traffic conditions. To a large extent, they are all interrelated. In future versions of the bibliography it is inevitable that more changes and refinements will occur.

A final comment should be made on the annotations themselves. In preparing this document I have tried to avoid giving too brief a description of what particular books, newspapers, journals, diaries and reports (or extracts from them) are about. I feel that the reader should have an idea of what each document's structure and contents are, and to include relevant, interesting and hopefully exciting examples of what they are trying to say and show. I have found many written and visual descriptions of early Gawler in the 1840s and 1850s, for example, and it is interesting to note how some contradict each other in terms of recording the number of people/homes/hotels/streets, etc. at any one time. To paraphrase a well-worn cliché, truth is in the eye of the beholder. One must also consider that in the last century, articles as they appeared in local newspapers such as *The Bunyip*, *The Register* and *The Observer*, for example, were much longer in terms of explanation and description than they are today. Judging by the sources I have found, it was not uncommon for articles or editorials to be at least two pages long. I believe that if the authors had gone to that amount of trouble then I should do them justice for their efforts. Furthermore, while the majority of documents make it obvious that Gawler is a central focus of their study, others do not. In the case of the latter some highlighted a singular if obscure fact, or simply offered a gem of a throwaway line.

Happy reading!

NOTES ON LOCATIONS AND ACCESS

The project's task is to record the location of holding sites of material including their availability to the public. Researchers, library and town council officers will want to know where the libraries are located when source material is required, and what degree of access they are likely to have. It is most fortunate that most of the libraries in which I worked promote **interlibrary loans**. Ordering items on interlibrary loan can be done through the Gawler Public Library. It is situated in the Institute Building at 91 Murray Street, Gawler 5118. The library can organise interlibrary loans from any public library in South Australia. I emphasise that while the information provided below for each institution is as correct as possible at the time of publication, campus libraries are always changing their opening times, staff, borrowing/photocopying policies and prices, even their addresses. Educational institutions have to meet the changing needs of students across the academic year.

Campus Libraries of the University of South Australia

The libraries at which I conducted research were the Magill, City East, City West, Underdale and Levels campuses. There is a central coordinating office for interlibrary loans at the Underdale Campus. The phone number for the Interlibrary Loans Officer is (08) 8302 6809. The following charges apply for some lending and searching services offered by the campus libraries: (1) \$5.00 for standard interlibrary loans (2) \$15.00 for overseas and Fast Track interlibrary loans (3) \$15.00 for film and video interlibrary loans (4) \$2.00 per article for intercampus photocopies (5) charges at cost for online database searches.

It is possible to become a Community Borrower at the University of South Australia but this is not a cheap option and there are restrictions! It costs \$100.00 per year and permits members to borrow up to 5 items (including journals) for 4 weeks. There is no access to items on Reserve or Special collections. Interlibrary loan requests will cost \$25.00 per item.

Electronic forms for ordering interlibrary loans or photocopies through the Flexible Delivery Service are now available. They are found at <http://www.unisa.edu.au/library/fds/ill/request/iphotore.htm>. Print the form, fill it out and send it to the Flexible Delivery Service - Interlibrary Loans, located at Underdale Campus.

People who wish to borrow from all 3 of the South Australian Universities can receive a discounted fee and it represents a considerable saving on the sum of 3 individual enrolments. Community borrowers may have up to 5 items on loan at one time, and they can request photocopies of journal articles from any campus (\$2.00 per article applies). Such borrowers have access to the general collection with one extension possible (subject to recall if an item is in demand) and Teaching Resources Collection (TRC) with one extension but subject to some restrictions. Items *not* available for loan are films and videos, periodicals, and material in the Reserve and Reference collections.

The postal address for the University of South Australia is **G.P.O. Box 2471, Adelaide South Australia, 5001**. Here are the locations for each campus library:

- (1) **City East** Brookman Building, corner of Frome Road and North Terrace, Adelaide 5000, phone (08) 83026611, fax (08) 8302 2466, Circulation Desk phone (08) 8302 2318, Information Desk phone (08) 8302 2346;
- (2) **City West** 61-73 North Terrace, Adelaide 5000, opposite the Railway Station, phone (08) 8302 6611, fax (08) 8302 0777, Circulation Desk phone (08) 8302 0101, Information Desk (08) 8302 0400;
- (3) **Magill** Lorne Avenue, Magill, South Australia 5072, phone (08) 8302 6611 and fax (08) 8302 4723, Circulation Desk (08) 8302 4456, Information Desk (08) 8302 4441;
- (4) **Levels** Warrendi Road (off Main North Road), The Levels 5095, phone (08) 302 6611 and fax (08) 8302 3374. Circulation Desk (08) 8302 3188, Information Desk (08) 8302 3229;
- (5) **Underdale** - Holbrooks Road, Underdale 5032, phone (08) 302 6611 and fax (08) 8302 6648, Circulation Desk (08) 8302 6661, Information Desk (08) 8302 6250.

For loan extensions, phone the Circulation Desk. For all other questions contact the Information Desk.

The opening hours for all campuses during Semester times are:

Monday - Thursday	8.15am - 9.30pm
Thursday	8.15am - 8.00pm
Friday	8.15am - 6.00pm
Saturday/Sunday	10.00am - 5.00pm

Public holidays

March 28 Good Friday	Closed
March 31 Easter Monday	1.00pm - 5.00pm
April 25 Anzac Day	Closed
May 19 Adelaide Cup Day	1.00pm - 5.00pm
June 9 Queen's Birthday	1.00pm - 5.00pm
October 6 Labour Day	Closed

Flinders University

Flinders University is located at Sturt Road, Bedford Park 5042. It is not exactly next door but the postal address is **G.P.O. Box 2100 Adelaide, 5001**. The key phone numbers for the library's interlibrary loan or document delivery service are (08) 8201 2175 and (08) 8201 2131. Interlibrary loans cost \$9.00 per item (original or photocopy). Generally, anything can be borrowed (except Special Collections) for 4 weeks. There is a Fast Track interlibrary loan service costing \$27.00 per item, with a guaranteed 24-hour delivery time.

Foundation students and community borrowers may use the Document Delivery Service, and will be charged at cost price for each satisfied request (phone Document Delivery Service staff for details). The Document Delivery Service also has a World Wide Web site for further information: **<http://www.lib.flinders.edu.au/services/docdel>**.

The opening hours for the Flinders University Library during Semester times is:

Monday - Thursday	8.30am -9.30pm
Friday	8.30am - 6.00pm
Saturday/Sunday	1.30pm-6.30pm
Public Holidays	Closed

Munno Para Public Library

The Munno Para Public Library is located on Warooka Drive (off Main North Road), Smithfield 5114. All Gawler-related material is kept in the Local History Collection but this is not kept in the general borrowing section. Neither is it available for interlibrary loan but it is possible that photocopies of material could be made. The general inquiries phone number is (08) 8254 6184 and the direct line to the Local History Officer is (08) 8254 0183.

The opening hours for Munno Para Public Library are:

Monday	10.00am - 6.00pm
Tuesday	Closed
Wednesday/Thursday	10.00am - 8.00pm
Friday	10.00am - 6.00pm
Saturday	9.00am - 12.00pm
Sunday and Public Holidays	Closed

State Library of South Australia

The Bray Reference Library and Mortlock Library of South Australiana are parts (but not the only ones) of the State Library of South Australia, which is situated near the intersection of Kintore Avenue and North Terrace. People researching Gawler's history should also consult the Royal Geographical Society Library, Rare Books and Named Collections (for example, the J.D. Somerville Oral History Collection). Staff in your local public library can access the State Library of South Australia catalogue on your behalf.

(1) Bray Reference Library

The Bray Reference Library is a reference and research library for all South Australians. The Bray's material is not for loan to individuals but most books can be sent to other libraries on interlibrary loan. Copies can also be made of journal, periodical and magazine articles. Or it is possible to photocopy material on public coin or copycard operated basic black and white photocopies (A4 size is 10 cents per page, A3 is 20 cents, A4 transparency is 80 cents). Photocopying cards can be purchased from the dispensers in the Foyer.

(2) Mortlock Library of South Australiana

The Mortlock Library of South Australiana is the centre for published and archival material about South Australia or by South Australians, pre-dating white settlement to the present day, and the Northern Territory to 1911. Many items in the collection have been donated by the South Australian community. It is a repository for family history materials, books, periodicals and newspapers, maps, diaries, oral histories, music, artwork, 54,000 photographs on videodisk, films and videos, government reports.

Some points to bear in mind are that Mortlock material is not for loan and not everything is on direct open access. More time needs to be allowed when using the Mortlock Library than would be required when using a local lending library. Preservation of material

requires careful handling and users need to observe certain procedures and must have some form of identification. Materials that are not on the open shelves have to be ordered and read in the Reading Room, which is located behind the Mortlock Reference Desk.

Interlibrary loans can be arranged through your local library. The State Library endeavours to supply copies as requested. However, where material is too fragile to be copied the library will advise on alternative locations. Most loan and photocopy requests to external sources are transmitted electronically within 24 hours, either through Australian networks or via the Internet to overseas. The Image Centre can offer specialised service for items requested on interlibrary loan (for example, laser copies, colour copies, wax print finishes). Generally, the Image Centre's photocopying services are cheaper than its photographic services. Check the copy of the Image Centre's 1996/97 price list, which can be obtained from the phone number listed below.

Postal address is **State Library of South Australia G.P.O. Box 419 Adelaide, 5001**. You can phone (a) the Mortlock Library on (08) 8207 7360 (b) Bray Telephone Enquiry Service on (08) 8207 7250, or for country callers 1800 182 013 (c) Image Centre on (08) 8207 7334 (d) Document Delivery Service on (08) 8207 7230. The general fax number is (08) 8207 7247. The opening hours for Bray Reference Library and Mortlock Library of South Australiana are:

Monday - Wednesday, Friday	9.30am - 8.00pm
Thursday	9.30am - 8.00pm
Saturday/Sunday	12.00pm - 5.00pm
Public holidays	Closed

University of Adelaide

(1) Barr Smith Library

The Barr Smith Library, an academic research establishment usually used by teaching and administrative staff and students at the University of Adelaide, is located almost halfway between Victoria Drive and North Terrace in Adelaide, but it is also possible to gain access to it via Kintore Avenue. Readers can obtain material from the Barr Smith Library with interlibrary loans through the Gawler Public Library. The charges for photocopied material, which is subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, are: (1) within Australia,

\$5.00 for 1-30 pages and \$5.00 for each additional 30 pages (or part thereof) (2) \$15.00 for 1-10 pages and \$5.00 for each additional 10 pages (or part thereof). Books on interlibrary loan cost \$5.00 or \$15.00 by Fast Track. How long will it take? Normal request: you should receive the item within two weeks. Fast Track: you should receive the item within two working days.

Alternatively, it may be an idea to consider becoming a Community Borrower at the Barr Smith Library. Membership costs \$100 yearly. Community Borrowers may have on loan up to ten items at a time from the Main Collection, for four weeks. However, they cannot borrow items identified as being required for students' course work. This includes all 7-day loan and multiple copy books, and all items in the Reserve Collection. The reader will notice that some items are located in the Special Collection. This section stores rare, old and fragile works or editions and they are never lent out. Consequently it will be necessary to go there to look at them. It is possible to photocopy items held here depending on their condition - if not, notes can be made from them. Items in the Reserve Collection are not for loan to Community Borrowers but you can request photocopies of specific book chapters and journal articles.

If you want to photocopy material in the Barr Smith Library it is possible to purchase a photocopying card from dispensing machines for \$1.50 and add as much value as you like. This would be the best way, for example, to photocopy the Parliamentary Papers which are held on the open shelves in the Main Collection. Postal address is **Interlibrary Loans, Barr Smith Library, University of Adelaide, South Australia, 5005**. You can phone (a) the Interlibrary Loans desk on (08) 8303 5346 and fax on (08) 8303 4370 (b) the Information Desk on (08) 8303 5372 (c) Loans/extensions on (08) 8303 5759 (d) Reserve Collection on (08) 8303 5122. Hours of opening during Semester time are:

Monday - Thursday	8.00am - 10.00pm
Friday	8.00am - 6.00pm
Saturday/Sunday	9.30am - 5.00pm
Public holidays	Closed

Note: Special Collections is open from 1.00pm to 4.00pm Monday to Friday.

(2) Roseworthy Agricultural Campus Library

Roseworthy Agricultural College is located on **Wasley Road, Roseworthy 5371**. This is also its postal address. The college is *not* in the township of Roseworthy itself. The contact phone number for general inquiries is (08) 8303 7844, and for the Interlibrary Loans Officer, (08) 8303 7944.

Interlibrary loan items cost \$12.00 per item (original or photocopy) and \$24.00 for Fast Track. Main collection items can be borrowed for 4 weeks on interlibrary loan (with 1 extension possible) but there is no access to original material in the Reference and Reserve collections (but photocopies may be made). Also, generally speaking, videos cannot be borrowed but exceptions are possible.

People who live in what was the old (085) prefix phone number can become community borrowers for no charge. This means that Gawlerites can be community borrowers for free at Roseworthy (but cannot use this 'free' status at any other campus library). They can borrow 4 books at a time for 2 weeks.

Hours of opening for the library during Semester time are:

Monday - Wednesday	8.30am - 8.00pm
Thursday - Friday	8.30am - 6.00pm
Saturday	Closed
Sunday	12.00pm - 4.00pm
Public holidays	Closed

State Records Office at Netley

State Records is the official custodian for records of the South Australian Government, Statutory Bodies and Local Government. This government body is *not* a library so nothing can be borrowed, but photocopies of material can be made, subject to copyright and whether it is too fragile or restricted. As a general rule, access to government records less than 30 years old is restricted, while records containing personal information may be restricted for up to 80 years. Records are available to researchers following the issue of a Reader's Card. A duty Archivist is in attendance to assist with research inquiries. Records stored at the Netley repository are available immediately. Records stored at the Gepps Cross repository are generally available the next working day.

Research and Access Services archivists at State Records can undertake research services. The charge per hour is \$35 and this includes 5 free photocopies. Any additional copies will be charged for at 50 cents per A4 sheet and \$1.00 per A3 sheet. The minimum charge is \$18.00 for half an hour's search, or part thereof, plus the cost of photocopies. I should point out that no more than 5 hours research will be undertaken by the staff (they have to provide an equitable service to all their customers). If the archivists locate the information requested, quotations for research and copies over the allowed limit, will be provided. Customers must forward payment of the quoted figure before results of that research can be sent to the customer. Should customers not wish to pay for such research services, the archivists in the Reading Room will provide assistance, advice and guidance to readers.

The Public Reading Room is located within Netley Commercial Park at 222 Marion Road, Netley. Postal address is **P.O. Box 1056, Blair Athol West, South Australia, 5084**. You can phone the Netley office on (08) 8226 8000 and fax on (08) 8226 8002.

Opening hours are:

Monday - Wednesday	9.30am - 5.00pm
Thursday	1.00pm - 8.00pm
Friday	9.30am - 5.00pm
Public holidays	Closed

ABORIGINAL CULTURE AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

(A) ABORIGINES PRIMARY SOURCES

Angas, George French, *A Catalogue of Paintings Illustrative of the Natives and Scenery of New Zealand and South Australia* (London, 1846).

George Angas French (1822-1886), the son of George Fife Angas was a travel artist of some repute. He began his records in 1841 and sailed for Adelaide in 1843 and spent six months in South Australia, some of the time with Governor Grey. He is chiefly known for the landscapes he did in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. While in South Australia he travelled to the Barossa Valley and painted some scenes of the region between Gawler and Lyndoch in the early 1840s. Such scenes depict the very first European colonists in the area and the Aborigines' habitat. No paintings are shown here but under the heading "Division IV. Natives of South Australia", no. 220 is of an old gum tree, on the Gawler River. A note reads: "The marks on the tree are cut by the Natives as they ascend in pursuit of opossums" (p. 18).

Location: Mortlock Library Books 994.27/A581

Angas, George French, *South Australia Illustrated* [in 10 parts]. Thomas McLean Co. (London, 1846-47).

An inside page of Part 1 describes this document as illustrating South Australian scenery and natives. There are over fifty plates spread over 10 (unpaginated) issues and they are all in colour. The following plates should be looked at because they offer the most definite early record of Aboriginal life and material culture in the Gawler-Barossa Valley region. I should add that Angas comments on and depicts the *Kuri* or *Kure* dance practiced by tribes north of Adelaide, but rarely specifically identifies the region concerned (eg. "north" or "northwards" of Adelaide).

Part 1, Plate V: Portraits of the Aboriginal Inhabitants, figure 2: A man of the Wallaby tribe, adorned for the Kuri dance;

Part 1, Plate VI: Native weapons and implements, figure 8: a bunch of emu and pelican feathers known as a "Kariwoppa", and used in a dance by "Northern" tribes;

Part 3, Plate XV: "The Kuri Dance": a dramatic performance, it is "most frequent amongst the northern natives, especially those dwelling on the borders of the Scrub";

Part 4, Plate XXIV: Portraits of the Aboriginal Inhabitants: depicted is "a man of Lynedoch Valley, adorned for the Kuri dance; his body is diversified with dotted lines and semi-circles of pipe clay mixed with grease, and his hair is daubed with *Karku*, or red ochre from Onkaparinga River";

Part 5, Plate XXVI: "Old Gum Tree on the Gawler": this tree, painted 30 miles from Gawler, is near a waterhole and has indentations made by natives so "they will ascend the branchless and slippery trunk";

Part 6, Plate XXXII: a bark hut typical of the region in the River Light and Gawler River region, and erected by women;

Part 8, Plate LIII: "View from Hall's Gulley, Looking Over Angas Park": it is "beyond Gawler Town, and including the rich and beautiful district of the Barossa Surveys".

Location: Mortlock Library Books 994.2T/A581d

Note (i): Some of Angas's works are reproduced in J.K. Chilman, *Barossa Valley Aboriginal Heritage Survey Pilot Study* (1990). Appendix A with Chilman's comments on them. See under Secondary Sources.

Note (ii): Other landscapes in this collection - such as Lyndoch and North West Bend of the Gawler River - are useful in showing Aborigines' habitat competing with symbols of early colonial settlements (eg. sheep pastures).

Angas, George French, *Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand...*, vol. 1., 2nd ed. Adelaide Libraries Board of South Australia, Facsimile Edition, no. 184 (Adelaide, 1969). Originally published by Smith, Elder, & Co. (London, 1847).

When Angas described Aboriginal life and customs in writing he was mainly concerned with those communities along the lower stretches of the River Murray. However, in Chapter Three, "Observations on the Aboriginal Inhabitants of South Australia", he makes a few tantalising, if unspecific, comments on indigenous people 'to the north' of Adelaide.

Location: Bray Reference Library 919.4042/A581.2

Note: See further reference to this work in Volume 2 "(A) Descriptions of Town, Environs and People".

Foster, Robert (ed.), *Sketch of the Aborigines of South Australia: References in the Cawthorne Papers*. Aboriginal Heritage Branch, South Australian Department of Environment and Planning (Adelaide, 1991).

W.A. Cawthorne was born in 1824 and arrived in South Australia in 1841. The diary that he began during October, 1842 reflects the interest he developed for the material culture and beliefs of the indigenous communities in the Adelaide area. He also commented, tantalisingly enough, on aspects of the tribes which lived further away, at Encounter Bay, along the River Murray, Mount Barker and the northern plains. In a lecture dated c. 1864-65 Cawthorne states that "the Gawler River in the North" formed part of the regional boundary of the Adelaide tribe (p. 90). The colour plates are excellent reproductions of Aboriginal individuals and group scenes during the 1850s.

Location: Mortlock Library Books 994.230049915/C383b

Gill, S.T., "Tanunda Creek circa 1845" [painting], in Geoffrey Dutton, *S.T. Gill's Australia*. Macmillan Co. of Australia, Pty. Ltd. (South Melbourne, 1981).

Gill's watercolour depicts a scene from the Barossa Valley, prominently showing two Aborigines climbing a cliff face in the foreground, and another group of four in the background, near the cliff top (p. 76).

Location: Bray Reference Library 759.994/G475b

Gill, Thomas, *Bibliography of South Australia* (Glen Osmond, 1886).

Gill's bibliography includes a section called "Aboriginal Inhabitants". The works which he cites *may* include material on indigenous settlement in the Gawler region.

Location: State Records, Netley Printed Reference Collection

***Guide to Records Relating to Aboriginal People*, 5 vols. Public Record Office of South Australia/State Records (Adelaide, 1988-91).**

The guide records a great wealth of material on Aboriginal matters dating back to the first days of European occupation. It is very relevant in that virtually all items have useful descriptions and detail. These volumes should be read carefully for material relating to Gawler, as the index is generally organised to subject, not location. However, volume 2 contains the following reference to Gawler: "Police v. F.J. Smith - supplying of liquor to Aborigines at Gawler - Fine reduced by Justices. 1925" (p. 264).

Location: Mortlock Library Use Books 994.230049915/G946

Mahony, Eliza Sarah, *The First Settlers at Gawler, February, 1839*. Royal Geographical Society, South Australian Branch, Inc. (Adelaide, 1927).

This is one of the earliest tracts on Aboriginal society in the Gawler area at the time of European settlement. The author's reminiscences are that in regard to the natives "we were very much afraid". She states that there were 250 in the "Para tribe" (p. 70). There are references to the natives' refusal to wear clothes, the author's witnessing of a "wonderful" corroboree, their fight with the natives of Port Gawler, and the Aborigines of the Murray Plains causing trouble for sheep drovers from New South Wales. In reprisal, the whites "gave the blacks such a punishment that they never attacked another party" (p. 71).

Location: Mortlock Library Periodicals 910.6

Barr Smith Library Special Collections 919.4206/R88p

Note: For more details on this source see Volume 2 "(A) Descriptions of Town, Environs and People".

Mahony, Eliza Sarah, "Mrs. Mahony's Scrap-Book [1901]", *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch*, vol. 29 (1929), pp. 30-45.

A mention is made of Aborigines "about in those days, but they never gave us any trouble. They used to quarrel sometimes between themselves, and I once saw a pitched battle between local natives and Murray blacks. This took place on our flat opposite Clonlea, and spears were thrown in earnest" (p. 38).

Location: Mortlock Library Periodicals 910.6

Barr Smith Library Special Collections 919.4206/R88p

Note: See further reference to this work in Volume 2 "(A) Descriptions of Town, Environs and People".

Newspaper Index. References to Aborigines in Adelaide Newspapers 1836-1940, 4 vols. South Australian Department of Environment and Planning (Adelaide, 1989).

The indexes which are printed at the start of each volume are topic-based, not locality. Overall this collection of primary sources, on which research began in 1984, is impressively thorough and the reader should examine it carefully for any thematic references which could apply to Aborigines in the Gawler area. The colonial/early post-Federation newspapers included are: (i) vol. 1, *Adelaide Chronicle* and *S.A. Literary Review*, *Adelaide Examiner*, *Chronicle*, *South Australian*, *S.A. Government Gazette* and *Mining Journal* (ii) vol. 2, *The Advertiser* (iii) *The Observer* (iv) *The Register*.

Location: Mortlock Library Reference Desk

Shepherds Killed By Aborigines (Adelaide, 1839).

Two transcripts of articles published in 1839 in *The Register* on 27 April, 4 May and 11 May report on the murder of a shepherd by three natives along the banks of the River Torrens. The search for the killers spread north of Adelaide. The search party "went across to Mr. Reid's at Gawler and down to the Milner Estate to Mr. Kerville's property where they heard about the killings". Eventually, Tam O'Shanter was caught and taken into custody.

Location: Munno Para Public Library LH GAW 1 LA 00001

The South Australian Government Gazette [extracts from reports] (1840s, 1850).

There are three occasions on which the Protector of Aborigines, Mr. Moorhouse, remarks on Aborigines in the Barossa Valley. In issue no. 2 for 11 January, 1844 he reports that at Lyndoch Valley "there were several tribes located during the harvest, who assisted Mr Emmett in cutting nearly 200 acres of wheat" (p. 14). In issue no. 19 for 3 May, 1849 he states that 50 natives in Lyndoch Valley helped "in gathering in the harvest" (p. 205). However, a year later, whereas in "former years, they assisted considerably with the harvest in the neighbourhood of Lyndoch Valley...this year, I find, they rendered no assistance at all" (issue no. 17 for 1850, p. 260).

Location: Bray Reference Library Government Publications Section

Woods, J.D., The Native Tribes of South Australia. E.S. Wigg & Son (Adelaide, 1879).

J.D. Woods, in the introductory chapter, laments the decline of the population and virtual extinction of some tribes: "Not a vestige of the Port Adelaide tribe remains. The Adelaide tribe is extinct, and so are those which dwelt near Gawler, Kapunda, the Burra, the Rufus, etc. In none of these places can a single trace of them be found. They have left no memorials behind them, and their language, as a language, exists no more...The extinction is so complete that it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Waterhouse, the Curator of the Museum, could collect a set of their weapons for the Paris Exhibition in the present year (1878)" (p. ix).

Location: Mortlock Library Books 305.89915/N278

Bray Reference Library 305.89915/N278

Barr Smith Library Special Collections RB572.9942/T17na

Note: Woods' remark has been quoted in (a) Walter Howchin, *The Stone Implements of the Adelaide Tribe of Aborigines Now Extinct*. Gillingham & Co. (Adelaide, 1934) (b) B.C. Cotton (ed.), *Aboriginal Man in South and Central Australia*, Part 1. W.L. Hawes (Adelaide, 1966), p. 100, and (c) Fran Knight, *Ngadjuri of the Mid North of South Australia*. Peterborough High School (Peterborough, 1996), p. 4. For location details and further references to these books, see below.

SECONDARY SOURCES

"Aboriginal heritage to be promoted", *The Bunyip*, 1 May (1996), p. 16.

Concentrating on Munno Para, the article promotes local indigenous culture and the part played by NAIDOC (National Aboriginals and Islanders Day Observance Committee).

Location: Northern Suburbs Family Resource Centre *The Bunyip* Scrapbook

Barwick, Diane, James Urry and David Bennett, "A Select Bibliography of Aboriginal History and Social Change: Theses and Published Research to 1976", *Aboriginal History*, vol 1, Part 2 (1977), pp. 111-69.

Readers in Aboriginal history may find Gawler-related sources in this extensive bibliography of work (to 1976). This bibliography looks at Aboriginal reaction to European contact and administration. The bibliography is divided into:

- (i) "Relevant Published Bibliographies";
- (ii) "Stability and Change in Aboriginal Society: Evidence and Opinion";
- (iiia) "Writing Aboriginal History: Resources";
- (iiib) "Aboriginal Biographies and Reminiscences";
- (iv) "Reconstructing the Past";
- (v) "Recording Social Change".

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 994.005/P938
Barr Smith Library 301.4505/A1533

Berndt, R.M. and T. Vogelsang, *Comparative Vocabularies of the Ngadjuri and Dieri Tribes* [originally published as an article in *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 61 (1941), pp. 3-10].

Previously, no vocabulary of the Ngadjuri had ever been recorded but the writers were lucky enough to obtain information from "Gunaia" ('third child') who was visiting Adelaide during February-March, 1940. It includes words of the Wailpi tribe because its words were very similar to those of the Ngadjuri.

Location: Mortlock Library Pamphlets 572.9942/B524

Caldicott, Elizabeth, "Aboriginal Art Sites Near Adelaide, South Australia", in Colin Pearson and B.K. Schwartz, Jr. (eds.), *Rock Art and Posterity: Conserving, managing and recording rock art*. Occasional AURA Publication (Melbourne, 1991), pp. 30-33.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges, over 30 small but significant indigenous art sites exist. It is located on privately owned farming land. Minimal legislative protection, limited human and financial resources for management and absence of archaeological research in this area offers little in the way of future heritage protection. Considerable damage has occurred to sites on the South Para River. See Figure 1 (Aboriginal Art Sites) which shows site number 1 near Gawler.

Location: Bray Reference Library Storage 709.0113/A927b
Copy owned by Phillip Thomas

Campbell, T.D. and H.V.V. Noone, "South Australian Microlithic Stone Implements", *Records of the South Australian Museum*, vol. 7, no. 3 (1943), pp. 281-307.

Under the major heading "Flake Blade and Implements: A Points", it is stated that the 'pirri point', a pre-eminently South Australian native product and found in large numbers at widely distributed sites, is known to have been used at Nuriootpa (p. 287).

Location: Barr Smith Library 506/S726
Levels Campus Library 500.905/S72

Campbell, T.D. and R. Edwards, "Stone Implements", in B.C. Cotton (ed.), *Aboriginal Man in South and Central Australia, Part 1*. W.L. Hawes (Adelaide, 1966), pp. 159-220.

Slate scrapers' distribution is limited to the central area of South Australia, from Port Elliot in the south, throughout the Adelaide and districts and northwards to the Flinders Ranges. Their usage reflected Aborigines' intimate knowledge of the qualities and texture of stone necessary for the successful production and use of these tools. See Figure 35 (pp. 212-13) which shows photographs (black and white) of slate scrapers. The authors refer to Hossfeld (1926) and his discoveries in the Angaston and Eden Valley districts. This article includes an old Aborigine's description (1925) of how such tools were used as skin scrapers (p. 214).

Location: Barr Smith Library 572.994/C851A
Barr Smith Library Special Collections RB572.994/C851
Roseworthy Campus Library 305.89915/14
Copy owned by Phil Thomas

Chilman, J.K., *Barossa Valley Aboriginal Heritage Survey Pilot Study*. Aboriginal Heritage Unit, S.A. Department of Environment and Planning (Adelaide, 1990).

This study evaluates the historical, archaeological and anthropological significance of native occupation in the Barossa Valley. The valley was the traditional home of the northern Peramangk and southern Ngadjuri people. It is noted, however, that research extended to outside the Barossa Valley. Thus Gawler appears on a map (p. 8) as being near the border of the Kurna and Ngadjuri people. Appendix A consists of George French Angas's artwork, especially of views between Gawler Town and Angaston, sites around Lyndoch and the "North West Bend" of the Gawler River lined with

gum trees. Angas recorded portraits of native individuals, ceremonies and implements familiar to "the Barossa people". See the bibliography for other sources, pp. 70-75.

Location: Mortlock Library Pamphlets 994.232/C538b

Clarke, Philip A., "Adelaide as an Aboriginal Landscape", *Aboriginal History*, vol. 15, Part 1 (1991), pp. 54-72.

Examines Aboriginal land relationships prior to and during the early phase of European occupation. It may prove useful to people interested in Kurna culture, whose tribal territory extended into the Mount Lofty Ranges, north of Port Wakefield and inland to Crystal Brook. The account draws on European observations of Aboriginal behaviour and reaction to the fledgling colony. Also, it highlights the theme that Aboriginal worldviews were never static but continued to grow and shift, to shape and be shaped by a variety of external influences upon them.

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 994.005/P938

Barr Smith Library 301.4505/A1533

Bray Reference Library 994.00449915/T326

Clausen, Lisa, "Accident reveals historic site", *The Advertiser*, 26 June (1992), p. 13, in *Copies of Newspaper Cuttings relating to Historical Subjects (January-June, 1992)*, item no. 149.

A 60 metre long burial and occupation site, c. 4,000-12,000 years old, was accidentally unearthed during excavation work at Salisbury. Discoveries of what appears to be a Kurna site include human bones, ovens, fish skeletons, and remains of birds, kangaroos, reptiles, wombats, shellfish, etc.

Location: State Records, Netley Display Carousel

Cleland, J.B., "The Ecology of the Aboriginal in South and Central Australia", in B.C. Cotton (ed.), *Aboriginal Man in South and Central Australia*, Part 1. W.L. Hawes (Adelaide, 1966), pp. 111-57.

A clue to the diet of the Aborigines in the Gawler-Barossa Valley region is provided. The author refers to the native currant, *Acrotiche depressa*, "with abundant pleasant acid drupes clustered around the branches, ripe in September and October...scattered through the Mount Lofty Ranges, is abundant in the Barossa Range near the Warren Reservoir" (p. 134).

Location: Barr Smith Library 572.994/C851A

Barr Smith Library Special Collections RB572.994/C851

Roseworthy Campus Library 305.89915/14

Copy owned by Phil Thomas

Coles, Robin B., "Recently-Discovered Aboriginal Painting Sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges", *Journal of the Anthropological Society of South Australia*, vol. 30, nos. 1 and 2 (1992), pp. 33-56.

In this articles are descriptions of 10 Aboriginal painting sites found since 1989. Of particular interest is a reference of a site at Mt. McKenzie (pp. 52-55), first recorded by the author in 1991. It is situated on the banks of a creek about 600 metres west of North Para River.

Location: Barr Smith Library 572.06/A62

Coles, Robin B. and Neale Draper, "Aboriginal History and Recently-Discovered Art in the Mount Lofty Ranges", *Torrens Valley Historical Journal*, no. 33 (1988), pp. 2-42.

Aboriginal settlement and culture in the Gawler area was represented by the Peramangk tribe, whose home country stretched from Myponga, north to Gawler and Angaston, east to Wright Hill, Strathalbyn, Kanmantoo, and along the eastern scarp of the Mount Lofty Ranges to near Towitta (see Figure 1, p. 3). The authors refer extensively to nineteenth and twentieth century records (oral history and archaeological fieldwork), and use George French Angas's depictions of Aborigines and some of their customs. Male initiations, burial practices, inter-tribal relationships, impact of European settlement and art sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges are analysed.

Location: Mortlock Library Periodicals 994.232/T691a
Gawler Public Library LH/ABB/2

Cottingham, Margaret, *A Regional Bibliography of the Aboriginals of South Australia*, 5th ed. Office of Planning & Urban Development, Library Bibliography no. 2/93 (Adelaide, 1993).

The section "Adelaide (Mt. Lofty Ranges to Encounter Bay)" (pp. 25-30) would be the most relevant for researching Aboriginal settlement in the Gawler and Barossa Valley areas. The 1985 and 1987 editions should also be checked.

Location: Mortlock Library Pamphlets 994.230049915/C848
Bray Reference Library Storage 994.230049915/C848

Donovan, Zac, "Barossa's ancient treasure trove", *The Advertiser*, 8 August (1991), p. 15, in *Copies of Newspaper Cuttings relating to Historical Subjects (Adelaide, 1990-91)*, item no. 41.

Some faded rock paintings were found in the Barossa Valley and this was reported to the Aboriginal Heritage Branch. The find could be 8,400 years old and the site straddles what was once the border between the Ngadjuri and Peramangk people.

Location: State Records, Netley Display Carousel

Edwards, Robert, "Preliminary Survey of the Aboriginal Reniform Slate Scrapers of South Australia", *Records of the South Australian Museum*, vol. 14, no. 3 (1963), pp. 515-24.

This paper places on record the results of an examination of 226 slate scrapers, which were limited in terms of geographic distribution and used in the manufacture of rugs and cloaks. Figure 1 (p. 519) is a map showing that scrapers were used from Second Valley in the south up to the Angaston and Eden Valley districts. The author refers to Hossfeld (1926) who reported on the recovery of 39 specimens from campsites in these districts (p. 517).

Location: Barr Smith Library 506/S726
Levels Campus Library 500.905/S72

Edwards, Robert, *The Kurna People of the Adelaide Plains*. South Australian Museum (Adelaide, 1972).

Gawler was part of the Kurna 'habitat', which ranged from Cape Jervis to Crystal Brook.

Location: Gawler Public Library LH/ABB/1

Mortlock Library Use Pamphlets 994.2310049915/E25

Mortlock Library Storage 994.2310049915/E25

Ellis, Robert William, *An Historical Geography of the Pre-European Inhabitants of the Adelaide Plains*. Hons. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Adelaide (Adelaide, 1968).

The study reconstructs the economy and material culture of the Kurna, and is chiefly concerned with the interrelations between people and their technology and the environment. It uses European observations recorded during early stages of contact. While the author cites Mahony (above) and Hossfeld (below) there are Gawler-specific references in relation to stone implements. On p. 64 "Table showing order of occurrence of Pirris and Microlithic Implements", the following were found there: 50 Pirri, 15 Microliths, 5 Geometric Microliths, 3 Microlithic Blades and some Discoidal Adzes. Ellis cites a report by R. Frew (S.A.A. no. 94) who encountered 12 Aborigines living in a hollow tree twenty miles north of Adelaide (p. 32).

Location: Department of Geography, University of Adelaide Thesis Cabinet

Ellis, R.W., "The Aboriginal Inhabitants and their Environment", in C.R. Twidale, M.J. Tyler and B.P. Webb (eds.), *Natural History of the Adelaide Region*. Royal Society of South Australian, Inc. (Northfield, S.A., 1976), pp. 113-20.

Although there is no mention of Gawler in this research, its focus on Aboriginal use and perception of the natural environment may have implications for the area north-east of metropolitan Adelaide. This was an indefinable territory of the Kurna tribespeople in that their social organisation encompassed the Mount Lofty Ranges and mallee-covered plains of the lower to mid-north of South Australia.

Location: Magill Campus Library 508.94231/N385

Underdale Campus Library 508.94231/N385

City West Campus Library 508.94231/N385

City East Campus Library 508.94231/N385

Levels Campus Library 508.94231/N385

Gara, Tom "A Bibliography of the Kurna", *Journal of the Anthropological Society of South Australia*, vol. 28, nos. 1 and 2 (1990), pp. 143-64.

This is an extensive collection of published material relating to the Kurna tribe, including historical, ethnographic and archaeological references. It relates to Kurna territory as defined by Norman Tindale in *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia* (1974).

Location: Barr Smith Library 572.06/A62

Gawler Public Library LH/ABB/2

Gara, Tom and Jan Turner, "Two Aboriginal Engraving Sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges", *Journal of the Anthropological Society of South Australia*, vol. 24, no. 2 (1986), pp. 3-9.

Two rockshelters located on the River Marne and Mount Barker Creek contain engraved and painted motifs. There are references to the South Para River site (p. 3) and location map (p. 4). See the bibliography for more information on possible references to the Gawler area.

Location: Barr Smith Library 572.06/A62

Gawler River Notes (no date).

Before T.B. Strangways and S. Blunden discovered the Gawler River on 23 November, 1838, it was known by the Aborigines as "Moole Yerke Perre".

Location: Munno Para Public Library LH GAW 1 HS 00001

Hammond, Brian and David Jury, *Guide to Publications held in the Mortlock Library South Australiana Relating to Aboriginal People. Mortlock Library of South Australiana (Adelaide, 1989, 1990), 2 vols.*

The purpose of this bibliography is to make it easier to locate sources relating to indigenous experience in this State. Oral history is a special focus but it warns that not all sources on native history are included. The index consists of subject headings (eg., health, marriage customs, language, diseases, implements, ceremonies) rather than locations. Users will have to think not of Gawler specifically, but in terms of Kaurana, Mid-North, Barossa Valley, Barossa Ranges and Angaston as regards geography. The 1990 version has a different index from the 1989 edition.

Location: Mortlock Library Information Desk 305.89915/M888b

Hassell, Kathleen, *The Relations Between the Settlers and Aborigines in South Australia, 1836-1860. Libraries Board of South Australia (Adelaide, 1966).*

When three white men travelled northwards from Adelaide during 1839-40 to search for a murderer, they heard near the "Para River" of the murder of a shepherd by natives, and so arrested three suspects (p. 36).

Location: Barr Smith Library U572.994/H355A

Mortlock Library Books 994.230049915/H355

Hazel, George, "Aborigines of the Kapunda District: Some Recollections of an Old Resident", *The South Australian Naturalist*, vol. 40, no. 3 (1966), p. 43.

George Hazel is descended from a shepherd who worked for Captain Bagot and had some contact with Aborigines in the Kapunda area. There was some evidence of occupation (for example, fire places, occasional stone tools).

Location: Mortlock Library Periodicals 591.9942a

Barr Smith Library 570.5/S72

Gawler Public Library LH/ABB/2

Hossfeld, Paul, "The Aborigines of South Australia: Native Occupation of the Eden Valley and Angaston Districts", *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 50 (1926), pp. 287-97.

A number of campsites were found during a geological survey at Eden Valley and Angaston. The article analyses mural decorations, camp sites, burial grounds, information obtained from local residents, and native place names.

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772
Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t
Gawler Public Library LH/ABB/2
Mortlock Library Pamphlets 994.232/H829

Hossfeld, Paul, "South Australian Ethnological Notes", *The South Australian Naturalist*, vol. 9, no. 1 (1927), pp. 23-24.

The writer refers to a rock shelter north of the River Marne, south-east of Eden Valley. A number of reniform slate scrapers were found. Figure 1 depicts what was found in Cave B - a representation (perhaps) of swans or other long-necked birds. The depictions were made with a soft, white stone.

Location: Barr Smith Library 570.5/S72
Mortlock Library Periodicals 591.9942a

Hossfeld, Paul, "Antiquity of Man in Australia", in B.C. Cotton (ed.), *Aboriginal Man in South and Central Australia, Part 1*. W.L. Hawes (Adelaide, 1966), pp. 59-95.

A number of photographic plates (black and white) illustrate native abodes in the Eden Valley region. They are as follows:

- (i) Figure 10: "Aboriginal paintings. Locality: Second Cave, north of River Marne, Eden Valley, South Australia" (p. 70);
- (ii) Figure 11: "Cave on south side of River Marne Gorge, south-east of Eden Valley, South Australia" (p. 73);
- (iii) Figure 12: "Paintings on west wall of cave shown in Fig. 11" (p. 73);
- (iv) Figure 13: "Small rock shelter south of Second Cave, Fig. 10. The outlines of two emu heads occur inside" (p. 75);
- (v) Figure 24: "A hearth, part of an extensive camp-site shown in Fig. 25. Locality: East of Eden Valley, South Australia" (p. 89);
- (vi) Figure 25: "Part of an extensive camp-site. Locality: Eden Valley, South Australia" (p. 89).

Location: Barr Smith Library 572.994/C851A
Barr Smith Library Special Collections RB572.994/C851
Roseworthy Campus Library 305.89915/14
Copy owned by Phil Thomas

Houston, Carol, *A Selected Regional Bibliography of the Aborigines of South Australia. Aboriginal and Historic Administration* (Adelaide, 1975).

There are references for Aboriginal locations under "South Para River", but readers should also look for primary and secondary sources in the sections for the Mid-North and Flinders Ranges. Material on the River Murray

Aborigines could prove useful for discovering their trade links and outbreaks of warfare with Aborigines of the Gawler region and Barossa Valley.

Location: Mortlock Library Use Books 994.230049915/H843

Howchin, Walter, *The Stone Implements of the Adelaide Tribe of Aborigines Now Extinct*. Gillingham & Co. Ltd. (Adelaide, 1934).

W. Howchin records the comment made in 1840 by Dr. Moorhouse, the Protector of Aborigines in South Australia, that: "The Wirra Tribe, or those inhabiting the border of the Para River", numbered 120 (p. 3).

Location: Barr Smith Library 571/H85

Barr Smith Library Special Collections 571/H85

Mortlock Library Books 572.9942/H853

Joint Store M3930

Jones, Philip G., "A Bibliography of Aboriginal Archaeology in South Australia", *Records of the South Australian Museum*, vol. 19, no. 1 (1985), pp. 1-14.

The bibliography contains a full listing of references relating to the theory and practice of Aboriginal archaeology in South Australia. It cites published and unpublished material (600 references) extracted from a wide range of sources, and is indexed according to subject and region. See "C. Regional Listing - Lower North, Adelaide Region and Fleurieu". It cites an interesting source I have not been able to find: R. Teusner, *Barossa Valley (and slate-scraper country)*. Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (1969).

Location: Mortlock Library Use Books 994.230049915/H843

Barr Smith Library 506/S726

Levels Campus Library 500.905/S72

South Australian Museum Information Desk

Copy owned by Phillip Thomas

Knight, Fran, *Ngadjuri of the Mid North of South Australia*. Peterborough High School (Peterborough, 1996).

While the author recognises that the Ngadjuri's territory extended south to Gawler and Angaston (pp. 4, 5) the bulk of the evidence for what happened to the tribe (in the wake of European expansion into the interior) comes from further north, for example, Clare, Peterborough, Quorn, Riverton and Jamestown. Themes explored are: colonisation of South Australia; initial contact; close relationships; conflict and violence; dispossession. The Ngadjuri suffered a gradual slide into defeat, domination and disappearance, punctuated by occasional episodes of mutual help in the nineteenth century.

Location: Mortlock Library Pamphlets 994.2360049915/K69b

Lillingston, Anne, *Geomorphology of the Lower South Para River*. Hons. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Adelaide (Adelaide, 1969).

Plate 1 is a black and white photograph clearly identifying indigenous paintings: "Aboriginal paintings executed on the walls of a cavern weathered out of Precambrian strata, exposed on a meander bluff in the South Para

River valley (G.R. 790170)". The presence of fresh water mussel shells among debris and charcoal layers of floors of caverns suggests that the South Para River was a major source of food supply (p. 2).

Location: Department of Geography, University of Adelaide Thesis Cabinet

Note: See further reference to this work in "(B) Geology".

Mattingley, Christobel and Ken Hampton (eds.), *Survival in Our Own Land: Aboriginal experiences in 'South Australia' since 1836*. Wakefield Press (Adelaide, 1988).

An un-named 'Protector' of the Aborigines is said to have given advice to a settler at Angaston on using natives as bait for obtaining leeches for sale (p. 127). There is also an undated picture of Warrette (Emma Pritchard) captioned "Last of the Gawler Tribe".

Location: State Records, Netley Printed Reference Collection

Mountford, Charles P., "Aboriginal Cave Paintings in South Australia", *Records of the South Australian Museum*, vol. 13, no. 1 (1957), pp. 101-15.

Six localities for aboriginal cave painting, including 3 in the Mount Lofty Ranges, are discussed.

Location: Barr Smith Library 506/S726

Levels Campus Library 500.905/S72

Gawler Public Library LH/ABB/2

Mountford, Charles P., "Cave Paintings in the Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia", *Records of the South Australian Museum*, vol. 13, no. 4 (1960), pp. 467-70.

Shallow caves and rock shelters were ideal locations for Aboriginal paintings, and the discussion includes an analysis of the cave on the banks of the South Para River near Gawler.

Location: Barr Smith Library 506/S726

Levels Campus Library 500.905/S72

Gawler Public Library LH/ABB/2

"NAIDOC Week huge success", *The Bunyip*, 24 July (1996), p. 14.

The councils of Gawler and Munno Para were among those which cooperated to make this event a "huge success" between 7 and 14 July, 1996. Children learnt about indigenous culture in the northern Adelaide region.

Location: Northern Suburbs Family Resource Centre *The Bunyip* Scrapbook

Pope, Alan, "Aboriginal Adaptation to Early Colonial Labour Markets: the South Australian Experience", *Labour History*, no. 54 (1988), pp. 1-15.

In the early colonial period Aborigines could either fall victim to or take advantage of the vagaries of South Australia's 'planned' labour system. The author is of the opinion that as workers, Aborigines (when white employees were actually leaving the colony to try their luck on the Victorian goldfields or find better wage conditions) adapted well to European ways. The article includes a reference to an Aboriginal employee on the Gawler River in 1843

(p. 3). See also Peggy Brock, "Pastoral Stations and Reserves in South and Central Australia", *Labour History*, no. 69 (November, 1995), pp. 102-114. This is a Special Issue dedicated to "Aboriginal Workers".

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 331.05/L124
Barr Smith Library 331.099405/L12

Preiss, K.A., "Aboriginal Rock Paintings in the Lower Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia: Four New Sites Described", *The South Australian Naturalist*, vol. 39, no. 1 (1964), pp. 5-12.

The map of South Australia on p. 9 indicates Gawler as being a tribal boundary and rock-painting site for the Lower Mount Lofty Ranges.

Location: Barr Smith Library 570.5/S72
Gawler Public Library LH/ABB/2
Mortlock Library Periodicals 591.9942a

Rau, Doug and Colin Hillier, *Water Holes on the South Para River (Gawler, 1994).*

At a place called Stars Creek old "Aboriginal drawings can be found in a cave nearby" but they have been somewhat defaced.

Location: Gawler Public Library LH/HIS/26

Shemmeld, W.P., *Kruger Jars 'N' Fencing Wire: Stories about the Barossa Germans, the Barossa Aborigines and Local Characters. Largs Bay Printers (Port Adelaide, 1983?).*

The chapter headed 'Black and White Profile' informs about the Dadaruku tribe, the boundary of which included Sedan, Mt. Mary, Eudunda, Gawler and Mt. Pleasant. This tribe's hunting grounds were the River Light, and Para and Upper Rhine rivers. See pp. 63-65 and map indicating Aboriginal settlement in the Gawler area, p. 66.

Location: Copy owned by Phillip Thomas
Mortlock Library Pamphlets 994.232/S545

"Studies on Aboriginal culture brought fame" [obituary notice], *The Advertiser*, 24 November (1993), in *Copies of Newspaper Cuttings relating to Historical Subjects (1993-1994)*, item no. 93.

Dr. Norman Tindale, prominent South Australian anthropologist and former director of the South Australian Museum, died in California aged 93. His discovery and study of Aboriginal remains along the River Murray made his reputation. His major publications and the amount of papers he gave are noted.

Location: State Records, Netley Display Carousel

Teusner, Roger E., "Aboriginal Cave Paintings on the River Marne near Eden Valley, South Australia", *Mankind*, vol. 6, no. 1 (1963), pp. 15-19.

Teusner's article adds to the work undertaken by Hossfeld (1926). The cave is situated in the Hundred of Jutland and in the vicinity of the caves noted by Hossfeld. Possible explanations for the paintings, photographs and a locality map are shown.

Location: Barr Smith Library 572.9905/M27

Teusner, Roger E., *A Brief History of The Barossa Valley*. The Barossa Valley Archives and Historical Trust (Tanunda, 1966).

In the Barossa Valley, Aborigines were nomadic, few in number, and hunted kangaroos, wallabies, possums, snakes, lizards and fish with spears. They pounded grass seeds into paste. The child of one colonial settler who lived near an Aboriginal camp was warned to be careful of boomerangs (p. 3).

Location: Gawler Public Library LH/OTH/4

Teusner, Roger E., "The First Inhabitants", in Reginald S. Munchenberg et al, *The Barossa: A Vision Realised: The Nineteenth Century Story*. Barossa Jubilee 150 Management Committee (Tanunda, 1992), pp. 7-10.

The Barossa Valley was inhabited by the Ngadjuri, who lived north of the North Para River, and the Peramangk, who lived on the south side. There were few Aborigines in the area due to the tribal structure and very few references to them in the colony's first newspapers. Teusner cites an undated letter from Johann Menge on Aborigines near the Gawler and Para rivers, *Government Gazette* notices concerning natives assisting with crop harvests in 1844 and 1849, and paintings by George French Angas ("Man of Lyndoch Valley", c.1844 and S.T. Gill's "First Waterfall", 1840).

Location: Gawler Visitor Centre, Gawler Display Stand

***The Civic Record of South Australia 1921-1923*. The Associated Publishing Services (Aust.) (Adelaide, 1924).**

The Gawler River used to be known to the Aborigines in the area as Moole Yerke Perre, while the site of Gawler itself was called Kaleenya or Kalteeya (p. 535).

Location: State Records, Netley Printed Reference Collection

Note: See further reference to this work in Volume 2 "(A) Descriptions of Town and People".

Tindale, Norman B., "Two Legends of the Ngadjuri Tribe from the Middle North of South Australia", *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 61 (1937), pp. 149-53.

The "territory of the Ngadjuri people extended from Angaston and Gawler in the south to Port Pirie and Oororoo in the north", westwards to Crystal Brook and eastwards to the scarp of the Mount Lofty Ranges (p. 149). Tindale identifies their southern boundary as being between Hamley Bridge and Gawler. He brings to light and describes two legends associated with this tribe - "The Old Woman and Her Two Dingoes" and "Eagle and Crow". It is argued these stories indicate that the Ngadjuri were stabilised in their environment. Ngadjuri people were known by the Kaurna as the "gum tree men", reference to the fact that the northern Adelaide Plain used to be vast gum scrub country.

Location: Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t

Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

Note: Tindale's reference to the name Ngadjuri meaning "we men" is cited in B.C. Cotton (ed.), *Aboriginal Man in South and Central Australia*, Part 1. W.L. Hawes (Adelaide, 1966), p. 104.

Tindale, Norman B., "Results of the Harvard-Adelaide Universities Anthropological Expedition, 1938-1939. Distribution of Australian Aboriginal Tribes: A Field Survey", *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia, Inc.*, vol. 64, Part 1 (1940), pp. 140-231.

This study has a few intriguing references to tribes in the Gawler region. Firstly, it refers to 'mjadjuri, 'Wirameju', 'Manuri', located from Angaston and Freeling northward to Crystal Brook, Gladstone and other places (p. 180). The 'Peramajk', 'Merildekald', 'Wanjarainbula' were situated in the Mount Lofty Ranges "from Myponga north to Gawler and Angaston" (p. 182).

Location: Magill Campus Library 509.9423/T772
Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t
Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

Tindale, Norman B., "A Curious Arrangement of Sticks Near Lyndoch, South Australia", *The South Australian Naturalist*, vol. 20, no. 2 (1940), pp. 24-26.

On a sandy hill behind the golf links about a mile out of Lyndoch are the remains of a campsite, made up of weathered sticks and rocks. It has yielded a few implements similar to those found at campsites near Adelaide.

Location: Barr Smith Library 570.5/S72
Mortlock Library Periodicals 591.9942a

Tindale, Norman B., *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits, and Proper Names*. Australian National University Press (Canberra, 1974).

Tindale's references to Aboriginal culture in or around Gawler involve the Kurna, Peramangk and Ngadjuri peoples, and notes on the initiatory rite of circumcision (For the following see pp. 213, 214 and 217). A "horde" of Kurna known as the Winaini lived north of Gawler. The Ngadjuri tribe lived in the area of Angaston, Freeling northward to Clare and other places. Just prior to colonial settlement, the Ngadjuri tried to impose the rite of circumcision on Aborigines on the River Murray near Morgan. The Peramangk people's abode stretched from Myponga northwards to Gawler and Angaston. They practiced circumcision and were enemies of the Lake Alexandrina people. See pp. 55 and 56 for tribal boundaries between the Peramangk and Ngadjuri.

Location: Barr Smith Library 301.45/T558a
Barr Smith Library Special Collections RB305.89915/T558a
Barr Smith Library Reference 305.89915/T558a
Roseworthy Campus Library Books 301.451991/1

Tindale, Norman B., *Tribal Boundaries in Aboriginal Australia. Australia SE Sheet [map]. Originally published as part of Aboriginal Tribes of Australia...* (1974).

Gawler is shown as being inside the boundary of Kurna territory. It is near the boundary of the Ngadjuri (north) and Peramangk (south) tribes.

Location: Bray Reference Library Map Collection 804ecd.1974/2.SE Sheet

Tindale, Norman B., "The Wanderings of Tjirbuki: A Tale of the Kurna People of Adelaide", *Records of the South Australian Museum*, vol. 20 (1987), pp. 5-13.

Tjirbuki was a legendary Aboriginal ancestor of the Kurna tribespeople of Adelaide. The names of several clans between Gawler and Rapid Bay are mentioned as being involved in the wanderings of Tjirbuki. Data on inter-tribal trade and general exchange, as well as a discussion on the problems of conserving vital food supplies, are presented.

Location: Barr Smith Library 506/S726

Levels Campus Library 500.905/S72

Tindale, Norman B. and Harold L. Sheard, "Aboriginal Rock Paintings, South Para River, South Australia", *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 51 (1927), pp. 14-17.

The discovery of rock illustrations cave shelters along the course of the Para River between Yatalunga and Gawler are examined. One shelter is within 2 miles of Gawler, on the northern bank.

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772

Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t

Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

(B) GEOLOGY

Allen, Leonard N., "A Geographical Study of the Area Around Tweedie Gully, Near Lyndoch", *Proceedings of the Royal Geographic Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch, Inc.*, vol. 41 (1940), pp. 43-54.

Tweedie Gully is the name given to the valley and its associated features lying two miles in a south-westerly direction from the town of Lyndoch. Lyndoch at one stage had a larger population than Gawler because (a) Lyndoch was the nearest point to old lake alluvials to Gawler across the Para Block (b) is the crossing place of a route north-south along the Williamstown - North Para line, and the route east-west along the Gawler-Tanunda Valley line. See pp. 52-53.

Location: Mortlock Library Storage Periodicals 910.6

Barr Smith Library 919.4206/R88p

Atterton, A.R., *A Hydrological Report on the Gawler River Flood of 3rd, 4th, 5th, October 1974. South Australia Engineering and Water Supply Department (Adelaide, 1975).*

This report covers the hydrological aspects of a flood which happened on the Gawler River on 3-5 October, 1974. Prolonged rainfall on an already wet

catchment produced high surface runoff in upper catchment areas. A large proportion of the total runoff came from the North Para River. The South Para Reservoir played a major part in impounding almost half of the South Para River's runoff, thus delaying its peak to lag the North Para peak at Gawler. The resulting peak at Gawler and subsequent flooding downstream were thus effectively minimised. Recommendations are made about hydrographic data collection facilities and operations.

Location: [details not available - not found on ABN]

Broughton, Mary, "Gawler celebrates a centenary", *The Chronicle*, 29 May (1970).

The article has a photograph dated 26 May, 1890 of mineral specimens being collected on the property of the Hon. John Warren at Mount Crawford.

Location: Munno Para Public Library LH GAW 1 HI 00001

Campana, B., *The Geology of the Gawler Military Sheet: Exploration of the Geological Map. Report of Investigations, no. 4. Department of Mines (Adelaide, 1955).*

Outline of the geology in the Gawler area, the principle of which is to provide information on metamorphism and its economic implications. The text was based on Campana's mapping of the area in 1951-52 and provides descriptions of general physiography, tectonics, mineral deposits, and stratigraphy.

Location: Mortlock Library Pamphlets 559.42

National Trust Museum, Gawler

Campana, B. and A.W.G. Whittle, *Gawler: Geological Survey Map. Department of Mines (Adelaide, 1953).*

The map is in colour and its scale is 1:63,360 (or 1 inch to 1 mile). It combines geological and petrological aspects. Geological boundaries, tectonic features and a reference grid for Archaeozoic to Cainozoic eras are presented.

Location: Bray Reference Library Map Collection 830caq/Gawler.1953

Dalgarno, C.R., *Geology of the Barossa Valley. M. Sc. Thesis, Department of Geology, University of Adelaide (Adelaide, 1961).*

As a result of fieldwork carried out from January, 1960 to January, 1961, this thesis summarises a reconnaissance survey of Tertiary sediments in the vicinity of the Barossa Valley, to determine the conditions under which they were deposited and to clarify the relationship between Oligo-Miocene near Gawler and the Barossa Valley Tertiaries. The thesis explores physiography, pre-Tertiary geology, stratigraphy, erosion surfaces and structure of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Location: Barr Smith Library 09S.M/D14

Barr Smith Library Special Collections 09S.M/D14

Garbett, Meredith S., *Geomorphology of the Gawler River Valley*. Hons. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Adelaide (Adelaide, 1963).

Under investigation is the Gawler River valley and equally detailed analyses of various river terraces and associated features. The Gawler River is formed by a confluence of the North and South Para Rivers just west of Gawler; its headwaters are in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Features such as river courses, river terraces, flood plains, alluvial fill, piedmont fan surface, outliers of piedmont fan surface and incipient meander cut-off are described. Garbett's thesis involved field study and study of air photographs and maps. There are 24 plates of black and white photographs, with maps and figures.

Location: Department of Geography, University of Adelaide Thesis Cabinet

Geological Survey of South Australia. Zone 6, Gawler. Department of Mines, South Australia (Adelaide, 1953).

The description of this geological survey map states that it is part of the Geological atlas 1 mile series, no. 800. Its scale is 1:63,360.

Location: National Library of Aust. Maps Reading Room G9011.C5S63

Hammerton, Marianne, *Water South Australia: A History of the Engineering and Water Supply Department*. Wakefield Press (Netley, S.A., 1986).

There are many references to Gawler's water supply and the politics of constructing dams, keeping water clean, etc. in this history. It draws on information found in the Parliamentary Papers and other official reports of state and local government institutions. See particularly pp. 85, 97-98, 100, 116, 130, 156, 175, 281, 283.

Location: State Records, Netley Printed Reference Collection
Gawler Public Library LH/PUB/2 [extracts only]

Hossfeld, Paul S., "The Geology of Part of the North Mount Lofty Ranges", *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 59 (1935), pp. 16-67.

The author's survey is very detailed and thorough, the main objective of which is to elucidate the general structure, the boundaries of some areas and formations not mapped in detail, but sufficiently to enable their relation to their surroundings to be determined. Includes 22 illustrations on geological formations and >A3-size fold-out, "Geological Sketch Map of Part of the Northern Mount Lofty Ranges" with North Para River and South Para River included.

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772
Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t
Mortlock Library Pamphlets 994.232/H829

Howchin, Walter, "On an Outlier of Older Cainozoic Rocks in the River Light Near Mallala", *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 36 (1912), pp. 14-20.

In this article on the distribution of older Cainozoic rocks in South Australia, there is a reference to such deposits "at a high level above Gawler" (p. 15).

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772

Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t
Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

Howchin, Walter, "The Geology of the Barossa Ranges and Neighbourhood in Relation to the Geological Axis of the Country", *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 50 (1926), pp. 1-16. Pre-Cambrian rock structures are the principle focus of this study, whose contents are clearly shown on the introductory page (eg., limestones, schists, quartzite, basal conglomerates). Howchin refers to the "deserted Barossa Gold Diggings" (p. 10).

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772
Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t
Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

Howchin, Walter, "The Dead Rivers of South Australia. Part II - The Eastern Group", *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 57 (1933), pp. 1-41.

Of particular relevance is the section "(6) Gawler, Roseworthy Agricultural College, and St. Kilda", in which Gawler shows a striking section of ancient alluvial beds. It describes the geologic situation on which Gawler was built. The article is useful in following up extinct rivers that used to drain the eastern parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges and had their outlet via the plain that is now drowned by the sea in Gulf St. Vincent.

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772
Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t
Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

"H.J.F.", "Menge the Mineralogist", *The Pioneers Association of S.A. Newsletter*, no. 76 (1970), pp. 2-3.

Johann Menge, the eccentric explorer/geologist sent out by the South Australian Company to examine the hills around Adelaide for mineral deposits, emerges as an eccentric loner, who nonetheless wrote long reports to the authorities regarding "unbounded mineral wealth in the Colony".

Location: Barr Smith Library 994.206/P66n

Lillingston, Anne, *Geomorphology of the Lower South Para River*. Hons. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Adelaide (Adelaide, 1969).

This thesis aims to observe, describe and interpret land form assemblages of part of the drainage basin of the South Para River (see Figure 1 - Locality Map), in terms of structure, process and time. Origins of present landforms in the area with reference to both past events and currently active processes on the surface, are explained. Many photographs (41 plates) present a useful visual guide to this exercise. See the notes on methodology, pp. 4-7.

Location: Department of Geography, University of Adelaide Thesis Cabinet

Lindsay, J.M., *Preliminary Report of Late Oligocene Foraminiferal Age of Fossiliferous Sandstones at Gawler. Department of Mines and Energy, South Australia, Rept. Bk. No. 88/31 (Adelaide, 1988).*

The work has a three-fold objective: (i) assist the regional geological mapping of the Gawler 1: 50 000 Sheet (ii) assist a palynostratigraphic study of the nearby Barossa Valley Basin (iii) advance long-term study and correlation of fossiliferous, marginal-marine, mid-Tertiary sediments of the St. Vincent and other southern Australian basins. Sandstones which are marginal-marine, silicified, leached and in part fossiliferous, have been known from the Gawler scarp for more than a century. Late Oligocene plant life is analysed. The fossiliferous sandstones at Gawler are correlated with the 'Janjukian unit' of Port Willunga Formation, and also with the Pirramimma Sand Member which has not been recorded hitherto outside the Willunga Embayment.

Location: Gawler Public Library LH/559.423/G1

McCallum, W.S., A.M. Pain and W.G. Spencer, *Rept. Bk. No. 79/3 Fine Tailings Investigation Drilling of Tailings Dams and the Results of Laboratory Evaluation Report No. 2: Gawler. Department of Mines and Energy, South Australia (Adelaide, 1979?)*.

Millions of tonnes of fine tailings are impounded in 10 tailings dams at three sand deposits near Gawler. The dams are still being used (at time of publishing) and pose a major problem in rehabilitation, and in places, sterilize adjacent sand resources. Composite samples obtained by a pontoon-mounted Gemco drilling rig were found suitable for brick making, being plastic, low maturing and strong. Only in RMC Dam B is the clay unsuitable for brick making. Further research is needed into mining, digging and other uses of fine tailings. The bulk of information is found in appendix reports on drill hole logs, reserves, and description and results of laboratory evaluation.

Location: Mortlock Library Books 622.362/M478b

Olliver, J.G., "Test Boring of Sand Deposit Near Gawler", *Mining Review*, no. 118 (1963), pp. 134-44.

The study focuses on Sections 3082 and 3083 in the Hundred of Barossa, on private land with the minerals alienated from the Crown. A series of boreholes was drilled for this research, conducted between 9-18 October, 1962. Complete geological logs of all boreholes are appended. Olliver also draws attention to an unpublished report by L.G.B. Nixon, "Tertiary Sand Deposit - Sections 482, 483, 3081, 3084, Hundred of Barossa" (1961), Department of Mines.

Location: Barr Smith Library 553.06/S72mi

Waite Campus Library Journals 55(06)/S72m

Roseworthy Campus Library 622.09942/M665

Note: For other references to Gawler and its region in this journal, see the accompanying *Index to Mining Reviews and Geological Survey Bulletins* (1964) for issue nos. 1-115.

Olliver, J.G. and L.J. Weir, *The Construction Sand Industry in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area*. Department of Mines, South Australia. Report of Investigations, no. 30 (Adelaide, 1967).

Most of the sand used for civil construction in the Adelaide metropolitan area comes from the Golden Grove - Highbury Basin, Willunga Basin and Gawler - Rowland Flat area. The area between Gawler and Rowland Flat is just one example of an area holding the greatest potential for new mining deposits. Of particular relevance is the section "One Tree Hill - Gawler - Sandy Creek - Williamstown", pp. 58-69.

Location: National Trust Museum, Gawler

O'Neil, Bernard, "Is Near Enough Good Enough in the Clever Country?", *Community History*, vol. 6, no. 1 (1996), pp. 2-5.

In this article are two contemporary depictions of the eccentric geologist Johann Menge. One depicts him in the Adelaide Hills, the other shows Menge "cleaning his mineral specimens".

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 994.23/C734

Mortlock Library Use Periodicals 069.099423/C734b

National Trust Museum, Gawler

Pain, A.M., *Sand, Gravel and Clay Resources of the Barossa District, Gawler to Rowland Flat/State Planning*, 4 vols. Geological Survey, Non-Metallic Resources Division of the Department of Mines, South Australia (Adelaide, 1976).

Volume 1 of this report contains the contents of volumes 2-4. Volume 2 is the most relevant for Gawler. It is titled "Area A - Gawler-Sandy Creek Area" and is a compendium of Barossa Construction Materials Survey, drill hole locations, mining tenements, and land use in the Gawler-Sandy Creek region.

Location: Mortlock Library Storage 553.60994232/P144b

Scouler, Gavin, "The Geology of the Neighbourhood of Gawler", *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 5 (1881-82), pp. 57-72.

Gawler is shown as having diversified and interesting geological features. No less than 4 different formations are shown, viz. (i) "Pre-Silurian Rocks, as displayed on north bank of the South Para River and south bank of North Para River (ii) Marine Miocenes exposed in Thorup's Ravine to the east of High Street (iii) Pliocene deposits throughout the Church Hill and old Cemetery Area, and (iv) Quaternary, in the channels and adjacent to North and South Para. Plate 2 depicts rock formations from Gawler to Sandy Creek.

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772

Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t

Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

Scouler, Gavin, "The Geology of the Hundred of Munno Para", *Transactions and Proceedings and Report of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 3 (1880), pp. 106-28.

The study examines rocks of the Miocene and Upper Tertiary period, concluding with an outline of economic geology of soils and various rocks.

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772
Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t
Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

Teusner, Roger E., *A Short History of The Barossa Valley*, 3rd ed. The Barossa Valley Archives and Historical Trust (Tanunda, 1971).

Teusner's book mentions Johann Menge. In the appendix on pp. 12-13 is: "Letter by Johann Menge to George Fife Angas, 1840". Menge waxes lyrical on the potential for the mining country (and its agricultural aspects) in the Barossa Valley.

Location: Mortlock Library Use Pamphlets 994.232/T351.3
Mortlock Library Pamphets 994.232/T351.3
Gawler Public Library LH/OTH/2 and LH/OTH/3

Water Resources Inventory: Information on Water Availability...1987. Engineering and Water Supply Department, South Australia (Adelaide, 1987).

Flooding in the Gawler catchment occurs relatively frequently, but it has been offset to an extent by the construction of levees and modifications to the streambed. Winery discharges from the Barossa Valley into the North Para River have resulted in the death of fish (p. 32). More generally, the northern Adelaide natural environment is threatened by over-exploitation of groundwater resources (p. 52, and see map on p. 53).

Location: State Records, Netley Printed Reference Collection

Wells, R., *Barossa Goldfield: Locality of Mines [map]*. Department of Mines and Energy, South Australia (Adelaide, 1980).

Plan no. 80-282 is a black and white map that includes points of interest and a location map showing the Barossa Goldfields position to Gawler. It includes physical and man-made features.

Location: State Library of South Australia Map Collection

Williams, D.L.G., "Catalogue fo Pleistocene Vertebrate Fossils and Sites in South Australia", *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, vol. 104, no. 5 (1980), pp. 101-15.

Lists the Pleistocene vertebrate fossil sites, summarises fossil assemblages and depositional environments. References to the literature are provided. Information from museum records, published work and author's own fieldwork is summarised but discussion kept to a minimum. For Gawler, see Figure 1, "Distribution of Pleistocene vertebrate sites in South Australia" (p. 102) and reference (p. 109).

Location: Magill Campus Library Per 509.9423/T772
Barr Smith Library 506/R88S72t
Mortlock Library Periodicals 506a

Williams, Helen M., *Geomorphology of the Gawler-Tanunda Area*. Hons. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Adelaide (Adelaide, 1969).

The objective of this study is to account for the geomorphology of the Gawler-Tanunda area. The method taken was to do fieldwork and examine aerial photographs of the Gawler, Kapunda and Truro Geology sheets. Location-wise, the thesis looks at an area of 130 square miles along the Para Fault Block, which is bounded on the west by the low Para Fault Scarp and North Adelaide Plains, and on the east by the scarp fronting the Barossa Ranges. Generally, the area is of low relief, rolling hills drained by non-perennial creeks and several shallow valleys (for example, Lyndoch Valley and Sandy Creek). After the introduction, the chapters analyse stratigraphy and tectonism, surfaces of erosion and deposition, drainage and conclusion. This thesis has 5 maps, 7 figures and 77 plates of photographs. (Plate 1 depicts Gawler's "main street...looking south. The street traverses the piedmont surface fronting the Para scarp").

Location: Department of Geography, University of Adelaide Thesis Cabinet

Yuncken Freeman Pty. Ltd, *Gawler River Study*. State Planning Authority, Extractive Industries Committee (Adelaide, 1978).

The study area of this report is bounded by the township of Gawler, Port Gawler, the Port Gawler Road, Gawler River Road, Two Wells Road, Legoe Road and Angle Vale Road. The objective is to assess the loam extraction industry in the Gawler River area and other land uses (eg., horticulture, viticulture, residential use and hobby farms). Land use evaluation, policies and guidelines are important, as are a summary of findings and recommendations at the beginning of the report.

Location: Mortlock Library Storage 333.9162/Y65b

(C) FLORA AND FAUNA

Carsperson, K., *Assessment of Sand Mining: Impacts on Relict Dunes in Hundreds of Mudla Wirra and Port Gawler South Australia*. Projects Section, South Australian Department of the Environment (Adelaide?, 1979).

Sand mining in an area west of Gawler and south of Reeves Plains, approximately forty square miles in diameter (see Figure 1 - Locality Map) has an adverse impact on local flora. A series of north-west/south-east trending dunes has been mined consistently, which results in vegetation-devoid areas having little chance of plant establishment (see report summary, pp. 17-18). There are three aims in the report: (i) to report on the extent, nature and significance of native vegetation remaining in the area (ii) recommend which areas should be retained (iii) recommend procedures and techniques to stabilise areas affected by intensive sandmining operations.

Location: Bray Reference Library Pamphlets Storage 574.5265/C342b

Dr. Richard Schomburgk [folder] (Gawler, various dates).

The folder encloses the following:

- (i) Stuart Nichol, "Schomburgk's glasshouse", *S.A. Motor* (February, 1996), pp. 29-31. Article about Palm House in Adelaide's Botanical Gardens;
- (ii) Excerpt from *The Cyclopaedia of South Australia*, on Otto H. Schomburgk and his father, Dr. Richard Schomburgk (p. 315);
- (iii) "Schomburgk Testimonial", *The Bunyip*, 21 October, 1865. Report on a function at the Commercial Hotel in Gawler, celebrating Dr. Richard Schomburgk's elevation to Director and Curator of the Botanical Gardens;
- (iv) *The Bunyip*, 6 June, 1865: Reports on Dr. Richard Schomburgk being appointed naturalist to his brother Sir Robert H. Schomburgk's expedition;
- (v) "Gawler Testimonial to Dr. Schomburgk", *The Bunyip*, 30 December, 1865. A note on his recorded speech regarding his work in Gawler and the town's achievements in general.

Location: Gawler Public Library LH/BIO/62

Gawler Districts Orchid Club Inc. Monthly Review, vol. 1, no. 1 (1981) - vol. 8, no. 9 (1988).

The issues from 1981-85 are A4 size, and the publications from 1986-88 more compact B5 size.

Location: Mortlock Library Periodicals 635.93415/b

Gawler Natural History Club, Minutes of Proceedings (Gawler, 1854-57).

The minutes of proceedings cover 13 August, 1854 to 8 September, 1857.

Location: Gawler Institute Archives 3/59

Kraehenbuehl, Darrell N., Pre-European Vegetation of Adelaide: A Survey from the Gawler River to Hallett Cove. Nature Conservation Society of South Australia, Inc. (Adelaide, 1996).

Aboriginal and colonial occupation of the Adelaide Plains and Mount Lofty Ranges has resulted in the destruction of much habitat, and accompanying extinction or threatened animal species. The changing environment at Gawler, Willaston, the Gawler River, Roseworthy and Evanston are well-covered in this text.

Location: Levels Campus Library 581.994231/K89

Mortlock Library Books 581.994231/K89

Dept. of Housing and Urban Dev't (S.A.) Library 58 (9421) KRA

Maiden, J.H., A Century of Botanical Endeavour in South Australia. Aust. Science Association (Adelaide, 1907).

The biographical section cites Dr. Richard Schomburgk (1811-1890), noted botanist who worked in Gawler and later became director of the Adelaide Botanical Garden. An extensive list of his publications is included.

Location: Mortlock Library Use Pamphlets 580.99423/M217

Müller, Edgar, *Notes on Callisteman 'Harkness' - The Gawler Hybrid bottlebrush* (Gawler, 1986).

Unpaginated (8) collection of letters from 1969 to 1988, it would be useful to students of horticulture in technical colleges and universities. Contains references to "Australian Cultivar Registration Authority" on letterheads.

Location: Gawler Public Library LH/AG/1

Pomeroy, D.E. and Helene M. Laws, "The Distribution of Introduced Snails in South Australia", *Records of the South Australian Museum* , vol. 15, no. 3 (1967), pp. 483-94.

Snails in South Australia were introduced at the same as gardens and the development of agriculture, but they have caused much deprecation. Gawler is shown on the distribution map (p. 488) and appears as the boundary for two snail species, *Helicella virgata* and *Helicella neglecta*.

Location: Barr Smith Library 506/S726

Levels Campus Library 500.905/S72

Pulleine, R.H., *The Botanical Colonisation of the Adelaide Plains*. Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch, Inc. (Adelaide, 1935).

Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia*, South Australian Branch, vol. 35 (1935). Dr. Richard Schomburgk arrived in Adelaide c.1848, as a botanist and traveller. Schomburgk became a vigneron at Buchfeld, 4 miles west of Gawler. He planted a vineyard of 5 acres on a river bank and produced white and red wines, which developed a good local reputation (pp. 45-46).

Location: Mortlock Library Use Pamphlets 581.099423/P982

Note: For more on the history of Buchfeld (or Buchsfelde) and the role of Dr. Richard Schomburgk, see Irmgard Kobelt's compilation, *Buchsfelde (Loos): a compilation of material collected in conjunction with the Gawler Oral History Project* (Hillier, various dates).

Location: Gawler Public Library LH/OTH/14

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