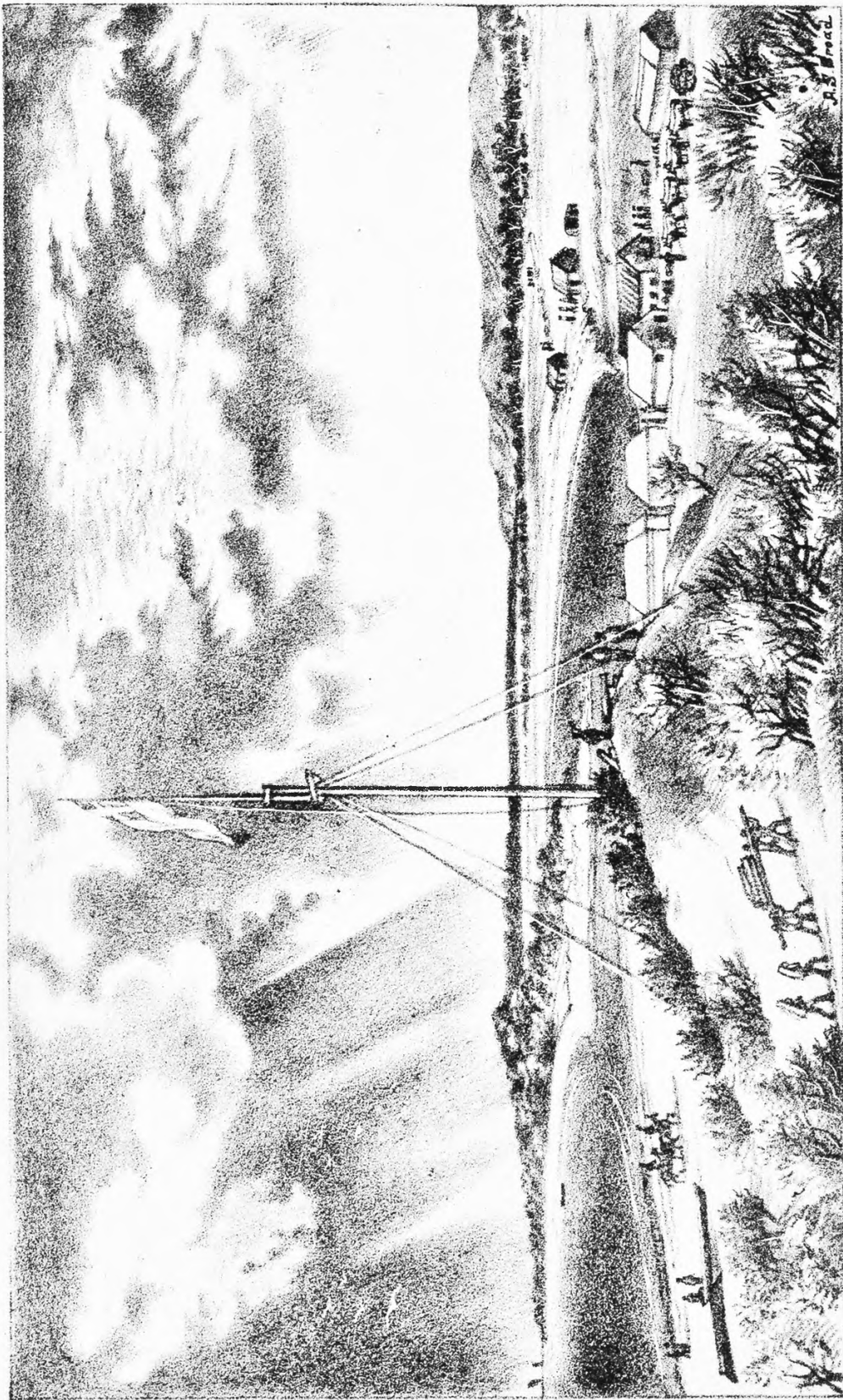


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NOTABLE
SOUTH
AUSTRALIANS

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LOYAU.



From a Sketch, by the late J. M. Skipper, Esq.

GLENELG, HOLDFAST BAY, S. A., 1837.

NOTABLE
SOUTH AUSTRALIANS;

OR,

Colonists—Past and Present.

BY

GEORGE E. LOYAU,

(AUTHOR OF "THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA;" "TALES IN VERSE ;
"AUSTRALASIAN SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES;" "PERSONAL ADVENTURES;"
"HISTORY OF GAWLER;" ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS,
ETC. ETC.)

~~~~~  
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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR W. C. F. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S.

~~~~~  
Published under the Author's own immediate Supervision.
~~~~~

Adelaide :

CAREY, PAGE & CO., PRINTERS, WAYMOUTH STREET.

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## Dedicated

BY PERMISSION TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR W. F. C. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

WITH EVERY TOKEN OF SINCERE RESPECT FOR

HIS MANY VIRTUES,

BY

HIS HUMBLE, BUT SINCERE WELL WISHER,

THE AUTHOR.

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By GEORGE E. LOYAU,  
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER,  
ADELAIDE,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



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# Introductory.



*IT is generally admitted that prefaces to books are now out of place, and recognising this, the author does not intend to inflict on his patrons lengthy or superfluous remarks. The title of the work indicates its objects, and preliminaries are therefore dispensed with.*

*One by one the pioneers of South Australia pass away, and a few years hence there will be none remaining. Surely, then, some record of those who in their lives were instrumental in forwarding the interests of this Colony is commendable!*

*As the biographies herein reached the author at irregular intervals, it was found impossible to attempt any alphabetical classification, and an index has been inserted to supply this defect.*

*The author is indebted for much information to MESSRS. HIRAM and HENRY MILDRED, B. T. FINNISS, W HOLDEN, S.)SKIPPER, A. G. BURT, F. S. DRIFFIELD, J. ALLEN, and other authorities on matters relative to the early days. He also tenders his thanks to the proprietors of the "S. A. Register" and "Advertiser" who courteously gave him access to their files, thus enabling him to obtain correct data.*

GEO. E. LOYAU.

ADELAIDE, September, 1885.





# NOTABLE SOUTH AUSTRALIANS.

---

**Sir Wm. Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.,**

**W**HO was appointed the Queen's representative in South Australia, arrived in Adelaide on February 19th, 1883. He is the fourth son of the late Admiral Hercules Robinson, of Rosmead, County Westmeath, Ireland, and a brother of that most popular of Australian Governors, Right Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G. He first entered official life in 1855 as Private Secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of St. Kitts, and accepted the like office at Hongkong on his brother's removal to the Chinese empire. Five years after, in 1862, he received the appointment of President of Montserrat, in the Antilles, and entered upon his duties in that flourishing locality. At the close of 1865 he was made Administrator of the Government of Dominica, and continued in that office for nine or ten months. In 1866 he was appointed Governor of the Falkland Isles, and in 1870 of Prince Edward's Island, where he remained three years, and at the end of his term of office was nominated C.M.G. In 1874 he was nominated to the government of the Leeward Islands, but subsequently accepted instead the Government of Western Australia. After successful administration of affairs in that settlement, he went to the Straits Settlements to succeed Sir W. F. D. Jervois, who had received directions to proceed to Australia and report upon colonial fortifications. Before entering upon this new sphere of duty he was created a K.C.M.G., and whilst still Governor of the Straits Settlement, was entrusted with

a special mission to Bangkok, to invest the King of Siam with the insignia of the order of G.C.M.G. For this service His Siamese Majesty created him a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of his kingdom. Sir William returned to Western Australia in 1880 as its Governor, and by his progressive policy, good judgment, and high administrative ability, speedily became a favourite with all classes. The financial condition of the colony was then in a very depressed state, complaints existed as to the public accounts, the audit was in arrear, and there was a debt on current account of £79,000. At the close of the session of 1881 it was gratifying to find that the financial equilibrium had been restored, without any stoppage of public works. At the close of the session of 1882 the financial condition of Western Australia had so much improved through the exertions of Sir Wm. Robinson, that he was congratulated on all sides by the colonists, and received a well-merited eulogy on his endeavours from the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley.

Sir William Jervois was, undoubtedly, an able Governor, but his successor will, if I mistake not, ere his term of office expires, win equally golden opinions. In these progressive times Governors act a different part to that some were wont to do in the early colonial days. The Governor now, like the king, may justly claim the title of "Father of his people;" he no longer "sits at home at ease," revelling in a life of indolence, and drawing his salary without showing something in return. He goes hither and thither, interesting himself in all pertaining to the welfare of the colony over which he presides, evidencing by his presence, his counsel, and judicious conduct a worthy example for many to follow. Since his arrival, Sir William has not been idle; he has visited everything of note in the metropolis and environs, whilst country townships have been honoured with his presence, to the no small satisfaction of the residents, who have in every instance shown their appreciation of his coming in a marked degree.

It is gratifying to find that in a land like this, where little encouragement has been offered to art, and its companion poetry, a patron and friend to these should arise in its Governor. Being himself a composer of no mean order, he is naturally attracted towards all that is beautiful and excellent in the realm of art or song; and with this fact before us, may we not hail it as an omen that a healthy feeling in favour of what has an elevating and ennobling tendency will now set in, and encouragement given to genius be more promising than heretofore! Sir William Robinson's best known composition here is entitled "Unfurl the Flag." From the time this song was first sung, and its accompaniment played in the Town Hall (on the day His Excellency was sworn in), it has been a favourite in many households, and invariably given by vocalists in every town where demonstrations in his honour are made.

### UNFURL THE FLAG.

*(Words by Mr. Francis Hart.)*

Australia's sons, your flag unfold,  
 And proudly wave the banner high,  
 That ev'ry nation may behold  
 Our glorious standard in the sky.

#### CHORUS.

Unfurl the flag that all may see  
 Our proudest boast is liberty.

Rejoice in fruitful, teeming soil,  
 In fleecy flocks and noble kine;  
 Rejoice in fruits of manly toil,  
 For honest labour is divine.

Unfurl the flag, etc.

Rejoice in treasures 'neath the earth,  
 In precious gold, in store profuse;  
 Grant us to know its noblest worth,  
 Its object and its fitting use.

Unfurl the flag, etc.

In visions hopeful, fair, and bright,  
 Our country's future shines afar,  
 When as a nation we unite  
 'Neath Freedom's blest and beaming star.  
 Unfurl the flag, etc.

Rejoice, Australia's sons, but ne'er  
 Forget your fathers' native land—  
 Dear England, glorious and fair,  
 She claims your heart and willing hand.  
 Unfurl the flag, etc.

To England, Queen, and Austral clime  
 Unite in true and loyal toast ;  
 And let it be your song sublime  
 That freedom is our country's boast.  
 Unfurl the flag, etc.

Lady Robinson is a daughter of the late Right Rev. Bishop Townshend, of Meath, and united her lot with that of Sir William in 1862, before his departure for Montserrat. Her ladyship is known as a friend of the deserving, and greatly interested in all charitable and philanthropic movements. Sir William is the patron of several clubs and societies, and his patronage is seldom withheld from any worthy object. His second son, Mr. Douglas Robinson, is a midshipman on board H.M.S. "Nelson."

A few of the most important of Sir W. C. F. Robinson's colonial services may be thus summarised. Whilst President at Montserrat, in September, 1872, he prepared a Bill which was an undoubted improvement on the existing constitution, as this enactment prevented the creation of fictitious votes, by which two or three persons were able to control the elections of almost every parish, and render the Executive Government powerless. K. B. Hamilton, Esq., Governor of the Leeward Islands, in writing on this matter, informed President Robinson that "he had rendered a great service to the island by causing this measure to be passed."



Whilst Administrator of the Government of Dominica in 1865, Sir William was instrumental in arbitrating judiciously between contending parties in the Assembly, when a Bill for the change of constitution of Dominica was being passed, and he was highly complimented by the Secretary of State for his coolness and prudence; Lord Cardwell signifying to him at the same time "Her Majesty's entire approbation of his conduct."

Governor Robinson's support of the claims of Captain D. Miller, R.N., an officer of Lloyd's Salvage Association, whilst engaged in protecting their interests from illegal sales of maritime property at the Falkland Isles, in July, 1868, is a matter of history; but the facts of the case will bear revival. A vessel named the "Coquimbana," with a cargo of copper of considerable value, was wrecked there, and illegally sold for a merely nominal sum. Captain Miller was engaged by Lloyd's Association to recover the same for the Committee, but encountered so much opposition from the residents of the islands, that he would have been unable to resist it successfully but for the prompt assistance of the Governor. It is gratifying to note that this valuable cargo of copper was secured to Lloyd's Association, and the Duke of Buckingham expressed his approval of the "energetic and successful" measures taken by the Governor to have the case thoroughly investigated.

When Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, in May, 1873, Sir William was instrumental in bringing about a political union of that island with the Dominion of Canada, and received the congratulations of Lords Kimberley and Dufferin for the ability and judgment displayed in effecting that object.

In 1881, Sir William, whilst Governor of Western Australia, made certain regulations under "The Pearl Shell Fishery Regulation Act," by which the lives and freedom of the aboriginal natives were better protected, and justice more

effectually administered in the outlying districts of that colony.

Sir William C. F. Robinson is one of the most popular Governors South Australia has ever had, and the earnest desire of our colonists is, that he may long be spared to exhibit that marked ability which has hitherto been instrumental in conserving their rights, and making this portion of Her Majesty's dominions a field for enterprise and colonization.

### Old Colonists' Festival,

Held March 27, 1851, at rear of City Bridge Hotel, Morphett Street, Adelaide, to commemorate the first sale of Town Lands, March 27, 1837.

#### PIONEER GOVERNMENT, 1836.

Governor H. E. F. Young.

J. H. Fisher  
Chas. Mann  
O. Gilles  
J. Brown  
Thos. Gilbert

Judge Cooper,

T. C. Bray  
Capt. French  
G. Griffin  
P. Golding  
E. Beck  
N. Hailes  
G. Dehane  
E. J. F. Crawford  
S. N. Crawford  
S. G. T. Crawford  
Capt. Crawford  
Capt. Simpson  
C. Calton  
E. B. Gleeson  
W. H. Clarke  
— Stewart  
— Dench  
Dr. Kent  
G. Soward

G. S. Kingston  
Dr. Wright  
Jno. Woodforde  
G. Stevenson  
T. Y. Cotter

Judge Crawford,

I. Lazar  
— Tod  
R. McGeorge  
E. Lance  
O. Lines  
W. V. Brown  
Robt. Hall  
C. Tanner  
— Briggs  
J. H. Fisher  
Capt. J. Finnis  
G. F. Angas  
R. Torrens  
W. Wyatt  
C. Bonney  
H. R. Wigley  
A. Tolmer  
H. Alford  
T. White

R. Thomas  
Capt. Lipson  
S. Smart  
B. T. Finnis

Capt. Sturt.

G. Doran  
G. Shepherd  
L. Doe  
H. Mildred  
E. N. Emmett  
P. Cumming  
J. Hornabrook  
J. Emery  
J. T. Dyke  
J. Adams  
J. Allen  
J. Abbott  
W. Williams  
W. Paxton  
Capt. Duff  
A. H. Davis  
A. Wren

John Michael Skipper.

Born in Norwich, Norf 18/6/1815. He was son of Mr. John Skipper, Solicitor to the Duke of Norfolk, a well known lawyer practising in the ecclesiastical courts and who was a descendant of Sir Martin Skippe who came over from Holland with William of Orange. His mother was a sister of James Stark one of the leading landscape painters of the day who with Old Crome, Cotman and Vincent have made the name of Norwich renowned in the History of English Art. For generations the Skippers had been the leaders of Norwich Society and doubtless young John Michael had inherited who at an early age became deeply imbued with the family traditions. Under his father at an early age he studied the Law but during his leisure hours he would betake himself to his uncle's studio, from whom he took lessons in prospective and landscape drawing. When Stark formed a high opinion of his artistic facility and urged him to adopt an artist's profession. In 1833 he joined the crew of the E. I. C. vessel "Sherbourne" in a voyage from London to Calcutta and back. On this voyage he made many sketches. In 1836 we find him in Adelaide. He embellished "Wilkinson's South Australia" with numerous thumbnail sketches, illustrations of Adelaide and its vicinity, Port Adelaide. Married the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Thomas the founder of the Press in South Australia. He was articled to Mr. Glynn and practiced as a Solicitor until the Diggings Fever broke out in 1851- when he joined the search for gold. He received an appointment in the Civil Service and continued in it for over twenty years when he resigned. He was a large contributor to early Colonial Literature.

...

The ship, built in 1865, was one of  
 the ships, built in the days of  
 the well known lawyer practicing in the  
 judicial courts and who was a descendant of  
 the ship who came over from Holland  
 from of Orange. His mother was a sister  
 of one of the leading landscape painters  
 who with Old Cromie, Colman and Vincent  
 had the name of Norwich mentioned in the  
 of English Art. For generations the  
 had been the members of the Society  
 of young men and women and interested  
 in early art became deeply imbued with  
 the traditions. Under his father's  
 studied the law but during his leisure  
 would devote himself to his mother's  
 from whom he took lessons in perspective  
 and drawing. When the ship found a  
 union of his artistic faculty and tried  
 about an artistic profession. In 1875 he  
 the crew of the U. S. S. "Albatross"  
 from London to Galapagos and back. On  
 the way he made many sketches. In 1876 he  
 in Adelaide. He established "Williamson's  
 studio" with numerous theatrical sketches,  
 of Adelaide and its vicinity. He  
 married the eldest daughter of Mr. Robert  
 the founder of the first in South Australia.  
 studied at the University of Adelaide and  
 until the Glasgow Fever broke out in 1847  
 joined the service for a while. He received an  
 in the Civil Service and continued in  
 over twenty years when he resigned. He was  
 contributor to early Colonial literature.



## Frances Amelia Skipper

**W**AS the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Thomas and singularly gifted, being a clever linguist, a good artist, and more than ordinarily skilful in the literary line, as her translations from French and Italian, and her writings in prose and poetry, testify. She arrived here with her parents in 1836, and attended the proclamation ceremony. She grew up with the colony, and took an active part in every movement that needed woman's helping hand, especially in schemes of charity and in matters of domestic duty. She married a congenial artistic spirit in Mr. John Michael Skipper, solicitor, whose reputation as a colonial artistic genius was so well established by his marvellously faithful representations of Australian scenery. She accompanied him on many excursions into the wild bush in search of the picturesque, helped him in his sketches, and was so proficient with the pencil and brush, that she often finished a picture he began, or produced sketches which he worked out. Portrait painting in water-colors was her forte, and specimens of her skill now in possession of her family bear indisputable testimony to her talent. In conjunction with her husband she executed a series of original representations of the principal characters in the satirical novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," such as Quirk, Gammon, and Snap, Tittlebat Titmouse, the Earl of Dredlington, etc. These productions are remarkable for witty conception and delicacy of drawing. Mrs. Skipper's name was associated with numerous deeds of unostentatious benevolence and practical usefulness. She died of decline in 1855, a good daughter, a faithful wife, a wise mother, and a true woman pioneer, of whom in after years her son, Mr. S. J. Skipper, wrote—

"They cheered us on our weary way,  
They shared our hopes and fears ;  
They stood unflinching by our sides—  
Those women pioneers.

They wearied not upon the way,  
 But smiled amid their toil,  
 And with us won this noble land,  
 Australia's virgin soil.  
 They helped us with unselfish love,  
 They shrank not from our cares ;  
 They aided us with hopeful words,  
 And armed us with their prayers.  
 They ne'er repined at trouble's cast,  
 Nor saddened us with tears ;  
 They were a worthy sisterhood—  
 Those women pioneers."

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Mary Skipper,

THE second daughter of the late Mr. Robert Thomas (founder of the Press in ~~South Australia~~), was born August 30, 1823, in London. She arrived in this colony in 1836, with her father, in the "Africaine," and was present at the proclamation of the colony. Her literary tastes were of no mean order ; she wrote some clever poetical and prose productions and was also skilful with her pencil. A journal of colonial experiences, dating from the earliest history of the province, and carried on up to a few years ago, by her, is still in existence, and valuable from a historical point of view, as she was a keen observer and shrewd reasoner. In her youth this lady was a fearless horsewoman, and delighted to make long excursions into the hilly country, a rather hazardous undertaking, as it required some nerve to penetrate into the roadless regions surrounding the Adelaide of thirty or forty years ago. In 1856 she married the late J. M. Skipper, and died on the anniversary of their silver wedding. As one of that small band of "women pioneers," who went through all the vicissitudes of those early hard times, and saw the progress of this young colony from its commencement, she took a deep, intelligent interest in the

march of events, and had she been spared, could have contributed much reliable and valuable information concerning the first settlement. Of the old pioneers she wrote the following :—

“ I can but sing in mournful strain,
 When I recall those earlier years,
 And those we ne'er shall meet again—
 The lost and loved bold pioneers.
 Who marked the track ? who broke the soil ?
 Who shared our mingled hopes and fears,
 'Mid nights of peril, days of toil,
 But those old dauntless pioneers ?
 There's scarce a scene I can retrace
 Without some sad regretful tears
 For each familiar form and face
 Of those fine brave old pioneers.”

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 Alfred Watts,

**W**ELL known in commercial and social circles, died on November 29, 1884. Arrived in the colony in 1838, as accountant to the South Australian Company. Married the second daughter of Mr. William Giles, Manager of the Company. In 1857 Mr. Watts joined the well-known firm of P. Levi & Co., and after remaining there for a number of years joined the firm of Watts & Wells. The latter gentleman (Mr. Percy Wells) will be remembered as the agent for some prominent English engineers connected with the construction of several South Australian lighthouses and jetties. In 1855 Mr. Watts was elected a member of the mixed Legislative Council, as the representative of Flinders, one-third of the members being nominees, and the remainder elected. He took part in the framing of our present Constitution, and was a member for Flinders in the third and fourth Parliaments under the new régime. On account of his financial knowledge he was appointed a member of the Royal

Commission formed to enquire into the state of the public accounts, and gave material assistance in drawing up a valuable report on the subject. For many years he was a local Director of the Bank of Australasia. He was a man of quiet demeanour and gentlemanly deportment. In Parliament he spoke seldom, and never took up time in referring to subjects which he did not thoroughly understand. Owing, it is believed to business troubles, Mr. Watts's intellect became weakened, and for some time prior to his death he disappeared from the commercial world, to the sorrow of a large circle of friends and well wishers.

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Charles J. Valentine, J.P.,

BORN December, 1834, at Woodbrooks, Chailey, Sussex, England. Is the youngest son of the Rev. C. P. Valentine, Unitarian Minister, of Lewes. During the gold mining fever in Victoria, he left England with his elder brother and landed in Melbourne, November, 1852. After a few months stay in the neighborhood, not being tempted by the attractions of the gold diggings, they left Victoria, and settled in the south-eastern district of South Australia, then more popularly known as Mosquito Plains. He was engaged in pastoral pursuits (with the exception of a few months) up to the year 1865, when, on the retirement of Mr. H. T. Morris, J.P., the Chief Inspector of Sheep, he received that appointment. During his term of office the flocks have been completely cleaned of scab, and have remained free for over fourteen years. The duties of the department have expanded, as at present cattle, horses, swine, dogs, and camels are all brought under the supervision of the Chief Inspector. Acts have been passed for the regulating and registration of brands and marks on stock, also for the prevention of mutilating the ears of cattle and sheep. Quarantine depots for both foreign

and colonial stock have been established and constructed in a practical manner under his supervision. Mr. Valentine will have completed his twentieth year of office during 1885. He is at present in Europe, in which quarter it is supposed his abilities and judgment will be materially exercised for the benefit of the colony. Prior to Mr. Valentine's departure from the colony he was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by a number of leading stock holders, as a token of their appreciation of his good qualities.

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### William McMinn,

**B**ORN May, 1844, at Newry, County Down, Ireland; died at North Adelaide, February 14, 1884. Arrived with his parents in South Australia in 1850: was for a time engaged in studying architecture in the office of Mr. J. Macgeorge, and afterwards entered the Government service. In June, 1864, the first expedition to the Northern Territory was organised, the Hon. B. T. Finnis being the leader of the party, which Mr. McMinn accompanied as surveyor. During the time of Mr. Finnis's government, the well known "Forlorn Hope" voyage took place, when Mr. McMinn and others accomplished that perilous trip of 2,000 miles in an open boat, from the Northern Territory to Champion Bay. In 1870 he was appointed Government Inspector of the Port Darwin end of the contract for constructing the Overland Telegraph line, but acting under instructions annulled the contract, which led to Mr. Patterson, Assistant Engineer, being sent to Port Darwin, and afterwards to the establishment of the Roper River party, under Mr. C. Todd, C.M.G., Superintendent of Telegraphs. On his return from the Territory Mr. McMinn practised his profession as architect in Adelaide, and was severally associated in that capacity with


Messrs. D. Garlick, E. J. Woods (Architect-in-Chief), and I. G. Beaver. He superintended many extensive works—the Adelaide University was built from his designs—and he also gained second prize for designs for a bridge over the Torrens. His death in the prime of life was a source of great regret to his widow and family, and he will be long held in affectionate remembrance by many friends to whom his estimable qualities and amiability had endeared him. His brother, Mr. Gilbert McMinn was, till lately, Acting Government Resident at Palmerston, an office at present held by Mr. J. L. Parsons, M.P.

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William Henry Bunday,

LAWYER, Politician, and Judge of Supreme Court of South Australia ; second surviving son of the late James Bunday, Esq., of Bashley Manor, near Lymington, Hampshire. His mother was the daughter of James Gower Lockyer, Esq., a gentleman of independent means, residing at Exbury, Hampshire. Bashley was an old and extensive estate, which had been much neglected. In its restoration and improvement his father spent all his means, and his wife's jointure, and by a series of misfortunes lost the whole. His parents removed to Inchmerry Villa, Leap, nearly opposite Cowes, at which lovely place he acquired that taste for yachting which he so strongly displayed in after life. It was found impossible to retrieve the family fortunes, and emigration to South Australia was determined upon, the eldest son only remaining in England, where he was for many years Inspector of Police in Scotland Yard, London. His father never recovered from the shock occasioned by his losses, and died within a fortnight of arrival in Australia in 1849. His mother, an intellectual woman, left with a family of five children, without means or friends, displayed remark-

able courage and self-reliance, and throughout an honoured life infused the same qualities into the minds of her children. At ten years of age the subject of this notice entered a solicitor's office; at the age of eighteen years he filled the position of Clerk of a country Local Court, and became Captain of Volunteers. In 1865 he was called to the bar, and in the same year married Ellen Wardlaw, second daughter of the Honorable (now Sir) William Milne. He entered Parliament in 1872, representing the district of Onkaparinga, and in 1874 joined the Blyth Government as Minister of Justice and Education. He resigned in January, 1875, when he declined re-election until 1878, in which year he was again returned (for the same district) to Parliament. Was appointed Queen's Counsel, and joined the Morgan Administration as Attorney-General. In 1881 he was compelled to resign this responsible portfolio in consequence of failing health, and was ordered to take a prolonged voyage to recruit; he did so, but did not again enter Parliament. The title of Honorable was conferred upon him in 1882, and he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in July, 1884. He has always been an ardent supporter of Land Reform, Law Reform, Education, Railway Construction, and other public questions; and by his earnest and enthusiastic temperament succeeded in carrying several useful measures, and obtained the confidence of his contemporaries and the public. At all times a lover and supporter of manly sports, he was in his early career a successful cricketer, and subsequently a leading yachtsman. In 1869 he was one of the founders of the now flourishing S. A. Yacht Club. He was first elected Vice-Commodore, and eventually Commodore, which latter position he held for ten consecutive years, resigning it in 1883.



Dr. John Michael Gunson, K.G.G.,

DIED at his residence, Kensington Park, near Adelaide, May 3, 1884. Born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1825, and received the elementary portion of his education at a private school in that city. Subsequently entered the medical schools of Paris and London, and afterwards qualified himself in the latter city for member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Later on he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1852 Dr. Gunson came to South Australia, and entered into practice, and by attention to his professional duties was very successful. In 1866 he paid a visit to England, where he was married. The late Dr. Butler carried on his practice in his absence, and after spending a short holiday in the land of his birth Dr. Gunson returned to this colony, and re-entered upon his professional labours. In 1879, he disposed of his connection and took up his residence at the Acacias, Kensington, which he had erected prior to his retiring from practice. After a short time he determined to once more visit Europe, and accordingly disposed of the Acacias, and went with his wife and family to England. He was absent from the colony for two years, most of the time being spent on the Continent. During that period His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. conferred upon Dr. Gunson the order of Knight of St. Gregory the Great, but his installation did not take place till his return to the colony, when the ceremony was performed in the Catholic Cathedral by his Lordship Bishop Reynolds. Dr. Gunson was an accomplished linguist, a member of the senate of the University of Adelaide, and on numerous occasions conducted the French examinations at the University. He may be considered our leading Catholic colonist, as he always identified himself with any movement connected with that body. He was president of the Catholic Young Men's Society, and when the Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society was organised, generously attended, free of charge, as lodge



JOHN STOKES BAGSHAW.

surgeon, its members for the first two years of the society's existence. He was also a director of the Catholic Building Society. By his unassuming ways and charitable acts, Dr. Gunson endeared himself to a large number of the poor, and numbers of good deeds which he has done to alleviate distress are only known to recipients of his bounty. When any public charity required assistance, he was always to the fore, and his acts of benevolence and kindness will be long remembered. For a considerable time Dr. Gunson had been in failing health, suffering principally from heart disease. He was constantly visited by all the leading medical men of Adelaide, who in his case were unable to effect a cure. He left a widow and three sons.

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**Richard James Turner, S.M.,**

**A**RRIVED in South Australia in the "Sophia Moffatt," Capt Woodward, in 1850, and at once took charge of the Victoria Mill in Grenfell-street for Mr. W. R. S. Cooke, with an arrangement for a partnership, which was not carried out owing to Mr. Cooke's death in 1852. He then went to the goldfields at Forest Creek, Victoria; joined the late Walter Duffield in 1854; appointed first Mayor of Gawler in 1857, and was elected, and served in that capacity during the three following years. After the dissolution of the partnership by effluxion of time, was associated with the late E. R. Mitford (Pasquin), Sir Wm. Morgan, Daniel Harrold and others, in the discovery of the celebrated copper mines at Moonta, and in the litigation which resulted in the vesting of that splendid property in other hands. In February, 1858, he was appointed a J.P., and on January 1, 1862, a special Magistrate, and acted as locum temens for the late Henry Dundas Murray, S.M., during that gentleman's absence from Gawler on a visit to Europe. On March 1, 1864, took permanent charge of the district, which he presided

over until February 21, 1870. After the removal of Mr. J. S. Browne, S.M., from Kapunda, Mr. Turner took charge of that district, in addition to that of Gawler for some time, until Mr. J. Varley, S.M., was appointed. On February 1, 1870, was removed to Mount Gambier, where he remained until the end of the year 1878, when he took the Mount Barker district, in succession to the late Mr. Castle, S.M. Over this district he presided until February 1, 1880, when he was sent to Port Adelaide, to succeed the late Captain Dashwood, S.M., and where he still remains. Like many old colonists he turned his hand to the first employment that offered, although at that time he had not the remotest idea of what a flour mill was like, and had never even seen the interior of one. In his official character Mr. Turner is considered one of the ablest and most judicious of South Australian Magistrates, whilst in private life he enjoys the confidence and respect of a wide circle of friends.

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Walter Boyd Tate Andrews,

BORN in London, 1823, and arrived with his parents in Western Australia in 1830. Entered Government service there in 1840, as clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office. In 1847 removed to South Australia, and in April 1848 was appointed 5th clerk in the Chief Secretary's office. In 1851 promoted Deputy Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in Registrar-General's Department. Subsequently promoted to the office of Deputy Registrar-General of Deeds, and in 1858 on the coming into force of the Real Property Act (commonly known as Torrens's Act) received the additional office of Deputy Registrar-General, Lands Titles Office. In 1865 succeeded the late Sir R. R. Torrens as Registrar-General, which office he still holds. He is also Registrar of Building Societies. In private life Mr. Andrews is highly respected for his many amiable qualities.

John Wellesley Flood, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I.,

WAS a native of Dublin, and educated at Potosa and Stockpool Schools. It was his desire to join the Royal Horse Artillery, but owing to a slight defect in his hearing, he was disqualified, and subsequently entered the Dublin University, where he became a distinguished scholar. In the School of Physic, Trinity College, he successfully competed for the medical scholarship and other prizes during his under graduate career, and obtained with much credit his surgical degree at the University. Qualifications of so high a character entitled him to hold no ordinary position in the ranks of his profession, but on account of his health not being robust, he was induced to leave, and as Surgeon of the "Eaton Hall" emigrant ship, he arrived at Port Adelaide in 1878. Feeling that in the country his professional duties would be less laborious than in Adelaide, he purchased the practice of (the late) Dr. Bailey, of Yorketown, where he resided till within a few weeks of his death, which occurred on February 15, 1884, at the early age of thirty-two years. He was greatly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a descendant of Henry Flood, the orator, (contemporary of Henry Grattan) and Member of the Irish House of Commons. His uncle, George Moyers, J.P., LL.D., was the last conservative Lord Mayor of Dublin.

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**Rev. F. Slaney Poole, M.A.**

**B**ORN at Maidstone, Kent, in 1845. At an early age went with his parents to Manchester, where he attended the ancient Grammar School of that city, presided over by Mr. F. W. Walker, the present Head Master of St. Paul's School, London. After passing from the lowest form to the highest, Mr. Poole obtained a sizarship and Somerset

Exhibition at St. John's College Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1866, and M.A. in 1875. After holding an assistant mastership at Stockport Grammar School, he turned his attention to South Australia. Arrived here in 1867, and was ordained in 1868. The rev. gentleman has held the following appointments :—The incumbencies of St. Peter's, Robe ; Christ Church, Strathalbyn ; and St. John's, Adelaide. He conducted for a short time the Grammar School at Mount Gambier, and was interim lecturer in classics at the Adelaide University in the year 1878. He has now been the incumbent of St. John's Church for a period of ten years, and also held a prominent position amongst the Freemasons, as the Grand Chaplain of that order in South Australia.

### Edward William Hawker.

**E**LDEST son of the Hon. George Charles Hawker. Born at Bungaree, near Clare, S. A. Educated at St. Peter's College, and at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Took LL.B. degree in Law Honors in 1873, and B.A. degree in Natural Science Honors in 1874. Called to the English Bar in 1874, having kept his terms at the Inner Temple. Returned to the colony in 1875. Admitted to the South Australian Bar in 1880. Was in partnership with Messrs. Bunday & Dashwood for three years, after which he joined Mr. John Nicholson, with whom he is still in partnership. Stood for the district of Stanley (in which lies his birthplace) at the general elections in 1884, and was returned at the head of the poll. He and his father are the first instance of a father and son being in the Legislative Assembly of this colony at the same time.

### Rev. Percy Wilson.

**T**HE first Head Master of St. Peter's College, to take which position he came out with Bishop Short. He returned to England, where he held a living near Shrewsbury, and afterwards at Pavenham, Bedfordshire, where he died. He is well-known to temperance advocates as the author of "Frank Oldfield," a prize tale of great merit, and the scene of the story was laid in this colony. Through the late C. A. Wilson, his brother, the sons of the Rev. P. Wilson, who are recognised in literary circles as possessing much ability, have from time to time contributed most interesting accounts of their travels and experiences to the Adelaide press.

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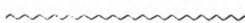
### Robert George Thomas.

**B**ORN in 1820; died at Unley, April 14, 1884. Eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Thomas, of the *Register*, and also elder brother of the late Mr. William Kyffin Thomas. On May 1, 1836, he left England in the "Rapid," which had on board Colonel Light and Mr. George Kingston. The Colonel had just been appointed Surveyor-General for the new colony of South Australia, and Mr. Kingston was the second in command. They took out a staff of surveyors and draftsmen, and Mr. Thomas was one of those engaged for some years in surveys of Adelaide and the Port, and he was the draftsman of the original plan of the City. After remaining in Adelaide for some time, he returned to England and completed his education as civil engineer and architect. He became a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and was an active member of that institution. He practised his profession in Newport, Monmouthshire, and was architect of churches and buildings of considerable note. He was a great admirer of the Gothic style of architecture, and New-



port still contains some of the best examples of his work. There are others in Adelaide—Stow Church, the Flinders-street Baptist Church, the Register Chambers, and many others. While in Wales, Mr. Thomas designed and superintended the erection of the Gothic entrance to, and the Mortuary Chapels in, the Cardiff Cemetery. He returned to the colony in 1860, and practised his profession on his own account. In November, 1864, he received the first prize offered by the City Council for the best essays and designs having reference to a drainage and sewerage system for Adelaide. In July, 1866, Mr. Thomas was appointed Assistant Architect under the Government, second to Mr. W. Hanson, then head of the department as Engineer and Architect. Soon after this, there was a re-arrangement of the office, and Mr. Thomas took the chief position of Architect. Retrenchment having been forced upon the Government, in December, 1870, the office was abolished, and Mr. Thomas left the Service. Whilst engaged as Government Architect he designed the Supreme Court Buildings, the Magill Orphanage, the Sailors' Home at Port Adelaide, and the Parkside Lunatic Asylum, superintending their erection, as well as that of the General Post Office. Mr. Thomas had to modify the plans prepared by Messrs. Wright, Woods & Hamilton, as the Government, after the building had been commenced, discovered that they could not afford to run it up to the altitude which the designer intended. After leaving the Government service he resumed private practice, and carried out various buildings, amongst which was the Institute at Port Adelaide. Apart from his artistic profession, he was an amateur artist of ability, his taste being directed to water-colour painting. His sketches from nature were characterized by clearness of detail and boldness of execution, but he simply painted for amusement or his productions might have been better known. In 1873 the Health Act was passed, and on January 7, 1874, he began his duties of Secretary to the

Central Board of Health. That position he held till the time of his death, which came not unexpectedly, as he had been seriously ill for weeks. He took his place in the first rank of his profession ; in private life he was much esteemed ; and his active efforts as an officer of the Unley Anglican Church received a deserved recognition.



### Louis Edouard Bourbaud,

**B**ORN at Cognac, in the Department of Charente, France, in 1838, where he passed his youth amongst vine-growing pursuits. Entered the navy at an early age, and whilst holding the office of Lieutenant of the ship "Ulme," took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol by the allied fleet. For his services in the Crimean war he received two medals from Queen Victoria, with other honors. During the Franco-Prussian War he held a captaincy in the National Guard at Paris, and when the Communists obtained possession of the capital, commanded the 75th Regiment at the siege instituted by the National Assembly. In 1875 M. Bourbaud was sent to the colony by Mr. Dutton, the then Agent-General for S.A., under engagement to the Government to promote the wine-growing industry here. This he succeeded in doing, and about a year after his arrival established the S.A. United Vineyards Association, the management of which he retained for a year and then resigned. His next venture was the Franco-Australian Alimentary Company, which was disposed of to Mr. Conrad. Subsequently he started the S. A. Winegrowers' Association, the management of which he retained till the time of his decease. In addition to this, he had charge of the vineyards of wines of Sir Thomas Elder, at Birksgate, Mr. S. Davenport, at Beaumont, and Mr. C. B. Young, at Kanmantoo. He was probably the cleverest expert in blending and treating wines the colony has ever had,

and during his residence here contributed in a practical degree to our viticultural literature. In addition to this he wrote and published several interesting pamphlets on the wine-producing interests, olive cultivation, and kindred subjects. M. Bourbaud was indefatigable in his endeavours to promote commercial relationship between South Australia and his native land, and to a certain extent he was successful. His death took place at Adelaide, February, 1883, in his forty-fifth year, and he left a wife and four sons.

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James T. Turnbull, J.P.,

BORN in Leith, Scotland, August 28, 1830. Arrived in the colony in 1856. After being a short period in the Port Adelaide establishment of Messrs. Elder & Co. he visited New South Wales and Victoria, returning from Albury to Goolwa, some 1,700 miles, by way of the river Murray, in company with the late Capt. Cadell. Entered the employment of Messrs. W. Younghusband, jun., & Co. in 1857, and in 1865 went for that firm to America and Europe. Returning to the colony in the year 1867, he began business on his own account, and continued same until the end of 1882, when he was joined by Messrs. J. Gilbert Boothby and William Little. In 1870 he was appointed Consul for the Netherlands, and shortly afterwards Consular Agent for Italy; the former appointment he still holds, the latter he resigned in 1878. On his arrival in Rome in that year, His Majesty the King of Italy, in recognition of Mr. Turnbull's services at Adelaide, conferred on him the Cross of Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy. Mr. Turnbull has visited the old country four times; once in 1865, via San Francisco and Panama; once in 1878 through America and Canada, and twice by the ordinary overland route in 1874 and 1883. It may not be out of place to remark that Mr. Turnbull is an ardent lover of the fine arts.

Peter Galt,

A NATIVE of Alloa, a pleasant river port of Scotland, in the County of Clackmannan. He went to Portugal at an early age, and was for some years engaged in superintending important railway works on behalf of the eminent contracting firm of Waring Brothers. Whilst in Portugal he had a sunstroke which affected him somewhat seriously, though upon relinquishing his work there and on arrival in South Australia he seemed to have quite recovered from its effects. He was engaged as resident engineer on the Roseworthy and Burra Railway, parts of which were opened in 1869 and 1870. He remained in this position from the beginning of the work till its completion, and the conspicuous ability and energy which he displayed led the Government to appoint him Resident Engineer for the Hope Valley Waterworks and the Aqueduct Channel. When these works were finished, he retired from the Service and purchased a flour mill at Allandale, near Kapunda, where he remained till about four years ago, when he left the business, at which, unfortunately, he had not been successful. About this time the contract for the first section of the Adelaide and Nairne Railway was let to Messrs. Walker & Swann, and upon Mr. Galt applying for the position of Resident Engineer under the Government, he was at once appointed. Mr. Galt's temperament was such, and his energy so great, that he often over-exerted himself, and perhaps needlessly exposed himself to the weather. Hence, beside the sunstroke in Portugal, he suffered another on the Burra railway works, and a third at Hope Valley. From this last he took months to recover, and there can be no doubt that these repeated attacks, preceding work entailing so much physical exertion as the difficult engineering of the Hills railway, completely broke down his health. On the occasion of the formal opening of the line to Aldgate, he was strangely excitable, though as warm-hearted

and kindly as ever. On March 28, 1883, he passed away at the early age of 48. Mr. Galt was married to a daughter of the Hon. A. B. Murray, M.L.C., and left a widow and four children.

Clement Sabine

WAS BORN January 17, 1833, at Bury St. Edmunds, being the second son of John Sabine, of that town ; educated at Bracondale, Norwich ; apprenticed to Cowell & Co., corn and coal merchants, and maltsters, of St. Clements, Ipswich, Suffolk. After learning this business he removed to Bristol, where for a short time he was employed as clerk in the Bristol Steam Navigation Company's office. Left England with his parents 9th November, 1852, in the barque "Derwent," arriving in South Australia 14th March, 1853. In the same week of his arrival he obtained employment as clerk in the mercantile house of F. J. Beck & Co. In November, 1853, removed to Port Adelaide, where he carried on business as a Custom House and Shipping agent until the end of January 1857. On February 1, 1857, was engaged by Mr. Price Maurice, with whom he has continued subsequently, being superintendent of the various sheep runs and property of that gentleman in this colony. Mr. Sabine was Hon. Secretary of the first Pastoral Association of South Australia (established November 24, 1859) till it ceased to exist, November 24, 1865. Secretary of the Northern Territory Company Limited, from the time of its formation, November 19, 1864, till it was wound up in 1869. Was one of the Promoters of the Glenelg Railway in 1871, and for a time held office as Director of that company ; Councillor for New Glenelg Ward in 1872, and again in 1884, and 1885 ; is member of the Committee of the "Royal Agricultural Society of South Australia," and one of the Committee of the "Stock-breeders' Association."

H. J. Smith

ARRIVED in the colony as a boy with his father, the late Mr. Matthew Smith, Commissioner of Insolvency. Engaged in pastoral pursuits near Port Lincoln, but not being successful, abandoned this on receiving appointment of Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Flinders in July, 1861. On December 22, 1864, was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of the province, serving successfully in that capacity at Port Lincoln, Port Augusta, Mount Remarkable, and Narracoorte. Remained at the last-mentioned town for a long period, where he was much esteemed as an upright and painstaking magistrate, while his genial temperament and pleasant manners made him universally popular. For some time prior to his death, in December, 1884, Mr. Smith had been wholly incapacitated for the discharge of his magisterial duties. He made many friends and few enemies, and was much regretted in the district in which he had so long resided. He was in the sixty-third year of his age when he died.

Lewis W. Gilles,

A WELL-KNOWN pioneer colonist; died at Woodley House, Glen Osmond, Jan. 2, 1884, aged 84. He came to Tasmania in 1822, with Messrs. Horne, Leake, and others, and married the only daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Horne. To Messrs. Horne and Gilles is due the credit of being the first to introduce the Merino sheep into the Island. Mr. Gilles carried on farming, but success did not attend him in that calling, and he accepted the managership of the Tamar Bank in Launceston, holding the position until the arrival of the projectors of the Union Bank, when an amalgamation took place, and the Tamar was merged into the Union Bank of Australia, the deceased gentleman being still manager. Afterwards he, in conjunction with other affluent men,

started a private Bank, under the title of Archer, Gilles, & Co., but through over-speculation the concern got involved, finally paying, however, 20s. in the pound. Mr. Gilles in 1844 came to Adelaide with his family, in the "Will Watch," from Launceston, and shortly after arrival arrangements were entered into to float the Glen Osmond Silver Mines, when he, to further the scheme, went to England. He succeeded in his object, and the mine was worked for five years with good results ; but at the expiration of the lease Mr. O. Gilles, his brother, refused a renewal for twenty-five years, on the ground that he was getting too old. Mr. L. W. Gilles held several important positions ; among others, Secretary to an Insurance Company, and Trustee of the Savings Bank, and when the goldfields of Victoria attracted attention he was appointed by the Government as Colonial Storekeeper under Mr. C. J. Latrobe, the then Superintendent. He also accepted the office of Under-Secretary, under Mr. Forster. After this he was sent to Warrnambool as Resident Magistrate, which position he occupied for about fourteen years, and drew his pension from 1866 under the Pension Bill until his death. Mr. Gilles made a voyage to England by the first steamer on the Panama line (the "Kaikoura") from Sydney, about 1866. He married a second time four years ago. His eldest son resides in Adelaide.

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### Price Maurice,

**B**ORN at Wrexham, England, November 16, 1818 ; and educated there at the Grove. Declined a commission in the East India Company's service, and came out to South Australia, August 9th, 1840, per "Caleb Angas," with the object of devoting himself entirely to pastoral pursuits, in preference to any other avocation. Began in a small way in 1843 or 1844, and eventually acquired leases from the Government

of the runs known as Pekina and Oladdie, comprising 671 square miles in the north, where the greatest number of sheep and lambs shorn in one year was 118,000, yielding 2,003 bales of wool. These runs are now entirely occupied as agricultural settlements. Mr. Maurice became lessee of the Warraw, Lake Hamilton, and Bramfield runs, 943 square miles, on the Port Lincoln Peninsula, where the sheep and lambs shorn in one year amounted to 97,000, yielding 1,553 bales of wool. These runs are now cut up and devoted to agricultural and grazing purposes, and settled upon by selectors. On the gradual resumption of the runs, Mr. Maurice determined to adhere to the fixed purpose of his life and remain a sheep farmer, or squatter. In 1874 he took up a block of country, distant 270 miles north-west of Port Augusta, known as Mount Eba run, comprising 5,358 square miles of land. Here, the rainfall up to the present time has been uncertain, and in common with all new pastoral country in the interior, great difficulties have had to be surmounted; 83 wells have been sunk—36 of which yield a water supply. This run is in course of development at enormous expense. In 1870 Mr. Maurice introduced the Angora goat, and purchased, in the hills near Adelaide, the Castambul estate, for the purpose of establishing the breeding of these animals in Australia, on a scale sufficient to prove their adaptability, by forming a large stud flock. This estate contains 5,288 acres grazing land, abundantly watered, and possessing magnificent features of mountain scenery. Mr. Maurice, consequent upon incessant struggles in the early days of the colony, and battling with vicissitudes of seasons in outlying districts, was compelled when somewhat broken down by over-anxiety, to seek in England the change he so much needed. For some years he has been absent from the province, unable to return, owing to continued ill-health, but is in regular communication with this country, directing the various operations with which he keeps up constant interest. Every movement

connected with pastoral matters and the development of the interior engages his marked attention—no other business but that of a sheep farmer, pure and simple, having been for forty-two years the aim and object of his life.

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Catherine Helen Spence,

BORN at Melrose, Scotland, 1825. Emigrated with her family to South Australia in 1839, and has ever since been identified with most movements calculated to benefit the land of her adoption. As an authoress, Miss Spence takes no mean stand, and her contributions to English periodicals and colonial literature are marked by force and clearness exhibiting a thorough acquaintance with human nature. She has published the following works:—"Clare Morison," in 1854; "Tender and True," in 1856; "Mr. Hogarth's Will," in 1865; "The Author's Daughter," in 1868. The two last works were previously contributed to the Adelaide weeklies, and the first appeared in the *Mail* under the title of "Uphill Work," and the other in the *Observer* as "Hugh Lindsay's Guest." More recently "Gathered In" appeared simultaneously in the *Adelaide Observer* and the *Queenslander*. Miss Spence has always taken a strong interest in political and social matters, and her "Plea for Pure Democracy," published in pamphlet form in 1861, an argument from the Radical side in favour of equal representation, will be familiar, doubtless, to many of our readers. She is the corresponding member of the "Representative Reform Association," and has taken an active share in the movement for placing out of the children of the State in ordinary homes, and their supervision in such homes. Miss Spence is the sister of the Hon. J. B. Spence, M.L.C., of the South Australian Legislature.

Henry Dudley Melville,

ONE of the pioneers of the colony, having arrived a passenger by the "Lalla Rookh," in August 1840. He is now probably the oldest public servant in harness, and has served in very many capacities; notably, Sub-collector of Customs, Receiver of Wrecks, and Harbour-Master of South-East Ports. He did good service at the wreck of the "Admella" in 1859; and in 1861, with the aid of the life-boat crew at Robe, he saved the crew of the "Alma" (twenty-four lives) when stranded on the rocks in Guichen Bay, by means of the rocket apparatus. In other wrecks on this part of the coast he was also instrumental in saving life and property. In 1872 he was appointed Chief Warden of the Northern Territory Gold Fields, and here contracted a disease in the eyes (cataract), which obliged him to resign his position in the Territory and return to the South. In 1877 he was appointed Secretary to the Forest Board, and still retains that position in the Forest Department.



Walter Duffield, M.L.C., J.P.,

WHOSE death occurred Nov. 5, 1882, in the 66th year of his age, though not one of the first arrivals in the colony, had, nevertheless, an experience of it extending over forty-three years. He landed in 1839, and first settled near Echunga. Remained there until 1847, when he removed to Gawler, with which town he was associated up till his death, and played an important part in all movements calculated to benefit its interests, and those of the colony at large. His name has long been a household word in milling operations. He established the Union and Victoria Mills, the latter of which was burnt down and rebuilt no less than three times; two of the fires being attributed to incendiarism, and one to

the accidental breakage of a portion of the machinery. The present Victoria Mill is one of the most complete in Australia. As agricultural settlement extended, he established mills at Wallaroo, Snowtown, and Port Pirie. The whole of the milling property was recently disposed of to the Adelaide Milling and Mercantile Company, Limited. Mr. Duffield was elected as one of the representatives of the district of Barossa in the first Parliament, April 22, 1857, and was re-elected to the second, third, and fourth Parliaments, being thus continuously one of the members for Barossa from April, 1857, to March, 1868. He was re-elected for the same district in 1870, and sat until the dissolution on November 23, 1871. He held office as Treasurer in two successive Cabinets, viz., the Hart Ministry (the fifteenth since the inauguration of responsible government here), from October 23, 1865 till March 27, 1866 ; and in the first Boucaut Ministry, from March 28, 1866, to May 2, 1867. He introduced the Dog Act, and succeeded in carrying that measure, and many of the colonists are under an obligation of which they are unaware to the deceased gentleman for what he did in this matter. After serving as local representative for many years, Mr. Duffield on July 25, 1873, first took his seat as member of the Legislative Council. He applied himself with assiduity to his Parliamentary duties, until failing health compelled him, during the latter part of 1878, to seek leave of absence. He participated to some extent in the work of the following session, but at length found himself unable to continue his service to the country. His resignation was accepted May 27, 1880. Mr. Duffield was local Director of the Bank of South Australia, and held that office until 1873, when he accepted a position on the Adelaide Board. He was also a Director for many years of the Adelaide Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and occupied several other posts of importance, all of which he had to resign in consequence of ill-health. He was owner,



ALDERMAN WILLIAM KITHER, J.P.



CAPT. S. W. SWEET.

with Mr. T. S. Porter, and latterly with his son-in-law, Mr. F. Makin, of Koonoona (an extensive freehold station near Burra Burra), and was for years largely interested in squatting pursuits in the northern portion of this colony and in the Darling district. The Para Para Estate at Gawler, his late residence, is one of the most attractive spots in the southern hemisphere. Mr. Duffield was regarded as a shrewd, straightforward, honest man; bore the highest character amongst those with whom he was brought in contact, was thoroughly respected in the district where he had spent so many years, and his retirement into private life was universally regretted. In his political career he was considered a strictly conscientious representative, and was what may be termed a Liberal Conservative in politics. He left a widow, one son, Mr. D. Walter Duffield, J.P., and five daughters, of whom three are married. One is the wife of Lieut-Colonel Makin, another of Dr. J. Davies Thomas, and a third of Mr. H. T. Bowen.

Rudolph Wilhelm Emil Henning,

MEMBER of the House of Assembly for the District of Albert since the beginning of the new Parliament in 1878. Arrived in the colony in the "Paulina" from Germany, in December, 1849, with his parents. For fifteen years was engaged with his father (the proprietor of a furniture and mattress-making warehouse in Morphett-street,) and continued the business on his own account for four years in Rundle-street. Subsequently he became landlord of the Globe Hotel, remaining there for five years. Afterwards he purchased, with the Hon. R. D. Ross and the late Hon. J. Baker, the Angipena, Motpena, and Artemar Stations, in the North. The three partners sold the runs on September 21, 1883, to Mr. J. Whyte, of Whyte, Counsell, & Co. In February, 1884, became a partner in the firm of Aldridge & Bruce, and was

connected with it at the time of his death, the business being conducted under the style of Henning, Bruce, & Aldridge. As to Mr. Henning's public life, the only position of consequence he filled was that in the Assembly as a thrice-elected member for Albert. He was a somewhat prominent man in the House, and took great pains in the preparation of his speeches, which were well-considered and instructive. All his sentences bore evidence of the possession of a thoroughly logical mind. He was generally criticised as one holding pessimistic views concerning the future of the colony, but there was not the slightest doubt entertained by his bitterest opponents regarding the perfect honesty of them. He was gradually advancing in influence, and in due time would probably have held a seat on the Treasury benches. He died at Park Lodge, East-terrace, Adelaide, November 24, 1884, leaving a widow and family of eight.

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### James Mempes,

**B**ORN at Dover, Kent, England, August 1, 1818 ; arrived at Port Adelaide by the "Mary Ann Moffatt," in 1839 ; entered into business there, and was very successful, till 1857, when the great fire occurred, and he was burnt out. Built the large and commodious shops in St. Vincent-street, near the railway-station, and also Cypress-terrace in Wakefield-street. Retired from business in 1866, and in 1875 left South Australia with his wife, son, and two daughters. He at present resides in the neighbourhood of London, and has, since his sojourn there, developed a talent for painting. Amongst specimens of his genius, three have recently arrived in the colony, and embrace the following subjects :—"The Grand Canal, Venice," "A Port in Normandy," and "An Ideal Landscape." They were exhibited for several weeks in the Port Adelaide Art Gallery, and attracted the attention as

well as called forth the admiration of old Portonians, amongst whom Mr. Mempes had so long lived, and by whom he was so much respected. One of the daughters of Mr. Mempes is married to the Rev. J. Hall Angas, the Presbyterian minister of Port Adelaide, and his second son (Mortimer L.) is (like his father) an artist of no mean capacity, he having gained several prizes for his etchings, &c., in various competitions in London, and, amongst others, one in connection with the Crystal Palace.

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Thos. Goode, Sen., J.P.

BORN in the West of England in 1816, arrived in South Australia, 1851. In the early days of the Murray River Steam Navigation Company's existence he pitched his tent at Goolwa, and opening a general store, watched patiently for results. Owing to his untiring industry, he prospered, and as Goolwa grew his business grew with it. There being no medical practitioner, Mr. Goode, who was a thoroughly practical chemist, having had great medical and surgical experience in the old country, became the friend and adviser of everyone who had ailments of any kind. He turned his medical knowledge to account without fee or reward, as many owners of broken legs and arms could testify. Mr. Goode erected large and convenient premises for business, and threw himself heart and soul into every project for the advancement of the South and benefit of the river trade. He was frequently urged by numerous friends to allow himself to be nominated as representative in the House of Assembly, but as he never courted popularity, and feeling that he could serve the district better in a private capacity, declined to come forward. Was placed on the Commission of the Peace, and exercised his functions with moderation and uprightness. Believed in the practicability of the Goolwa canal scheme, and advocated

its formation with energy, gathering a great deal of information, and making valuable diagrams and models, illustrating the manner in which the work could be carried out successfully. In philanthropic movements he was ready with sympathizing heart and hand to afford relief and assistance. Several years since, owing to an internal complaint, Mr. Goode retired from business, leaving it to be conducted by his sons, Messrs. Thomas and Edward Goode. Even then his active mind could not rest, for he was invariably engaged either in directing farming operations or making improvements in his residence and grounds near Goolwa. He was one of the trustees of the Wesleyan Church, and a liberal supporter of its funds. He died at Goolwa, October 25, 1882, aged 66. Mr. Goode was the brother of Messrs. M. & C. H. Goode, merchants, of Adelaide.

Frederick Simeon Carus Driffield,

SSIXTH son of the late Rev. C. G. T. Driffield, Vicar of Prescott, Lancashire; born 1825, came out to South Australia in the "Posthumous" in 1849, in partnership with his brother and James H. Parr, with whom, soon after their arrival, he built a flour mill near Woodside; went to the Victorian diggings in 1851, returning in 1853; became Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society in 1856, which he held for nearly ten years, during which time he started, and brought to a very successful issue, the West Adelaide Building Society; was the manager of the Adelaide Lloyd's, afterwards the Adelaide Insurance Company for eight or ten years, giving it up in 1872, when he became the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Married a daughter of the late Joseph McMinn, by whom he has one daughter and six sons.

William Fiveash,

BORN at North-fleet, Kent, England, Dec. 24, 1825, arrived in South Australia, July 12, 1852. Was for many years traveller for the firm of Jos. Skelton & Co., and while so engaged, became connected with the late Mr. J. E. Seppelt (father of the present Mr. B. Seppelt), of Seppeltsfield, and through that connection was mainly instrumental in building up one of the largest wine businesses in the Australias. Has always avoided politics, although often solicited to come forward as a candidate for Parliamentary, as well as Municipal honours. Was one of the founders of the Masonic body under the Irish constitution in this colony, and held the position of first Deputy P.G.M. for fourteen years, under the late Hon. J. T. Bagot, and the present P.G.M. W. J. Crawford, Esq. It is mainly due to his energy that that body owes the erection of their handsome building in Waymouth-street, known as the Alfred Masonic Hall, he having originated the idea, and collected over £1,500 towards the fund to build—a fact that body recognized when paying him the compliment of appointing him Chairman of their Trustees, and by the gathering which took place on the occasion of his laying the commemoration-stone, November 26, 1883. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace Oct. 10, 1883.

Mrs. William Finlayson,

ARRIVED in South Australia, with her husband, in the “John Renwick,” in February, 1837. These were primitive times, and the hardships which the young couple had to endure, in common with the few score other persons who had then reached these shores, were not small. All their privations and troubles were, however, borne with a fortitude and hopefulness which some immigrants of more

recent days might emulate. Mr. Finlayson wished to act as missionary to the natives, but he was unable to carry out his design except to a modified extent. He for a year or two resided in Adelaide, and assisted the Rev. T. Q. Stow, the first Congregational minister here, in the erection of the little reed-thatched place of worship in which he began his ministrations. Entering the employ of the South Australian Company, he and his wife took up their quarters a few miles from Adelaide, and often, in the absence of her husband, whose name is to be found in the list of the early explorers, Mrs. Finlayson found herself alone with hundreds of savages, who, however, never attempted to molest her, but treated her with profound respect and submitted themselves implicitly to her directions. Not long after coming to the colony, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson settled on a farm near Mitcham, to which the name of Helenholme was given, where they continued for something like a quarter of a century. As their children grew up the parents removed to Adelaide, but three or four years ago returned to their former residence. The deceased lady studiously avoided taking part in public movements, but much of her time was devoted to deeds of kindness and charity. Her motto throughout life was "Better are the blessings of the poor than the praises of the rich," and scores of those who have been the recipients of her kindly counsel and generous help affectionately cherish her memory and genuinely mourn the death of one ever ready with consolation and succour. Mrs. Finlayson had reached her 73rd year when she fell a victim to an illness beginning with inflammation of the lungs, which kept her a prisoner for five months. She left a husband, four sons (Messrs. R. K. Finlayson, W. Finlayson, J. Harvey Finlayson, and E. Finlayson), five daughters, and twenty-four grand-children.

William Oswald Whitridge,

ELDEST son of W. W. R. Whitridge (at one time newspaper proprietor, author, and one of the editors of the *South Australian Register*). Born at Kensington, S.A., August 14, 1853. Educated at the Adelaide Educational Institution, by Mr. J. L. Young. Left school when fourteen years old, and was apprenticed at the *Register* office, where he has been employed ever since, and has passed through the various stages of newspaper work. Has always taken the liveliest interest in colonial cricket affairs, and was once one of the leading players here. Has represented the colony on several occasions in Intercolonial and International matches; in one contest, Feb. 1876, particularly, bowling with remarkable success against a Victorian team, securing eight wickets for twelve runs. Has been identified with the Norwood Cricket Club for twenty years, and for some seasons past has filled the position of Secretary. Is the compiler and proprietor of "The South Australian Cricketer's Guide," first published in 1877, and is the Australian correspondent for some foreign publications. In 1884 was chosen the first selector of teams to the South Australian Cricketing Association.

William Edwin Black

ARRIVED in South Australia by the ship *Coromandel*, January, 1837. Took part in the survey of Adelaide under Colonel Light, and assisted in defining the chief roads of a settlement which he lived to see become a large and important city. He always maintained a deep interest in the politics of his adopted country, and was intimately associated with many benefit societies in their infancy. For years he was the Tyler of a number of Freemason's Lodges, and was Grand Tyler for the District to which they belonged. He was

Treasurer of the Hope Lodge, M.U. of Oddfellows, for twenty-seven years; for two years Treasurer of the Perseverance Lodge, I.O.O.F., and was the founder of the Allied Lodge U.O.A.D. To him belongs the distinction of being the father of the first white boy born in South Australia. This first of native-born South Australians came into the world on Feb. 22, 1837, and was named "William Josiah." This fact is borne out by an entry in the diary of Sir. J. H. Fisher, as follows.—"The first *white* boy born in this colony was born of *black* parents." William Josiah Black was killed at Currency Creek in Nov. 1846. Mr. Black died on Feb. 17, 1884. *Apropos* of this subject it may be mentioned that Mrs. Morgan, the eldest daughter of the Hon. B. T. Finniss, was the first female child of European descent born in South Australia. She died at Norwood, May 30, 1865, aged twenty-eight years.*

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### William Robert Smith Cooke,

ONE of the earliest of South Australian settlers, and well-known amongst surviving old colonists as the head of the firm of August Cooke & Co., Merchants, of Adelaide. He was a man of great perseverance and energy, and these qualities were most prominently shown during the great depression of 1843, when he, in common with others in commercial pursuits, suffered losses. He was afterwards connected with the brewing interests, and next came to the front as a wheat speculator and miller. He built the Victoria Mill in Grenfell-street, now a part of Messrs. Milne & Co.'s wine and spirit store; and died in the year 1852.

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\* Mr. Hiram Mildred informs me that the first white boy born in South Australia was the son of a Mr. Hoare, and that he is still living. What construction then can be placed on Sir J. H. Fisher's statement on the same matter?—AUTHOR.

### James F. Wigley,

**F**FIFTH son of the late Mr. H. R. Wigley ; arrived in the colony from England in 1848, where he had gained first honors at the Mathematical School, Christ's Hospital. Was for some years with Messrs. Montefiore and Sons, merchants, but at the time when the diggings in Victoria were prospering, he went thither, and started business as a merchant. Returned to Adelaide in 1865, and entered with great vigor into Exchange business. He was a shrewd man, a fortunate speculator, and one of the first to turn his attention to the prospects of the Northern Territory. He never took any specially active part in public matters, though he was twice an unsuccessful candidate—once for the Legislative Council, two or three years ago, and later on for the Newcastle district. His death, which was very sudden, occurred in his 54th year, at North Adelaide, in June, 1884. He left a widow, three sons, and two daughters. Mr. W. R. Wigley, solicitor, of Adelaide, and Mr. T. Wigley, of New Zealand, are his brothers. Mr. J. F. Wigley was a large shareholder in several of our dividend companies, but would never hold non-paying dividend shares. In commercial transactions his word was his bond, and he was one of the most popular members of the Adelaide Club.

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### John Mitchell, J.P.

**B**ORN in <sup>Kingarling</sup> Glasgow, June 17, 1832 ; arrived in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1852, where he for a time engaged in mining pursuits ; came to Adelaide, South Australia, in January, 1853 ; associated with the town of Gawler from the year 1858, a resident of it for 26 years, and identified with all movements for its benefit. Entered the employ of Messrs. W. Duffield & Co., afterwards became partner in the

firm, and subsequently a partner with Messrs. Mitchell, Fox, and Co. He was a first-class accountant, a man of strict integrity, and although somewhat irascible in temperament, of such thoroughness of heart and purpose that he possessed a large circle of friends. He was a keen <sup>and able</sup> supporter of the Institute, and one of the most active honorary secretaries it has ever had. He exhibited great activity in getting up entertainments on its behalf, helped to place it on a firm basis, and was made a life member. He identified himself with the Corporation, for some years was a councillor, and also occupied the position of Mayor. During his term of office the new post-office was erected, and the foundation-stone laid by him. As a recognition of his services he was made a J.P., and his actions in that capacity gave general satisfaction. Several years ago his health failed, and, in spite of sea voyages, he gradually grew worse, and expired at his residence, Gowan Brae, June 18, 1884, aged 52. Mr. Mitchell was a P.G. of the Oddfellows, a member of the Foresters, and a firm supporter of the Presbyterian Church. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son, who still carries on the business of the firm of Mitchell & Co., at Gawler.

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Rev. Frederick Searle,

CONGREGATIONALIST. Born July 24, 1848, at Tavistock, Devonshire, England; died at College Park, July 24, 1883, aged 35. Educated in Somersetshire. Even as a boy he evinced strong religious tendencies, which, matured by time, brought him to the front as an earnest and zealous minister. He arrived in Adelaide in 1864, under engagement to Messrs. G. & R. Wills & Co., wholesale drapers, and by his diligence and business-like qualifications was ultimately appointed manager of one of the most important departments by the firm. Entered the ministry in 1876, being actuated

to take such a step by the belief that he could there do much good. For some time previously he was engaged in lay-preaching, but the better to qualify himself for a clerical position he went to England in April, 1876, and there became a student at New College, under Dr. Newth. Returned to South Australia in October, 1879, to take charge of the pastorate of the College Park Congregational Church, and retained this position until April, 1883, when failing health caused him to resign. Mr. Searle was an advocate for funeral reform, and his funeral, in accordance with his request, was not marked by the usual symbols of mourning. He left a wife and three children, a brother (Mr. R. Searle), and a mother (Mrs. Searle) well known in connection with philanthropic work in Adelaide.

John Whinham,

FOUNDER of that scholastic institution, Whinham College. He has been all his life an educationist, and is probably the oldest schoolmaster in the colony, if not in the Australian colonies. Born in 1803, at Sharperton, Northumberland, he at an early age evinced a decided bent for the acquisition of knowledge. He would walk miles to hear a scientific lecture, and thought no exertion too great and no toil too hard, so long as he could thereby add to his stores of learning. He displayed an almost equal taste for mathematics and the classics, and under a scholarly Roman Catholic priest qualified himself, by the time he was nineteen years of age, for taking a degree in the University of Dublin; but the sudden illness of a sister and friend, both of whom subsequently died, led him to abandon his intention as he was on the eve of starting for Ireland. He then devoted his attention to teaching, and had a good school in the quiet rustic village of Ovingham, by Newcastle-on-Tyne. His abilities as a teacher were in due course recognised, and he had some

tempting offers to open a school in Newcastle, but always resisted them, preferring the simplicity of a rural town to the noisy turmoil of a large city. After pursuing the even tenor of his way for nearly a quarter of a century, during which he married and became the father of five daughters and two sons, he was a victim of the financial disasters which in 1848-9 ruined so many persons in England. His savings, invested in collieries, steamboats, and banks, were swept away, and after waiting a long time for liquidation of the various companies, he gathered sufficient out of the general wreck to pay for the passage of himself and family to Australia, and reached Adelaide in the year 1852, beginning the world again at a period when most men have passed the meridian of their strength and life. He brought with him agricultural implements, thinking that possibly farming would be the only pursuit to which he could successfully devote his attention in the colony, but fortunately for the cause of education, he was led to resume his old work. He was teacher of Mathematics at St. Peter's College, and after a while left the college to start a school himself at North Adelaide. He brought letters of introduction to Colonel Freeling, Mr. Anthony Forster, and other leading colonists, but was so independent and determined to succeed only upon his own merits, that he would not make use of a single adventitious aid to advance the prospects of his school. Thus he began with one scholar and added others as his fame as a teacher spread. Solidly was his establishment founded and built up, for without the help of patronage, without the tempting bait of endowment, he competed successfully with institutions which had these inducements. Thousands of youths, now living in all parts of the colony—some successful squatters and farmers, some holding high position in the mercantile community, and others winning fame as lawyers and journalists, have passed through his hands, and upon all of them he ever sought to impress the force and beauty of those principles of conduct

which were illustrated by his own simple and blameless life. He retired a few years ago from the active duties of his profession, after a scholastic career of over half a century ; and in his cheery old age had the satisfaction of seeing the same principles which he inculcated, the same system, and the same discipline which he observed, carried out in their integrity by his son Robert, who, until the sad and fatal accident which deprived him of life occurred, was the Principal of the establishment.

Robert Whinham,

SON of the above, whose sad death took place at North Adelaide, on the 10th October, 1884, by a fall from his horse, was a young man eminently respected by all classes for his sterling qualities and kindly disposition. His long association with the educational institution of which for some years he had been Principal, gave him a position of commanding influence, and he was fully alive to the importance of his work, and with characteristic energy and consciousness fulfilled its responsible duties. Numbers of scholars who have been under his training and that of his respected father, occupy, with credit to themselves, responsible positions in this colony. While teaching was the work of his life, Mr. Whinham ungrudgingly gave valuable help at entertainments for religious and charitable purposes, where his exceptional gift as an elocutionist (the knowledge of which he acquired from his mother) were a source of pleasure to all who heard him. His death in the prime of life, and at the early age of 37, was much deplored, and its sad tidings came on the community like a shock. The Hon. W. B. Rounsevell, M.P., and other old scholars of Whinham College, have interested themselves in establishing a scholarship, entitled the "Robert Whinham Scholarship," and a monument or tablet is to be erected over the grave of the deceased.

Rev. James Lyall,

BORN in 1827, at Edinburgh, Scotland. Studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and at the Divinity Hall, United Presbyterian Church, in the latter city. Engaged for about ten years in mission work in Edinburgh. Arrived in South Australia in 1857, where he took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Gouger-street, and afterwards in Flinders-street, in 1875. He is still the minister of that church, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, active in mind and body. In June, 1884, Mr. Lyall, who had acted as Hon. Clerical Secretary to the Adelaide City Mission for a number of years, resigned that office, in consequence of "heavy domestic affliction, and the paramount duties of his pastorate and Presbytery," requiring his constant attention.

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**Dr. Benj. F. Frankis,**

**A** NATIVE of Bristol, where his father held a leading position as a solicitor. Studied medicine in London, filling his course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; took his degrees, and was for some time connected with the Infirmary of his native town. Removed to the neighborhood of Surrey, but finding his health failing, he obtained an appointment as surgeon of the ship "Spartan," carrying emigrants to New Zealand. The climate of the Australias appearing to agree with his health, he returned to England to secure a second appointment as ship's surgeon, and this was effected on the "William Hyde," bound for Adelaide and Sydney. On arrival in 1852, after a short trial of the goldfields, he finally settled in Adelaide, at the south end of King William-street, where he soon established a large and lucrative practice, and remained many years, gaining the warm affection of his

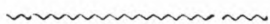
numerous patients, and the respect of his professional brethren. He was held in high esteem by all classes, his quiet, unassuming manner and kindly disposition making him a favourite with the poorer community. He has long since retired from practice, and is now enjoying in his native land the well-earned reward of a long and useful professional career.

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### Hon. Jno. Dunn, M.L.C.,

**W**AS a lad of ten summers when he arrived in Adelaide, in 1840, with his father, who then had to avail himself of his aid in building the first windmill. In 1843 a second mill was built and started, and as Mr. Dunn appeared to possess much of his parent's genius for designing, plans for future mills were entrusted to him. He was admitted a partner in the business in 1852, and in ten years acquired a competency, which enabled him to carry out a long-cherished desire, viz., to devote his life and energies to Christian missions. Accompanied by his noble young wife, he embarked for the South Sea Islands, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, but after a year's trial he was compelled to abandon his enterprise on account of ill-health, and return to Adelaide. Being too energetic to remain idle, Mr. Dunn erected the well-known large and powerful mill at Port Adelaide, and on its completion arrangements were made for a re-union in business between father and son. Since then the sphere of operations has widened considerably, and to-day the subject of this sketch is a partner of the largest milling firm in the Australias. Mr. Dunn first entered Parliament in 1875, when he contested a seat with Dr. Hübbe for the Assembly. He was returned at the head of the poll in 1880 for the Upper House, with more votes (6,375) than any member sent to the Council prior to this election. A leader in one of the dailies had the following remarks:—

“Mr. Dunn is a practical gentleman, and a good man of business ; a man of plain common sense, without any crochets, and he may be expected to vote right as a rule,” &c. Mr. Dunn’s extensive business engagements prevent him from taking any prominent part in Parliament. A parliamentary critic, in commenting on the individual members of the House, says :—“The Hon. J. Dunn is a capital story-teller. You would hardly think it to look at him, but he has a keen appreciation of humour. He speaks so quietly and so quaintly that you do not expect jokes from him till you know his style. You would as soon expect a facetious remark from the statue of Carlyle ; but with those who are familiar with Mr. Dunn there are current traditions of many a jolly trip with the unassuming Miller Prince.” Though his time is devoted to business, he also renders good service to the public interests in many ways, and with hand and purse is ever ready to give assistance when and where it is really needed.



### James Elliott, J.P.,

**E**DITOR and part proprietor of the *Kapunda Herald*. Arrived with his brother in Adelaide, in 1852. Was chairman of the Hospital Board, Vice-President of the Institute, member of the School Board of Advice, the Horticultural Society, and Dutton Park Committees, and Director of the Marble and Building Company, all of Kapunda. He was closely connected with the Friendly Societies, and Past-master of the Masonic Lodge. Mr. Elliott devoted himself with great zeal and intelligence to the work of conducting the paper of which he was editor, and his articles were always well written and distinguished by their smartness and piquancy. He was the real founder of Dutton Park and the Kapunda Hospital ; both institutions owing their origin to





WM. HILL, J.P.

his correspondence with Mr. Dutton, which led that gentleman to give liberally towards them. There can be little doubt that his life was shortened by his ceaseless activity of mind and body. He suffered from prolonged attacks of illness, but as soon as he was able to resume work was ever at the post of duty. Mr. Elliott's life was in harmony with his public career. True and steadfast as a private friend, he was one who could be relied on for sympathy and help when really needed. Those who knew him best, esteemed him most. He was in his 47th year of age when he died, on April 22, 1883.

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### Joseph Elliott, J.P.,

**B**ORN in 1834, died at Strathalbyn, May 21, 1883, aged 49. Arrived in the colony by the "Temora," in 1852. First employed on the staff of the *S. A. Register*, and subsequently in the jobbing department of that office, where he remained for some time. He ultimately opened two printing offices on his own account in Adelaide, and published the *Musical Herald* and *Adelaide Miscellany*. He was not successful with these, and shortly after removed to Strathalbyn, where he had purchased the *Southern Argus*, of which he continued proprietor and editor till his death. He was a great lover of music, and a pleasing composer. The songs—"Bygone Days," "Unforgotten," "The Song of the Bell," "Visions of Youth," with several dance and sacred pieces are still popular, and exhibit his skill in this direction. Mr. Elliott was twice married, and left a grown-up family. He was a member of the Strathalbyn Town Council, Secretary of the local Railway Committee, and member of the Freemasons, Foresters, and Oddfellows' Orders. His decease was doubtless hastened by the intelligence of the death of his brother James, of Kapunda.

### Jacob Bowden,

**A** NATIVE of Cornwall, where he was born, April 1, 1809. Arrived in the colony by the "Royal Admiral," January, 1838. Established business as an herbalist in Gilles-street in that year, and continued the same till 1882, when he retired in favour of his son. Many most successful cures have been effected by his treatment, and during a long and successful practice he has enjoyed the confidence of the public. Mr. Bowden is now in his 77th year, and is a veritable type of the South Australian pioneer colonist.

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### Rev. Thomas Hope,

**B**ORN in Manchester, 1846. Studied at Owen's College, and at Lancashire Independent College, with a view of preparing for the ministry. In 1872 was ordained, and accepted the charge of the Congregational Church, Bungay, Suffolk. His health failing, was recommended to try the colonies. Arrived in South Australia in 1874, and in May of that year accepted the pastorate of Clayton Church, Kensington, at which place he still continues his ministry.

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### G. M. Waterhouse,

**B**ORN at Penzance, Cornwall, April 6, 1824. Son of the Rev. John Waterhouse, of that town. Educated at the Wesleyan College, Kingswood, near Bristol. His father and family left England for Hobart and arrived there February 2, 1839, where the subject of this notice was employed in a merchant's office. This gentleman having business relationships with Adelaide, Mr. Waterhouse was led to turn his attention to South Australia, and early in 1843 came here

and commenced business on his own account. He was a successful merchant, ultimately retired, and turned his attention to politics. He represented East Torrens in the first Parliament (July, 1851), and held office in several successive Ministries. He voted against the first reading of the Bill to legalize State Aid to Religion, in August, 1851, and was instrumental in bringing about many excellent measures. He was a member of the Central Road Board in 1852, but resigned towards the close of the same year. He left for New Zealand in 1864, where he is now located. He is connected with the Legislative Council of that colony, and was recently Acting-Governor of the province.

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#### F. W. Andrews,

**T**AXIDERMIST, was about sixty years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the 19th October, 1884, near Mount Jagged, Willunga. He is supposed to have lost his life by falling into a waterhole whilst suffering from the effects of sunstroke. He was engaged as a collector for over thirty years in this colony, having been "inducted" to that office by Mr. Waterhouse, late Curator of the Adelaide Museum. For a considerable time he was stationed at Port Lincoln, and afterwards accompanied the late Mr. Lewis on his expedition to Lake Eyre, where he made discoveries of two species of birds new to science, besides gathering a large and valuable collection of the fauna of that locality. When Mr. S. White projected his unfortunate expedition to Cape York and New Guinea, he secured Mr. Andrews' services, and he obtained an immense collection of rare and valuable specimens of natural history, which, upon Mr. White's decease, were placed in charge of the Curator of the South Australian Museum. Although at first Mr. Andrews had but slight knowledge of natural history, he, during the thirty years of



active collection, acquired an almost profound acquaintance with the fauna of Australia, and especially of that of the back country to the westward and north and north-eastward of Adelaide. He was an acute observer, and knew the habits of nearly all of our native birds and other animals. He was also very quick as a taxidermist, and collections of specimens of natural history of South Australia made by him may be found in museums all over the world. Prior to arrival in the colony, he was one of the band of the Coldstream Guards when that regiment was at Dublin, Ireland, and was an excellent performer on the ophecleide. It is satisfactory to know that the majority of the specimens collected by Mr. Andrews were secured for the S.A. Museum, where they can be inspected by those curious in such matters.



### Joel Roberts,

**I**S of Yorkshire descent, and in early life associated with the woollen industries of Huddersfield. Arrived here by the brig "Arab" in August, 1843, and immediately entered upon sheep farming, which he pursued for some years. On leaving the country he settled in business in the city, and took considerable interest in establishing the Mechanics' Institute, which developed into the South Australian Institute, recently divided into the Public Library and Circulating Library. For several years he was actively engaged in mining ventures, especially in searching for coal. The discovery of gold in Victoria having stopped mining enterprise in South Australia, he went to West Australia, and started business at Perth for a short period. Returning to this colony he entered into manufacturing pursuits at Thebarton and Hindmarsh, until failing health compelled him to rest for a time. He next commenced business in Adelaide as a land

and commission agent, being one of the earliest licensed brokers under the Real Property Act, and one of the oldest members of the Exchange. In former years, when the contest was waged in regard to State Aid to Religion, he warmly espoused its abolition. He has one son, James P. Roberts, in business in Adelaide.

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### H. J. Cook,

**A** RESIDENT of Payneham, South Australia, for upwards of thirty-five years, up to the time of his decease, which took place October 25, 1884. Mr. Cook was the local postmaster, and highly respected by a large circle of friends. He took an active interest in local matters, was President of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, member of Court Foresters' Call, A.O.F., P.C.R.'s Percy and Morphett, Court Perseverance, and other courts, and one of the committee of the Payneham Institute.

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### F. W. Kleinschmidt, J.P.

**F**EW of the early pioneers of South Australia have had a more varied experience than the subject of this notice. He was born near Bremen, in 1810, and left his native land in 1836, under engagement to the South Australian Company at Kangaroo Island. The hardships and privations endured by the early settlers are said to bear no comparison to those which had to be endured by first arrivals at Kangaroo Island. Water was scarce and food scant, the chief means of subsistence being kangaroo and the few edible roots to be obtained. Shortly after the South Australian Company left the island and transferred their operations to the mainland, Mr. Kleinschmidt quitted its service, and entered into business on his

own account. He was by trade a sugar-boiler, but having learned the art of building, he contracted for and built the first Government offices erected in the colony. He did fairly well at his business, and acquired land in Rundle-street. This he sold, and started farming at Hahndorf, remaining there till 1843, when he removed to Lobethal. Imbued with strong religious feelings, he conceived the idea of erecting a church in connection with the Lutheran Mission, and with his own hands built one at Lobethal, known as the "Weinberg Christi." In 1851 he, with others, started a brewery, which was conducted till 1872, when he sold the connection to Messrs. J. A. & G. Johnston, of Oakbank. In 1873 he started the Lobethal Tweed Factory, and lost no inconsiderable amount. In 1869 he commenced hop-growing, and when the tweed factory failed, threw his whole energy into the hop plantation, and was very fortunate; he not only paid off all liabilities in connection with the tweed factory, but also placed himself once more in a substantial and flourishing position. He was chairman of, and for several years a councillor in, the Onkaparinga District Council. He died at Lobethal, December 10, 1884.

### Charles Algernon Wilson,

**B**ORN and educated at Turnham Green, near London, and on leaving school entered as clerk in the Bank of Ireland. Arrived in South Australia with his parents by the ship "Duke of Roxburgh," July 1838. His father, Mr. Thos. Wilson, became a prominent colonist, and was for many years a member of the legal firm of Smart, Wilson & Bayne. He served one year, between 1842 and 1843, as mayor of the city, being the second occupant of that office. He was a Fellow of the S.A. Society of Arts, which flourished here some forty years ago, and an active friend of educational and

scientific movements. Mr. C. A. Wilson's first appointment dates back to September 9, 1846. He was appointed Registrar of Probates and Commissioner of Inland Revenue in 1858, and as Chief Clerk at the Supreme Court in 1876. He was, in fact, the first Clerk to the Supreme Court, and during Mr. Justice Cooper's absence from the colony acted as Master. Altogether, he spent thirty-eight years in the Government service, and during the whole of his connection with the legal profession had to the fullest extent their confidence on the one hand, and on the other that of the public who were brought into contact with him. He was a kindly, unassuming man, having a good word for almost every one, and enjoying the personal friendship of a wide circle of people. Apart from official work, Mr. Wilson took great interest in scientific and educational matters. He was one of the earliest members of the Adelaide Philosophical Society, which was the forerunner of the present Royal Society, and contributed to it numerous valuable papers. He was a frequent and valued contributor to the Press, and his principal theme was the favorite science of entomology, to which he was devotedly attached, and of which he wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Naturæ Amator." Many will remember his practical series of articles published in the *Farm and Garden* twenty-two years ago, upon "Insects injurious to our Native Eucalypti." His style was pithy, and he loved the homely Saxon to set off the necessary technical terminology. He was a keen observer, and his writings were those of an expert, whose knowledge was well grounded, and whose opinions were entitled to respect. In this he was no unworthy kinsman of his relative Wallace, the great naturalist, author of "The Malay Archipelago" and many other equally delightful and instructive books. In 1883, Mr. Wilson received twelve months' leave of absence on account of ill-health, but was not again able to attend to his official duties. He died at Kensington, June 20, 1884, aged 66 years.

**C. H. Compton,**

**B**ORN in Devonshire, England, in 1831, and at an early age was a pupil in the Royal Academy of Music. He was for many years organist to Her Majesty, and officiated at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London. In 1861 he came to South Australia, following the occupation of a teacher of music for about three years. He then left for Melbourne, where he was for some time engaged on the Press of that city, and acted as organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1868 Mr. G. B. W. Lewis, of Melbourne, proceeded to India with a dramatic company, Mr. Compton accompanying him as leader of the orchestra. He accepted the position of organist of St. Paul's Church, Calcutta, which he kept for some time, surrendering it to carry out a contract for supplying the Indian Government with Western Australian timber for railway sleepers, and in pursuance of this business travelled for some time between Calcutta and Perth. Mr. Compton was not fortunate in the speculation, for in the following year he settled in Perth, engaged in teaching music and officiated as organist of St. George's Cathedral. In 1875 he returned to Calcutta, where he accepted the post of leader of the orchestra at the Corinthian Theatre. The members of the orchestra were all Italians, left there by Signor Cagli, and they objected to be conducted by an Englishman. His engagement was cancelled by the management, and Mr. Compton commenced a suit for salary for the balance of the season, which terminated in his favour. He then left Calcutta, and returned to Western Australia, where he remained until some four years ago, when he again visited Adelaide, embarking in commercial pursuits, and also resumed the position of organist of Christ Church, North Adelaide, which he had filled before. He occasionally appeared before the public as a pianist, his last engagement in that capacity being with Dr. Sylvester at Garner's Assembly Rooms. At length

cancer in the stomach, to which he finally succumbed, manifested itself, and he sank quickly. Mr. Compton's last days were soothed by the kind offices of Mr. and Mrs. Woodman and Mr. Joseph Bennett, who were untiring in their attention to the sufferer. He died September 21, 1883, at North Adelaide, leaving a brother in Western Australia and one in Melbourne.

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### Benjamin Boothby, C.E.,

**S**ECOND son of the late Mr. Justice Boothby, and born in Nottingham in 1829. He served his articles as an architect and surveyor with William Rogers, Esq., of Lambeth, during which time he had charge of numerous important works. He came to the colony in the year 1853, and during the next year was appointed Superintending Surveyor of the Southern District of the Central Road Board. He occupied this position for about six years, and accepted the office of Manager of Waterworks on March 11, 1861. On February 19, 1868, he returned to the Central Road Board service as Superintending Surveyor of the North-Eastern District, and remained there until December 31, 1870, when the office was abolished. He practised his profession for a short time, and in 1872 he, with the assistance of some friends, formed the Glenelg Railway Company, and superintended the construction of the Railway, which was successfully opened in 1873. He occupied the position of General Manager and Engineer of that line until 1879. Mr. Boothby was of a quiet and retiring nature, and did not come prominently before the general public, but he enjoyed the highest esteem of a large circle of friends. He died at Glenelg, August 13, 1884, and left a widow and six sons. His several brothers are well known in official and commercial circles.

**Ven. Canon W. H. Coombs,**

**I**NCUMBENT of St. George's Church, Gawler, Canon of Adelaide, and Rural Dean, born at Marlborough, Wiltshire, England ; educated at St. Bees' College, and ordained by Bishop Bloomfield at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Arrived in South Australia in 1846, as missionary of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to Gawler, Lyndoch, and the northern districts. The Rev. Canon Coombs may be regarded as one of the pioneers of Gawler, and his ministrations in connection with that town extend over thirty-eight years. His kindly disposition, combined with liberal opinions, have secured him a large number of friends, and his intellectual and bodily vigor is such that many young men may well envy his capacities for work. In movements of a political or philanthropic character, either for the benefit of the many or the individual, he is ever ready to counsel or succour those in distress. He still officiates at St. George's, and it is the desire of the residents of the Modern Athens that he may long be spared to conduct the duties of the church with which he has been so long and honorably connected. Three of Stuart's exploration parties, on their departure and return, attended divine service in this church, when special sermons on their behalf were preached by the incumbent. It may not be out of place to mention that St. George's accommodates 400 worshippers, and that upwards of 4,000 children have been baptized, and some 800 couples married in it. It has several memorial windows of very elegant designs, the principal one containing Colonel Gawler's crest and motto, with a suitable inscription underneath. The splendid silver communion service, presented by that Governor to Canon Coombs for the use of the congregation, is still regarded as an interesting souvenir of by-gone days. Several important additions and alterations have recently been made to this church, at a cost of upwards of £2,000.

### Captain George Bain Johnston

**W**AS born at Cockenzie, in the county of Haddington, Scotland, on the 26th November, 1829. He was educated at Steel's Hospital, parish of Tranent. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice on board the schooner "Mary Donaldson," and served four years in the foreign trade. At the expiration of this time he went to England, and in 1852 came to Australia. His first voyage was with Captain Cadell, in the River Murray Navigation Company's steamer "Lady Augusta." In 1855 he became captain of the "Albury" steamer, newly launched from Glasgow. On arriving at Moama he met with a serious accident, caused by the punt rope not being slackened down at the report of the whistle, consequently he was thrown into the stokehole, breaking his leg and two ribs—this being the third time the same limb was broken. The residents of Albury were overjoyed at seeing Captain Johnston and steamer arrive, gave him a banquet in honor of his great achievement, and also presented him with one hundred sovereigns, which were expended in a magnificent silver cup suitably inscribed. After continuing in this trade for some years, he joined partnership with Mr. Charles Murphy, and purchased the steamers "Moolgewanke" and the "Albury." By their strenuous efforts they prospered and became large steamboat proprietors and merchants on the Murray and its tributaries, and the firm of Johnston and Murphy was favourably known far and wide in connection with the river trade. In 1864 they built the "Maranoa," and in 1866 Captain Johnston went to Scotland to superintend the building of a paddle-wheel steamer named the "Murray." After being loaded there, she sailed under canvas to Port Victor, and thence to Port Adelaide. In 1873, the firm of Johnston & Murphy dissolved partnership, the business being carried on by Captain Johnston alone. Desi-



rous as ever of seeing the river traffic carried through the river mouth, he again sailed for Scotland in 1877 for the purpose of superintending in person the construction of a suitable vessel. "The Queen of the South" (on arrival of which Captain Johnston was presented by his fellow-townsmen with a handsome silver epergne) did good service in the trade during the seasons of 1878 and 1879, and many will long remember the pleasant voyages made in her with her brave, skilful, and kind-hearted commander. He built the "Cadell," one of the finest of the river fleet, fitting her up with engines brought out in the "Queen of the South"; and later on constructed at Goolwa the "Monarch," said to have the largest carrying capacity of any barge on the rivers. The business during the last few years has been carried on in partnership with Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Wilcannia, under the style of Geo. Johnston & Co. By his death the river trade lost one of its most successful navigators, and South Australia a loyal, intelligent, and enterprising colonist. Captain Johnston's courage and skill are well known. He saved no less than fourteen persons from drowning, and was a recipient of the Royal Humane Society's medal. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Barclay, of Cockenzie, who, with four sons and three daughters, is left to mourn an irreparable loss. A brave, kind spirit has gone from among men, but those who enjoyed his intimate friendship will cherish his memory till life's latest hour. When the fell disease that terminated his earthly career began to show its effects, though persuaded to rest from toil, he struggled manfully against the rising tide, till labour became a weariness, and he sought a change in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. At the latter place, in Queenstown, Otago, he died, on May 29, 1882, aged 52 years. His remains were brought to Goolwa for interment, where he, who was an attached and liberal supporter of the Wesleyan Church, found his last resting place on the spot he loved so well.

### Reuben Gill,

**L**ONG and favourably known as an earnest advocate of temperance principles, and an energetic worker among the Rechabites, died at New Thebarton, January 11, 1884, aged 56. He was a Cornishman and a miner, and, like those born of poor parents in Cornwall sixty years ago, received but a scanty education. On reaching manhood, however, he saw the advantage of being able to read and write, and, by dint of hard study and a little friendly help, managed to master "the three R's," and secure a fair smattering of scientific knowledge. On arrival in South Australia he settled at the Burra, where he worked for some years. Subsequently he went to Victoria, but came back to this colony, and was employed at the Moonta Mines. About ten years ago, when what is known on the Peninsula as "the great strike" occurred, the miners looked to Mr. Gill to come to the front and advocate their cause. This he did with great warmth and effectiveness, and when delegates were appointed to bring the grievances of the miners before the directors of the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines, he was selected as one. In his advocacy of the working man's claims, though very zealous, he was much more moderate than others who took part in the proceedings, and when the miners were wrought upon to take extreme measures, "Reuben," by his good-humoured addresses and jocular remarks, caused them to be less unreasonable in their demands. He was a good-tempered and earnest speaker. His rough eloquence would fall from his lips in a rapid stream, and apt metaphor and racy extemporaneous rhyme follow each other with almost lightning-like rapidity, while the attention of his audience would remain enchained throughout his speech. Mr. Gill was regarded as one who might always be reckoned upon to take part in public meetings when matters affecting the interest of the community were discussed; consequently at the Hall's shaft

meetings, held at Moonta Mines, at which the miners' grievances were ventilated, "Reuben" was one of the stock speakers. Among the last meetings of this kind which he attended were those at which the "dynamite question" was discussed. He was an ardent opponent of the use of dynamite in blasting underground, and regarded the ill-health which he suffered from as due to inhalation of the fumes of that compound. He came to Adelaide, where, after working for some time as a mechanic, he took the position of a life assurance agent, in which occupation he was engaged at the time of his decease. Mr. Gill was a consistent advocate of teetotalism, and by his speeches and lectures did good service for numerous Rechabite tents in the colony. He was a power for good in the sphere in which he moved, and his death is regretted by thousands of people in the colony.



### John Bailey,

**T**HE first Colonial Botanist of South Australia, under Colonel Gawler, at a salary of £80 per annum, which sum was afterwards retrenched by the Grey Government in 1841. Was the founder of the Nursery, now better known as "Bailey's Gardens," at Hackney, an eastern suburb of Adelaide. Mr. Bailey was born at Hackney, near London, November, 1800, and after leaving school entered the service of Messrs. Conrad Loddiges & Sons, proprietors of the most extensive Botanical Nursery in England. He remained there until 1838, when he left his native land with his family by the ship "Buckinghamshire," and arrived in Holdfast Bay, March 22, 1839. Prior to leaving he was presented by his employers with a purse of 150 sovereigns, and they also gave him several cases of plants, containing the vine, date, damson, olive, and other trees. Most of these arrived in good condition, and formed the nucleus of the large number at present

found in this colony. Mr. Bailey was an indefatigable horticulturist, and introduced here more varieties of useful plants and trees than any other man of his time. He died in 1864. His second son is now the Colonial Botanist of Queensland, and the author of several highly scientific works on the flora and fauna of that colony. His eldest son resided at Gawler for many years, always occupying honorary positions in the Institute of that town, such as Committee-man, Secretary, Treasurer, and President. Mr. Bailey was contemporary with J. C. Loudon, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Paxton, and others in the botanic world.

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### Daniel Fisher, J.P.,

**B**ORN in Wiltshire, England, in 1812, arrived in South Australia in 1847, and commenced business in Rundle-street as a cornfactor and exporter of grain. His brother, Mr. Charles Fisher, J.P., joined him in 1848, and other branches were added to the business, until Messrs. Fisher Brothers carried on a most extensive export and import trade between this colony, Victoria, and Tasmania. He was a member of the City Council in 1852-3 and 4, and retired from business in 1856; went to England in 1861, and returned after an absence of twelve months. In 1865 he contested the election for the representation in Parliament of the district of East Torrens, but was defeated by Messrs. C. H. Goode and Neville Blyth. On Mr. Goode's retirement, however, two years afterwards, he was returned, and sat in the House of Assembly for five years. He also filled the position of Mayor of Kensington and Norwood for two years. He contested elections for the Mayoralty of Kensington and Norwood, and for the representation of East Torrens, but was unsuccessful. He fairly revelled in the excitement connected with an election and was rarely absent from any gathering

of ratepayers or electors of Norwood and Kensington, where he lived almost from the time of his arrival, and was recognised as one of the old identities of the place. He was kind-hearted and generous to a fault, and most popular with those who knew him best. About six years ago Mr. Fisher sustained a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the full use of his limbs, and he was compelled to retire from active public life. He died in June, 1884, at Glenelg, at the age of 71, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters, a brother, Mr. Charles Fisher, J.P., and two sisters, Mrs. G. P. Harris and Mrs. A. Pickford.

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Thomas Friend Gale,

A NATIVE of the United States of America, where he was born in 1841. He early exhibited a taste for mechanical and scientific pursuits, and his talents were fostered by his father, the late Lieutenant Gale, of ærostation celebrity. He evidently inherited much of the enthusiasm and daring of his parent, as shown in some of the remarkable balloon ascensions he made in each of the Australian colonies. On more than one occasion, rather than disappoint the public, he quitted *terra firma* in a balloon minus the car, and with merely a couple of bags of ballast under each arm. His preservation from death was simply miraculous, and although he had many narrow escapes, never met any serious accident. He arrived in South Australia about thirteen years ago, and accomplished the first balloon ascent that ever took place in this colony. The last balloon he exhibited was destroyed through coming into contact with a gum tree while he was making an ascent with it on the Exhibition Grounds. Up to the date of his last illness he was always considering and working out schemes for fresh balloon ascents. Mr. Gale was of ardent temperament, simple-minded, and industrious. He died at Parkside, November 10, 1884, aged 43 years.



F. ZILIANI, PROF. OF SINGING.

Rev. Geo. W. Patchell, M.A.,

BORN in Ireland, April, 1832. Entered as probationer into the ministry of the Wesleyan Church, in Ireland, in 1857. Arrived in Adelaide in 1866, and was from that period up to the time of his death fully employed in preaching in the several Wesleyan circuits of this colony. He took part in the proceedings of the Conference of January 9, 1883; and whilst speaking in favour of Bible-reading in State Schools, was suddenly seized with apoplexy, and shortly after expired. After his decease a Patchell Relief Fund was initiated, with good results, to aid the widow and family of the deceased.

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**Geo. Duck Wyatt,**

**A** COLONIST of thirty-two years, having landed at Portland in 1853. He was for twenty-seven years a resident of Mount Gambier, occupied a seat in the Gambier West District Council, was member of the first and second Town Councils, and served as Mayor in 1878 and 1879, since which period he has taken but little part in public matters. He died March 14, 1885, aged 67 years.

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Mary Thomas,

RELICT of the late Robert Thomas, was a true type of the dauntless, faithful, and patient sisterhood who followed their enterprising husbands from comfortable homes in the old country, to form a habitation in the wilderness. She came out in the "Africaine," with her husband and family in 1836, and proved herself, throughout a long and eminently useful life, a woman of noble nature and purest aspirations. Patient, pious, and high-minded, she was regarded with filial affection by the young, and revered

by the adults of the little community of colonists amongst whom she moved as a kind, sympathising counsellor, and firm friend. Her acts of benevolence were dictated by a generous heart and ruled by a judicious spirit. She belonged to the best type of womanhood, and her virtues kept her memory fresh in the regard of her descendants, who had known her worth and benefited by her tender acts. She had a sterling old-fashioned, English education, and was a rare example of a truly good, wise, and energetic woman—a fit helpmate for a brave pioneer colonist. Even in her essentially busy life she found time to cultivate the muse, and published a volume of poems, besides contributing clever articles to colonial literature. She died February 10, 1875.

Richard Egan Lee,

ONE of the most versatile of Australian *litterateurs*. A native of New South Wales, he early made his mark as a compositor in that colony, whilst his contributions to the press in prose and verse had many readers. His happiest efforts were in the comic vein, and he possessed wit and humour in the highest degree. He was of respectable parentage, and at different times occupied responsible and important positions in connection with journalism. He was also returned as one of the representatives in Parliament for the Lachlan district. Somewhat Bohemian in tastes, Mr. Lee was nevertheless respected, not only by members of the "craft" to which he belonged, but by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. After a somewhat chequered career in Victoria, in which colony he was the proprietor and editor of a weekly newspaper, he came to Adelaide, landing here in 1877. From this period he was associated with the press of the city, and his contributions to country and inter-colonial journals were very voluminous. Some of

his comic pieces in the *Lantern* and *Punch* would have done credit to the genius of a Hood or Smollett, and it can but be regretted that their author was, by an anonymous *nom de plume*, comparatively unknown to the public. Mr. Lee was modest and retiring, and this possibly caused him to defer any appeal to friends to assist him in the distressing circumstances in which for some months prior to his death he existed. He was a sufferer from consumption and an internal complaint, and these ultimately carried him off at the early age of 38 years. His death took place in Adelaide, April 1, 1883.

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### William Gerrard,

**T**HE pioneer breeder of blood stock in South Australia. He owned 6,000 acres of freehold land at Rapid Bay, and in 1861 turned his attention to the breeding of thoroughbred horses, an industry which till then had not been undertaken here, except on a small scale. Having a thorough knowledge of blood stock, and with means to purchase the animals he considered best suited for the purpose of a first-class stud farm, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Gerrard's venture proved successful. The names of some of his horses are doubtless familiar to the reader, especially as they have come so prominently before the public at race time,—South Australian, Union Jack, Ace of Clubs, King of the Ring, Ace of Trumps, The Ace, Argus Scandal, Irish King, Southern Cross, Talk-o'-the-Hill, Tregagle, and Pride of the Hills, which last magnificent steed won for South Australia her first champion race. Mr. Gerrard disposed of the Rapid Bay stud in 1880; fifty-eight lots were offered, and the sum realised was £11,360. From that time until his death he confined his attention to sheep, but always had a hankering after the more noble animal, and would probably, had he lived, have again returned to his old pursuits. He died at Glenelg, July 30th, 1884, aged 45 years.

**James Bonwick, F.R.G.S.,**

**W**ILL be well remembered by many Adelaideans whose residence here dates back to a period anterior to the year 1852, when the rush to the Victorian diggings became universal. In that year Mr. Bonwick, who was then engaged in teaching, joined in the exodus, and never returned to South Australia. He is a prolific writer, as the following list of his works shows :—“Discovery and Settlement of Port Phillip ;” “William Buckley, the Wild White Man ;” “John Batman, the Founder of Victoria ;” “The First Twenty Years of Australia ;” “Port Phillip Settlement ;” and a “Geography for Australian Youth.” The latter, published here in 1845, has met with approval from those interested in educational matters. Mr. Bonwick is now resident in Surrey, England, and engaged, as heretofore, in adding to the popular literature of the day.

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**E. J. Catlow**

**A**RRIVED in Adelaide in 1855 ; died at Mount Gambier, in March, 1885. He was an accomplished Latin, French, and German scholar ; and his translations from the German poets were much admired when they appeared in the daily press. Mr. Catlow was of a singularly active turn of mind, and shortly after his arrival in the colony he turned his attention to the construction of magic squares, and after much research discovered a method of forming them of any required dimensions. These rules were so ingenious that a paper on the subject, written by him, was read by Mr. C. Todd before the Adelaide Philosophical Society. Mr. Catlow was a teacher under the Education Department for many years, and master of the Finnis Vale, Yankalilla, and Compton Downs Schools.

**John Ednie Brown, J.P., F.L.S.**

**I**S the son of Dr. Jas. Brown, LL.D., author of *The Forester* (one of the best and most comprehensive works on forestry of the present day), late Deputy-Surveyor of H.M. woods and forests in Great Britain, and of late years the most eminent authority on arboricultural matters in Europe. The subject of this memoir was educated in Edinburgh, and on leaving school in 1863, was dedicated to his father's profession, and spent three years with him in the practical management of nursery and forest work, and in reporting on the management of the woods and forests in England and Scotland. After learning his profession as assistant agent and forester upon the Invercauld Estate in Aberdeenshire (on which there were 20,000 acres of woodlands, and plantations of over 1,000 acres in extent formed in one season), Mr. Brown went to the Wass Estate, in Yorkshire, where he laid out plantations and surveyed a property of about 8,000 acres. He was then next employed in managing the woods of Lady Manxe, in Sussex. In 1871 and 1872, he visited the U.S. of America and Canada, gathering much valuable information on the forests of those countries. Appointed Conservator of Forests for South Australia in 1878, a position which he still holds with satisfaction to the Government and the public. Mr. Brown has received many testimonials from those who appreciate his abilities, and among the honors he has gained, the following may be enumerated:—He is Gold Medalist of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, for "Report upon Trees found in California," Silver Medalist of the Scottish Arboricultural Society, for "Report on Trees found in the Canadian Forests," holds silver medal and diploma from the International Forestry Exhibition of Edinburgh, held in 1884, for exhibits in botanical specimens and forest literature. Is author of works on "Tree Culture in South Australia," "The Forest Flora of South Australia," and "Canada as a field for the farmer and laborer."

**Hon. Henry Mildred, M.L.C.,**

**B**ORN at Portsea, England, March 9, 1795; one of the earliest settlers in South Australia, and a strong advocate for its colonisation. He bought 500 acres of land in New Zealand, intending to settle there with Baron de Thierry's party of colonists, but the colony of South Australia offering greater attractions, he dispatched his son Hiram in the surveying brig "Rapid," and had arranged to follow, when the South Australian Company engaged him to proceed to the North of England to purchase the appliances of a ship-building yard, to which was attached a patent slip, steam saw, and corn mills. This he accomplished, and proceeded to the colony, with the manager, Mr. David McLaren, in the barque "South Australian," arriving at Kangaroo Island April 22, 1837. After some delay in the landing of this machinery and plant, the South Australian Company resolved to remove the whole to the main land, as Adelaide was then called. The engine and corn-mill were transferred to Parkside, and erected at the "Company's Mill," on the River Torrens. It was afterwards pulled down and removed, in consequence of the falling-in of the banks of that stream. Finding that their plans could not be successfully carried out, the South Australian Company made other offers to Mr. Mildred, which he declined, and retired into private life. He held a seat in the Municipal Council in 1841, which he occupied for this and the two following years, taking also a leading part in most of the public questions that agitated the community. Among these may be mentioned the project to introduce the "Parkhurst" prison boys into the colony, which Mr. Mildred, with other leading colonists, resisted so strenuously that the scheme was abandoned. About this time he was defeated in a hard contest for the Burra representation in Parliament. In 1850 he was chosen one of the Commissioners of Main Roads, and in November of the same

year was appointed a Justice of the Peace, to which, in 1858, was added that of Special Magistrate. On the establishment of Representative Government, in 1851, Mr. Mildred was a candidate for the Legislative Council, but was not returned. In 1857, he was a candidate for the district of Noarlunga in the Assembly, and was returned; and in April, 1860, he was returned for East Torrens at the head of the poll. Two years later he was again elected as member for East Torrens, the number of candidates being three, as on former occasions. In 1866 three vacancies occurred in the Legislative Council, when Mr. Mildred, with ten other candidates, went to the poll. The contest was severe, but he was placed second on the list, having polled 2,024 votes. He retained his seat until the year 1871, when it became vacant by efflux of time, after which he lived in retirement. At his death he had attained the ripe age of 82 years. His public career was that of a thoroughly independent and honest man; his character was irreproachable, and to this may be added, he left no enemies. Mr. Mildred left two sons and a daughter; the eldest, Hiram Mildred, lately a member of the City Council; the second, Henry, who some years ago represented East Torrens in Parliament, is a solicitor in Adelaide; and the daughter is the wife of Mr. J. Varley, S.M., of Kapunda.

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### S. Kidner,

**B**ORN in London in 1809, died at Hindmarsh, Adelaide, August 11, 1883. Well-known for many years as a prominent homœopathist in London, where he practised until 1857, when he sailed for Victoria and established himself in Melbourne. Arrived in Adelaide in 1860, and finding his services in great request, decided to remain here, and was eminently successful. Mr. Kidner will be long remembered for the warm interest he took in the young, and for his benevolent disposition.

### Rees Jones

**D**IED April 4, 1884, at Hindmarsh, aged 91 years. Saw a great deal of service with the 43rd Regiment of Foot, and had several clasps for his courage in action at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, and Toulouse. He was in the reserve forces at Waterloo, though the regiment did not reach the battlefield in time to take part in the action. He was also in the expeditionary force that was sent to America, and on returning thence the regiment was ordered to Paris, and remained there some time after the capitulation of the city. Mr. Jones arrived in South Australia about forty years ago, but did not take any active part in public affairs. At the time of his death he was in receipt of a well-earned pension from the War Office Department.

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R. A. A. Morehead,

WHOM died in Sydney, N.S.W., January 11, 1885, aged 72 years, was one of the most energetic, popular, and highly-esteemed citizens of that place, and equally well known here. He came to South Australia about the year 1845, as Manager of the Australasian Investment Company, which had then just been formed in Aberdeen. Amongst other enterprises, the Company acquired the Bon Accord Mine, near the Burra. As Resident Manager of this property Mr. Morehead, by his urbanity and prompt business-like proceedings, made many friends; and satisfactory returns were received by the Company for outlay of capital. The town of the Burra is still supplied with water pumped from the main shaft of the Bon Accord Mine. On Mr. Morehead's health failing, he retired from the service of the Company, and in recognition of his long, valuable, and faithful services, they gave him an allowance of £1,000 per annum for life.

William Ernest Cooke, B.A.,

BORN at Payneham, S.A., July 21, 1863. Educated at the Port Adelaide Grammar School, Mr. T. Caterer's Grammar School, Norwood, and at St. Peter's College, occupying in every instance a leading position as a scholar. At the latter emporium of learning, he began on the fifth form, obtained scholarships for classics and mathematics, and ultimately the Farrell Scholarship, of the annual value of £50. In November 1878, the Government Astronomer desired the services of a cadet at the Observatory, and Mr. Cooke obtained the position. In 1879 he entered for the Civil Service Examination, and passed with credit at the head of the list, and also at the Matriculation Examination. He next entered his name on the roll book of the University, obtained exemption from lectures, and devoted his spare time to reading up the necessary subjects. In 1882, he passed the final examination for the B.A. degree, obtaining the senior position, and at the same time competed for the South Australian Scholarship, open to all the young men in the colony. He succeeded in obtaining this coveted prize, but just at that period the then Assistant Astronomer left the colony for New Zealand, and as the Government offered the place to Mr. Cooke he accepted it, thereby, of course, forfeiting his claim to the scholarship. Since his appointment he has co-operated more practically with the Government Astronomer in the scientific duties assigned him; and the annual meteorological reports, which have earned a world-wide reputation as some of the best in the southern hemisphere, have been rendered more useful than ever. Great care has been bestowed upon reports from outstations; the pluvial statistics have been vastly improved, and astronomical observations have been more systematically conducted. During Mr. Todd's absence in England, Mr. Cooke acted as Government Astronomer.

Joseph Keynes, J.P.,

BORN 1811. Died at Locksleys, May 14, 1884, in the 73rd year of his age. Arrived in the colony September 23, 1839, under engagement to the late Mr. G. F. Angas. Subsequently took up a squatting run under lease from the Government, and eventually obtained the freehold of the greater part of it, whilst another portion was cut up into the township of Keyneton, which was named after him. He devoted himself to pastoral pursuits, more particularly to the improvement of the Merino breed of sheep, and in this respect his labours were known, even in the adjoining colonies. He took no active part in politics, but was for many years a Justice of the Peace and Chairman of the first District Council at Keyneton. This position he held for seven years, and was presented with a testimonial from the inhabitants on resigning, when he had attained his 70th year. He took a genuine interest in the district, and exerted himself in local educational matters. He was a nephew of the famous English Congregationalist, John Angel James. His father was minister of the same Church, and his brother is still connected with that ministry.

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### E. D. Stocks.

**T**HIS gentleman, though South Australia be not his adopted country, yet, from his late uncle's, Mr. Samuel Stocks, and several other relatives' residence here, as well as his endeavours to forward the intellectual and agricultural interests of the colony, besides his close art connection with the beauties of its natural scenery, is fairly entitled to rank among "Notable South Australians." He was born in Manchester, England, 27th March, 1840, and at an early age came to these colonies. He at first adopted a somewhat

desultory, wandering mode of life; but seeing the likely unfruitful issue of this, devoted himself to the work of teaching. As a child he had felt the burnings of the artistic soul within, and at length this capacity stirred in a way not to be resisted. He threw himself entirely into the life of an artist, and at the present time has reached the position of one of the leaders of that profession in the colonies. As a demand is now setting in for his pictures in England, he is likely to take a similar position there. His forte lies among rolling brooks, placid, overshadowed waterholes, or snow-capped mountains, with their precipices or mantling of forest, the trembling beauties of foliage, the variations of atmospheric appearances, and the wonderful realizations of cloudland. In these, with all their multitudinous combinations and effects, he seems "to live, move, and have his being." Wonderful are the effects of his brush already, but the promise is of better things to come. His best known pictures are "Adelaide, from the Torrens Lake;" "The Valley Lakes, Mount Gambier;" "Port Pirie, from the River;" "Port Augusta, from the West;" and a variety of other fine views of scenery in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania.



### William Henry Maturin, C.B., D.A.C.G.,

**A**RRIVED in Adelaide June, 1843, by the brig "Elizabeth Buchanan," and succeeded Mr. Deputy Darling in the Commissariat Department. Relieved June 1, 1857, by Mr. <sup>Not Comly General</sup> Deputy Commissioner Monk, and retired on half pay. He returned to England after a time, when the British Government gave him full pay, and appointed him Commissariat-General of the United Kingdom. During Sir H. E. Fox Young's administration of the Government in South Australia, Mr. Maturin acted as his Private Secretary. He is still living, and resides in England.

### Henry McKinnon Muirhead,

**A** NATIVE of Glasgow, and of one of the oldest and most respected families in Scotland ; arrived in South Australia in 1850, and having brought out capital, established a jeweller's business in Adelaide, which he conducted from the time of his arrival till 1880. Although he obtruded himself but little in politics, he was always distinguished as a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and deservedly held in the highest respect by those with whom he came in contact in business, and personal friends. He was one of the early members of Chalmers Scotch Church, and for many years held the office of Elder ; he was also a member of the first Municipal Council for Glenelg, at which place he resided, and built a number of residences there. He was ever ready and willing to aid the poor and distressed in an unostentatious manner, and assisted in many ways in making the sports held on the anniversary of the colony a success. He paid several visits to the old country, but always returned to this, the land of his adoption. He died at Glenelg, February, 1880, after a short illness, much regretted. He married a daughter of the late Dr. Chas. O'Reilly (Vice-President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland), and left a widow, three sons, and two daughters, surviving him.

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### Charles Mortimer Muirhead, J.P.,

**S**ON of the above, and a rising and prominent member of the South Australian Bar ; born in Adelaide in 1857, but spent several years in England, and was educated partly at St. Peter's College and by private tuition. Was articled, and completed his profession at 21 years of age ; admitted to the Bar in 1878, since which period he has worked up a large and successful practice. Appointed to the Commission

of the Peace in 1882, and is one of the youngest Magistrates in the colony. Mr. Muirhead occupies a leading position in yachting circles, and held office respectively as Treasurer and Secretary of the Glenelg Yacht Club. He is also Vice-Commodore of the Holdfast Bay Yacht Club. Elected at the head of the poll a Director of the South Australian Insurance Company, one of the oldest companies in the colony. Mr. Muirhead resides at Glenelg, and, as will be surmised, takes an active interest in all that concerns the prosperity of that popular watering-place. He was lately requested to stand for the District of Sturt; and is in partnership with Mr. P. F. Bonnin, Solicitor, of Adelaide.

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### W. R. Knox

IS a native of Adelaide, where he was born July 21, 1861. Evinced a talent for music at an early age, and, under the tuition of Mr. Landergan and Signor Paola Giorza (the eminent musician and composer), developed this gift in a remarkable manner. As a token of appreciation of his pupil's proficiency, Signor Giorza, on leaving Adelaide, presented Mr. Knox with a highly-flattering testimonial, in which it is stated that "he is a most accomplished musician." At the age of 18 Mr. Knox made his *debut* in public as a performer on the organ and piano at the leading concerts in the city, and gained high encomiums for his artistic playing. He is organist of the Flinders-street Presbyterian Church, and on every occasion on which he has presided at his favourite instruments has been listened to with rapt attention. The meritorious task of familiarizing the public with gems from the *repertoire* of Schubert, Chopin, Mozart, and other great composers, appears to have fallen to Mr. Knox's lot; and South Australians have reason to be proud that one of the native-born is thus early rapidly rising to fame.

**Rev. E. Baker**

**A**RRIVED in the colony about forty years ago, and was for a considerable time pastor of the Independent Church at Maclaren Vale. Was a staunch member of the Anti-State Aid League, and materially aided its efforts by tongue and pen. Died at Morphett Vale, January 20, 1885, aged 78. A man of liberal opinions and advanced views, he was eminently esteemed.

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Rev. J. Hotham,

CONGREGATIONALIST, died May 26, 1885, at Port Elliot, where he had been for thirty years stationed. As a preacher he enjoyed an excellent reputation, and his style was polished and marked by much earnestness. He was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union some years ago, and filled the position for the usual term in a creditable manner.

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**Dr. R. W. Moore, M.R.C.S.,**

**B**ORN in Cork, Ireland, in 1819; died at North-terrace, Adelaide, December 6, 1884, aged 65 years. He began the study of medicine in the South Infirmary at Cork, in 1835, and in 1840 proceeded to the Charing Cross Hospital, London, where two years later he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. In August, 1842, he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and studied in various hospitals in London. Took his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1845, and in the following year accepted the appointment of Medical Officer to an emigrant ship for Sydney, N.S.W. Remained in that city until 1847, when he came to South Australia, and located at the Burra Mines,

where he was Medical Officer. His ability and geniality made him a general favourite, and when he removed to Adelaide, his departure was much regretted by numerous friends. He was married in Adelaide to Miss Dutton, niece of the late Mr. F. S. Dutton, once Agent-General of this colony. In 1858, Dr. Moore was appointed Colonial Surgeon (*vice* Dr. Gosse), and also filled the offices of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, President of the Medical Board, and member of the Vaccine Board. In 1869 he resigned the office of Colonial Surgeon and was succeeded by Dr. Paterson. He then entered into private practice, but continued his connection with the Medical Board as its President, and with the Lunatic Asylum as an official visitor. He was associated with the Orphan Home from its commencement, and rendered valuable services to it in the capacity of consulting physician. He was a Governor of St. Peter's College, Honorary Surgeon of the Female Refuge, and a Member of the Linnæan Society. Dr. Moore was a clever botanist, and long acted as a judge at our Horticultural and Floricultural Shows. He took considerable interest in literary matters, and gathered together one of the best and most voluminous libraries in the colony. He had an excellent practice, and his thorough worth secured him the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact.

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### William Gilbert, J.P., M.P.,

**B**ORN in Bucks, England, in 1829, and educated at a boarding-school in the same county. Followed the business of his father (engineering and millering) for many years. During his residence in his native land Mr. Gilbert took an active part in political and religious matters, and since coming to this colony has interested himself in all movements having for their object the elevation of his fellow-men. He arrived here in 1869, and entered political life in

1881, when he was returned as member for Yatala at the head of the Poll ; and also headed the poll at the election for the same district in 1884. Mr. Gilbert formerly held radical opinions, but is now a liberal conservative. Among many useful measures which he has been instrumental in carrying, the repeal of the Totalizator Bill, in 1883, is the most notable. Mr. Gilbert was a Councillor for Robe Ward, North Adelaide, during the mayoralty of Messrs. Scott and Buik ; has been a member of the Destitute Board for the past five years, and a J.P. for upwards of four years. As a politician he is deservedly popular ; and though his speeches are not characterised by great brilliancy, they are at least logical and forcible.

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**Major-General Sir Arthur Henry Freeling,
Bart., R.E.,**

HAS probably passed almost out of the memory of the present generation here, as it is more than twenty years since he left Adelaide for England. He was born in July, 1820, and at his death, which occurred during the present year, had reached the proverbial three-score epoch allotted to men. At the age of 17 he entered the Corps of Royal Engineers, and retired, after forty years' service, in 1877, as Lieutenant-Colonel, with the honorary rank of Major-General. In January, 1849, soon after his marriage with a daughter of the late Sir H. Rivers, Bart., he came to South Australia, and was appointed Surveyor-General and Colonial Engineer, as successor to Colonel Frome. He had then risen to the rank of Captain, and in September of the same year was appointed one of the five paid Commissioners charged with the management of city affairs. He also for some time occupied the position of a member of the Central Road Board, and in 1855-6 was an official member of the Government, under the old Constitution. The first Parliament was elected in 1857, and Sir A. H. Freeling was chosen among others as



HON. THOS. ENGLISH, M.L.C.

member of the Legislative Council. On March 20, 1857, he resigned the Commissionership to Sir. S. Davenport, and in April, 1859, he retired from Parliament. In 1861 he gave up the Surveyor-Generalship, and shortly after left for England. In 1871, as fifth Baronet, he succeeded to the title and estates of Ford and Hastings, in Sussex. Since that period he has lived retired, but never lost his interest in South Australia. He was a Resident Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a most earnest worker on its behalf. He was of amiable disposition, and eminently respected for his kindness and affability.

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Rev. Allan W. Webb,

**B**ORN June 17, 1838, at Leamington, Warwickshire, where his father was a portrait painter of good repute. His early education was obtained at Vicar's Grammar School, in that town. Left an orphan at thirteen, he went to reside with his uncle, Dr. Allan Webb, a physician of eminence in Calcutta. In India he went to La Martiniere College, and there received a good classical and mathematical education, with instruction in the vernacular languages of India. When barely seventeen years of age he had to leave India in consequence of a total break-down in health, and sought its restoration in the more genial climate of Australia, landing in Adelaide in May, 1855. He here passed through the severely trying experiences of a youth seeking employment in a strange land, and ultimately found it as junior clerk in a merchant's office. When nineteen he left the Church of England, to be associated with the Wesleyan Church. Becoming convinced of the Scriptural view of baptism, he was immersed, and joined the Baptist Church. Continued to hold the position of book-keeper in the establishment of Messrs. J. Colton & Co., but spent much of his leisure in study, and

in preaching round Adelaide as a lay preacher. In 1860 he was employed in Bush Mission Work, and for fully eighteen months preached from the extreme north of the settled districts to Mount Shanck in the South-east. Finding the toil of incessantly riding over the vast pastoral areas of South Australia too exhausting, he resigned, and accepted an invitation from the Baptist body to place himself under the tuition of the Rev. Silas Mead, LL.B., for special theological training, with a view to the ministry. Having qualified himself for this purpose, he initiated the Baptist Church at Alberton, where his labours were eminently successful. He here married Janet, youngest daughter of an old colonist, Captain Underwood, and removed to Sydney, N.S.W., where he acted as assistant minister to the Rev. S. C. Kent, of Camden College. In conjunction with this he had charge of the Independent Church at Petersham, and was registered as its first pastor. This arrangement lasted a year, when he went to Maitland, to take the pastorate of the Baptist Church, and commenced open-air preaching. Left Maitland at the end of three years, and took charge of a Baptist Church of fifty members in the Masonic Hall, Sydney. In six months the prospect became sufficiently encouraging to begin building the Harris-street Church, and here he laboured over nine years, enjoying the esteem and co-operation of the people. For eight years he was Co-Secretary of the Sydney City Mission. In 1876 he took the Wellesley-street Baptist Church, Auckland, N.Z. During his ministry the membership of the church was doubled, and the influence of the denomination greatly consolidated. He was instrumental in setting on foot a fund for building a new church, now grown to respectable proportions. During his residence in Auckland he took active interest in most of the social and benevolent institutions of that city, especially in the Young Men's Christian Association, Industrial Home, and Young Women's Institute. Left Auckland to occupy the pastorate of the Baptist Church,


North Adelaide, in which sphere he exhibited that energy, force of character, and ability, which had long marked his varied career. He was Chairman of the Baptist Association, editor of a denominational magazine, *Truth and Progress*, and the first President of the Blue Ribbon Army in South Australia. He is now in Victoria, having accepted the pastorate of a church in that colony.

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Ebenezer Ward, M.P.,

BORN in 1837, in Essex, England, son of the Rev. Joseph Ward, the well-known Baptist Minister. On reaching his eighth year he was sent to Dumpton Hall, near Ramsgate, an establishment for the education of the sons of Baptist Ministers. He remained there till March, 1849, when he left the school, and began life as a proof-reader's boy in a printing office, and entered the office of the *Morning Post* newspaper, where he filled a similar position for three years, acquiring meanwhile a knowledge of shorthand. Left England, and arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, in 1859. Associated with the *Morning Herald*, under Mr. Geo. Collins Levy, C.M.G., as proof-reader and reporter, until 1860, when he came to Adelaide with G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, and played as an amateur in his troupe, in the Old Victoria Theatre. On his return to Melbourne he rejoined the Press, working again for the *Herald* and the *Age*. In 1861 he returned to Adelaide, and joined the "Hansard" staff until 1863. Visited and described all the orchards and vineyards in the colony, and subsequently published on these a small volume. In 1863 he joined the late Mr. Sinnet as sub-editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, then published in Adelaide. A year afterwards was appointed clerk and accountant to the Finnis Northern Territory Expedition. Revisited Adelaide in January, 1865, and resumed his position on the *Telegraph*

Upon Mr. Sinnett's departure for Melbourne, Mr. Ward was promoted to the editorship, and six months later received in addition the appointment of Parliamentary shorthand writer. Resigned the other position, and coupled with the shorthand writing the work of Secretary to the Agricultural Society. In 1868 he wrote a little book, under the title of "The South-Eastern District of South Australia ; its Resources and Requirements." He has displayed a good deal of newspaper enterprize at one time and another, and started the *Gumeracha Guardian*, the *Southern Argus* at Port Elliott, and other papers in Clare, Kapunda, and Adelaide. Mr. Ward first essayed to enter Parliament in 1868, when he offered his services to the electors of Gumeracha, but was beaten by a few votes. In 1870, however, he was elected with Sir Arthur Blyth, and for three successive Parliaments immediately following was re-elected at the head of the poll. In 1880 he resigned his seat, but at the general election in 1881 was chosen by the Burra constituency, which he represented during the term of last Parliament. Returned at the head of the poll by the District of Frome, for which he is now the senior member. He has been twice a Minister of the Crown, sat as Minister of Agriculture and Education in Mr. Boucaut's first Ministry from June 3, 1875, to March 25, 1876 ; and again in the same position in the Colton Administration from June 6, 1876, to October 26, 1877. He introduced the present Education Act in a speech of great power and effect. Whilst a Minister of the Crown he, with Sir Henry Ayers, in 1877, represented the colony at the Eighth Intercolonial Conference, which met in Sydney, to devise a scheme for the duplication of telegraphic cable communication between Europe and Australia. On July 1, 1884, he was elected Chairman of Committees, a position he appears eminently qualified to fill.




Rev. M. Lencioni, R.C.,

WAS popularly known among his own denomination as “Father Maurice.” Born at Lucca, Italy, June 11, 1814, and died at Morphett Vale, April 6, 1864. He was liberally educated, and at the age of 18 devoted his life to the service of the Church, and joined the Congregation of the Passion of Our Lord in Viterbo. He here greatly signalled himself by his urbanity of manner and the progress made in his ecclesiastical studies. Completed his education in Ancona, where he was ordained a priest. In 1841 was employed in ecclesiastical works of importance and trust in connection with the Convents of St. John and St. Paul, at Rome; appointed missionary priest for Australia in 1843, and arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., during the same year. Laboured for four years among the aborigines in Moreton Bay, and became thoroughly acquainted with their language. Arrived in Adelaide in 1847, and resided here upwards of seventeen years. He was an unostentatiously learned divine, a zealous priest, and a good man.


B. Herschel Babbage,

A NEAR relative of the celebrated inventor of the calculating machine. Educated as an engineer, he, for a considerable time, followed his profession in Europe. He was Assistant-Engineer at the Bristol end of the Great Northern Railway for four years, and subsequently for two years on the works between Chippenham and Swinden, of the same railway. He was afterwards engaged in superintending the construction of the Bristol half of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, and laid out for Mr. Brunel a railway across the Appenines, from Genoa to Milan. The laying-out of this work and preparation of plans occupied four years, during

which Mr. Babbage held a commission from the Government of Piedmont to report upon a line across the Alps, by way of Mont Cenis. After reporting on this and many other gigantic works, he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief in laying out and constructing a railway from Florence to Pistoga. He resided in Tuscany for four years, when the progress of the line was interrupted by the revolution, and he returned to England. The line was afterwards completed by Italian engineers. Soon after arrival in England he was appointed Engineering-Inspector under the General Board of Health, to report upon the water supply, sewage, and sanitary condition of English towns. Arrived in South Australia by the ship "Hydaspes," November, 1851, and received the following appointments:—Commissioner to issue Gold Licences, Geological and Mineral Surveyor, Government Assayer, and Justice of the Peace. He was also Corresponding Member of the Philosophical Society until his death. He will be well remembered as the first Engineer of the Port Railway. He was an explorer of some note, having, in December, 1856, been to Lake Torrens, when he discovered the McDonnell River, St. Mary's Pool, Blanchwater, and the surrounding country. Elected to the first Parliament, under the new Constitution, when he represented Encounter Bay in the Assembly, in conjunction with Mr. A. F. Lindsay. He retained this position for nine months, and resigned in December, 1857, to take the command of a Northern Exploring Expedition. He was a candidate for membership for the Council in 1878, but was not elected. Mr. Babbage resided for many years at St. Mary's, South-road, Adelaide, where he had an excellent vineyard, and devoted a great deal of time to winemaking. Died October 22, 1878, aged 63 years.



John Martin

IS a native of Surrey, England, where he was born in 1799. Came to South Australia by the ship "Anna Robinson," in September, 1839. Landed at the Old Port and took up his residence in Gilles-street, as landlord of the "Berresford Arms" Inn. Leaving this after seven years, he went to Sturt-street, and carried on the business of a general grocer for thirty-six years, and in 1882 retired into private life. Mr. Martin is now 86 years of age and resides in Norwood.

John Davis,

EXPLORER, died at Payneham, S. A., June 16, 1885, aged 56 years. He came to this colony from India, where he was in affluent circumstances, and accompanied McKinlay in his expedition across the continent. The details of that trip have been handed down to posterity in an interesting book written by him, which faithfully portrayed the character of the country passed over. In McKinlay's party Mr. Davis had charge of the camels, his previous experience with the "Ship of the Desert" in India admirably fitting him for the post. At the time of his decease he was connected with the Civil Service. He left a widow and three daughters.

Charles Bonney.

THIS venerable South Australian pioneer arrived in Sydney, N.S.Wales, in 1834, to occupy a Government appointment. In 1836 he went into the country, where his first bush experience was an attempt to find a route for stock from the Murray to the new settlement of Port Phillip. In consequence of the flooded state of the rivers he was compelled to return, but went out in December in the same year, and safely reached his destination early in 1837. In the following March he took the first sheep, (a mob of 10,000)

overland to the new settlement. In January, 1838, Mr. Bonney accompanied the first overland expedition with stock to South Australia, and in the following year went in charge of an expedition with cattle to open a direct road from Port Phillip to this colony through the Portland Bay district. After encountering difficulties from want of water, he succeeded in reaching Adelaide. In 1842, Mr. Bonney accepted the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, and held it until the establishment of responsible Government in 1857. Was a member of the House of Assembly in the first Parliament, and held the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands until 1858, when the Ministry went out of office, and he visited England. Returned to the colony in 1862, in connection with a Mining Company, and in 1865 was elected a member of the Legislative Council. Accepted the office of Manager of Railways in 1869, and in 1871 became Inspector of Lands purchased on credit. Mr. Bonney finally retired from the Public Service in 1880. He at present resides in Sydney, New South Wales, but, as of yore, takes great interest in South Australia. Recently his portrait was placed in the Town Hall, Norwood, the Corporation of which have taken this step to show their appreciation of one who was the first and most popular Mayor of that Municipality.

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### W. H. Charnock,

**W**HO joined the firm of Stilling & Co. (the General Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents) as a junior partner, arrived in Adelaide in 1849, and is now its sole representative. He was born in 1824, in Lancashire, England, and being possessed of considerable mercantile experience, has, by his business capabilities and honorable conduct, made himself extremely popular. He has been identified with many Societies and Companies, and among the offices he has held or now holds, has been Chairman of

the Chamber of Commerce, the Adelaide Underwriters' Association, and is at present a Trustee of the Savings Bank, a Director of the Adelaide Steamship Company, the Adelaide Steam Tug Company, the Mutual Life Assurance Association of Australasia, Chairman of the Commercial Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company, President of the Sailors' Home, and a Director of the Bushman's Club. The very fact of Mr. Charnock's filling these important positions is a guarantee to members of English Commercial circles that business conducted through his firm will be on a satisfactory basis, and it is on such lines that a great future will be built up in this part of the Australias.

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Joseph Stilling,

WHO was born in 1823, arrived in South Australia in the twentieth year of his age, and until his death, on August 30, 1863, was known in the commercial world as a man of strict integrity and good ability. He visited England in 1855, when he was married in Manchester to the lady who was left on his decease to lament her loss. After his death it was decided that the original title and style of the firm should remain unaltered, and thus it is at the present time. In conclusion, Messrs. Stilling & Co. are agents for the Orient line of steamers, and for the "Stilling" Line of packets trading between this colony and London.

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### W. R. Squibb,

**A** NATIVE of London, and resident in this colony from 1839. In his native land he was at different times an actor, preacher, and school-master, and was a profound classical scholar. After his arrival here he was employed in the Government School in Adelaide for about four years. He

then went to Houghton, and continued to follow educational work there for some years, combining therewith the *role* of an earnest preacher. On leaving the school, he accepted the position of local Postmaster and Registrar, and held it till about twelve months ago, when illness necessitated his giving his duties up. He will be long remembered as a staunch believer in religious tracts, and he always kept a bundle ready for delivery to passengers by each coach, and is thought in this way to have circulated thousands. With all his eccentricity he was universally liked, and died "full of years and honors," at the age of 79, in May, 1885.

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John Howell, J.P. .

HAZLITT describes poetry as "The high-wrought enthusiasm of fancy and feeling." He says, "Whenever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of a wave of the sea, in the growth of the flower that spreads its sweet leaves to the air and dedicates its beauty to the sun, there is poetry in its birth." The subject of this memoir is one who evidently feels this; whose thoughts and sympathies are in unison with nature, and who is fully alive to all that is beautiful and wonderful in its domain. John Howell is a *true* poet, in the fullest acceptance of the term. He does not merely jingle rhymes together without due consideration as to their meaning; and we recall many pleasant moments afforded in perusing his latest contribution to South Australian literature: "Rose Leaves from an Australian Garden," a work which commends itself to all lovers of poetry. Want of space alone prevents making copious extracts, but we can at least give the following without wearying our readers. In "The Pilgrim of Venus" the poet has risen above the earth, into the fathomless expanse of stars, and in one of those mysterious worlds meets with quite a galaxy of bards, among whom are Chaucer, Shake-

and traded to the Clarence River and to Melbourne. Came to Adelaide in the brig "Flash," and entered the Government service, as convict guard at Yatala, in 1856; promoted to Chief Warder in 1857, and to the keepership of Port Augusta gaol in 1868. Appointed Governor of the Adelaide Gaol in 1873, and Justice of the Peace in 1882. In his public capacity Mr. Howell is regarded as one of the best and most affable men in the Government service; and, as he tempers justice with mercy, is invariably spoken well of by those unfortunates consigned to his care. The composition of poetry will probably be deemed out of place in the Governor of a gaol, but the Divine afflatus is no respecter of persons, and from sources unthought of and least expected does it exhibit itself with no uncertain sound. Mr. Howell will, if we mistake not, yet be heard of in the far future, when his ideas are strengthened by time and experience, as a poet of the highest order, and one of whom South Australia need not be ashamed.



William Ranson Mortlock,

A VERY old colonist and prominent pastoralist, died at Avenel House, Medindie, on May 10, 1884. He arrived in Australia in 1843, and, after visiting the adjacent colonies, bought a squatting property near Port Lincoln, where he settled for some years. He was also an extensive holder of land in the North. Mr. Mortlock first sat in Parliament in 1868, when he represented the Flinders district in that and the two remaining sessions. He was absent from the next Parliament, being on a visit to England, but on his return to the colony was again elected for the Flinders electorate. Shortly before his death, at the general election he was rejected by his old constituents, and in speaking at the subsequent formal declaration of the poll he was deeply affected by his defeat. Many of his friends sympathised with him, and

took an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his services. He was to have been banquetted at Port Lincoln, on May 28, 1884, but the invitation to the festival reached him just before he died. Mr. Mortlock was a native of Melbourne, England, where he was born in 1820. He was a man of liberal views, and regarded as a very useful member of the South Australian Parliament.

David Lindsay,

THE youngest son of the late Capt. Jno. Lindsay; born at Goolwa, June 20, 1856; educated at a public school, and by the late Rev. Jno. Hotham; entered the Government service in 1873, and went to the Northern Territory as junior surveyor in 1878, where he surveyed and reported upon the Mount Wells tin mines, and acted as senior-surveyor and supervisor of works during Mr. McMinn's absence. Explored the Mary River, and, by his observations of its overflow, proved that this was the stream which Stuart was following to the north coast in his memorable journey across the continent. After carefully examining the country between Palmerston and Pine Creek, Mr. Lindsay proposed a route for the railway, quite distinct from that surveyed in 1878, which, although longer by about fifteen miles, would touch the best agricultural land, and go close to all the known gold and tin discoveries; added to this, as the line would be on the watershed it would cost much less, the estimate being between £5,000 to £6,000 per mile. This route has since been surveyed and adopted. In May, 1882, Mr. Lindsay resigned his position in the service, and devoted his time to private business; but at the desire of the S. A. Government he, in 1883, undertook for them the exploration of Arnheim's Land, a journey of 1,916 miles, which, though successful, was full of remarkable incidents and hairbreadth escapes. Mr. Lindsay acted with much intrepidity and skill,

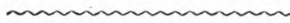
and safely brought his party back to civilization. Among other important discoveries made by him was that of the "Gwendoline Falls," on the Baker Range, about sixty miles from Southport, N. T. These falls are upwards of 195 feet in height, and present a romantic and awe-inspiring appearance. Mr. Lindsay is a member of the S. A. Institute of Surveyors, and a member of the Sydney Branch of the Geographical Society of Australasia. He is considered an authority on matters connected with the Northern Territory, and in 1882 had the honour of conducting the Parliamentary party on their visit of inspection.

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**Hon. A. B. Murray, M.L.C.,**

**I**S a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and spent six years in the Highlands of that country prior to coming to South Australia. Arrived in Adelaide in 1839, and, with a view to taking up land, explored the districts, north, south, and east, within sixty miles of Adelaide. This he had to do on foot, horses then not being procurable by him. Had an interest in the Barossa special survey, and settled on his own property as an agricultural farmer, near Mount Crawford, in 1843. Wheat was then fetching but from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bushel, and Mr. Murray, like others, experienced reverses in consequence of this depressed state of things. Having a thorough knowledge of sheep-breeding, he next turned his attention thereto, and resolved to acclimatise the merino breed, and make it constitutionally suited to South Australia. These animals combine a heavy fleece of good quality with excellent constitution and weight of carcase, all in keeping to recommend them as profitable sheep for this colony. Mr. Murray's plan was not to change blood, but to strictly adhere to what is known as breeding in and in ; and, with careful annual selection, his success is proved by the fact that his sheep have been sought after at high prices

by the principal flock masters in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, to the thorough improvement of the flocks. Though at first averse to being a lessee of the Crown (squatter), Mr. Murray ultimately ventured to take an interest in this, and now holds (unprofitably, he says) about 2,700 square miles of Crown leases. Shortly after arrival here he was appointed to the Commission of Peace; and although not a keen politician, was, by requisition, asked to contest the election for the Gumeracha district. He was returned for the Assembly by the same constituency three times, and ultimately, on resigning that position, was elected as member of the Upper House, which seat he now holds. Mr. Murray is well known as the earnest advocate of all measures which are calculated to benefit the land of his adoption, and his opinions always command that respect from his colleagues that their liberality deserves.



### **Clement L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., F.R. Met. Society.**

**B**ORN September 18, 1852, at Stourbridge, Worcestershire. His parents died during his infancy, and he was taken to Oakmoor, a village in the romantic and lovely valley of the River Churnet, in North Staffordshire, and the family home, where he was reared by his grandmother, to whose memory he owes a continual debt of gratitude. As his father, a solicitor, was a Staffordshire man, he regards himself as of Staffordshire extraction. During childhood, amid the wild scenery of the moorlands and Churnet valley, he acquired a strong love for the beauties of nature, so much so that by the time he had reached his tenth year he had a small museum of natural history and geology, containing many objects of his own collecting. His early education was at Uttoxeter Grammar School, Staffordshire; and, after completing it, he removed to London, where he was educated for



his father's profession. His keen love for geography and travel, fostered trebly by all the surroundings, proved too strong for his sedentary occupation in the dingy chambers of Lincoln's Inn ; and so powerful did this become after vacations abroad that, having private means, he gave up the law, with the intention of visiting every country of the world ; following, however, humbly in the footsteps of Humboldt, and devoting himself to a comprehensive study of scientific geography, of which, in its many branches, he was passionately fond. During his earlier travels he gave his attention mainly to ethnographical and zoological observation, and made extensive collections, sending home treasures from time to time. He has thrice been in the colonies, and travelled, apart from vacations spent on the continent, in Syria, through Palestine, Egypt, and North America, and has also visited India, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and other places *en route* to and from Australia. He came to Adelaide in 1876, and whilst here was engaged in the Surveyor-General's department on surveys in the Flinders Ranges and Murray Scrub. Whilst thus employed he added largely to his museum, studied and gained information of the customs of the natives, aided considerably by the kindness and experience of Mr. Jno. Ewens, of Morgan, and the late Mr. Taplin, of Point Macleay. This enabled him to take home a fine collection of their weapons, &c. He also, through his valued friend, the late Mr. Jno. Howard Clark, obtained specimens of nearly every shell found on the South Australian coasts. So extensive had his museum become that, after returning to England by the "Hesperus" in 1878, he offered it to the town of Stafford. It was accepted, and later a fine building was erected for its reception, adjoining the Borough Hall. The corporation of Stafford hold the "Wragge Museum" on lease for twenty-one years, Mr. Wragge subscribing towards its maintenance, and being honorary curator ; and if during that time due care is taken of the collection, it is to become the





MR. ROBT. WHINHAM.

property of the town and county of Stafford, Mr. Wragge being life trustee. It has been classified by him (on Cuvier's method, as regards the Zoological department), and he has illustrated Sir Chas. Lyell's "Students' Elements of Geology." The Ethnographical division he has arranged to illustrate ethnographically Mercator's Chart of the World. During his voyages he made numerous zoological and meteorological notes, and obtained valuable and curious results relative to ocean currents from his practice of casting adrift bottle-papers. For instance, in the case of Rennel's current, which sets from the Bay of Biscay to the Irish coast, his bottles, cast adrift at various positions and at different seasons, have invariably drifted to, and been picked up on, the coast of France; seeming to indicate that Maury did not attach sufficient importance to the influence of the winds on current bottles. On the other hand, papers cast adrift by Mr. Wragge in the region of the Sargossa Sea have followed the current into the main equatorial stream, and been found at Hayti and on the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico. After returning from his second visit to Australia, Mr. Wragge devoted his attention specially to meteorology, and established three observatories at different heights in the Churnet valley and moorlands of North Staffordshire, chiefly to investigate problems in climatology. Very valuable results were obtained as to the problem of the increase of temperature with altitude. One instance may be cited. During the famous frost of January, 1881, at his station on Beacon Stoop, 1,216 feet above sea temperature, at 9 a.m., it was 20·7; at his Farley observatory, on the watershed, 640 feet above the sea, 16·4; and at Oakamoor, in the valley, 350 feet above the sea, 3·6, simultaneously. In 1881 Mr. Wragge established and worked, mainly with his own instruments, under the auspices of the Scottish Meteorological Society, during summer and autumn, the first observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet high, and a station in connection at Fort William. There

was then no house on the summit, and so this involved climbing the mountain daily in all weathers. Many a battle he fought with the storms and snow-drifts of the Ben, and the work was continued with the addition of six intermediate stations in 1882, and carried on until the storms of winter absolutely compelled him, at much risk to life, to desist from his arduous ascents. Very important information was obtained relative to the vertical distribution of atmospheric pressure, and its bearing on the cyclonic and anti-cyclonic types of weather, and his work was rewarded by a special gold medal given by the Society, and high commendation by Sir William Thomson. In 1877 Mr. Wragge had married, in Adelaide, a South Australian lady, daughter of the late Edward Thornton, Esq., solicitor, of Kensington, and in consequence of his wife's failing health, he returned to the colony, with his family, in 1883, by the "Maranoa," having first arranged his museum and re-organised the work at Ben Nevis, which he left in assistant's hands. An observatory-house now crowns the summit of that mountain, to the erection of which nearly every class subscribed, from the Queen downwards, and his work is permanently continued by the Scottish Meteorological Society. He made many observations during his voyage out in the "Maranoa," and shortly after arrival here established the Torrens Observatory at Walkerville (Jan. 1, 1884), purchased the land on which it stands, and settled his family thereon. This observatory is equipped with the best observing instruments, including barograph and thermograph, which constantly record by clock-work every variation of atmospheric pressure and temperature. A new form of hygrometer, registering by electricity, is a great feature in this observatory. There is also a fine astronomical equatorially-mounted telescope, with object glass of best quality, by Wray, of London, besides a small altazimuth, and numerous other instruments and appliances. *Valuable records have been obtained bearing*

*upon meteorological problems, and in the climatic details prevailing on the Adelaide plains.* On Oct. 1, 1884, he established a meteorological observatory on the summit of Mount Lofty, and placed self-registering and self-recording instruments there in connection with the Torrens Observatory. As at Ben Nevis, so here *results have been obtained which throw much light on vertical barometric gradients, and especially on the local climatology of the Mount Lofty ranges and Adelaide plains.* Some of these have been published in the Adelaide papers, and the full details are sent to England. In 1875, on the recommendation of Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., and the late Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.M.G., Mr. Wragge was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, and of the Royal Society of South Australia. Mr. Wragge considers that life on this beautiful planet is an inestimable privilege, and one that should be turned to the very best account. To give a full description of all that he has accomplished in the cause of science would in these pages be simply impossible; but sufficient has been educed to show that Mr. Wragge is no ordinary man, and one ever ready to impart to others the outcome of his experiences, gained often under the most untoward circumstances, without fee or reward. He is just the class of men we want in South Australia, and though at present visiting Queensland, it is hoped that he will ultimately return to make this colony his permanent home.

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### William Bowen Chinner,

**B**ORN in Adelaide, in 1850. Educated at St. Peter's College, under Canon Farr, M.A., LL.D., and earned distinction by gaining a scholarship for classics, given by the late Bishop Short. Received his first musical instruction from his father, the late G. W. Chinner, who was well known

in the early days of the colony as an experienced authority on musical matters. He afterwards studied the piano, &c., with Signor Giorza, the eminent Italian *maestro*. Mr. Chinner has long been engaged in teaching various branches of the art, and has for fifteen years been Organist at the Pirie-street Wesleyan Church. He has opened, and taken part in the opening of many of the church organs in and around the city, and on several occasions acted as Organist for the Philharmonic Society and Musical Union. Several of Mr. Chinner's compositions for piano, organ and choir purposes have been published, some of which have acquired popularity, and met with a favorable reception from choirmasters and musicians of standing in England and the Colonies.

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### Dr. Frederick Forwood,

**B**ORN at Southwark, England, in 1808. His ancestors were for many years employed in the Naval and Military Service, and his father was first Lieutenant of H.M. 145th Royal Marines. Educated in Devonshire and at St. Olives, Southwark ; and on completing his scholastic studies, entered for instruction at the London and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals. Practised for some years in London, and in 1853 left England, with his wife and family, in the ship "President Ram," for South Australia. On arrival here he practised in Adelaide and at Unley, but ultimately removed to Port Adelaide, in 1856, and resided there upwards of twenty-six years. During his long association with the Port he was universally esteemed, and made many friends. He was on several occasions pressed to take a prominent part in public matters, but always declined. He died at Queenstown, June, 1882, aged 74 years, leaving one daughter and three sons.

**Hon. Thomas English, M.L.C.**

**B**ORN at Maryport, Cumberland ; died at Parkside, S.A., December 17, 1884, in his 65th year. Arrived in Adelaide, January 11, 1850, in the barque "Richardson," commanded by his brother, Captain Jas. English, and accompanied by Mrs. English and his brother-in-law (Mr. Henry Brown). Shortly after, in company with Mr. Brown, he erected a builder's workshop in Carrington-street, and subsequently purchased a corner acre in Hindmarsh-square, where their business was considerably extended. After sixteen years, Mr. English, in consequence of being elected a member of the Legislative Council, was compelled under the Contractors in Parliament Act to sever his connection with the firm, and on his resignation was presented by his employés with an address and handsome epergne. Messrs. English & Brown opened the Glen Ewin Freestone Quarries at Teatree Gully, and some of the finest buildings in the province were erected by them. Among these may be mentioned the Town Hall, Parliament Houses, Chalmers' Church, the National Bank, the Flinders-street Baptist Church, and others in Adelaide. On leaving his previous business, Mr. English practised as an architect, and ultimately took Mr. Rowland Rees as partner. This firm was dissolved after three years, and he was next associated with Mr. G. K. Soward, who was his partner at the time of his death. On February 25, 1878, prior to his departure for Europe, Mr. English was entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall. The late Mr. W. Townsend, M.P., presided, and the company included most of the leading citizens of Adelaide. On this occasion Mr. English was presented with a beautifully-illuminated address, numerously signed by prominent colonists, recording their appreciation of his services. His Parliamentary career dates from March 1, 1865, when he was elected to the Legislative Council. He held this until February 2, 1869, when his



term expired. He was, however, re-elected soon after, and retained his seat till July 30, 1878, when he resigned. He was last elected to the Council on May 29, 1882, and was a member of that body till his death. He first took office in 1865 as Commissioner of Public Works, and retained the same position, notwithstanding rapid ministerial changes, until May 1867. Although not a brilliant orator, Mr. English was essentially a thoroughly practical man, and his opinions were of a very liberal type. Though not a Protectionist, to use his own words, he believed "we ought to have a sort of protection and free-trade tariff for the encouragement of colonial industries." The first elections under the new Municipal Act were held on December 16, 1861, when Mr. English was elected Councillor for Gawler Ward, and in the following year was a successful candidate for the Mayoral Chair. He filled the position with credit during that and the next year, and several reforms conducive to the general welfare were undertaken and carried out. Mr. English was a member of the Friendship Lodge of Freemasons, and some years ago an active member of the Order. He left a widow, four daughters, one son, and a brother, Captain English, J.P.

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Hon. G. W. Cotton, M.L.C.,

IS a colonist of about thirty-seven years, and has seen some of the rough work of the early days of South Australia. In 1881 he was a successful candidate for the Upper House of the Legislature, being one of the six elected by the vote of the whole colony, chiefly, it is believed, on account of his constant advocacy of the essentials of the Real Property Act being maintained intact. Conservative in views, he has, since his advent in Parliament, upheld the rights of the masses, or "fifth estate," as they have been called; and he claims, in order that these, like other classes of the commu-

nity, may be represented by members chosen from their own ranks, that members of Parliament must be paid for the time they devote to public affairs. He has shown much public-spiritedness by forwarding, as far as possible, the cause of education, believing that by such means alone the natural qualification of each individual may be turned to the best account, whether for himself or for the general good of the country. He has been for twenty years Hon. Secretary of the Prince Alfred College, having held this office from the commencement of that institution. His steady support of the right of working men to have suitable holdings of the waste lands of the Crown, at moderate rent and for a long term, so that they may have a home, and be able to find profitable employment when work is scarce elsewhere, has made him very popular. Born in 1821, it is not likely that he will, at this period of his life, take a more active position in politics than he does at present.

Samuel White Sweet,

BORN at Portsea, England, May 1, 1825; joined H.M. Navy in 1844, and served on the China Station till 1849, chiefly in the signal department. Studied navigation, astronomy, and meteorology, and then joined the merchant service. In March, 1857, he was appointed to the command of the ship "Pizarro," and kept the meteorological log for the Board of Trade for three years, registering every four hours night and day, receiving from Admiral Fitzroy letters of Honorable Mention, especially in reference to forty sets of Lunars taken during one passage of seventy days. He was also presented with a large volume full of valuable information to seamen, with the wind-current and thermal charts of the world. During one of Captain Sweet's voyages in the "Pizarro," the crew mutinied, and the outbreak was only quelled by the prompt steps taken by their Commander.

In 1861 Captain Sweet surveyed the harbour of "Pena Blanca" in South America, and had the honor of seeing the result of his labors placed on their charts by the British Admiralty. He gave up a sea-faring life in 1863, and emigrated to Queensland with his family with a view to embark in cotton growing. Failing, however, in that object, he came to Adelaide in 1867, and in February 1869, received from the Government of South Australia the appointment of Commander in H.M.C. Navy. He surveyed the Roper River from its entrance for a distance of 100 miles; piloted steamers up and down this river, plotted a chart of the survey, fixed the latitude and longitude of the mouth of the river, and then returned to Adelaide. He next served three years as master mariner in the Black Diamond line, and in 1875 finally retired from the sea and settled in Adelaide. Since that period Captain Sweet has devoted his attention almost wholly to photography, and the views of scenery taken by him are unequalled in their fidelity and beauty; in fact, as a landscape photographer he is unequalled in the colony.

Capt. W. L. O'Halloran.

AT the ripe age of 80 years this gentleman, who may truly be called one of the pioneers of the colony, passed away at Glenelg, on July 15, 1885. Born in Ireland in 1806, he, at the early age of 18, entered the army as an ensign. The regiment to which he was attached did good work in India, and in 1825-6 the young officer gained distinction during the siege and storming of Bhurtpoor, in Bengal, and received a medal for his services there. His gallant conduct attracted the attention of his seniors, and a vacancy occurring during action in the lieutenantancy of his company, he was advanced to the position. In 1828 and the following year he, with his brother, the late

Major O'Halloran, was attached to the staff of his father, Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B., in the Saugor Divison, Central India. Soon afterwards he returned home, and was for several months engaged in recruiting duty in Ireland. In those days it was a rare thing for promotion in the British army to be granted as the reward of merit, and it was not until 1838 that Captain O'Halloran obtained his company, and then only by purchase. He did not retain his position in the 38th Regiment long, and in 1840 he reached South Australia, having retired from military service. In 1843 he secured a position upon the Civil establishment of the colony, and in that year was appointed a member of the Audit Board, and shortly afterwards Private Secretary to Governor Grey, and Clerk of the Executive Council. These he retained for some time, but in 1851 he received the appointment of Auditor-General, in succession to Mr. F. C. Singleton, who exchanged duties with him. In this important office he remained for close upon seventeen years. The work devolving upon him was most arduous and responsible, and it was performed with a conscientiousness and ability which ensured for him the confidence of a long succession of Governments as well as of the public at large. Captain O'Halloran's retirement from the service took place early in 1868, since which he has resided in South Australia, taking no active part in public affairs, but still exhibiting an intelligent interest in the progress of the colony. In his official capacity he had the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian, his military training having evidently left its impress upon his mind. At the same time he could unbend to those who won his regard, and there are many outside of his family circle who will remember him with respect and cherish his memory. There are few old colonists who have not a vivid recollection of Captain O'Halloran, whose tall, upright figure, military bearing, and courteous address marked him out for what he was—a soldier and a gentleman.

Alexander Donaldson,

THE senior partner of the firm of Donaldson, Andrews, and Sharland, warehousemen, died at Surrey, England, March 18, 1883, in his 50th year. He came to this colony about forty years ago, and first began business with Messrs. Peter Cumming & Sons, of Adelaide. In 1853, he entered the service of Messrs. G. & R. Wills & Co., and remained in their employ until 1865. He was one of the first commercial travellers in South Australia, and was considered one of the most successful mer. in that capacity. In connection with Messrs. Andrews & Sharland, he founded the firm in 1866. He went to England shortly afterwards, and has since spent most of his time in that country. He was noted for his genial good humour, for his energy and straightforwardness in business, his gentlemanly manners, and other good social qualities.

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### Richard Jagoe.

**I**F sheer hard work and dogged perseverance deserves a place in this record, it has been well earned by the subject of this memoir. Born at Truro, Cornwall, in 1833. Prior to leaving England he engaged first in a collier schooner and then in a fruiting cutter, as an introduction to sea-faring pursuits. Arrived with his parents in this colony in 1849, he commenced his colonial career by working as farm laborer or drapers' runner, as occasion demanded. Later on he took another turn at sea-faring, and made several intercolonial voyages, but the life was not to his taste, although a most profitable employment in the days of the diggings'. On returning from Forest Creek he served with an auctioneer in Adelaide, and obtained an introduction to newspaper life, and a favorable opportunity arising he was placed on the *Adelaide Times* to collect the shipping news.

He ultimately changed to the *Register*, and in this service he has continued for over thirty years. In early days he was appointed Sanitary Officer, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, and has carried out the duties of that vocation with universal approbation. The boat service at the Semaphore having attracted attention from the want of efficiency displayed, the shipping reporter was again thrown into the breach, and by the powerful aid of the *Daily Press* overcame all obstacles, and changed the Beach Service from whaleboats to sailing cutters. As the colony progressed he had the honor of working up the important and efficient Steam Service which has developed into a Company, leaving the subject of this notice still reporter for Shipping and Assistant Health Officer, and in all probability he will some day die in harness. Mr. Jagoe has a most positive and intimate knowledge of all circumstances connected with Port Adelaide for over thirty years, and is referred to on every occasion when the old customs are alluded to. Although his vocation of night and day work precludes his mixing with the *haut ton*, it is said that on sundry birthdays there are celebrations held at the "Sandhill Savage's" lair which are as pleasant and jovial as those in the circle of "Society." It may be mentioned that the original name was *Trejago*, and in the time of Edward VI., his ancestor, Jahn de Trejago, of Fentgallan, was high Sheriff of Cornwall.

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### John Nowland

**C**AME to South Australia in the "Lysander" in 1839, and took part in the founding of the Total Abstinence Society, in January, 1840. He was the first Rechabite who landed in this colony, and in his house the first Tent was opened. He was elected a City Councillor in 1841, and held a seat in the Council until September, 1843. He died July 19, 1885, aged 79 years.

### Christopher Giles, Sen.,

**D**IED in April, 1884. Arrived in this colony with his family in 1849, and imported a considerable quantity of merchandise and other property. He settled first on a block of 400 acres on the Upper Wakefield, in which place he was some years afterwards the first Chairman of the District Council. Subsequently he embarked in pastoral pursuits, taking up country as early as 1852 in the North-Eastern District, now known as Ketchowla. In this run he was joined by Messrs. Boucaut, but severe droughts rendered the undertaking a losing one, and in 1864 the run was sold. After that Mr. Giles led a very retired life in Adelaide, though he was well known at the Exchange, where he might often be met. Notwithstanding his advanced age he retained his faculties unimpaired to the last, being only a few weeks before his death engaged in a long and intricate audit. He left a widow and six children, all of whom are settled in the colony.

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### James Page,

**V**ICE-CONSUL for Switzerland and Consular-Agent for France, is a native of London. Resided about nine years in France and Germany, when he returned to England, and shortly after left for South Australia, arriving here in February, 1850. First engaged in the office of the late John Newman, Port Adelaide, but ere long joined in partnership with Mr. R. Cleland, the firm being known as Cleland, Page, and Co. In 1867 he left the Port business to Mr. Cleland, and joined the firm of W. Morgan & Co., in which he continued until the death of the senior partner. During his residence at the Port Mr. Page took an active part in political and municipal matters, and was Chairman of the first Dis-

trict Council of Alberton and Queenstown. He may also be considered the originator of the Volunteer movement, since, on the declaration of war with Russia in 1854, he immediately posted a placard calling the people to arms, organised a public meeting, and drew up the resolutions for forming a Volunteer Corps. In consequence of these prompt measures, three companies were formed at Port Adelaide, and continued even when the colonial forces were disbanded. Mr. Page was an officer of volunteers until 1867, when he applied to be placed on the "Retired List." He is a member of the Lodge Adelaide 341 of Freemasons, S C., and in 1851 was Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Scotch Constitution, with the late John Hart as Provincial Grand Master. He is also one of the oldest members of the Victorian Lodge of Oddfellows, M.U. Olive cultivation has long found in him a strong advocate, and he personally, during the planting season of 1871, distributed throughout this colony upwards of 100,000 plants and trees, with a view to give this industry an impetus.

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### J. C. Hansen,

**W**HO died on May 16, 1885, at Jardelund, in Schleswig-Holstein, was born at Osterby, in the same Duchy, in 1815, and arrived in South Australia about the year 1848. He was for several years engaged in the work of tuition, but ultimately removed to Unley, where he was known as a musical instructor of some note. He was a highly cultured man, and particularly excelled in the more abstruse departments of geometry, algebra, and fluxional analysis. He left this colony for his native land in 1877, but there are many of his old friends yet living who greatly respected him, not only for his talents, but for his sterling worth.



### George Styles,

**W**HO was about 75 years of age at the time of his death, in 1884, was a colonist whose perseverance and energy rendered him eminently successful, and whose honesty and straightforwardness might form an example for others to follow. He was a native of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England, where he followed the trade of a baker. He married early in life, and it was not until he found himself head of a household, including three stalwart sons and an equal number of daughters, that he decided to come to Australia, to give them greater scope for their energies than they possessed in the old country. Shortly after arrival here Mr. Styles entered into business as a baker and storekeeper at Unley, and from a small beginning worked up a large concern, from which he retired about five years since. He was a member of the School Board of Advice for Unley and Mitcham, and as a Justice of Peace on the Adelaide Bench often assisted Mr. Beddome in his judicial work. Mr. Styles was also a leading member of St. Augustine's Church, Unley, and widely respected.

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### William Kither

**W**AS born at Bow, London, in August, 1843, and is the second son of the late Wm. Kither, a much-respected tradesman of that place. Arrived in Adelaide in October, 1855, by the barque "Constance," and has carried on his business as a butcher in Rundle-street (with the exception of a few months) ever since. He succeeded his father in 1870, and has been very successful. He rebuilt, at a large cost, the extensive premises which bear his name, in 1880; was elected a member of the City Council in 1881, and an alderman in 1883; opened a soup-kitchen for the distressed poor of Adelaide in the winter of 1884, when bread and soup were daily dispensed gratis for many weeks. Mr. Kither is a

Justice of the Peace, Governor of the Children's Hospital, and has been a large subscriber to the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and to other institutions. He is of a genial and charitable disposition, and deservedly respected by all classes of the community.

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Dr. Charles Gosse,

**W**HOSE death was the result of an accident, was a native of Adelaide. He was born here on Dec. 26, 1849, and educated at Mr. J. L. Young's school. Destined by his father for the medical profession, he was at an early age sent to England to pursue his studies at Clifton College, and after a preparatory course went to Moorfield Hospital, London, where he filled the position of Clinical Clerk and gained most of his medical experience. In 1870 he received the diploma of M.R.C.S., England, and then proceeded to Aberdeen, where, in 1872, he passed as Master of Surgery and took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. In 1875 he took the full degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the whole of his time he paid special attention to diseases of the eye, and when he left England for his native land he bore the reputation of a skilful oculist. On arrival in the colony in January 1873, he became associated with his father in his practice, and on May 26, 1876, he was, on the resignation of Dr. W. Gosse, unanimously appointed Honorary Medical Officer of the Adelaide Hospital. In 1877 he was placed on the Board of Management, and in September 1881, it having been deemed advisable to place the ophthalmic cases under special treatment, he was appointed honorary ophthalmic surgeon for five years, which appointment he held till his death. He was also a member of the Medical Board in the latter part of 1884, but on the amended Hospitals Act being put into operation, he courteously retired in favor of Dr. Mayo. In October 1884,

he opened the Gosse wing of the Home for Incurables—an institution in which he and his father both took deep interest. He was a prominent member of the Adelaide Literary Society, and did it good service by his lectures on various topics. The busy life he led, however, precluded him from taking an active part in public matters, though he had every inducement to do so. He was greatly attached to athletics, and well-known in the cricket field as a prominent player. Dr. Gosse was married to a daughter of the Hon. G. C. Hawker, M.P., and left one child, whom he was endeavoring to save when he met with the injuries which led to his death. He died July 1, 1885, aged 36, and it is inexpressibly sad that a life so full of promise, and which teemed with acts of kindness and skill, should have been thus briefly cut off. He will long live in the memory of men as one whom calumny could not touch, and who was prompted by a desire for the happiness of others.

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### Dr. W. Gosse, M.D.,

**A** WELL-KNOWN and deservedly-esteemed member of the South Australian medical faculty. He arrived in the colony with his family in 1850, and in 1852 received the appointment of Colonial Surgeon, and also that of Superintending Surgeon to the Lunatic Asylum. In March, 1857, he was appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Adelaide Hospital, and in 1874 became President of the Central Board of Health. He held the office of Public Vaccination Officer to the Government from 1880 to the time of his death. He was one of the Governors of the S. A. Institute, and Warden of the Senate of the Adelaide University. Dr. Gosse was an able physician, and his kind manner endeared him to all with whom he was associated in his professional duties. He died in Adelaide at an advanced age, in July, 1883.





W. W. R. WHITRIDGE.

**Edward Davy, M.R.C.S.,**

**W**HOSE name has been before the public recently as the discoverer of the "relay" system, which had an important influence in developing the electric telegraph, died at Malmsbury, Victoria, Jan. 26, 1885. He was born at Ottery, St. Mary's, Devon, June 16, 1806. His father was a surgeon, practising at that place, and he received his education there. In his sixteenth year he was articled to Mr. C. Wheeler, resident medical officer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with whom he lived three years. He gained the prize for botany at the annual herborising in 1825, passed the Apothecaries' Hall in 1828, and the Royal College of Surgeons in 1829. The next few years of his life were spent in the practice of his profession. In 1836 he first experimented in electric telegraphy, and attracted considerable attention by his early inventions, and their importance in developing its practical use. In 1839 Mr. Davy emigrated to South Australia, going out in medical charge of an immigrant vessel. He contemplated pastoral pursuits, but soon abandoned the idea, and in 1843-4-5 was engaged as editor of the *Adelaide Examiner*. In 1848 he undertook the management of the Yatala Smelting Works (copper), and carried it on successfully for about three years, when the gold discoveries in Victoria caused an exodus of the population, and the closing of this as well as other establishments. In 1852 the Government Assay Office was established in Adelaide, and Edward Davy had the operative charge. Gold tokens were here coined, the first of the kind in Australia. Their circulation was an important fiscal advantage, and kept up the value of gold in Australia. The great success of this establishment caused Davy to be invited by the Victorian Government to organise and take the management of a similar establishment in Melbourne. The offer, unfortunately for him, was too tempting to be refused. He only enjoyed the

liberal salary attached to the office—£1,500 a year—from July, 1853, to the end of the following year, when the assay department was abolished. He afterwards started farming near Malmesbury, combining it with the practice of his profession, but the farming enterprise proving pecuniarily unsuccessful, he removed to Malmesbury, and devoted himself exclusively to his medical practice and the education of his family. He also took an active part in local affairs, was for many years a member of the borough council, several times mayor, and for more than twenty years an active justice of the peace.

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J. W. Jenkinson, A.M.I.C.E.,

WHO died at Pernambuco, on March 10, 1885, was a young man of great engineering talent and for some years on the staff of the Hydraulic Engineer's Department in this colony, where he had charge of the outside works. He began his professional career in the establishment of Messrs. Simpson & Co., the celebrated makers of pumping machinery and waterworks appliances in London, and in 1879 came to South Australia, having, at the request of Mr. Oswald Brown, the late Hydraulic Engineer, been engaged by the Government as draftsman. Whilst here he made himself so useful in the department, and displayed such great practical knowledge of all the details of water supply, that his position was soon improved, and at the time of his leaving the colony he was in receipt of a salary of £525 per annum. By his aid the Adelaide water works were made a remunerative undertaking. He left the colony with a view to devote his time to more extensive works, in September 1884, and on arrival in Brazil was placed in charge of the construction of important reservoirs for the supply of water to Pernambuco. This under-

taking, estimated to cost £120,000, was designed by Mr. Oswald Brown, who spent three months in Pernambuco in 1884. Although this place is said to be one of the healthiest in Brazil, yellow fever occasionally prevails, and it was to this that Mr. Jenkinson succumbed at the early age of thirty. He had fully intended to return to settle in South Australia, as he had made many friends during his sojourn in this country.

John Frame,

A well-known South Australian agriculturalist in the Mount Barker district. Born at Glasgow, Scotland, April 28, 1799; arrived in Adelaide, August 14, 1839. He first turned his attention to agriculture in 1843, when he, in conjunction with Mr. Allan Bell and the late Mr. Patterson, took up three sections at the Bald Hills, near Mount Barker, and began the cultivation of wheat. He was very successful, and five years later removed to a larger farm, which he occupied at the time of his death. The land being admirably adapted for the successful growth of all kinds of cereals, Mount Barker wheat soon won a name for itself in the market, and ultimately a sample of it sent to England by Mr. Frame gained the gold medal at the first London International Exhibition in 1851. From that date he has received many valuable awards from Commissioners of British and Foreign Exhibitions and at various Agricultural Shows in this and the neighbouring colonies. He was a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of South Australia from its foundation, and hardly a Show was held under its auspices at which he has not taken one or more prizes. His long and useful labours were recognised in his being made a life-member of the Society. In 1853 he was, in conjunction with Mr. John Dunn and others, appointed a member of the first Mount Barker District

Council, and was also instrumental in starting the Mount Barker Agricultural Society. Mr. Frame was just the stamp of colonist required here, a practical farmer, who knew how to make the best of the land at his disposal. His death took place in July 1885, at the advanced age of 86 years.

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### William Bickford,

**A**RRIVED in the colony in 1839 with the intention of starting sheepfarming. Before leaving his home in Devonshire, England, he had received glowing and utopian accounts respecting South Australia, but on arrival failed to find the realization of his hopes. The high prices asked by owners of sheep and cattle caused him to turn his attention to the business he had followed in the home country—a chemist—and he sent to England for a stock of drugs and other requisites and then opened the first druggist's shop in Adelaide. He was eminently successful, and very many of the preparations which he introduced are made up and sold to this day. At the early age of thirty-five years, after three days' illness, he died, leaving a wife and five children. After his decease the business was carried on for some years by the widow, when it ultimately passed into the hands of her sons, William and Harry Bickford, who have extended it until it is known as the leading wholesale druggist and sundry firm in South Australia, under the style and title of A. M. Bickford & Sons.

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Ulysses Bagot,

BROTHER of the late Hon. J. T. Bagot, arrived in the colony in 1851, and was for upwards of twenty-eight years engaged in various positions in the Civil Service. Died November 8, 1882, aged 62 years.

Alexander Williamson Dobbie

IS of Scottish parentage, and was born at Glasgow, Nov. 12, 1843. His father was a skilful engraver and arrived in this colony in 1851 with his family. His mother was a cheerful, energetic, and well-informed woman, and her judicious management had the best effect on the character of her son. Mr. A. W. Dobbie received several years of schooling from Mr. J. Bath, at Port Adelaide, and when fourteen years of age was apprenticed as a brassfounder to Mr. Schwann, of Gawler Place. Before he was nineteen he entered into business on his own account. His taste for the more delicate branches of mechanics led to his undertaking the ordinary work of a machinist, and his liking for ingenious contrivances induced him to cultivate a trade in American inventions. This was greatly expanded by his visit to Philadelphia at the time of the Exhibition in 1876, when he made a tour around the world. As a lad he was fond of electrical experiments, and the knowledge of electro-plating thus acquired was utilised in his business, and thus another extension entered into. His establishment has now grown to considerable dimensions, and affords employment to a large number of workmen. Mr. Dobbie married at the age of twenty-one, and made himself a home, first in the city, and then at College Park. His garden there displays his skill as a florist, whilst his love of the beautiful and the wonderful are to be seen all over the premises. At exhibitions he is always a prize-taker for flowers. Few private houses receive a greater variety of visitors, or afford more interest. The garden and green-houses are generally gay with blossoms, electricity pervades the rooms, for there are telephones and microphones everywhere, and outside, on fine evenings his large telescope opens the wonders of the heavens to admiring gazers. Though never a scientific astronomer, Mr. Dobbie, as an observer, has won a good reputation. From descriptions

in the *English Mechanic* he made a splendid reflecting telescope, having a speculum of six and a-half inches diameter, but not content with this, he constructed one still more powerful, and after devoting his spare time to it for upwards of ten years, had the satisfaction of possessing one of the finest instruments in the Southern world, with a speculum of twelve and-a-quarter inches diameter. Electricity had a great attraction for him as a youth, and instead of spending his leisure in the common recreation of lads he investigated the phenomena of this subtle force. It also induced him to study the construction of the telephone when Bell's discovery was published. He had no other guide than drawings in the *Scientific American*, but used them to such good purpose that he has the honour of being the first to construct a successful telephone in these colonies. He made numerous useful and amusing experiments with microphones of various kinds, and constructed a phonograph, with the conviction that it would never be more than a scientific toy. About 1878 Mr. Dobbie turned his attention to mesmerism in its various forms, and his abundant vitality made him a most successful operator. He has been instrumental in alleviating a large amount of suffering, for he pursued his studies with that specific end in view. Some of his patients have developed considerable clairvoyant powers, and their statements while in the mesmeric trance were marvellous. Mr. Dobbie became a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in his 18th year, and has been an active worker in connection with that denomination up to the present. He has found congenial work among the young, having been Superintendent of a Sabbath-school for upwards of ten years in the city and suburbs. Besides this, he has held various official positions in which his business capacity has enabled him to render valuable service. While on his tour round the world, Mr. Dobbie wrote a series of descriptive letters to the *Methodist Journal* and on his return these

were re-published in a racy and readable volume. His lectures on "Electro-metalling," "The Telephone," "Microphone," "Phonograph," and "Mesmerism" are in great request, and readily given for philanthropic objects or for Young Men's Societies. Mr. Dobbie is an active member of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, the Chamber of Manufactures, Prince Alfred College, the Stranger's Friend and Charity Organization Society, and others of a religious or denominational character. He enjoys the respect which intelligence, energy, and integrity always command.

Henry Dawson,

WHO lost his life by the capsizing of a yacht in St. Vincent's Gulf on February 8, 1884, was but a lad when he arrived in the colony, his father being one of the earliest pioneers and settlers at Brownhill Creek. He was apprenticed to Mr. Phillips, saddler, of Adelaide, and after completing his term started business at the Burra. He was the original contractor for the mail from the Burra to Outalpa, which he carried on for several years. By his frugality and thrift he acquired a large property at Mount Brian Flat, which he leased to tenants with right of purchase. He finally disposed of this, and bought the *Coroona Run*, thirty miles N.E. of the Burra, which he, after holding for some years, also sold. At the time of his decease he resided at Parkside. Mr. Dawson was a good friend in private life, and very energetic in discharging the many public duties which he undertook. He was one of the members of the first Burra Council, and a Justice of Peace for several years. He was widely known and consulted on all kinds of subjects; a man of great energy and perseverance, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a staunch supporter of Oddfellows and other kindred societies.

Thomas Sadler Reed

IS the son of the late Charles Reed, Esq., Mall, Clifton. Came to Adelaide in the ship "Orient" in November 1866, and was appointed Chairman of the Destitute Board, February 3, 1867. He left the colony on account of ill-health in January 1876 for a sojourn in England, and resigned his appointment in March 1877, which was subsequently filled by the late J. M. Solomon until the death of that gentleman, when Mr. Reed was re-appointed as Chairman in October 1880. The system of boarding out neglected and orphan children was commenced by Mr. Reed in 1872, since which period upwards of two thousand children have been placed out in various homes, of which number one thousand children have been adopted without charge to the colony.

W. Oldham

MAY be called the founder of Kapunda, seeing that he was for forty years connected with the town and intimately associated with so many of its useful institutions. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 9, 1811, and educated at Trinity College. For some time he was employed as confidential clerk in Guinness's brewery. He emigrated to South Australia in 1838, and shortly after arrival filled the position of Protector of Aborigines, and in that capacity compiled a grammar of the Adelaide aboriginal tongue. He subsequently opened schools in Light-square, in Gawler, and Angaston. In 1847 he was appointed Purser to the Kapunda Mine, and on the retirement of Captain Bagot succeeded to the managership. He was for twenty years actively engaged in this work, during the flourishing days of the copper industry. He resigned in 1867 a post in which he had given general satisfaction as an arbitrator when disputes

arose amongst the people, and engaged in business on his own account as a surveyor, architect, &c., and acted as clerk to the Kapunda District Council. Mr. Oldham took great interest in the volunteer movement, and organised the well-known Mines Rifle Company, in which he held in succession the position of Captain and Major. He was also an earnest preacher, and, as a Congregationalist minister, did much good. As a Magistrate for several years, and more recently a Freemason, his name was distinguished, and his character, if only for its ingenious versatility and wealth of resource, was worthy of admiration. He died at Kapunda, July 3, 1885, aged 75.

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### William Herbert Phillipps,

**B**ORN in Adelaide, December 3, 1847, and educated at Mr. J. L. Young's and Fellenberg's Commercial school, which he left in his fourteenth year to occupy a place in the office of the late Justice Wearing, the then Crown Solicitor; made rapid progress, and was urged by Mr. Wearing to enter the legal profession, but preferring a mercantile career, was transferred to the office of Messrs. Stilling & Co., in October 1864, as junior. Ere many years Mr. Phillipps became manager of the extensive shipping and insurance business of that firm. On the founding of Union College he became one of the first students, passed the mathematical examination successfully and was going up for examination in other subjects, when his health gave way from over-study and he was reluctantly compelled to withdraw. Mr. Phillipps married, on December 18, 1877, the second daughter of the Hon. R. A. Tarlton, M.L.C., and in November 1878 resigned his position at Messrs. Stilling & Co., to commence business on his own account as agent for several insurance companies. He gradually extended his mercantile relations,

till, in 1881, on returning from a visit to Europe, he founded the firm of George Wills & Co., of London, Adelaide, and Port Adelaide, of which he became and is still the managing partner in South Australia.

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### Harry Dickson Gell, J.P.,

**B**ORN in England in 1845, and arrived with his parents in this colony in September 1849. His father was for some time connected with the celebrated iron firm of Morewood & Rogers, and after establishing the business in Leigh and Hindley-streets, attracted by the gold-fields of Victoria, he left for the sister colony. Not being favored by fortune, the subject of this notice had early to fight the battle of life. A considerable portion of his time was spent in the Wallaroo district, before and after the discovery of the Moonta Mines. After filling several engagements he came to Adelaide, and in 1874 took the position he now occupies as Secretary to the City Permanent Building and Investment Society. He was elected to the Town Council of Glenelg in 1881, and returned as Mayor for that municipality in December 1884. He is a warm supporter and advocate of Improvement and Literary Societies, and takes a lively interest in their establishment in various districts. He has also been an active worker for, and supporter of country and suburban institutes, and is greatly interested in the early closing movement. Twenty-five years ago the period of labor was excessive ; averaging fourteen hours per diem. Finding it impossible to obtain an earlier time for closing, Mr. Gell with others agitated until the boon of a Wednesday half-holiday was conceded. This useful relaxation from labour has been applied with marked success to many of our country towns and places of business in the city.

**Thomas Nelson,**

**A** NATIVE of England. Born July 16, 1814. His father was a builder and contractor, and for many years held a responsible position in connection with the powder mills of Harvey & Co. Emigrated to Sydney, New South Wales, in 1839, and after entering into business there as a bread and biscuit baker, came to South Australia, landing here in April, 1840. Like most other early colonists, he had to contend with many ups and downs, but was fairly successful, and in the evening of his days is still resident near Adelaide, and impressed with a belief in the prosperous future in store for this, the land of his adoption. Mr. Nelson has reared a large family in a respectable manner, and contributed in no small degree to the population of South Australia, his grandchildren numbering no less than forty-six. With such colonists as this, immigration from the old country might almost be discontinued, and a grant of land be given by the Crown to each of their descendants.

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**Rev. John Hall Angus,**

**A** NATIVE of Cramlington, Northumberland. Born July 24, 1851; left England with his parents by the "Olivia," and arrived at Port Adelaide, November 17, 1853. Educated at the Fellenberg Commercial School under the late Mr. John Martin, and on reaching his 13th year entered the office of Mr. W. A. Wearing, Crown Prosecutor of the Province, with whom he remained until the latter was elevated to the Bench on the removal of Mr. Justice Boothby. From Mr. Wearing's he was transferred to the office of S. J. Way, Esq., the present Chief Justice, and shortly after was accepted as student of the Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, (August 3, 1869), and pursued his studies in the



professorial classes at the S.A. Institute until May 19, 1873, when the Church at Mount Pleasant having become vacant through the death of the Rev. Jas. Roddich, Mr. Angus received a call to that pastorate, and was ordained on August 19 in the same year. On the death of the Rev. P. Maclaren, of Port Adelaide, Mr. Angus accepted the position, and was inducted by the Presbytery, May 19, 1879. During the life of Mr. Maclaren steps had been initiated for the erection of a new church, and Mr. Angus had the satisfaction of seeing the present handsome and commodious edifice in St. Vincent-street completed and opened on February 5, 1882. Since 1878 he has been clerk of the Presbytery, vacating the position for one year in order to take the Moderator's Chair at the request of his brethren. Mr. Angus is at present associated with Sir S. Davenport and J. Howard Angas, Esq., in administering the estate of that well-known colonist, the late Geo. Fife Angas, Esq.

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Charles Hill,

A **B**ORN August 13, 1824, in Coventry, England. As he evinced at an early age a taste for art, he was articled for seven years to an engraver at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Entered the Academy of Fine Arts in 1840, and continued to study in the same institution after it was transformed into a School of Design and Arts, under Mr. W. B. Scott, A.M. This gentleman subsequently availed himself of Mr. Hill's assistance in preparing the posthumous works of his late brother, David Scott, R.A.S. After filling other important positions in England, Mr. Hill left for South Australia, arriving here by the ship "Historia," July 28, 1854. He started in business as an engraver, but finding little to do, applied for, and obtained the appointment of Professor of Drawing to St. Peter's College and other educational establish-

ments. Having inaugurated a School of Arts at his own residence, preliminary meetings with a view to increase its usefulness were held, and a society to promote its interests formed. It was not, however, till 1860 that the School of Design, of which this was the nucleus, was opened, with Mr. Hill as master. This post he filled in a creditable manner till September 30, 1881, when the school was handed over to the Governors of the South Australian Institute. Since then he has continued to use his graver and brush in that beautiful occupation that takes so little yet gives so much. In 1861 he obtained a special prize of five guineas for portrait painting, and also the gold and silver medals for painting at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Adelaide, 1881. Mr. Hill is a member of the Bohemian Club, and president of the Adelaide Sketch Club.

Ralph Wheatley Odgers Kestel,

BORN at Portreath, Cornwall, July 28, 1838; arrived in South Australia, with his parents, in February 1848, and was first employed at the Kapunda mine in dressing ore. In 1849 he went to the Burra mines where he was engaged in various works, ultimately turning his attention to the building trade, and locating at Kooringa. Left for Victoria in 1852, and made altogether six trips from South Australia to the Victorian and New South Wales diggings, and when not so engaged worked as a builder in and around Port Adelaide, at which place he at length settled, and entered into partnership with Mr. Henry Burge. Many of the principal buildings in the locality were erected by this firm, notably the model school, Stilling & Co's store at the new dock, the Bank of Adelaide, and other important structures. Mr. Kestel was elected councillor for Centre Ward in 1877, 1881, and 1883, holding office until May 1884, when he resigned

to carry out the extension of the Town Hall buildings. He was instrumental in doing much good for Port Adelaide during his councillorship. He introduced a drainage scheme for the sanitary improvement of the town, but, although it was not adopted, it found much favour and led to prompt action by the civic body. He took a prominent part in the purchase of the land for the Corporation Wharf, and also in securing 1,000 feet of wharf frontage to Tam o'Shanter Creek, and strongly supported Mr. H. W. Thompson when mayor in introducing asphalt footpaths. Mr. Kestel was popular as a councillor, as shown by his representing a ward in which he held rateable property for more than seven years. He is a member of the Institute Committee, and connected with the S. A. Yacht Club.

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### Hiram Mildred, J.P.,

**B**ORN at Portsea, England; eldest son of the Hon. Henry Mildred, M.L.C., and one of the four remaining old colonists who arrived in South Australia with Colonel Light in the surveying brig "Rapid," August 18th, 1836. After visiting Sydney he spent his early years in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. In 1844-5-6 he was in the Customs and agency business at Port Adelaide with the late W. R. S. Cooke, and joined in the exodus to the Victorian gold diggings in February 1852. Returning to Adelaide at the end of the same year, he spent some time in farming; but finding this unprofitable he settled at Goolwa in the milling and general agency business. In 1858 he received an appointment under the S. A. Government as Sub-Collector of Customs at Port Augusta, to which were afterwards added those of Harbour Master, Superintendent Mercantile Marine, Clerk of Local Court, Chairman of Destitute Board, District Regis-

trar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Secretary, Cashier, and Accountant of the North District Road Board, and several other subsidiary offices. These he resigned in 1877, after close upon twenty years' service, and now resides in North Adelaide. As one of the surviving *quintette* of the party who pitched the first tent where Adelaide now stands, and who has "borne the heat and burden of the day," Mr. Mildred deserves more than a passing notice. Few officials in the S. A. Civil Service have held at one time and conducted satisfactorily so many appointments as he. In addition to this, he, with his late wife (daughter of the Rev. Henry Cheetham), was instrumental in raising the first established church and Sunday-school in Port Augusta. In 1881 Mr. Mildred contested an aldermanship for the city, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1882-3-4 he was elected for two years as councillor for Robe Ward. Standing again for alderman, he was defeated a second time. At an advanced age, he possesses more activity than many younger men, and his physique, after an almost continuous residence of forty-nine years, is indicative of the healthy character of our South Australian climate.

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### Rev. John Watsford.

**T**HIS distinguished minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was born in New South Wales about the year 1821; entered the ministry in 1843, appointed by the Conference to South Australia in 1862, and arrived here in the same year. He immediately set to work, and evinced great enthusiasm in the training and advancement of the young, and mainly for this object gathered the means of erecting the Lecture Hall attached to the Pirie-street church, Adelaide. He made efforts to found a college for the higher education of colonial youth, but these failed until 1865, when, hearing

that the present site of the Prince Alfred College was for sale, he rallied the friends of the movement, and the thirteen acres of land were purchased and the fine building which forms so attractive an ornament near the city was erected thereon. Mr. Watsford watched over this undertaking with much interest until it became one of the leading academical institutions of the day. He was elected President of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church held in Adelaide in 1871. In 1868 he was transferred by the appointment of the Conference to Victoria, and in 1878 became President of the General Conference held in Sydney. Mr. Watsford has resided in Victoria up to the present time, and sustained with high honours various prominent official positions in the religious body to which he belongs. Among recent commissions committed to his charge, was the deputation to Tonga to endeavour to settle the differences between the government of that island and the society of which he is so prominent a member. A brief account of Prince Alfred College will not here be out of place. It was first practically started on September 18, 1865, when, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held that morning, the site for its erection was bought at auction for £2,750. The persons present at this meeting were the Revs. John Watsford, J. Cope, and N. Bennett, Messrs. Jno. Colton, T. G. Waterhouse, G. P. Harris, T. Padman, Wm. Rhodes, James Scott, Wm. L. Roach, and G. W. Cotton. After a considerable amount of preliminary work the foundation-stone of the edifice was laid on November 7, 1867, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who very graciously consented to perform the ceremony. His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, the then Governor of the colony, heartily concurring in the request of the committee, the school was opened in January, 1869, and the central College buildings were inaugurated by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Bart., in June of the same year. The first head-master was Mr. Samuel Fiddian, B.A.,





JAMES A. HOLDEN.

of Cambridge, under whose tutorial control, followed by that of Mr. J. A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., of London, and the present head-master, Mr. F. Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., of London, aided by a numerous and influential committee, the attendance at the College has steadily increased till it has reached some 400 pupils; and more than a thousand of its *alumni* are taking positions in almost every department of business life.

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### James P. Buttfield

**J**OINED the Government service in 1866 as Sub-Protector of Aborigines for the Northern District of the Province; appointed a Special Stipendiary Magistrate (his duties being confined to the Far North) on April 1, 1869. He held these positions at the time of his death, which took place at Blinman, July 14, 1885. In his magisterial capacity he acquired the confidence of the public by the fairness of his decisions and sterling qualities of heart.

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### Thomas Greaves Waterhouse, J.P.,

**I**S a native of England, and came to this colony when about 29 years of age, in 1840. Early engaged in mercantile pursuits, he soon took a foremost position among business men for sound judgment and prudent foresight, so that his lead was readily followed. Had he chosen to enter public life, he would have found no avenue closed against him. He was an original shareholder in the once famous Burra Mines, and sat for several years on the Board of the Association. He was also on the first Board of Directors of the Bank of Adelaide. Mr. Waterhouse heartily entered into the project for the establishment of Prince Alfred College, which he has



been heard to say was an object worthy of his life's work. In this institution he has taken a lively interest up to the present time, and his donations to the building fund have much exceeded in amount those of any other single subscriber. This circumstance has been acknowledged by the Committee on various occasions: notably at the laying of the foundation stone of the College, when he was chosen to present the trowel to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and the south-east portion of the edifice has been named "The Waterhouse Wing." For some years past Mr. Waterhouse has resided in England, but it is well-known that he largely assists many colonial institutions. He is represented in South Australia by his son, Mr. Arthur Waterhouse.

### Immanuel Gotthold Reimann

**W**AS born in 1859 at Hahndorf, and educated at Hahndorf School. After having devoted some time to the study of music, he was appointed music-master to Hahndorf College in 1875, and in the following year took up his residence in Adelaide as a teacher of music. Later on Herr Reimann left for Europe, and was for some years a student at the Berlin Academy of Music, conducted by Prof. Dr. Th. Kullak (Pianist to the Emperor of Germany), and at the Berlin Conservatory of Music, directed by Prof. Xaver Scharwenka (Pianist to the Austrian Emperor). From both institutions Herr Reimann holds very flattering diplomas, Prof. Dr. Kullak repeatedly offering him a situation as teacher at his Academy. After having successfully passed an examination in Musical Pedagogy under Dr. Bischoff, Herr Reimann studied Musical Theory with Professors Dorn, Rhode, Wüerst, P. Scharwenka, and Alb. Becker. In October, 1883, he opened the first College of Music in this city, and so far the support accorded to the enterprise has been very encouraging.

### Dr. Robert Gething

**W**AS born at Newport, Monmouthshire, in 1826, and received his early education at the local Grammar School; transferred to King's College, London, and became a medical student. Obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Apothecaries' Hall, and subsequently gained the Doctor of Medicine degree of the University of Edinburgh, at the early age of 23. His exceedingly youthful appearance prevented his commencing the practice of his profession at once, and his health not being good decided him on travelling. After visiting Western Australia, China, India, and Java, and returning to England, he resolved to visit South Australia, and arrived here in February, 1854. About this time one of the medical men at Port Adelaide died, and this afforded an early opportunity for Dr. Gething to commence practice. He was appointed Health Officer in succession to Dr. Duncan in 1878. How much he was appreciated will be best shown by a quotation from the obituary notice in the press on his decease, in October, 1883:—"A dark shadow has fallen upon Port Adelaide in the death of one of its foremost and most valued citizens, Dr. Gething. The blow is one that is keenly felt in many a South Australian home where the name of the true-hearted, genial doctor had become a household word. His removal from amongst us cannot alone be regarded as a painful domestic bereavement, or even a local misfortune; it is a great national loss. Placed by his eminent attainments in the first ranks of his profession, Dr. Gething devoted his talents to alleviating the sufferings of others, and in his efforts to minister to them entertained no thoughts of self. Summer and winter, day and night, sunshine or rain, he was ever the same, ready to obey the call of duty, to which he made himself the absolute slave. His energy was enormous and his labour herculean, which

it seemed as though nothing in the form of work could daunt or subdue. Alas! though the noble spirit was thus willing, the flesh could not withstand the severe strain upon it, and the universal mourning to-day, as the mortal remains of the indefatigable toiler are borne beyond the reach of toil, is the sacrifice at which society has received services which it has been the lot of few to render. There are few of whom it would be more difficult to write an obituary record than Dr. Gething. His kindly face, his frank, impulsive, but hearty, genial manner, his generous disposition are so familiar to all Portonians that they need no mention. Of some we may charitably say, '*De mortuis nil nisi bonum,*' but in the present case we need plead for no such charity from man. To err is human, for none are perfect; but his failings were such as still more endeared him to those around him. His epitaph is written in the tears of those who knew him, and in the gloom in which more than a whole town has been plunged. He has gone from amongst us. No more shall his kindly face and cheery manner carry comfort to hearts sick with sorrow and suffering, and infuse sunshine into the gloom of the chamber of sickness; no more shall the poor find him ready to minister to their ailments with his skill, and aid them freely with his purse; no more shall we have the benefit of his valued counsel,—a deep grief has fallen upon us; yet the dark cloud is illumined with a silver lining. In sorrow for our loss we may desire consolation by contemplating the noble life so bravely lived, and by the knowledge that amongst all sorts and conditions of men not one will be ready to breathe one unkind word, or cherish aught but loving thoughts of Robert Gething. In his charitable acts the doctor was always assisted by his wife, and by those whom they helped the two were regarded as one kind assistant. Hundreds of pounds have been raised and subscribed by his wife and himself in special cases, and it was only necessary for the charitably-disposed to find that Dr. Gething

favoured any object to insure its success. Except, however, in public subscriptions, his good deeds were not noised abroad and known only to those whose calling or chance brought them in contact with the poorer classes." It remains but to say that he was most anxious for the proper representation and protection of his profession in South Australia, and worked earnestly to secure a Bill for this purpose. Though called away before this end was attained, it is hoped the advance he made may be followed by others, and result favourably. A memorial amounting to a considerable sum was raised for the purpose of founding a University Scholarship, which was to take the form of a prize, to be given to the most successful student of medicine in the district of Port Adelaide, and belonging either to St. Peter's or Prince Alfred's College.



### Samuel Benson.

**H**UNDREDS of visitors to Adelaide, as well as residents here, who have passed through the Government Offices in King William-street, have greatly admired a most delightful miniature garden in the centre, known as "Benson's Quadrangle," but few are aware that a spot ever green in the hottest days in summer has been made thus attractive by one man, viz:—Samuel Benson, with the simplest appliances, and in a manner which is a wonder even to experienced gardeners. He is an intelligent, though self-taught individual, and evidently possesses great taste. He arrived in Western Australia in 1851, with his parents, and was connected with the Government service of that colony. In 1861 he joined the Mounted Police in Victoria, and was regarded as a most useful man in the force. Returned to Western Australia in 1863, and in 1865 was Corporal and Acting Superintendent of Water Police at Camden Harbour. During this period the "Forlorn Hope" voyage party arrived there, and were

hospitably entertained by him. Came to South Australia in 1866 ; was appointed orderly to Governor Daly, and held a similar office to succeeding Governors till December 1879, when he left to take the position of keeper of the Government Offices in Adelaide. During the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh Mr. Benson was his orderly, and attended him during his stay in the colony. On the Duke's leaving, Mr. Benson received his thanks and those of his suite for the manner in which he had performed his duties.

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George McEwin, J.P.,

BORN in Scotland in 1815 ; arrived in South Australia by the ship "Delhi," in 1839 ; died at Glen Ewin, Houghton, August 8, 1885. He settled at Glen Ewin in 1845, and introduced there fruit and other trees suitable for Australian cultivation. He was for many years connected with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society ; a frequent contributor to the Press of articles bearing upon the culture of various trees and plants, and was also the author of a work entitled "The Vignerons and Gardener's Manual," which passed through several editions. About twenty-five years ago he began the manufacture of jams at Glen Ewin, in which pursuit he was assisted by his son, and was very successful. He was early appointed to the Commission of the Peace ; for many years acted as Returning Officer for the district of Gumeracha ; held office as member of the Central Road Board and Forest Board, and in connection with both did good service. He was a skilled botanist and microscopist, and fond of scientific pursuits. Generous and kindly in disposition, he was much esteemed in the neighbourhood in which he resided, and by a large circle of friends throughout the colony. His son, the Rev. J. McEwin, is editor of the *Christian Colonist*, Adelaide.

Signor Raphael Squarise

IS a native of Vicenza, Italy, where he was born November 13, 1856. At the age of 13 he was placed in the School of Music in his native town, and commenced the study of the violin in the bow department. In 1870 he entered the Musical Academy of Turin, where he remained six years, during which time he obtained a Diploma as violin instructor, and assisted in the orchestra of the Royal Theatre in that town. In 1876 he returned to Vicenza, and studied harmony and composition for two years under the celebrated maestro Cannetti. In January, 1878, he was conductor of a band in Contarina, but had to resign the position in consequence of ill-health. From 1879 until August 1882 he conducted the orchestra and brass band at Arzignano, in Italy. Arrived in Melbourne, Victoria, in August 1883, and accepted engagement with the Williamson, Garner, & Musgrave Opera Company, as leader of their orchestra. Was also leader of the orchestra of the Cagli and Paoli Opera Company at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, until the Company was dissolved, when he came to Adelaide with the Heywood Minstrel Company, and remained with them until the end of that season. Finding inducements to follow his profession in this city, Signor Squarise established himself here as a teacher of the violin, and within six months of arrival brought together a strong combination of talented musical artists, now well known as the "Squarise Band." Of this he is still conductor, and on all sides he has gained encomiums from the Press and the public. He is also leader of the orchestra at the Academy of Music. His Excellency the Governor has recognised Signor Squarise's ability as a musical instructor by placing his daughter under his tuition, and several of the best families in Adelaide have accorded their patronage in a like manner. The *S. A. Register* of Dec. 8, 1884, thus speaks of Signor Squarise's talent as a

composer :—“ The facility in composition of Signor Squarise, the violinist and band-conductor, is well-known in Adelaide, although his residence here has been but brief. Violin concertos, played by himself on a single string, caprices for the pianoforte, waltzes, dramatic compositions like ‘The Battle of Sedan,’ not to mention arrangements of operatic selections for his brass band, have proceeded from his pen in a manner which does credit alike to his industry and his musical taste. His last composition is an ‘Ave Maria,’ and was sung for the first time publicly at the morning service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday. It was really a fine composition. The somewhat novel effect in a church of a harp obbligato was introduced, the harmony being filled in by the organ. The composition was so well worth hearing that it is to be hoped it will form an item on a concert programme at no distant date.” Signor Squarise is at present engaged in composing an English Grand Opera, entitled “The Magic Dice,” in conjunction with Mr. Rudolph Menz.

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### James Walter Smith, LL.D.,

**I**S the son of a country gentleman, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. at that University in 1852, and during the next year took the degree of LL.B. in the University of London ; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1856, when but 25 years of age, he took the Degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of London, being awarded the Gold Medal for special proficiency, (an honor which had only been twice previously conferred). In the long vacations and intervals of leisure permitted by his practice, he wrote and published a series of short popular treatises on various branches of the law, all of which enjoyed an unprecedentedly large sale in

England and the colonies, whilst some were translated into foreign languages. Among the subjects treated were :—" Bills, Cheques and Notes," " Partnership," " The Law of Husband and Wife," " The Law of Public Meetings," and " The Law of Joint Stock Companies." He also wrote a work containing 250 precedents with introductions and notes, entitled " Legal Forms for Common Use." Though their circulation increased his practice, and brought him pupils, Dr. Smith at intervals brought out new editions of each, and was frequently engaged on the daily press in writing upon the legal, constitutional, and international questions of the day. He has devoted much time to general literature, and has published " Twelve True Tales of the Law," and a translation into English rhyming verse of the two first books of Horace's Odes, each ode being translated in no more lines than the original ; a feat which, as was remarked by the *Intellectual Observer*, " no previous translator had either achieved or attempted." The leading reviews also spoke highly of the book. Great exertions were made by Dr. Smith beyond his practice, in the cause of Law Reform, especially that branch known as " Procedure-reform." Deeply imbued with the ideas of Bentham, he did much to secure the appearance before the Judge as the first step in the cause ; the assignment of each cause to one Judge, who should deal with it throughout ; the ascertainment of the issue without written pleadings ; continuous sittings, as in a Police Court ; the concentration of the Courts and their offices, and the admissibility of the evidence of accused persons. In furtherance of these objects he wrote articles, letters and pamphlets, and read papers before societies interested therein. He also originated a proposal favored by Lord Westbury, to codify the whole law of England and Ireland *en bloc* instead of piecemeal, and lay it before a Committee in a printed form. When the fusion of law and equity was attempted in 1873, some of Dr. Smith's suggestions were adopted ; but the



essence of what he advocated still remains as the goal of the law reformer. Being recommended a warmer climate, after travelling in Southern Europe, he resolved on resorting to a colony where he could do, though on a smaller scale, the work to which he was accustomed, and accordingly in 1875 he went to Natal, at the capital of which he edited the leading journal, the only paper representing the views of the Colonial Office, and practised at the Bar. When the war broke out he came to South Australia ; practised as a lawyer, and wrote for the Press, and has brought out several tales in the *Observer* and *Australasian*. Here he is well-known, both as a leader-writer and as the author of a popular series of humorous articles, which appear under a *nom de plume*, and are intended for subsequent publication in England. From March 1883 to March 1885, Dr. Smith was employed as Parliamentary Draftsman to the Government ; an occupation for which his previous experience had well suited him. During this period he drafted 73 Bills, revised six more drawn by others ; drew seven sets of "Regulations," and advised on fifteen matters not arising upon Bills. In March 1885 the office of Parliamentary Draftsman was abolished, but whether the step thus taken was for the public weal time must determine.

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### William James Fullarton,

ONE of the founders of the Adelaide Chess Club, and a clever exponent of the game, arrived in the colony in 1855, and entered into partnership with Mr. McFarlane Heriot as a general merchant. He left this in 1868, and was for some years engaged in general agency business and as secretary to several companies. He was for nine years connected in this capacity with the Southern Insurance Company, and resigned in 1884 through failing health. His death took place at East Adelaide, August 3, 1885, in his 53rd year.

### Carl Julius Hans Bertram

**I**S the son of Herman Bertram, a German merchant, and a native of Brunswick. He commenced the study of music under his mother at the age of seven, and four years afterwards was placed under the tuition of Herr Winckler, with whom he remained several years. During this period he studied the principles of harmony, counterpoint, and thoroughbass; and acquired the art of performing on the organ and pianoforte. Though partially blind from infancy, at the age of 12 he became totally so through the unskilful treatment of an oculist. But this calamity appears to have stimulated his active mind to further exertions, and quickened his perceptions of the ideal beauties and sublimities of the art of which he is such an accomplished proficient. He first appeared in public as a pianist in his eleventh year, and shortly after commenced his career as a composer. At 16 he passed an examination with credit at the Berlin Conservatoire, and during this time he acted as organist of St. Peter's Church at Brunswick, in place of Herr Rebellling, who was absent. In 1881, he gave a farewell concert in his native city and arrived with his mother in South Australia the same year. In the following January he had the great misfortune to lose his parent by death, but his talent procured for him many kind friends. He has composed upwards of thirty-six Sonatas, fourteen Nocturnes and Romances, a number of Songs, &c. Of these the following among others have been performed in public:—Sonata in E flat minor, Nocturne in B flat minor, Concert Study in E flat minor, Organ Prelude and Fugue in E flat major, and the fine descriptive song, "The Wind in the Trees." During his residence in Brunswick Herr Bertram became personally acquainted with Rubinstein, Abt, and some other musical celebrities. His memory is wonderfully quick and retentive, as an illustration of which it may be mentioned, that a few

days after his arrival in the colony the writer of this sketch heard him perform one of Beethoven's Sonatas, and though his visitor had the music before him, he could not detect a single false note. Though Herr Bertram's past career is marked with success, it may certainly be predicted that his future in this colony will be of that triumphant character which the genius and ability of such a talented composer and musician undoubtedly deserves.

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### J. J. Barclay

**A**RRIVED in the colony by the "Catherine Stewart Forbes," October, 1837, having been deputed by the British and Foreign Seamen's Society to form a branch of it in South Australia. He commenced business as a tailor and clothier, and occupied the first building with a brick floor in Adelaide. He was well known as a lay preacher in connection with Mr. W. Giles and the Rev. T. Q. Stow, at Glenelg, Brighton, &c. He was an Alderman of the Glenelg Corporation, and Mayor of that municipality for three years. He died May 21, 1867.

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### William Witherick

**A**RRIVED in this colony May 16, 1839, by the "Planter," in the capacity of mate. Shortly after landing he located in the hills at "The Tiers," and engaged in woodsplitting, an occupation then followed by many now prominent and leading colonists. In 1852, attracted by the rush to the Victorian diggings, he travelled overland thither, enduring those hardships which so long a journey in primitive times and the absence of regular roads entailed. He was fairly successful, and as his health was becoming bad

he returned to Adelaide, where he has resided ever since. On January 21, 1867, he received an appointment in the Post and Telegraph service ; a position he has held for nearly twenty years, thus being one of the oldest servants in the department. His eldest son is a partner in a well-known firm of coachbuilders in Adelaide.

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**Hon. Anthony Forster, M.L.C.,**

**W**AS for twelve years managing proprietor of the *S. A. Register* and *Observer* newspapers, but severed his connection with those journals on October 1, 1864. His connection with the Press had a beneficial influence on journalism in South Australia, his constant aim being to keep it free from scurrility, personal or party feelings, and in this he, to a great extent, succeeded. His career as a politician dates from 1855, when he entered the old Legislative Council as member for West Adelaide ; and on all occasions he held a straightforward course. Liberal in opinions, though not always on the popular side, Mr. Forster invariably acted for the public good. His exertions relative to the Real Property Act were unwearied, and he was a strong advocate of that measure and assisted Mr. Torrens in bringing his proposed reform of the law under the notice of the colonists. The Bill, as will be remembered, was carried through the Legislative Council in the face of much opposition. His duties as a parliamentary representative were discharged with zeal and ability ; as a public man he served the colony well, whilst as a private citizen he left behind, in various directions, many warm friends. Mr. Forster is a native of Northumberland, and was born in 1813 ; he arrived in South Australia in 1841, and left it in November 1864. He is now located in England, but, as heretofore, is greatly interested in all that concerns the colony.

### John Lloyd Hyndman,

**A**RRIVED in Adelaide in 1862, and first practised privately as a surveyor. Entered the service of the City Council in 1866, and under his supervision many important public works were carried out to the satisfaction of the civic body. In early life he was a midshipman on board a man-of-war, and engaged in surveying in the Persian Gulf and towards Kurrachee. He was subsequently employed by the Indian Government to superintend the construction of railway works above Bombay. He died at Felixstow, August 1, 1878.



### Rev. E. G. Day,

**B**ORN in London, June 30, 1810 ; received the elementary principles of his education from his father, and was afterwards comparatively self-taught. Having early acquired a taste for literature, he read much on a variety of subjects, and especially acquired a great liking for the writings and teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, of whose views he is at present an advanced and earnest exponent. He arrived in Adelaide by the "Countess of Yarborough" June 20, 1850, and was first engaged as assistant lay preacher to Mr. Jacob Pitman, of the New Jerusalem Church. On Mr. Pitman leaving the colony in 1859, Mr. Day was appointed his successor. He was ordained in February 1878, since which period he has continued his gratuitous services to this church in Adelaide. Mr. Day has been a voluminous contributor to the Press, and has published several interesting theological works. He has also given lectures, and entered into much controversial correspondence with those opposed to his views. As the oldest and only public-teaching representative of the Swedenborgian Church in South Australia, he is certainly entitled to a passing notice in this work.

**Rev. Francis Robert Coghlan, B.A.,**

**W**ELL known as the Incumbent of St. Bedes, Semaphore, and one of the most eloquent of divines, died June 7, 1885. Educated at an Oxford College, he possessed those qualifications which betoken the accomplished orator, whilst to these were added true kindness of heart and sympathy for the deserving. Shortly after his arrival he was first engaged in the curacy of Christchurch, North Adelaide, and there established the Christchurch Collegiate School, in which his eminent abilities secured him many pupils. On the death of the late Rev. Jas. Pollitt, Mr. Coghlan was appointed to the incumbency of St. Luke's, Whitmore-square, and this he retained until compelled to resign it by failing health, when he left this cure and went to the Semaphore, where he was associated with the Rev. Mr. Young in a Collegiate School. He was only 40 years of age at the time of his decease.

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**Joseph Mellor,**

**B**ORN at Elland, Yorkshire, September 9, 1808; arrived in South Australia June 27, 1840, with his wife and one child, by the ship "Fairlee." Adelaide was then covered with timber, though the streets were laid out, but not formed. He first worked at his trade (carpenter and joiner) for Mr. Pitman, builder, of Rundle-street, receiving from 16s. to 20s. per day; but in consequence of the high rates charged for all necessary commodities, it was, even with such wages, hardly possible to make ends meet. Mr. Mellor next took a farm at Goodwood, but with seed wheat at 21s. per bushel, and the crop when reaped only fetching 2s. 6d. per bushel, it was evident to him that to continue farming would result in serious loss; so he gave it up. He was of an inventive and speculative turn of mind, and undertook several Government contracts, one of which was to clear the trees

and stumps off the South Park Lands. He also contracted for several up-country mails, and had conveyances running between Port Adelaide, Gawler, Kapunda, the Burra, and the city. Mr. Mellor was the founder of the Agricultural Implement Factory in Adelaide, now conducted by his sons, Mellor Bros., with its branches at Kapunda, Jamestown, and Quorn. The implements turned out at these establishments are favourably known and in great request, not only in South Australia, but the adjacent colonies. He introduced a great many new ideas and novelties, and was the first here to suggest wood-paving, by sending a wheel tire to the Corporation filled in with wood blocks about the year 1860, but the idea was not entertained. He won the first gold medal for his reaper in a match in 1856, and has manufactured several hundreds of the Ridley Reaper and Thresher combined. He was an active, industrious, and honourable man, ever ready to welcome new arrivals to the colony ; and he, with his worthy wife, entertained them hospitably under their roof, and did much to cheer and help them on their way. Though he took small interest in politics, he contested one election with the late F. S. Dutton for the County of Light, but was an unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Mellor died at the Semaphore, December 28, 1880, aged 72.

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Rev. Peter Maclaren,

A NATIVE of Scotland, and for several years minister of the Presbyterian Church, Port Adelaide. He died on board the s.s. Garonne on his homeward voyage, May 31, 1878, aged 52. Mr. Maclaren, who was a profound student of theology, arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1871, and after about a year came to South Australia. He was the author of several religious works, which were characterised by great vigour and thoroughness, and exhibited traces of a ripened scholarship and forcible style.



ROWLAND REES, M.P.

Jas. Pile, J.P.,

IDENTIFIED with the town of Gawler for many years, and resided there at the time of his death, which took place March 19, 1885, in his 85th year. He was a Councillor of the Gawler Corporation, a strong supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and did much good privately, both by giving sound advice and rendering monetary assistance. Mr. John McKinlay, the explorer, married one of his daughters, who still resides in Gawler. Mr. Pile was a successful squatter, and his name is quite a household word in the colony. He was born at Beverley, Yorkshire, in 1800, but was a true Scotchman at heart, having been brought up in Scotland. In early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in partnership with the late Mr. James Pender, of Glasgow, and made a fortune, but lost it. He arrived in South Australia in November, 1849.

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**E. L. Grundy.**

**O**N Jan. 21, 1875, death garnered home from the Modern Athens, at the ripe age of eighty, the last of a choice few who lived and spent a great portion of time in Gawler; and with his demise passed away the ablest Athenian once residing in that picturesque little town. He was a polished scholar, and might aptly have been termed the local Socrates, as his knowledge of the departed heroes of Grecian history was extensive and profound. But with all his information he was no pedant; his *bonhomie* and good nature made him accessible to all, whilst sufferers of every grade found in him a ready champion for any just cause, and no knight errant of olden time ever entered the lists with greater ardour and more determination to see the wrong righted than he. His geniality as a speaker was proverbial, and his speeches were

noted for conciseness and polish. No matter when and where the speech was made, either in the House of Assembly or in furtherance of some charitable movement, none received more attention than Edward Lindley Grundy. His face and form betokened a man endowed with uncommon gifts. An English gentleman of the good old school, with a deep-rooted faith in the supremacy of the Church, and the strong insular vanity that he was an Englishman. The local *Bunyip* thus mentions him :—“ His knowledge of the world was deep and varied, gained in a chequered life. He was blessed with keen perception of affairs, such as is seldom found ; full of kindly courtesy, always ready to aid by his help and advocacy the widow, the orphan, the wronged and oppressed. Few will be more missed from innumerable homes, and lamented with the honest and hearty tribute of general regret than is accorded his memory. The pleasant, genial, gentlemanly old man ; the friend of the little child and of the most scholarly in the land ; alas ! we shall see him, hear him, meet him no more ! The hand that long wielded the pen with such peculiar force and ability is now powerless in the chill hand of death. We give this humble and imperfect tribute to the memory of the gifted dead ; but no words of ours can render more sacred the memory of Edward Lindley Grundy in the minds and hearts of his townsmen.” He was born in Nottingham in 1795, of which town he was a burgess. Entering the collegiate institute there, he exhibited an aptitude for classics and antiquarian lore, which he retained to the close of his life. At twenty-three he entered into mercantile pursuits at Manchester as a shipper and broker, and carried on an extensive and successful business with South America and the Brazils, but relinquished this for literary pursuits more congenial to his views. Mr. Grundy married a daughter of Dr. Charles Mason, of Carlisle, a lady of cultivated tastes and accomplishments, and an able linguist. The union was exceedingly happy and felicitous, the only shadow crossing their fair

horizon being the parting on his leaving for Australia. His marriage brought him additional wealth through the family relations of Mrs. Grundy, that lady being connected with some of the best circles in Carlisle. Like many prosperous Manchester men, he was induced by the railway mania to invest a considerable portion of his fortune in that stock, and was one of the victims of the 1846 panic. During his residence in Manchester he was identified with many philanthropic movements for the benefit of that town, and, in conjunction with others, was instrumental in getting Peel Park opened on the Sabbath by the Corporation for the purpose of recreation for the poor Lancashire operatives, which step brought him into collision with several strict Sabbatarians; and to those who remember the drudgery and hardships of factory life of forty years ago, they will conceive what an inestimable boon was conferred on the working classes. He was intimately connected with various public works and political movements, and had for a coadjutor the late Richard Cobden. Mr. Grundy was the originator of infant schools in Manchester; and also the Christian Institute, and he took a prominent part in the Agricultural Drainage Association. As an authority and essayist on agriculture he was awarded a silver medal with this inscription:—"Institute, Manchester, 1767. Society for the Improvement of Agriculture. To Mr. E. L. Grundy, for an essay upon Destructive Insects, 1829." The activity of Mr. Grundy was of unostentatious simplicity, and no one was more desirous of realizing the maxim of doing good by stealth and blushing to find it fame than he; but any man might nurture a pardonable degree of pride in feeling he had done the State service, and that he was likely to leave behind him in the hearts of some a kindly feeling for his honest endeavours. Misfortunes in railway speculations induced him to turn his attention to the colonies, and South Australia was selected as his future home. He thought it advisable not to bring Mrs. Grundy with him, but

intended to send for her as soon as he saw what the colony was like. His youngest son—F. E. Grundy—was taken from college to accompany him, and they arrived here safely. He had completed his arrangements for Mrs. Grundy to join him, but they were not carried out as she succumbed to an attack of bronchitis. He remained a widower, mourning in silence to the end of his days the loss of a worthy and affectionate partner. He began business here as a broker, and subsequently started the *Standard* newspaper, which had a tolerably prosperous career, but the difficulty experienced in getting in his subscriptions determined him on relinquishing this venture. He next took a house at Brighton, which he ultimately gave up and went to Gawler, where in 1859 he established himself as an auctioneer, accountant, and commission agent. He eventually resumed his literary pursuits, and became associated with the *Bunyip*, which under his able management enjoyed a high reputation. He could turn a pathetic sentence that did not fail to arrest attention, or verses, “to point a moral and adorn a tale.” His readiness to investigate any question of oppression and imposition secured for him the good-will of the passengers of one of the emigrant vessels. They had been badly treated during the voyage, and he was instrumental in having the conduct of the captain inquired into. The passengers gave him a handsome silver snuff-box, bearing this inscription:—“Presented to E. L. Grundy, Esq., by the immigrants per “Indian,” in grateful acknowledgment of his humane efforts on behalf of the emigrant stranger. Adelaide, October 3, 1849.” Having long advocated the interests of the colony, he had the honour conferred upon him by the constituency of Barossa of being returned to Parliament. The illness preceding his death was of short duration, and three days after an attack of erysipelas it proved fatal. Nothing serious was anticipated at the outset, but the inhabitants were shocked to hear of his decease at the mellow age to which he had arrived. He was

a diligent worker in many capacities, and a man of many parts, all of which were well played. His remains rest in the family vault at West Terrace Cemetery, and the grief of those he left might be well expressed in the lines on the cenotaph of Euripides at Pella—

“To Hellas’ bard all Hellas gives a tomb ;  
On Macedon’s far shores his relics sleep ;  
Athens, the pride of Greece, was erst his home,  
Whom now all praise and all in common weep.”

### James William Heberlet

IS the youngest son of Andrew Heberlet, Esq., Register in the Military Department of the H.E.I. Company ; born in Calcutta, and closely associated with some of the earliest settlers there. During a complete collegiate course he applied himself at an early age to the piano and singing, under Professor C. Howard, a leading musician, and attained great proficiency. On leaving college, after a brief application to business, he was attracted to the colonies, and arrived in Adelaide in 1853, *en route* to Victoria. Finding, however, inducements to remain here, he devoted his time to the management of an academy in the city, previously conducted by Mr. Whinham, sen. After nearly three years’ scholastic duties and private tuition in French in ladies’ academies, Mr. Heberlet turned his attention wholly to music, and from the encouragement received from that eminent pianist, the late Linly Norman, entered heart and soul into the matter. He became musical instructor to several ladies’ schools, and since the year 1858 has followed that profession successfully. Many hundreds of persons of both sexes have been instructed by him, and are a credit to his teaching. He has had a varied, though comparatively successful career, and has also held the position of organist to several of the city and suburban churches of various denominations.

### Frederick Harvie Linklater

**W**AS born in 1847, and is the son of a well-known solicitor in the City of London, who had the largest bankruptcy practice in that city. The subject of this memoir commenced his education at Eton, where he remained till 1866, when he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, in November 1869, graduated B.A. of that University. In addition to the ordinary *curriculum* he devoted himself with great zeal to the study of Divinity, which he pursued under Mr. Jackson (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln and of London), and to the learning of Hindustani from two fellow-students, natives of India. He evinced an early taste for the drama, and became a prominent member of the Amateur Dramatic Club, whose performances were largely attended by residents and visitors. Mr. Linklater was greatly distinguished in athletics and games of skill. He rowed for two years in the "First Trinity," when that boat was at the head of the river, and for one of those years rowed the stroke oar; he won the golden foils in the fencing tournament with the University of Oxford, and played second to Mr. Richardson for the prize billiard cue. Leaving the University in 1869, he entered his father's office, but was rescued from drudgery by his knowledge of Hindustani, a qualification which induced Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, to send him to India as Commissioner to take evidence in a cause. This duty required him to visit Delhi, Madras, and Ceylon. He also made a trip to America, and joined the forces of the States then engaged in the Sioux war. He fought through the campaign and was wounded in three places; and was rewarded for his services by being made a citizen of the Great Republic. During this trip Mr. Linklater, with three companions, rode through the old Spanish settlement up the Colorado, across the Great Desert to the mountains. Two of his comrades were American citizens, one of whom was a

trapper, and the third was an Englishman. The country was in a disturbed state, and the travellers were taken prisoners by the Mexicans on the charge of treason. They were incarcerated and chained to the wall of their prison and were only taken out to learn the result of their trial, which had been by lot and without their knowledge. They were drawn into the square of the fort; one American and the Englishman were shot, and Mr. Linklater and the trapper were set free. This was as fair a trial as could be expected from a Mexican. Returning to London Mr. Linklater gave up attorneydom for the more ambitious profession of the Bar and entered at Lincoln's Inn. Partially suspending his studies during the Franco-Prussian war, he followed the campaign with the second *Daily News* pass and was present at Wörth, Metz, and the siege of Paris, and at the opening of the gates of the city was one of the first batch of Englishmen who passed in. Here he rescued his sister, Mrs. Girdlestone, and found her jewels in a manure heap, where she had hidden them. Mr. Linklater pursued his legal studies under Mr. Rowland Vaughan Williams (whom he aided in the drafting of the famous Judicature Bill), Mr. Marcus Martin, the conveyancer, and Mr. Kekewich, and was called to the Bar in 1873. During his studentship and afterwards, while practising in the Court of Chancery, he was appointed dramatic and operatic critic to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a position which he occupied for two years and a-half, contributing also to *Routledge's Magazine* and other periodicals. Mr. Linklater left for New South Wales in 1876; joined the Bar there, and had a considerable practice, wrote a treatise on the Law of Divorce, and was Government reporter in the Supreme Court. But, in spite of these engagements, which would have exhausted the energies of a less zealous *litterateur*, he found time to serve the newspapers as dramatic critic and to furnish contributions based on his experience as a traveller and a soldier. Leaving New South Wales in 1880, he came



to South Australia, where he practises his profession in spite of the dramatic taste which has resulted in some theatrical successes, and which has earned him the confidence of the editor of the leading London theatrical journal, whose correspondent he is. His contributions to dramatic literature in Adelaide include "Pinbehind," which was produced at the Academy, "My Uncle's Wife," in which Bland Holt acted at the Royal; an adaptation of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" played at the same theatre; the "Debutante," and a Pantomime which came out at the Academy. This last was a great feat, for the order was given on one Friday, and the rehearsal took place on the next. On the following Friday the Pantomime was exhibited, and alas! on the fourth Friday the Academy was in ashes, and the Pantomime extinguished. And now we have brought down to date a very active, diversified and romantic career, which before its close may attain to the brilliancy which it has narrowly missed.

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### Spencer John Skipper

IS the eldest son of the late J. M. Skipper, and a native of Adelaide. He was educated for the law, but his literary instincts led him towards journalism, and some satirical verses from his pen, which appeared in that trenchant paper *Pasquin*, having attracted the attention of the witty editor (the late E. R. Mitford), Mr. Skipper became a constant contributor to it. Subsequently he secured a position on the literary staff of the *Register*, where he is now well known as a versatile writer. Very enthusiastic in manly sports, he has interested himself greatly in yachting, cycling, and rifle-shooting, and to his exertions, in conjunction with the late Captain Gray, the Rifle Volunteer Force mainly owes its existence. He has always been a strong supporter of the defence movement in the colony.

### Herr Carl Püttmann,

**B**ORN at Cologne, Prussia, November 14, 1843. His father, poet, journalist, and art critic, was at that time engaged on the editorial staff of the *Cologne Gazette* (*Koelnische Zeitung*). After the political troubles of 1848-9 the family removed to England, and subsequently to Australia, where, in Melbourne, Mr. Püttmann, senior, for many years took an active part in German (local) journalism, and edited, shortly before his death in 1874, a "History of the Franco-Prussian War." His third son, Carl, the subject of this notice, studied music under the best Victorian professors, and took part professionally as early as 1858 in all Philharmonic and other concerts, in company with his teachers, Strebinger, Pringle, Jacobs, C. E. Horsley (a pupil of Mendelssohn's), and others. Accepting an engagement with the Lyster Opera Company, Herr Püttmann accompanied them on their first grand tour through New Zealand and Australia, remaining in Adelaide in 1865 and establishing himself here as a teacher of the pianoforte, violin, and singing, and in this capacity he is still successfully engaged. In 1866 he married the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Loessel, and in 1867 was elected conductor, and subsequently honorary member of the Adelaide Liedertafel, a Society which is probably the oldest in the colonies and holds an honoured place among the musical institutions of Adelaide. The first performance under his baton was a comic opera, "The Mordgrund Bruck," at the Theatre Royal, and was followed by hundreds of other successful appearances in public, in many of which the most prominent artistes who have visited Adelaide—Ketten, Wilhelmj, &c., took part. Among the friends and patrons of the Adelaide Liedertafel was the late eminent composer Franz Abt. Herr Püttmann's eldest daughter and pupil, Miss Franziska, has gained distinction in the competitive examination for a scholarship in the Royal College of Music,

London ; being one of the first in pianoforte, and selected for final decision out of thirty-three candidates. Having passed the University Matriculation Examination, this young lady is now a student for the M.B. Degree under Professor Ives.

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**Hon. John Crozier, M.L.C.,**

**B**ORN August 12, 1814, in Roxburgh, Scotland, near Hawick. Came to New South Wales in 1838, under engagement to Dr. Anderson, of Paramatta, to manage his estate of Redesdale, near Braidwood. Most of the men there were convicts or assigned servants from the Government. He left at the end of three years, and engaged with Captain Dobson, R.N., as manager of the Sandhills Station, near Bungendore, Lake George. (Mr. Challis, of the firm of Flower, Salting & Co., who died lately and left £100,000 to the University of Sydney, was the person who carried on the commercial business for Captain Dobson in Sydney, and with whom Mr. Crozier corresponded.) In 1846 Mr. Crozier left the Sandhills and in conjunction with Mr. George Rutherford commenced squatting on the Edward River, and subsequently on the Murray, near Wentworth. He at length bought out Mr. Rutherford's interest in Kulnine, and purchased Moorna and other stations on the Murray. On becoming proprietor of Oaklands he went to reside there in 1867. He was a candidate for the Legislative Council in August of that year with the late Sir W. Morgan and Emanuel Solomon, and returned at the head of the poll. He was again elected for the Council in 1876, and returned second on the poll ; and in 1885 was returned in a similar manner. In 1867 Mr. Crozier was appointed a member of the Brighton District Council, and has been in it ever since, most of the time as Chairman. Mr. Crozier's colonial experiences have a wide range, and embrace New South Wales, Victoria, and South

Australia ; for each of which he is a Justice of the Peace. He remembers the man William Scott, who was allowed the first horse to go after cattle in the colonies by his master (Captain J. MacArthur, of Camden), and he also had the honour of riding on George Stephenson's first passenger railway, between Stockton and Darlington, before it was opened for public traffic. Mr. Crozier is one of the most useful men in the South Australian Legislature, and has been instrumental in doing much good. In private life he is regarded as possessing many virtues and few faults.

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### W. J. Peterswald.

**T**HIS well-known Commissioner of Police in South Australia was born in Jamaica, in 1830. His father was a West India planter, who, after the slave emancipation, sold out and settled in Edinburgh. Mr. Peterswald was educated at the Edinburgh and Military Academies, in that city. He came to this colony in the ship "Charlotte Jane," Captain Lawrence, in 1853, and he embarked considerable capital in farming pursuits, of which he had had no experience, and in consequence lost all in a few years. Whilst in the country he embodied and commanded the "Munno Para East Rifle Company," 100 strong, and, as drill instructors were scarce, drilled and trained them personally without assistance. They were considered the smartest company of volunteers in those days. He afterwards came to Adelaide, and became clerk-assistant to the House of Assembly, and in 1862, when Inspector Pettinger was murdered, he took his place in the Police Force ; resigned in 1866, and became Warden of Gold Fields, which position he occupied until 1874, when he was re-appointed to the Police Force as Inspector and Superintendent. On Mr. Hamilton's retirement in 1881 Mr. Peterswald was appointed Acting-Commissioner, and in

1882, Commissioner. The South Australian Police Force will bear favourable comparison with that of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and there is little doubt that its present efficiency is mainly due to the energy and ability displayed by its representative head. Since taking office the Commissioner has made many important reforms, all being for the public weal ; and the citizens of Adelaide, as well as the colony at large, may be congratulated in possessing in him a most active and zealous advocate for the maintenance of law and order. Many criminals who thought to pursue their nefarious calling in our midst have been promptly brought to justice, and the celerity with which the machinery of the law has been set in motion has doubtless had a deterring effect on their associates.

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Dr. Ulrich Hübbe,

WHO has rendered great services to this colony in connection with the Real Property Act, is a native of Hamburg. He was but a youth when the French, under Napoleon, attacked the town and gave it over to pillage, but even yet he retains lively recollections of this episode. He has spent the greater part of his life in South Australia, and at the present time, having completely lost his sight, is almost wholly dependent for his incoming on his son. This is not as it should be, and Dr. Hübbe deserves better treatment at the hands of our colonists. Though the working of the Real Property Act is now universally known, few of those most benefitted thereby have the slightest idea of the prominent part which Dr. Hübbe played in its construction. He it was who explained to Sir R. R. Torrens the form of certificates of title and encumbrances in force in the Hanseatic towns of his native land ; and Sir Robert was so much pleased with the

simple way in which the charges were detailed that, with Dr. Hübbe's assistance, he transferred the idea as far as was practicable into the Bill. From this source in particular was embodied the principle that mortgages should not change the freehold property, but that they should simply be charges on the property in priority one over the other. The result of the disclosure of these facts led to the re-drafting of the Bill by Mr. R. B. Andrews; but on its being submitted to Dr. Hübbe, he expressed his disapproval of it, chiefly on the grounds that it did not contain an efficient repeal of the old system, the absence of stringent provisions for bringing equitable estates and interests under the Act, and the necessity that existed for providing more definitely that no estate or interest on such lands should pass at all by deed or any documentary evidence, but exclusively by registration of each special transaction in the public books of the colony. He thereupon drew the very comprehensive repeal clause printed in the Act, and he subsequently spent several days in remodelling the whole draft. He submitted his alterations to Sir R. R. Torrens, and the draft Bill thus revised was placed before Parliament; but no compensation was given him for his services. Dr. Hübbe has written much on a variety of subjects, and also taken an active part in many public matters. Though, like all men, prone to err, his intense independence and thorough love for his adopted country have made him an earnest advocate on the side of reform. Since his retirement from active life he has spent a great portion of his time in writing an epic poem descriptive of the progress of civilization in Germany in connection with free trade. This work has been sent to Germany, and been favourably criticised by those to whom it has been submitted, but owing to pecuniary difficulties it has never been published. A recent Government voted him a sum of money, but of so small an amount that it cannot be said he has been compensated for his services in connection with the R.P.A.

A Record of the Past.

OLD COLONISTS WHO ATTENDED THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE
LATE MR. E. SOLOMON.

(*S.A. Register*, DEC. 29, 1871.)*

G. F. Angas, G. Alston, Hon. H. Ayers, J. Anthony, T. P. Addison, E. W. Andrews, J. Allen, T. Austin, J. W. Adams, J. Aylmore, G. Aylmore, C. Aubert, W. Ayling, T. Adams.

J. Bullock, A. H. F. Bartels, J. Beck, Hon. A. Blyth, T. C. Bray, Rev. W. L. Binks, Jno. Brown, J. Brown, W. V. Brown, W. Brown, Captain Bickers, B. Bankhead, Hon. J. Baker, R. C. Baker, T. Baker, A. Baker, R. Baker, Job Baker, J. S. Bagshaw, J. Bowden, R. Blackler, J. H. Barrow, M.P., J. M. Bailey, Capt. Bagot, E. M. Bagot, C. Burnet, T. Brinkworth, W. Bush, A. Bell, S. Beddome, R. W. Beddome, J. F. Bottomley, R. Bliss, J. W. Bushell, W. C. Bean, J. W. Bull, H. E. Brookes, J. Brewer, H. Bate, J. Beer, H. Briggs, H. Briggs, jun., F. H. Botting, F. J. Botting, W. Biggs, E. L. Biggs, T. Bennett, G. Bennett, W. T. Bennett, M. Benjamin, P. Benjamin, A. Burford, S. A. Burford, J. Burford, G. Burford, W. H. Burford, R. Burford, W. Black, T. Black, J. J. Bowman, N. Bowman, Rev. A. T. Boas, Dr. Blood, G. Birrell, Chas. Bonney.

H. Cox, W. I. Cox, W. C. Cox, G. W. Cole, Hon. J. Carr, J. Condon, J. Caust, sen., W. Caust, W. Cook, J. Cummins, G. Clisby, H. Chandler, J. Coward, Hon. J. Crozier, B. N. Conigrave, W. R. Cave, P. B. Coglein, W. F. Coglein, A. Cocks, A. M. Campbell, S. Clark, G. Catchlove, R. Cornelius, H. Cawley, E. Crampton, J. Chambers, S. Chapman, J. B. Chapman, W. Collins, sen., J. Collins, J. H. Clark, W. Crawford, sen.

* NOTE.—This interesting record will doubtless recall to old colonists the remembrance of many now dead, with whom they were associated in the early days of South Australian colonization.

H. L. DuRieu, H. J. DuRieu, J. T. Dyke, G. F. Dashwood, J. S. Duncan, S. Davenport, N. H. Dodswell, J. E. Davis, Dr. C. Davis, F. C. Davis, J. Dench, W. Deacon, H. Dawson, J. Dawson, W. Duffield, R. Davis, J. W. Downer, H. E. Downer, A. G. Downer, T. Day, J. D. Day, G. Dew, C. Dawes, W. Dawes, sen., S. Darwent, John Dunn, sen., John Dunn, H. P. Denton.

R. J. Eagle, R. Eagle, T. Elder, W. Easther, P. H. Earle, J. Earnshaw, Dr. Everard, W. Everard, E. B. Edgcombe, T. Elliott, W. Everett, C. Everett, J. Eldridge, Rev. W. W. Ewbank.

H. R. Fuller, B. Fuller, H. Figg, C. Farr, W. Foreman, B. T. Finniss, Sir J. H. Fisher, T. Fisher, J. Fisher, C. Furler, J. Frew, T. Fax, W. Field, W. R. Fordham, G. Fowler, W. Fergusson, C. Fenn, W. H. Formby, J. Formby, J. Francis, C. J. Fox, Rev. A. Fiedler, E. Fry, J. Fry.

T. Gilbert, E. L. Grundy, T. Gepp, F. K. Gerner, L. Groves, D. Garlick, S. Goldsack, B. Gollin, W. Greser, H. Gawler, J. Gregory, B. Germein, G. Gray, W. H. Gray, W. Giles, H. Giles, T. Giles, C. Giles, J. F. Giles, Justice Gwynne, W. Goodwin.

W. Marcus, (W. Hinde) F. Hobbs, J. Hindmarsh, (W. Hele), Captain Hughes, Hon. John Hart, J. Hardman, J. B. Hack, J. Hance, G. Hance, J. Harvey, S. Harvey, J. Harvey, P. L. Hunter, L. Hanson, C. S. Hare, G. Hamilton, R. Harrison, J. C. Hawker, F. Hodding, J. Harris, W. Humphries, J. Hundt, Hon. T. Hogarth, W. Hay, H. Hersey, G. W. Herring, E. Holthouse, Father Horan, F. Harriott, W. Hodges. J. Ind, E. L. Ifould, G. Isaacs.

J. Jellett, T. Jellett, G. James, (T. Jaques) W. Jessup, H. Jackson, T. Jones, R. Jones, J. Jacobs, V. Jolly, A. G. Johnston, J. Johnston, W. Johnston.

Sir G. S. Kingston, J. Kiteley, W. King, G. King, S. King, J. Kelly, R. S. Kelly, W. D. Kekwick, D. Kekwick, J. Knight.

P. Levi, E. Levi, C. Lovelock, J. Lawrence, G. Linn, J. Lee, O. Lines, A. F. Lindsay, C. Lührs, W. Lean, A. Lazar, S. Lazar, J. Laffer, W. Langman, J. Lyons, J. W. Lewis, S. Lewis, G. Lewis, R. B. Lucas, J. G. Lamb, G. P. Liptrott, A. Lorrimer, J. M. Linklater, E. Lawson, T. Lawton, T. Laughton, J. Leary.

Hon. A. B. Murray, Dr. Mayo, W. R. Mortlock, H. D. Melville, Sir J. Morphett, T. Mugg, jun., P. Martin, J. Martin, R. Martin, Hon. C. Mann, J. Mann, J. Moncke, A. Murray, T. Magarey, Hon. H. Mildred, H. Mildred, T. F. Monteith, C. Merritt, J. Moss, T. F. Mellor, J. Mellor, J. Merrick, J. McDonald, B. J. McCarthy, G. Marshall, S. Marshall, W. Marshall, J. Mail, J. Monroe, H. J. Moseley, sen., J. Masey, G. F. Mills, G. Munton (2), J. B. Myles, H. T. Morris, G. Milton, J. Mempo, P. Mullaney.

J. Nowland, W. Newland, F. A. Norton, J. Nixon, M. Nicholls, H. North, T. A. Naughton, J. Niall, P. Nigler, J. Newman, Hon. J. B. Neales, W. Neale, T. Newman.

Capt. O'Halloran, D. O'Leary, T. Oldham.

W. H. J. Pain, W. Pritchard, W. Patching, W. Peacock, J. B. Paull, T. Pole, T. Pierce, J. Pitcher, T. J. Poole, J. Parsons, G. Pelk, S. Price, J. N. Perry, C. A. Perry, J. Perry, sen., G. Perry, O. Philp, W. Packham, W. Pybus, J. Panrucker, Hon. W. Parkin, Rev. J. Pollitt, G. Porter, J. Porter, J. Primrose.

H. Quin.

W. H. Roberts, J. Roberts, H. Robinson, W. Rogers, M. Raven, Hon. T. Reynolds, W. H. Randall, J. Randall, H. Ricketts, J. Rowe, sen., J. Rowe, jun., Jos. Rowe, Ridgeway, W. Ross, R. Richardson, J. Rundle.

R. Stuckey, E. B. Scott, H. J. South, P. Shanks, E. Spiller, J. Shand, J. Scandrett, W. K. Simms, M.P., J. Stead, J. Sladden, J. Solomon, J. M. Solomon, M.P., J. S. Solomon, S. Solomon, jun., W. Sanders, J. M. Sanders, J. Smart, V. Smart, C. Smart, R. I. Stow, J. P. Stow, A. Stow, S. R.



SIGNOR R. SQUARISE.

Shillabeer, P. Santo, J. Stace, Capt. H. Simpson, R. Sadler, J. B. Shepherdson, W. Sansom, sen., C. W. Stuart, W. Snoswell, R. B. Smith, L. H. Smith, J. Smith (2), R. Smith, H. Smith.

R. G. Thomas, W. K. Thomas, G. Tucker, W. W. Thwaites, J. L. Tuxford, S. Tyrell, H. Thorpe, W. Tully, J. S. Turner, H. Taylor, T. Tompkins, R. Tompkins, J. Thorne, D. Tree, Hon. W. Townsend, W. Thomas, J. Thompson, W. Trenery, E. Underwood.

J. Virgo, E. L. Virgo, J. C. Verco, A. E. Varden.

T. Worsnop, W. S. Whittington, H. Watson, W. Winey, G. Wells, G. White, N. White, C. White, J. Woodhead, J. Westcombe, H. R. Wigley, F. Wicksteed, C. A. Wilson, W. Whitfield, A. Wilson, W. Walkley, A. H. Weir, B. Wickham, J. Wackley, T. Welbourn, T. Wilkinson, T. Wallace, sen., C. Wilkey, A. Weaver, W. N. Wauchope, H. Ward, A. Ward, S. Walkley, — Williamshurst, S. Whitmore, Capt. Walker, M. Walker, J. Walker, R. Walker, W. Witherick, J. Wyatt, G. Wyatt, Dr. Wyatt, W. R. Wooldridge, J. Warren, jun., T. Whittaker, Rev. J. C. Woods.

G. Young, J. Young.

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### William Novice,

**I**S a native of London, where he was born in 1831. He arrived in South Australia in 1862, and entered into pastoral and farming pursuits at Booborowie, where he was fairly successful, in spite of the difficulties which beset the husbandman in those primitive times. Possessed of a logical mind and inventive talent, Mr. Novice has endeavoured at various times to interest the Government and capitalists in his numerous discoveries and inventions, but up to the present has received small encouragement. He has been a voluminous contributor to the press, and his most notable productions are

“The Condition of the Working Classes in the Bush ;” “The Burra and its Peculiarities ;” “Farming Jumbles ;” “Farming Colloquies,” and many others. Who knows that the suggestions which these contained may not have led to the establishment of the Bushmen’s Club, or even of the now flourishing Agricultural College ? Mr. Novice considers that in the latter *the core of South Australia’s future stability is forming*. He is now devoting his leisure to experiments with the steam-engine, and is writing up the theory to expose with other errors that “air pressure” is only *attraction*, and that *gravity*, or weight, will be only density in future scientific teachings.

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### Herr Christian Reimers

**W**AS born in Altona (near Hamburg), June 19, 1827, and received his musical instruction from a plain but practical master, and by concerted playing with other pupils developed his talents as Violoncellist, principally in chamber-music. With equal abilities in the drawing-class and sculpturing (which latter elicited the attention of the celebrated Dannecker) he struggled on until the success of his first public solo on the violoncello decided his musical career. The sudden death of his parents required the careful use of means left at his disposal, and he went in his 19th year to Leipzig. Here he was connected with all the principal celebrities, except Mendelssohn. His drawing created a great sensation, as he exhibited much skill in producing portraits from memory. After a half-year’s concert tour with an eminent pianist (H. Enke), he was invited to Düsseldorf by Rob. Schumann, whose warm and friendly sympathy brought him in contact with the most famous artists, such as Jenny Lind, Franz Liszt, Joachim Brahme, Sterndale Bennett, and others. In 1854 Ferd. Hiller took him as Prof. of the ’cello to the

Conservatoire at Cologne. His early inclination for the mysterious found a vivid impulse in Rob. Schumann, who was an enthusiastic spiritualist. In 1856 he settled at Uppingham (England) as music master to the college, where choruses of his composition were well received, and for a long period were favorites. Longing for wider scope, he moved to Sheffield, where his continued study of spiritualism found in Dr. Rob. Chambers (of Edinburgh), whom he met there, great encouragement. In 1857 he settled in Manchester, where the eminent Charles Halle and his band attracted and revived the best recollections of his past career. A nervous affection (fiddler's cramp) contracted by over-study, interfered with further aspirations, and the most marvellous experiences in a regular private spirit circle alone saved his mind from despair. The reports of phenomena witnessed by him under crucial test-conditions led to his appointment as honorary member of the chief Psychological Societies, and Prof. Zöllner received his visit with brotherly welcome. Losing all his savings by a partnership with a patentee, he tried a new start in Belfast, but in spite of most sanguine prospects the necessity of a thorough change induced him to visit this colony, to join his brother-in-law, Mr. Gottschalk, of Sultana House, Edithburgh. He was not long here before he was forcibly drawn to a wider sphere of activity, and having achieved considerable success in the String Quartett Concerts, he came to reside in Adelaide, where his spiritualistic influence led to several lectures, and was the subject of much comment. A hostile party concocted a plot with a view, as they asserted, to expose Herr Reimers' fallacious beliefs, but the affair ended in a fiasco, and in the discomfiture of all concerned. The press also commented strongly on the matter, and showed that, whatever Herr Reimers' convictions as to spiritism may be, he is at least entitled to the merit of being an earnest and zealous seeker after truth. As a musician he is thoroughly original, and has probably few, if any, equals

on his 'cello, the sweet sounds of which have often been heard by large and admiring audiences in our Town Hall. On visiting Melbourne recently, he was warmly received by the leading artists in his profession, and although inducements were offered to cause his stay, he resolved to return and locate permanently in South Australia.

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### Rev. Silas Mead

**I**S the pastor of the Flinders-street Baptist Church. He came to this colony at the request of the late George Fife Angas and a committee, with a view to establish a Baptist Church in South Adelaide, upon the basis of church principles commonly held by the Baptist Churches of Great Britain. A small band of twenty-six were first formed into a society under the designation of a Baptist Church, in 1861, and Mr. Mead has continued as its pastor until the present time. More than 1,500 persons have entered into the fellowship of this church since its establishment, and the pastor has immersed in this colony one thousand persons at the date of this writing. As a prominent minister among his co-religionists, he has held the highest offices in the denomination, and has had the pleasure of seeing it multiply tenfold. He is now one of the Professors of the Union College, which embraces the four denominations—Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Bible Christian. Mr. Mead has taken an active part in the Bible-in-Schools movement, which aims to re-introduce Bible-reading in Public Schools, with explanatory observations by the teacher. Mr. Mead holds the degrees M.A. and LL.B. of the London University, and was also the recipient of honors from that institution, in being Prizeman in the Second Scriptural Examination. He received his college training in the Regent's Park Baptist College. His early life was spent in the West of England, where he was engaged in agriculture.

### Capt. Thos. Anthony,

**A** WELL-KNOWN mining manager, and a native of Hayle, Cornwall, where he was born in May, 1830. In 1862 he came to South Australia under a five years' engagement with the Blinman Company to manage their mines in the north. On the termination of this period, having had to contend with much hardship, he went to Yorke's Peninsula and took charge of the Kurilla Mine, remaining there until the mine was stopped, when he went to the Yelta, and afterwards to the Wallaroo Mines. He ultimately returned to Kurilla, where he carried on work uninterruptedly for ten years, in spite of the great depression prevailing in the copper market. He was held in high esteem by all classes, and well beloved by his men, to whom his conduct was more like that of a brother than a master. Capt. Anthony possessed a keen sense of humour, and great resource and experience. He was a Justice of Peace for the Province, and a member of the Wallaroo Board of Advice. He died at Kurilla, in the present year.

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### David Gall,

**P**RINTER, is a native of Woodbridge, Suffolk, where he was apprenticed. After working for three years in London, he came to Adelaide in 1850, and continued at his trade. In 1855 he joined Messrs. Hussey & Shawyer, and eventually the business fell into his hands. In 1867 Mr. Gall propounded the question and reply:—"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS? ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES, SO AS TO GIVE THEM PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT." He started a monthly journal, *The Comet*, which was the first South Australian paper to advocate a protective policy. Its principles met with much ridicule and opposition from the Press of that day, but ere its discontinuance in 1881 a marked change had come over



public opinion in favour of the views it so consistently and persistently advocated for sixteen years. Though frequently asked to occupy public positions, Mr. Gall declined to do so, on account of failing health, which led him to retire from business in 1873, leaving it in the hands of Mr. Reginald Sheridan, his then partner. As a frequent correspondent to the Press, his pen is ever ready to aid in calling attention to public abuses, or in suggesting improvements, and his letters in the daily papers have been marked by telling terseness. Prevention of cruelty to animals and preserving the park lands for the use of the people were objects for which he personally struggled hard, and to a large extent succeeded. He has been an active member of the Chamber of Manufactures from its commencement, and an earnest worker in connection with the Christian Church, Grote-street, for several years. As a private gentleman and a citizen Mr. Gall enjoys the esteem and friendship of many of his fellow-colonists.

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John Langdon Bonython,

WHO was born in London on October 15, 1848, is the descendant of an old English family, the Bonythons of Bonython and Carclew, Cornwall. He received his education in Adelaide, under Mr. (now School Inspector) Burgan, and in 1864 entered the literary department of the *Advertiser* and associate papers. Having occupied different positions on the reporting and editorial staff, he became, in 1879, one of the proprietors, joining the firm of Barrow & King, which has since become Burden & Bonython. In 1881 Mr. Bonython was appointed a magistrate, and on the formation of the Adelaide School Board of Advice was selected a member. On the retirement in 1883 of the Hon. D. Murray, Mr. Bonython was chosen chairman, which position he now occupies.

Captain John Finlay Duff

WAS associated with some of the earliest and most memorable incidents in South Australian history. His ship, the "Africaine," arrived here June 1, 1837, and sailed in August of the same year for Tasmania. He will be well remembered as a leading merchant and ship owner, and he was for some years Harbor-Master at Glenelg. He was a man of great public spirit, and took active interest in all that concerned the land of his adoption. His death took place at Glenelg, on May 15, 1868, in his 73rd year.

Edward H. Rennie, D.Sc.,

IS the son of Edward A. Rennie, Esq., Auditor-General of New South Wales. He was born at Balmain, near Sydney, in 1852, and received his early education at the Fort-street Public School and the Sydney Grammar School. He graduated B.A. at Sydney University in 1870, taking the medal for chemistry and experimental physics, and first-class honours in mathematics. He graduated M.A. at Sydney in 1876, taking honours in chemistry and the medal for mathematics. From 1871 to 1875 he lectured on chemistry and experimental physics in the Sydney Grammar School, and from 1876 to 1877 in the Brisbane Grammar School. In July, 1877, he went to London, and in June, 1882, graduated a D.Sc. at the London University, taking organic chemistry as the principal subject and inorganic chemistry as the subsidiary subject. During 1879 and 1880 Dr. Rennie was Demonstrator of Chemistry in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and in 1881 acted as Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Science Schools, South Kensington. In 1882 he acted as assistant to Dr. H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., at the London Institution. Dr. Rennie is a Fellow of the

Chemical Societies of London and Berlin, and of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. He received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry at the Adelaide University (the chair of which was endowed by John H. Angas, Esq.) at the end of last year, and arrived in Adelaide, February 2, 1885. For twelve months prior to his arrival Professor Rennie, who acts as Government Analyst, virtually superintended the various duties of the Government Analyst in Sydney.

George Oughton,

BORN February 20, 1842, at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, and is the youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Oughton of the same place. He early evinced a talent for music, being able to play psalmody on the fine organ in his father's church. He went to England and received his education at the collegiate establishment at Oundle, Northamptonshire, then conducted by the late Professor Newth ; here, in addition to his classical and other studies, he devoted his attention to music, having as his tutor the organist of the parish church. Before leaving England for Australia he resided for some time in London, where he was closely associated with Mr. Ebenezer Prout, the eminent Professor and Composer. Mr. Oughton arrived in Melbourne during 1859, and whilst there studied harmony and instrumentation under Mr. Bandmaster Johnson, of the 40th Regiment, whilst he still continued his studies at the organ. Upon the breaking out of the New Zealand war at Taranaki in 1860, Mr. Oughton was ordered with his regiment into active service, and served till the conclusion of the Waikato contest in 1864. He was present in the principal engagements, for which he received the war medal. After leaving the army he engaged in business in Auckland with considerable success, identifying himself

with all the leading musical organizations and occupying various responsible positions. Mr. Oughton arrived in Adelaide in August 1870, when he immediately received an important position as organist, and also an appointment in the Civil Service. He conducted the Musical Union for several years, and also formed the fine Military Band, which he still directs. Of this band much might be written, for it has done good service in the community; suffice it to say, that on every occasion when it has performed it has been listened to with much pleasure and satisfaction. Besides arranging for this band, Mr. Oughton has scored several entire works for orchestra. He also occupied the honorary position of city organist to the Adelaide Corporation for a lengthened period.

Handasyde Duncan, M.D.,

WAS born at Glasgow, Scotland, November 13, 1811, and passed his boyhood in that town. He received the first part of his medical education at the University of Glasgow, and obtained his degree of M.D. in 1831, before he had attained the age of 21. He passed some time in Paris, where he learned the use of the stethoscope, then a new discovery; travelled through the south of France on foot, and later on continued his studies in Germany. In 1836 he became a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1839, and a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He settled in Bath for two years, and there he married, but the damp climate of England affected his health, and he sought the more genial climate of Australia, with the intention of abandoning his profession and of devoting his attention to farming pursuits. He took passage by the "Katherine Stewart Forbes" to Port Adelaide, and arrived in Holdfast Bay, March 21, 1839. Having bought a

small farm at St. Mary's, South Road, near the River Sturt, Dr. Duncan put up a Manning's Cottage, which he had brought from England, and, with some servants, began farming operations. He remained here for some years, but owing to the scarcity of medical men he returned to medical practice. In 1845 he became a member of the Medical Board of South Australia, and in 1849, after having acted as *locum tenens* for a year, he succeeded Captain Butler as Immigration Agent at Port Adelaide. In the same year he was appointed Health Officer to the colony, a position which he held until his death. From this time he continued to reside at Port Adelaide and to identify himself with the interests of the place. He took an active part in the establishment of the first Church of England there, a wooden building on piles, afterwards replaced by the present stone building. Mrs. Duncan conducted the music and singing here, and Dr. Duncan also took a keen interest in the discussions of Synod, and represented St. Paul's Church for many years. In 1855 an immigrant ship, the "Taymouth Castle," arrived off the Semaphore, having on board several cases of smallpox, but by a judicious mode of quarantine the disease was stamped out. Again in 1877 the ship "British Enterprise" brought smallpox, measles, typhus, and scarlatina, and great difficulty was experienced in enforcing the laws regarding infected ships, as there was no shore quarantine station. The "Fitzjames," now used as a reformatory hulk, had been fitted up as a temporary expedient, but it was necessary to charter several more vessels to enable the medical attendants to divide the healthy and convalescent from the sick. The ships remained in quarantine for some time, and the expense to the colony amounted to between ten and twelve thousand pounds; but although there were several fatal cases within a mile of the shore the disease was eradicated, and none entered the colony during Dr. Duncan's term of office. He spent much thought and time upon the question of a suitable site for a

quarantine station, and in August 1873 was sent by the Government to Melbourne to collect information and report upon the management and details of the institution in Victoria. He was of opinion that complete isolation could be best insured by quarantine ships; but this method had many disadvantages, and Torrens Island has since been judged a suitable site for a quarantine station. The office of Immigration Agent was abolished in 1868 or 1869, when immigration was discontinued, but in Feb. 1873 it was resumed, and Dr. Duncan took his old position, which he held until his death. The strain of the anxiety and trouble in connection with the "British Enterprise" proved too great for Dr. Duncan's never robust, and at that time failing health. When the ship was released from quarantine he applied to the Government for twelve months' leave of absence; but the rest came too late, and, after being confined to his room for weeks, he died on February 24, 1878, aged 66. Dr. Duncan was a man of sedentary tastes, and although his duties brought him much into active life, his preference was for that of a scholar. His reading was extensive, and comprised, besides professional and modern works, an intimate acquaintance with the Latin and Greek classical authors, and he also took much interest in chemical studies and experiments. Dr. Duncan was one of the Governors of St. Peter's College for many years.

C. W. F. Trapmann,

WHO was for many years in business as a brewer and beer bottler at Hindmarsh, and three times Mayor of that town, arrived in this colony in 1849. He was in the V.M.F., and held the rank of Major. He was also a prominent Freemason, and connected with the St. Andrew's Lodge of the Scotch Constitution. He died at Hindmarsh, June 14, 1885, aged 46.

A. H. F. Bartels, J.P.,

WHOSE career was an instance of what a man may accomplish by industry and perseverance, was a native of Hanover, and arrived in South Australia in 1848, under engagement to the late Mr. Seppelt, of Seppeltsfield. He visited Victoria during the gold fever of 1852, but returned to the colony, and entered into business in Adelaide. Married Mrs. Uhlendorf, of the King of Hanover Hotel, and carried on the business of an hotel-keeper successfully, for about ten years, when he entered into partnership with Mr. G. H. C. Meyer, as general agents and grain merchants, a connection which existed up to the time of his death. In December 1866, he was elected by the ratepayers in Hindmarsh Ward for a seat in the City Council, and held that office four years. Was returned as Mayor of Adelaide in December 1871, and filled the position for two years, to the satisfaction of the citizens generally. He was a Director of the Permanent and Equitable Building Society and other public companies. Mr. Bartels was a man of much ability, and universally liked for his sterling qualities. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Weidenbach, who was left his widow. He died on November 9, 1878.

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**Marshall MacDermott, J.P.,**

**H**ELD a Commission in 1808 in the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Regiment of Foot stationed at Chester. Anxious to be employed on foreign service, he, in the same year, joined the 1st Battalion of the Regiment at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and embarked with a division of troops under Sir G. Prevost to attack the French Islands of Martinique, Guadeloup, &c., in the West Indies. In this locality some sharp fighting occurred for fully six weeks, during which Mr.

MacDermott had the honor of carrying the King's colours of his regiment, and the additional satisfaction of being present at the surrender by the garrison of Fort Bourbon, Martinique. In 1810, as war with America was imminent, Mr. MacDermott accompanied his regiment to Quebec, and saw no inconsiderable service in that quarter, being severely wounded, but almost miraculously preserved from death. During the campaign the total loss in his regiment alone was 45 officers and over 900 men. He returned to England in 1815, when his regiment relieved the Coldstream Guards at Windsor, and he remained there for two years, when he embarked at Portsmouth for Malta. During a tour which he made in his leave of absence from the regiment he visited France, Switzerland, and Italy, seeing all places of interest in those countries "famed in song and story," including Mount Vesuvius and the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Mr. MacDermott thus records his impressions of Mount Vesuvius in 1819, at a period when it was very active:—"From the hermitage, half-way up the mountain, the ascent is very rough, over sharp-pointed heated lava; a stream of which, six feet wide, and four miles long was then flowing, falling over a cliff, and filling a valley beyond. Seen in the dark it was of bright red colour, but in daylight was dull and dark. The crater was nearly a mile in diameter, and threw up large stones and ashes to a great height, accompanied by a fearfully roaring noise. The travellers were enabled to look down towards the bottom of the crater, but from the confusion of flames, gases, and smoke no correct idea could be formed of its depth. . . . The ascent of the Mount occupies several hours, but the descent on this side is effected with great rapidity. The travellers agreed to attempt it. You step with one foot on deep fine ashes, which slide down with you twenty or thirty feet; you then put down the other foot, sliding down in like manner, and so on alternately until you reach the bottom. The danger consists in overbalancing



yourself, when you must roll down some 5,000 or 8,000 feet, but by holding your head and shoulders well back you avoid this." Mr. MacDermott rejoined his regiment at Corfu, Ionian Islands, during the Greek insurrection, and had a lively experience of earthquakes in various towns of the Archipelago. At Argostoli Lord Byron was met, and the record of Mr. MacDermott's impressions with regard to that famous poet are too interesting to be omitted. He says :— "Lord Byron arrived in his yacht from Italy, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Trelawny, Count Gamba, and an Italian medical gentleman. He retained his yacht about three weeks and frequently entertained the officers of the regiment on board, sometimes until late hours. He was very temperate on such occasions, drinking claret and water, or soda water. His conversation was usually full of interest. One evening some one referred to Lord Byron having swam the Hellespont from Sestos to Abydos ; but Trelawny made light of it, and challenged Lord Byron to swim with him across the Channel from Cephalonia to Ithaca. The challenge was accepted, but Trelawny drew back. At the end of three weeks Lord Byron discharged his yacht, and took a villa four miles from the town. He usually rode in the afternoon, and took wine at the mess, after which he frequently joined small parties of officers in their rooms to smoke cigars. At this villa Lord Byron received a letter from Lady Byron informing him of the illness of his daughter Ada. He shed tears on that occasion, and appeared deeply affected." On Mr. MacDermott's return to England Lord Byron entrusted him with the manuscript of the last portion of any poem he ever wrote, viz, the last three cantos of "Don Juan," for delivery to Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and he faithfully fulfilled his trust. To follow Mr. MacDermott through all the numerous ups and downs he encountered would far outstrip the bounds we can here accord, suffice it to say that in 1829 he retired from the army after a military service of twenty-

two years, purchased a vessel in Sweden, and sailed in her for Western Australia, arriving there in June 1830. His wife, to whom he had not long been married, accompanied him, and the union proved an exceedingly happy one. In April, 1846, Mr. MacDermott arrived in Adelaide, to assume the charge of the Bank of Australasia, he having been associated with the same institution in Western Australia. It was during his administration of affairs that the "Bullion Act" was introduced, and it, in common with other measures for the public good, received his earnest support. In 1855 he was nominated for a seat in the Legislative Council, and was shortly after elected Chairman of Committees. On the dissolution of the mixed Council Mr. MacDermott was elected for the District of Flinders, in the Assembly, and in 1857 held a portfolio as Commissioner of Crown Lands. In 1859 he was appointed a Special Magistrate under the Local Court's Act, and on his retirement, after ten years' service, received the usual retiring allowance. Mr. MacDermott's long and useful career was brought to a close by his death in 1877.

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### Ven. Archdeacon Woodcock,

**W**HO died at North Adelaide, May 25, 1868, in his 60th year, was one of whom it may well be said, "He was a most worthy colonist, and a man whose whole life was imbued with the spirit of catholicity, true nobleness, and goodness." He came out under the auspices of the S.P.G., and arrived in South Australia with Mrs. Woodcock and family on May 7, 1846. He preached his first sermon in Trinity Church, and it was apparent to all who heard him that the ecclesiastics of the colony had received a valuable addition to their numbers. Prior to his arrival here he laboured for some time in New Zealand, and the East and

West Indies, and it is probable that the enervating influence of the climate in these mission fields was the cause of his failing health at a comparatively early age. On Archdeacon Hale being created Bishop of Perth, Mr. Woodcock was advanced to the Archdeaconry. He was a warm, earnest, and zealous worker, his efforts not being confined to his own congregation, as Pulteney-street School, St. Peter's College, and various organizations and mission objects were indebted to him for help. His widow, Mrs. Woodcock, a lady possessed of much amiability of character, resides at present near Adelaide.

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Captain J. W. Smith,

BORN in London in 1816; and entered the merchant service in 1830, principally in the South American trade. Arrived in South Australia in 1847, between which time and 1849, whilst in command of the ship "David Malcolm," trading between Great Britain and this colony, he introduced upwards of one thousand emigrants to these shores. He finally settled here in 1851, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, principally at Port Adelaide. Appointed Consular Agent for the United States of America in 1857, a position he still creditably fills. Elected Mayor of Port Adelaide, and occupied the civic chair for six years between 1859 and 1866. He is the oldest member of the Marine Board, having with a years' interval in 1868-9, held a portfolio since May 1861. In 1866 he was returned as member for the House of Assembly to represent Port Adelaide. At that time all the wardens were nominated by the Government, but his election to Parliament did not invalidate his position on the Marine Board, as he remained in the House till its dissolution in 1868. During a long and honorable career, Captain Smith has been universally esteemed by all who have had business transactions with him.



HENRY MCK. MUIRHEAD.

Dr. John F. Joyce,

BORN near Victoria Park, London, August 6, 1840; arrived in the colony with his father in 1849, but on account of family differences he left home with a firm decision, though but young, to fight the battle of life in an independent manner. He entered into farming pursuits, and became so skilful a ploughman that at some of the up-country ploughing matches he succeeded in taking no less than three prizes. Being of a studious character, he devoted not only his leisure, but even his hours of labour to reading, and often turned a furrow with a book fastened between the handles of the plough. Resolved, however, to be a professional man, he directed his attention to matters of a higher order and more congenial to his tastes, and studied classics under the Rev. J. Hotham, of Port Elliot. In spite of difficulties and hardships he was at length successful, and to the astonishment of many who had tried to divert him from his purpose, reached a premier place in the ranks of the medical profession. After being for some time associated with Dr. Ferguson, of Glenelg, he went to Glasgow and commenced his medical studies, with the result that he obtained a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and was complimented for obtaining a percentage seldom reached in that city. Although devoting much attention to general medical practice, Dr. Joyce made a special study of the eye, and many persons previously pronounced incurable have received their sight by his agency, in fact so remarkable appear some of his cures as to approach the miraculous. The Adelaide Eye Infirmary and Queen's Hospital, established under great opposition and founded by Dr. Joyce for treating eye diseases and other complaints, deserves support, and in a colony where ophthalmia is prevalent it should insure that extensive patronage to which such institutions are entitled. It may not

be inappropriate to mention that Dr. Joyce is a strong temperance advocate, and that his motto is, "*Certavi et vici*" (I have fought and conquered).

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### Henry O'Donnell,

**B**ORN in London, May 1847. When but a boy he came to Australia with his parents, and landed in Melbourne. After remaining at St. Mark's, Collingwood, for some time (then the leading public school in the city), he went to Ballarat, where his education was completed at the Grammar School and Grenville College. He afterwards read with private tutors, one of whom was Michael Callinan Howe, LL.D., formerly Professor of Classics in the University of Toronto. Mr. O'Donnell's intention was to enter at the Melbourne University, but he abandoned the project. Subsequently he was appointed to the important position of Treasurer of the city of Ballarat, in which he gained the esteem of all with whom he was associated. Resigning this office he entered the service of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, and was employed as accountant at the Haymarket branch of that institution in Melbourne. Having from boyhood displayed a passionate love for literature, it is not surprising that the hard facts and figures of commercial life had no charm for him, and he resolved to devote himself entirely to journalistic pursuits soon after his arrival in South Australia, about nine years ago. He has been a contributor to all the leading papers of this colony, and many of his productions in prose and verse have appeared in all the other colonies. For about three years he conducted the *Adelaide Punch*, which was afterwards amalgamated with the *Lantern*. It is by his work in the last named journal, that Mr. O'Donnell is chiefly known in South Australia, some of the satirical products of his pen being regarded as among the best in Australia.

### Chas. Ware,

**A** PRACTICAL horticulturist, and an early colonist, having arrived here in 1838. He had reached four-score-and-ten years at the time of his death, which took place at Balaklava, in November 1884.

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### Charles Cross.

**A**MONG those who have distinguished themselves in colonial life few are so well known as Mr. Charles Cross, of Gawler. Through his "Indigestion Drops" his name has become a household word and achieved more than an Australian reputation. He was born in London, October 15, 1845, and landed in South Australia in 1853. Having a natural turn for chemical and medical enquiries, he entered the employment of Mr. Scammell, chemist, of Port Adelaide, and subsequently, upon that gentleman becoming a partner in the firm of Faulding and Co., he was transferred to Adelaide. During the time of his long engagement with this firm he devoted himself to the study of drugs and the various diseases to which the human frame is liable; having acquired a thorough knowledge of the former, his enquiring mind was directed to the cause of disease, and he became satisfied that there must be a primary origin for all complaints. In the course of his studies he encountered the subject of homœopathy, then attracting much attention, and with a view to widen his experience he entered the employ of Mr. E. S. Wigg, homœopathic chemist, remaining there some years, and having the management of his pharmacy. During this period he had frequent opportunities of observing the treatment pursued by Drs. H. Wheeler and Allan Campbell, Esq., M.L.C., from which he derived increasing knowledge and a fresh stimulus to his studies. Having purchased a first-class old established business at Gawler, with his usual



energy it rapidly improved, enabling him to devote time to the careful watching of the action of the various drugs and herbs he was constantly prescribing. Being convinced that there was a primal cause for all disease, he did not cease his efforts until he had made the discovery, and with it the remedy required. Mr. Cross, besides being a student, is a thoroughly practical and energetic man, and at once proceeded to make his discovery known. His "Indigestion Drops" have found their way into various parts of the globe, and by a strange coincidence his first wholesale order was executed upon the anniversary of his birthday. This remedy has now been before the public for several years, and its benefits have been acknowledged by a large number of sufferers cured. Letters have been received from His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., and from all classes of society, recommending the "Indigestion Drops." Mr. Cross is a great believer in advertising, and may be called the "Holloway of the Southern Hemisphere;" many thousands of pounds he has expended in bringing his Drops before the public by advertising and in various ways, and this year he has issued a pamphlet, making nearly three-quarters of a million copies for free distribution. The demand for his remedy has so extended, that he will doubtless have to devote all his time to its manufacture. The record of his life has run so smoothly that there are no salient points from which to construct a lengthened biography, and from the first it has been one of progress, interrupted by few failures. He is a member of the Homœopathic Pharmaceutic Society of Great Britain, and a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

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W. Goodchild,

IDENTIFIED with the town of Kapunda for many years.
Died January 1884, aged 39.

Rowland Rees, M.P.,

SON of Mr. Alderman Rees, J.P., ex-Mayor of Dover, was born 25th September, 1840, at Gibraltar, where his father, an officer of the Royal Engineers, was then stationed. He received the rudiments of his education at Hong Kong, under the care of Dr. Gutzlaff, the celebrated Oriental scholar, and subsequently under Professor Allen, P.H.D.; hence he proceeded to Wesley College, Sheffield, where, under the tutelage of Dr. Waddy and Dr. Shaw, he attained the highest position in that well-known institution, winning the first open scholarship and a very large number of prizes. After leaving Sheffield he was for some time with Professor Adams, the philologist. Directing his attention to his future walk of life, he entered upon engineering and architectural work as a pupil of the late well-known author of scientific and other works, Thomas Baker, Esq., C.E., and subsequently served his articles in the offices of Henry Edward Kendall, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., one of the founders of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Thomas Hawksley, Esq., C.E., ex-president of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers. After practising professionally in England he resolved to adopt South Australia as his future home, and arrived at Port Adelaide, in the ship "Duke of Sutherland," on Christmas Day, 1869. Early in 1870 he entered into partnership with the late Hon. Thomas English, M.L.C., but at the end of three years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Rees has since that time practised his profession with much success, and has carried out extensive works of an architectural character, besides being the Engineer of the Holdfast Bay Railway. From his first arrival in the colony he has taken a very active and prominent part in public affairs, and he has always been especially active in connection with education, fine arts, the schools of painting and design, sanitation, and other matters of great public interest. Mr.

Rees early aspired to Parliamentary honors. He unsuccessfully contested West Adelaide at the general election in 1871 ; but the death of Captain Hart, January 28, 1872, creating a vacancy in the representation of the Burra, Mr. Rees successfully contested that district, and was returned as its representative. He represented the Burra during three Parliaments. In 1881 at the general election he was unsuccessful, but on the retirement of Mr. F. E. H. W. Krichauff, in 1882, he was elected in his stead for the district of Onkaparinga, and he has since continued to represent Onkaparinga in the House of Assembly. Mr. Rees held the position of Minister of Education in the Hon. Sir William Morgan's Ministry, which took office in 1878.

Capt. Thomas Allen

WAS one of the oldest shipmasters connected with South Australia. He "joined the great majority" at Al-ber-ton, on Sept. 14, 1885, in his 69th year ; and those acquainted with him at Port Adelaide will long remember his affable manners, and kind cheery visage. He was a man brim full of information on nautical subjects, and never more in his element than when recounting some of the strange episodes in which he had been the chief actor. One of these, vouched for as true, will bear repetition here. "He took the last batch of convicts hence to Hobart, and as the vessel sailing previously with prisoners—the Lady Denison—was never heard of after leaving Port Adelaide, Capt. Allen took such precautions that he delivered his freight in good order and condition, though his vessel had a narrow escape from being taken charge of by the prisoners on board. Among the convicts committed to Capt. Allen's charge was a well-known resident in Adelaide, who had formerly held a responsible position in the city. He, however, violated the trust reposed

in him by embezzling a large sum of money, and his guilt being clearly proved he was transported for life. His wife also embarked in the convict vessel, ostensibly with a view of taking out her husband as an assigned servant on arrival at Van Diemen's Land. On the passage, however, her intercourse with the prisoners was so frequent that the captain's suspicions were aroused, and as the lady had an immense chest in her cabin this fact added to the captain's mistrust of his passenger. After mature consideration, he requested the lady in a polite manner to be allowed to inspect the contents of the chest. She, however, indignantly refused; but the skipper, resolving at all hazards to have his mind set at rest, called the carpenter aft, and commanded him to force the cabin-door open, which the lady had previously locked, defying the captain to touch her property. On the door being forced the carpenter was ordered to break open the chest, and on the lid being removed the captain's suspicions were more than verified, for, instead of its contents being lady's wearing apparel, arms, ammunition, charts, sextants, and other essentials necessary for the capture and navigation of a vessel were revealed. It was useless for the lady to protest any longer, and the secret came out. It was her intention to release the prisoners, and supply them with the necessary arms to take the vessel, and after capturing the craft the convicts intended sailing for some unknown port. It is needless to add that the prisoners were doubly ironed and the lady was not allowed to hold any further intercourse with them." Subsequently Capt. Allen had a brigantine of his own, and did well in the Indian trade. He next bought into the Schah Jehan, but never ceased to regret it as an untoward circumstance which was attended with much loss. Later on he navigated the barque Conquest for a time, and then joined the pilot service, which proved too much for his weight. Capt. Allen's death removed from our midst one of those "old identities" who are now but few in South Australia.

John Thomson Hall.

IT is somewhat remarkable that Australia has produced, or attracted to its shores to settle permanently, some of the best musical talent in the world. South Australia especially appears singularly favoured in this respect, and if we review the history of music here from its commencement, quite a galaxy of artists are recalled to memory. Among those who stand forth prominently to our mental vision, John Thomson Hall occupies premier place ; a born musician with soul in every touch of his master hand ; a genius, pouring forth from his instrument a flood of melody like the songs of British birds at eventide, thrilling the heart with every note. Such was Mr. Hall as we remember him at the Theatre Royal, Adelaide. He was born in Sydney in February, 1841, and commenced to study the violin when but seven years of age. His progress was rapid, for he loved music, like the true poet, for its own sake, and ere he reached his twelfth year, he had played, in public, many difficult solos, such as Ernst's "Carnival de Venice." New South Wales was visited about that time by a distinguished violinist named Caranzani, bearing a noted Italian reputation, and Mr. Hall was placed under him and received lessons for two years, when he joined Winterbottom's orchestra (an orchestra, which, if heard now, would shame many of those which theatrical audiences are compelled to listen to nightly). It consisted of thirty performers, each an artist capable of performing the most difficult compositions, and Mr. Winterbottom, the conductor, was the best bassoon player in the world. Mr. Hall continued playing in orchestra for many years, and at the same time studied theory under that eminent and inspired interpreter of melody, the late Charles Packer. At the age of 24 he was appointed leader in Lyster's Opera Company, occupying that place for nearly five years, when he was elevated to the proud position of Musical Director, and produced some of

the grandest operas that have been represented in Australia, viz.—“William Tell,” “Ernani,” and others. About the year 1869 he arrived in Adelaide, and obtained the directorship of the Theatre Royal, and in this he remained until his death, which occurred in December 1883. We have had many musical celebrities here, but the familiar and sweet tones of John Hall’s violin gained for him with the public of that day the right to rank as first of all his contemporaries.

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### George Hubert Hall,

**B**ROTHER of the above, was born in Sydney, in November 1860. On completing his education, he, at the age of fifteen, took his first lessons on the violin from Mr. John Gibbs. He next was a pupil of Mr. W. Rice, and later on of Charles Packer. Under the able tuition of the latter, with whom he remained three years, he became proficient in piano and theory; so much so, that he was considered by his instructor one of his most advanced pupils. He was next associated with the eminent violinist, Herr Joseph Kretchman, and became a prominent member of that gentleman’s quartette. Being offered an engagement with Lyster’s Opera Company to come to Adelaide, Mr. Hall accepted it, and arrived here in 1880, remaining about eight months, when he returned to Sydney. He was there connected with the Montague-Turner Opera Company as leader for two years, when, in consequence of his brother’s illness and subsequent death, he was sent for to take his place as director of the Theatre Royal Orchestra, Adelaide. He has held that position ever since; with what success we leave the theatre-going public to determine, though it is an undoubted fact that the dramatic orchestra he conducts is one of the best in the colonies. Mr. Hall is leader of the Adelaide String Quartette Club, and has for the last three seasons played

many of the best works of the old masters, taking part also at intervals with the most famed of our visitors in the musical world, such as Remenyi and others.

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### Linly Norman.

**T**HIS eminent musician and composer arrived in Adelaide in 1856 with the English Opera Company as musical director. He was a pupil of Sir Geo. Smart, and subsequently enrolled in the Royal Academy. Leaving with honors he passed a second course under Mendelssohn, whose first six books of "Lieder ohne Worte" one of his surviving pupils, now here, heard him during repeated sittings in one day recite from memory without omission of a single phrase. He left Adelaide, but returned in 1861, and remained five years. He was a peculiarly gifted instructor, extremely quiet in his teaching attitude, and those who studied under him yet testify how completely a lesson was imbibed in merely witnessing his performances, and catching his appropriate remarks and suggestions. This gifted son of genius removed to Tasmania, where a brief illness in October 1869 bereft our southern hemisphere of one of the most enlightened, unobtrusive and cultivated artists.

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### Oliver Rankin

**D**IED in Adelaide, December 15, 1880, aged 57. A native of Londonderry, Ireland; settled in South Australia in 1848. He was a member of the City Council for upwards of six years, a Director of the Equitable Insurance Company; connected with the Friendly Societies, and took great interest in the welfare of the working classes.

### Archdeacon J. N. Twopeny,

**T**HE singularity of whose name has often been the source of remark, was a native of Little Casterton, Rutlandshire, of which parish his father was rector. The family were of French extraction, Twopeny being undoubtedly a corruption of the word "Tupigny." He was educated at Uppingham Grammar School, and at Oriel College, Oxford. He arrived in South Australia in 1860, and was first stationed at Mount Remarkable, where he created for himself one of the largest parishes ever undertaken by any clergyman. His regular visitations extended as far westward as Port Augusta, and over all the settled country of the far north, and he made periodical tours in the Port Lincoln District. As a bush missionary he was devoted to his work, having no ambition beyond that of evangelizing from hut to hut among lonely shepherds. As a preacher he was very eloquent and forcible, and he reluctantly quitted the mission field when the bishop bestowed upon him a most appropriate recognition of his services by making him Archdeacon of Flinders. From Melrose he was transferred to Christchurch, Mount Gambier, and thence to Riverton, when his title was changed to Archdeacon Broughton. He possessed great self-denial, unobtrusive piety, and zeal, and was singularly well informed on all subjects. His useful life was brought to a sudden close by heart disease, as he was travelling with Governor Sir Jas. Fergusson *en route* to Port Wakefield, on Nov. 3, 1869. He had only just reached his 49th year.

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### Captain Carson,

**F**OR some years engaged in marine surveying at Kangaroo Island, up Spencer's Gulf, and along the western coast, in the Government schooner "Yatala." Died in May 1885.



**Dr. Andrew McIntyre**

**D**IED at Glasgow, Scotland, October 1883. A highly respected colonist, and identified with South Australia for upwards of thirty years.

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William Hill, J.P.,

AN enterprising colonist, who, for upwards of thirty-two years, was connected with the well-known milling firm of John Dunn & Co., of Adelaide. He was a native of Cornwall, born in 1830, and arrived in South Australia at an early age. Mr. Hill was respected for his energy, urbanity, tact, and general business ability; and from the first day he entered the service of Messrs. Dunn & Co., until the close of his useful career, exhibited these qualities in a marked degree. He was placed in charge of their Adelaide store, and in course of time admitted into partnership. Though widely known and esteemed in commercial circles, Mr. Hill had but little to do with public life. He was for a while an acceptable lay preacher, and afterwards, for a period, a member of the Glenelg Municipal Council. In his various relationships in private life he was admired, and his loss as a member of the firm to which he belonged was deeply deplored by his partners. On the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with the establishment, his *confreres* presented him with a valuable gold watch to show the sense they entertained of his services. About five years ago he visited England, returning by way of America. Mr. Hill was married to Miss Dunn, a daughter of John Dunn, sen., Esq., J.P., of Mount Barker, and sister of the Hon. John Dunn, jun., M.L.C.; of a family of five, three daughters survive. He was one who externally appeared likely to live to the age of three score and ten, but he died somewhat suddenly at Glenelg, on September 11, 1885, in his 55th year.

Francis Symonds, J.P.,

DIED at the Chain of Ponds, March 13, 1885, aged 90. Came to the colony in 1848. Was a member and chairman of the Para Wira Council for many years, and most strenuous in his endeavours to advance the interests of the district in which he resided.

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**Charles Stocker Morris.**

**T**HIS well-known *littérateur*, whose contributions to the South Australian press under the *nom-de-plume* of "Dick Jervis" and other appellations are familiar to many, is a native of this colony, and was born near Auburn, Sept. 11, 1851. His parents died when he was very young, and he was brought up by his grandfather, a pioneer colonist, who initiated him into the art and mystery of farming, had him educated at the Commercial School, Queenstown, and then apprenticed him for six years to Messrs. Farrow & King, of the *S. A. Advertiser*. During this period he made the best use of his spare time, and took every opportunity in reading up and making himself familiar with current literature and Pitman's Phonography. He occasionally wrote miscellaneous letters and poetic effusions for the press, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship left the *Advertiser* to occupy the position of book-keeper in a leading drapery firm, but finding the continued confinement injurious to his health, he applied for and received the appointment of commercial traveller for a wholesale fancy goods house, remaining for some time in that capacity. He next transferred his services from the fancy line to the more common-place one of 9 x 3 deals and stringybark, at Messrs. Lake & Reynolds, timber merchants, of Port Adelaide, but severed his connection with their firm to start a printing business. In conjunction with a practical printer, Mr. Morris established and edited a weekly journal

(the *Port Adelaide Post*), which during its short but brilliant career was well spoken of by the contemporary press of the day. Quitting this sphere of labour he endeavoured to form a company to bring out a penny morning paper; but for want of encouragement the project was abandoned. Like most men who have devoted their energies to literature, Mr. Morris has had a most chequered career; but he has nevertheless maintained a prominent position in the commercial world. He has contributed largely to colonial press literature, and the best of his efforts are the tales "Under False Colors," and "Marie," and the sketches, "Rambles," "Notes on South Australia," "Adelaide Opinion," and others more or less of a racy and readable character. Mr. Morris's poetic efforts evidently run in the comic vein, and in this he seems to excel; in fact, he appears most to advantage in writing up abuses, and satirising the follies and failings of the "unco' guid." We have, however, read far worse pathetic poetry than his from poets who have been extolled in this particular. In 1883, in conjunction with Messrs. Hayter & Barry, Mr. Morris compiled and published "The Commercial and Trades Directory," which commanded a ready sale, and attracted favorable attention from the metropolitan and provincial press. For the past three years he has been connected with the Mutual Life Association of Australasia, as their special agent, in which capacity he has been very successful. Mr. Morris's experience, literary or otherwise, has been gained by keen observation of men and things during his journeyings over the greater part of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia.

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### J. T. Syme,

**F**OR many years connected with the brewing interests in Adelaide. Arrived here in 1857; died at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 1883, aged 63.

### James Alexander Holden, J.P.

**T**HIS enterprising and popular colonist was born at Walsall, Staffordshire, in April 1835, and after spending some time in America came to South Australia, arriving here in 1854. He entered into business in Adelaide as merchant, coach and saddlers' ironmonger, &c., and in a short time worked up a most profitable and lucrative concern. For some years Mr. Holden has been assisted in the several departments of business by his son; and so extensive are now its relationships in this particular, that the firm of J. A. Holden & Co. may rank as one of the largest establishments in the colonies. Recently, however, Mr. Holden, whose illness has prevented his continuing his place as head of the firm, severed his connection therewith, and the business is now in the hands of his son and partner. Ever since his arrival in the colony Mr. Holden has taken a warm interest in all movements calculated to benefit his fellow men, and by his liberality and disinterestedness has been instrumental in doing much good. The Baptist cause owes much of its success here to his exertions, as he with four others first moved in the matter. He was a Commissioner at the various exhibitions held in London, Paris, Melbourne and Sydney, a position he appeared eminently qualified to fill. He may be regarded as the founder of the Adelaide Chamber of Manufactures, one of the most useful and prosperous of South Australian institutions, and which is doubtless the nucleus from which kindred associations in the sister colonies have sprung. Ill-health alone has been the deterrent to Mr. Holden's bodily activity, and it is much to be regretted that one whose mental capacities still fit him to occupy the highest political or social positions should thus early be compelled to retire from a sphere in which his judicious counsels have long been effective.

## W. W. R. Whitridge,

WHO was a native of Oswestry, England, was born December 26, 1824, and died at Enfield, South Australia, May 26, 1861, aged 36 years. In early life he went to London, and was connected with some of the leading periodicals of the day. In 1847 he returned to his native town, and established a magazine called *Oswald's Well*, which realized a tolerable sale for fifteen months, and in which he wrote the principal articles. In January, 1849, Mr. Whitridge issued the first number of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, a newspaper which has a large circulation at the present day. This he edited for about eighteen months, and then, long before the tide of immigration had set in, he sailed for Adelaide. Soon after his arrival, in conjunction with Mr. Garran (a student from Spring Hill College, Birmingham), Mr. Whitridge started a paper under the title of *The Austral Examiner*, but a sudden depression in trade ruined the speculation, and Mr. Garran got an appointment on the staff of the *S. A. Register*, and the subject of this sketch abandoned literature for a time and commenced farming. He had, however, made for himself a name amongst the *literati* of Adelaide, and after the lapse of a few months was offered the appointment on the *Register* held by Mr. Garran, that gentleman having accepted the position of editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In a very few months Mr. Whitridge was appointed one of the editors, which position he held to the day of his death. He took a warm and practical interest in the public institutions of the colony, and was for some time one of the two Presidents of the Society of Arts. He was one of the committee of the "Adelaide Philosophical Society," and frequently lectured in the public halls of the colony; his last lecture, on "Wordsworth," being delivered shortly before his death before the members of the South Australian Institute, His Excellency the Governor being in the chair. His spare hours, however,





HON. JOHN CROZIER, M.L.C.

were not altogether devoted to pursuits of this nature. He was a moderate sportsman, and a successful shot in the "South Australian Free Rifles." Although he was necessarily fully occupied by his duties as editor of a daily journal, he found time for farming, of which he was passionately fond, and to the last managed a plot of land of ninety-two acres about five miles from Adelaide, where he resided, and chiefly worked between the hours of five and nine in the mornings. Mr. Whitridge died of pleurisy after only a fortnight's illness, and South Australia mourned for one of her most useful colonists.

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### Herr Linger,

**A** NATIVE of Berlin, where he was born in March 1810. His father was an engraver of some eminence, and observing that he early manifested great taste for music, had him taught its rudiments. So rapid was young Linger's progress that, at the age of twelve, he had obtained sufficient proficiency to be able to give lessons on the pianoforte. Placed under Reissiger and Klein, from whom he obtained a thorough insight into the theory of counterpoint and the general principles of composition, he made rapid strides, and soon was almost the equal of his teachers. He then commenced his career as a composer, and amongst the first-fruits of his genius were six sacred songs, dedicated to the Princess Royal of Prussia. These established his reputation in his native land, and induced him to aim at higher attainments. He visited Milan, Venice, and other cities in Italy for the purpose of obtaining practical acquaintance with the Italian school of music, and then returned to Berlin, where he composed various musical pieces, regarded by competent judges as possessing great merit. Amongst these were two entire operas, entitled, "The fight with the Dragon" and "Alfred the Great," three or four masses, several symphonies,



cantatas, and other concerted pieces. His extreme modesty led to a tendency in him to depreciate his own attainments, and thus deprived the musical world of many of the fruits of his genius. He arrived in South Australia in 1849, and was induced to invest the savings of years in farming, in which, as he was unsuccessful, he sold out, and established himself in Adelaide as a music teacher. By his active exertions he created a taste for music. He was for several years leader of the Adelaide Choral Society, one of the originators of the Liedertafel, and always ready to assist any undertaking having for its object the cultivation of an art in which he pre-eminently excelled. As a composer he was probably unequalled here, and his "Song of Australia," which took the prize given by the Committee of the Gawler Institute, is likely to live long as a national air. Herr Linger died in Adelaide, February 16, 1862, aged 52 years.

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Capt. James Croker Ferguson, J.P.,

ONE of the most expert riflemen in the colony ; arrived in Adelaide in 1848, with a commission from H. M. Government as Landing Waiter of Customs in South Australia. In consequence of deaths or removals from the Service during the time of the exodus to the Victorian gold fields he rose rapidly, and in 1855 attained the position of Assistant Landing Surveyor, an appointment within one step of that which he now holds, viz., Landing Surveyor and Deputy Collector of Customs. Old residents at Nuriootpa, Angas Park, and Tanunda well remember the raids made by him on the illicit distilleries once so numerous in those districts, and the seizures of stills, etc., for which he received the thanks of the Government. Captain Ferguson's services as a volunteer officer date back to the Crimean War, when the scare in this colony was at its height, and he was

appointed to the command of a troop of cavalry formed at the Reedbeds. Volunteering was then expensive, as officers and men had to find their horses, uniforms, and accoutrements, the only concession by the Government being the loan of some heavy cavalry swords and breech-loading rifles. This corps comprised among its members many well-known men; it speedily became popular and took a conspicuous part in the reviews and sham fights of its seven years' existence. Eventually the whole volunteer force was disbanded, but many members of the old troop, including their late captain, in conjunction with Captain Scott, Lieut. Gray, Mr. Skipper, and other enthusiastic riflemen, got up a semi-military rifle club called "The S. A. Rifle Association," which existed for several years and formed the parent of the present R. V. F. In 1866, another war scare arose, and volunteers were called for; troops of cavalry were raised, and Captain Ferguson was again offered and accepted a command in B troop, and the squadron was named "The Duke of Edinburgh's Light Dragoons" by H.R.H., who was then on a visit to the colony. About eighteen months after accepting his commission Capt. Ferguson was thrown from his horse and had his arms and wrists broken. He was thereby incapacitated from using a sword, but yet not prevented from using a rifle. He retired from the cavalry, but not before he had fired for and won the £50 brigade prize, the £10 prize for the best shot in the troop, and the £300 prize Challenge Cup, given by Sir W. W. Hughes. The volunteers were again disbanded, and quiet reigned until a new war scare came, when the present V.M.F. was raised by the Government, and an auxiliary force (the Rifle Volunteers) also established, Capt. Ferguson being unanimously appointed to take a command in the No. 1 Adelaide Company. The pains he took to instruct them in rifle-shooting was attended with excellent results, 36 out of the 40 men comprising the company becoming marksmen, but finding that his Civil Service duties prevented his devoting

sufficient time to volunteer matters, he resigned his commission, and was transferred to the Reserve Force of the V.M.F. as Captain, an appointment he still holds. For many years he has held office in the D. Grand Lodge of Freemasons, English Constitution, and is one of the few who declined to secede from the old flag or join the proposed new Constitution of South Australia, preferring to serve as District Grand Secretary under the parent institution.



Stephen Haddy

WAS born in Plymouth Dock, now Devenport, in the year 1800. He received an excellent English education, and on leaving school was apprenticed to the trade of a cabinetmaker. As a boy he had shown a fondness for working in wood, and so persistent was his application, perseverance, and industry that on completion of his engagement his proficiency readily procured him employment with one of the best firms in London, where he assisted in preparing a suite of rooms for the Queen of Wurtemberg, who was at that time visiting at Windsor Castle. Mr. Haddy married, in March 1828, Miss M. B. Stenlake, of Plymouth, who for nearly forty years was a most exemplary wife and mother. She was well known at Port Adelaide, where she resided till her death, which took place in 1867. In 1830 Mr. Haddy accepted an engagement in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, and resided there seventeen years. During this time a great potato-failure and famine occurred. It is customary with tradesmen as well as farmers to plant annually a crop of potatoes, and among those which escaped the devastating blight was the crop of Mr. Haddy, who then showed his sympathy by distributing it among the needy, regardless of creed or character. Indeed, his large-heartedness won the respect and gratitude of all who knew him, whether

Protestant or Romanist. Though loyal to the faith of his fathers, he recognised the right of every man to hold his own honest convictions in religion or politics. Returning to Devonshire in 1846, he established a lucrative business. He arrived with his family in South Australia by the barque "Jenny Lind," June 13, 1850, and was warmly welcomed by his brother Joseph, who had preceded him hither fourteen years previously. He lost no time in starting business at Port Adelaide, where he also acted as agent for the late Charles Simeon Hare. In 1854 he accompanied two of his sons to the Victorian diggings, where the party were fairly successful, and, after some rather remarkable adventures, returned to Port Adelaide. He here continued to follow his trade, which, by the aid of his sons, he brought to great perfection. His death took place on August 8, 1875, and was the result of an accident whilst he was on a visit to his son at Mintaro. Mr. Haddy's whole life was exemplary, and a proof of what practical excellence can exist with the necessities of constant hard work to bring up and place out respectably in the world a large family. His truth, benevolence, charity, and kindness have never probably been exceeded by any one, even in the highest walks of colonial life. His sons still reside at Port Adelaide, where they are well known and eminently respected.

Alfred William Meeks

WAS born at Cheltenham, England, and at an early age arrived in Victoria. He received his education at St. James' and other prominent schools, and graduated as a teacher. He entered the employ of a mercantile house, from which he was transferred to more important appointments, becoming salesman and manager of a large Victorian import business; here arrangements were made for his admission to the partnership, but circumstances arose

which necessitated the principal residing in England, whither he went, and ultimately retired from business. He was next appointed manager of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co.'s (then Bright Bros. & Co.) indent and sales department, in which he was very successful. In 1883, upon the London house (Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons) deciding to establish a branch in Adelaide, Mr. Meeks was selected for this important duty. Under his direction this branch has grown very rapidly, and already assumed a foremost position in mercantile ranks. Since his residence in Adelaide he has occupied a prominent place in mercantile affairs, as witnessed by his appointment to a seat on the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, S.A. Corn Trade Association, and other kindred societies. Mr. Meeks has also taken an active part in the working of some of our religious and charitable institutions, such as the S.A. Sunday School Union and the Industrial School for the Blind. A few remarks relative to the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., with which Mr. Meeks is so actively connected, will not be out of place here. This firm is a branch of the well-known London house of Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons, and although but a comparatively short time established here, it has for many years occupied one of the leading positions in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Dunedin. The other houses are Messrs. Antony Gibbs, Sons & Co., Liverpool and Bristol, and Messrs. Gibbs & Co., Valparaiso and Iquique (S. America). As shippers and owners of the celebrated steamship *Great Britain* the name of Gibbs, Bright & Co. has become a household word in many lands.

W. Jemson,

TWENTY-SEVEN years master of the Brighton Public School, and a colonist of thirty-seven years. Died June 21, 1885, aged 58.

William Henville Burford.

THIS enterprising colonist, who was born in England in 1806, arrived in South Australia by the "Pestonjee Bomenjee," October 11, 1838. He thus recounts his experiences after landing at Glenelg, and the recital is interesting when compared with the facilities which our colonists at present enjoy in transit and accommodation. He says:—
"We landed in water up to our waists, and were for two days and nights on the beach guarding our luggage. Conveyed thence to Emigration-square and lodged in a rude wooden shanty, without a single article of commerce, and only 1s. 6d. in cash to begin colonial life. Wife invalided, and two children of three and five years of age to support." These were really "hard lines," but Mr. Burford evidently would not sit down repining, and with commendable energy he worked at the first thing which offered, viz., excavating a cellar. Mr. Richardson had just then built an auction-room on North-terrace, and Mr. Burford having some experience in painting and glazing applied for and got the job, and so successful was he that ere long he was able to start for himself, and employ several "hands" at from 10s. to 14s. per day. Things went on well for a time; but at length the credit of the colony was stopped at the Home Colonial Office, and great depression ensued. Much inconvenience having been experienced by the colonists from a scarcity of candles, Mr. Burford, who had in England gained practical knowledge of candle and soap-making, obtained the necessary plant and started into that business. At first he had to compete against the Tasmanian exportations with which the colony was deluged, but his perseverance was ultimately rewarded, and his endeavours were successful, as he undertook large contracts for supplying the Burra, Kapunda, Moonta, and other mines with candles. He next added the manufacture

of soap, and these two important industries were introduced and maintained by him up to the present time. The firm of W. H. Burford & Sons have also manufactured stearine candles and toilet soaps, articles in great request, and for which they were prize-takers at many exhibitions. Mr. Burford has long striven for the best interests of South Australia. He was a member of the first Adelaide Corporation, which died of inanition, and was succeeded by a Commission or Board of three members. He united with his fellow-citizens in opposing the attempted encroachment upon Victoria-square for cathedral purposes. He was elected one of the first six members for Adelaide, under the present constitution of responsible government, and by his strict attention to Parliamentary duties was instrumental in saving the Real Property Act (a measure which met with much opposition). The late Sir R. R. Torrens acknowledged this in a letter to Mr. Burford, in which he commented on his services and action in the matter ; and although his career in the House was but short, in this instance it proved a blessing of untold value to many colonists and communities. Regarding Torrens's Act Mr. Burford says : " It must be ever watched over and cared for, to prevent infringements on the part of some of the legal profession, who would much prefer their gains under the old *régime*." In his 79th year Mr. Burford is a hale and hearty man, his chief infirmity being deafness ; he is one of a class of earnest pioneers rapidly passing away, and leaving only the recollection of their good deeds in the hearts of their fellow-men. Did space permit, this record might be extended, for could we not relate the strenuous exertions of William Henville Burford with Mr. Joseph Allen and other advocates for the abolition of capital punishment ? Time alone can determine whether capital punishment shall be abolished, and whatever may be said against its advocates, it is certain that here they are only actuated by a sense of justice and right.

Arthur John Baker, J.P.,

IS a native of Devonshire, and received his education in that county. At seventeen years of age he entered the E. I. Company's service as a midshipman, and sailed from London for Calcutta in 1833. After encountering a number of vicissitudes, and remarkable escapes from fire and shipwreck, he settled in Upper Canada, where for some time he led the life of a genuine backwoodsman. He returned to England in 1837, and married in 1838. In October of that year he returned with his wife to Seymour, U.C., where he engaged in farming. In conjunction with two others he built the "Precursor," the first steamer that navigated the lakes from Toronto to Montreal, *via* the St. Lawrence River over the rapids. He purchased land on the Rice Lake, U.C., in partnership with another person, laid out a township, and built steam saw mills. The venture was successful, but Mr. Baker being prostrated by fever and ague was compelled to sell out, and left penniless. On his recovery he went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence to St. Johns, N.B., where he was engaged in various callings, the most important of which was as manager of some extensive saw mills on the Musquash River. These mills and a large general store were managed and worked to great advantage for the London owners from 1847 to 1850. He returned to England in 1851, and sailed in that year as supercargo for Sydney, N. S. Wales, in the ship "Harriet." Left Sydney with his wife and family in the "Asa Packer" for Adelaide, and reached that port July 11, 1853. Shortly after arrival he was engaged as storeman to Messrs. Dacomb & Co., but was soon after appointed their traveller in the country districts. It is asserted that Mr. Baker was the first traveller in the soft goods line sent out in South Australia. On August 1, 1854, he was appointed clerk in H.M. Customs, Port Adelaide, and held that office until February 1, 1856, when

he entered into business on his own account as cattle and stock agent at Hindmarsh-square. In June, 1856, Mr. Baker received the appointment of manager of the horse department at the Burra Burra mines, but in consequence of an inability to dispose of his Adelaide business he was compelled to resign the appointment, and continued as before. It was in the October of this year that Mr. Baker and his wife suffered a great bereavement by the accidental drowning of their only son Arthur, an intelligent youth, then nearly sixteen years of age, in endeavouring to ride across the River Torrens at the Frome Bridge ford, at the time of a freshet. Mr. Baker next turned his attention to the running of omnibuses on the Bay road, and continued this till 1858, in September of which year he joined Major Warburton's exploring party, and was out three months with them. He afterwards took Mr. Peter Ferguson over the same ground, and assisted in driving in cattle to stock the country taken up. In 1859 he made another trip to the N.W. of Stuart's Creek, and on his return took up some fine country for squatting purposes. Interesting and remarkable as Mr. Baker's adventures undoubtedly were up to this point, it is his long connection with the South Australian Fire Brigades that has rendered his name familiar throughout the land. In December, 1859, he accepted the offer made by the Fire Insurance Companies through Mr. H. Scott, of organising and working a fire brigade in Adelaide, and was appointed Superintendent of Fire Brigades January 1, 1860, and drew up rules and regulations for the working of same. He also drafted a short Fire Brigade Bill, which was passed through both Houses of Parliament and was assented to by His Excellency, Sir Dominick Daly, on 21st October, 1862. In December, 1862, he was elected councillor for Gawler Ward in the Adelaide Corporation, and served till 1864. On 15th October, 1878, Mr. Baker, whose health had suffered from injuries received during twenty years' active service at fires,

received a year's leave of absence, and left for England, returning in June the next year, when he resumed duty, and in September 1879 perfected a model for a fire escape on the Lazy-Tongs' principle, on a scale of one inch to the foot, and presented it to the Adelaide Chamber of Manufactures. From that period till the new Fire Brigade Act 273 of 1882 was passed, he was constantly employed, having fifty calls per annum to fires within the city, and attended to and managed nine fire brigades in country towns. The new Act, 273 of 1882, brought Mr. Baker's twenty-three years' connection with the fire brigades of the colony to an abrupt conclusion, and he retired *and did not apply* to be re-appointed under the new Fire Brigades' Board. Mr. Baker's long public services were by this means summarily dispensed with, and his long services to the whole community in which he has been instrumental in saving life and property have never been fairly or adequately compensated. The *Register* of 12th February, 1882, remarks, "It will be generally admitted that Mr. Baker, in spite of often very insufficient appliances, always discharged the duties devolving on him as Superintendent of Fire Brigades with promptness and intelligence. Besides this, he has spent the best years of his life in this service." In 1883 Mr. Baker was gazetted a Justice of the Peace, and in the same year was appointed a member of the "Royal Lunacy Commission," and was also a member of the Fire Brigades' Board from January 1884 to January 1885, when he resigned in favor of Mr. Hack.

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### Capt. Geo. McKay,

**A** NATIVE of Scotland; born 1801; arrived in S.A. 1838; died at Port Adelaide, May 19, 1883. Well-known as instrumental in developing the coasting trade of the colony.

### Nathaniel Hailes,

WHOSE career was marked with more than ordinary vicissitudes, was one of the most prominent of pioneer South Australian colonists. His life may be divided into two parts, the one half spent in England, the other other half in this colony. Born in London in 1802, and dwelling there for thirty-six years, he was so situated as to be acquainted with the circumstances of some of the most remarkable events of his time, and to be on intimate terms with many of the greatest minds of the past generation. He was on sufficiently friendly relations with Lady Byron as to dissuade her from publishing a treatise she wished to issue on female education, and he had the privilege of seeing Mrs. Siddons in the zenith of her popularity as an actress. He was intimately associated with Hazlitt, the well-known critic, the Rev. Rowland Hill, Allan Cunningham, De Quincey, Edward Irving, Dr. Chalmers, Sir Walter Scott, and other celebrities of a by-gone age, and perhaps no one at the antipodes knew more of the great minds which ruled the literary and theological world during the first forty years of the present century. At the close of 1838, Mr. Hailes was appointed superintendent of emigrants by the "Buckinghamshire," which left Portsmouth in that year, and arrived at Holdfast Bay in March, 1839. In his "Personal Recollections of a Septuagenarian," a series of papers contributed to the *S. A. Register*, he relates how "he beheld the conversion of a wilderness into the abode of an intelligent and prosperous community," and the record he thus left has supplied a chapter in the history of the colony which would otherwise have been lost. Mr. Hailes carried on the business of an auctioneer for some time, and his advertisements rivalled in their eloquence the best literary efforts of the celebrated George Robbins, of London. He was also a regular contributor to the press under the *nom de plume* of "Timothy

Short," and at one period started a newspaper—*The Adelaide Free Press*; which only lasted a brief period. On retiring from business in 1842, he was appointed to the office of Secretary to the Government Resident of Port Lincoln, where his official duties brought him into close contact with the aborigines, and the newspapers of those days contained many interesting productions from his pen on aboriginal customs, life and manners. When the Government establishment at Boston Bay was broken up, Mr. Hailes lost his position, but afterwards filled the post of Secretary to the S. A. Institute Library, which he held for some years, and then received an appointment to the Labour Prison at Dry Creek. In 1841-2 he was a member of the City Council, and in 1842 a member of the provisional committee of a society formed to secure religious freedom. As a writer, both of prose and poetry, Mr. Hailes exercised considerable influence, and his memory is not likely to be forgotten here in the present generation. His death took place at Adelaide in his 76th year, on July 24, 1879.

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### William Denholm

**W**AS born in Edinburgh, in 1847, and went to the Highlands of Scotland at an early age, where he received his first lesson in dancing. Desirous of following the trade of a mason, he served an apprenticeship to it, and was afterwards for two years in an architect's office in Edinburgh. Having carried off several prizes for dancing in his native land, and having been favoured with the patronage of royalty, he visited England and America, where he was equally successful. He arrived in New Zealand in 1874, and received the appointment of Clerk of Works on the railway from Port Chalmers to Oamaru, and filled that position very creditably. During his leisure Professor Denholm gave instruction in dancing, and in competition he secured first

honours against all comers. He arrived in Victoria in 1876, where he was also famed for his dancing abilities; his superiority in this respect was admitted by both press and public, and having won 2,000 first prizes, he may certainly be regarded as the "Champion Dancer of Australia." He came to Adelaide in 1881, and has taken part in the leading events in the Caledonian sports, usually securing first prizes; and on one occasion winning the chief's gold medal. Mr. Denholm is favorably known as a teacher of the art in which he so eminently excels, and many of the leading scholastic establishments here have availed themselves of his services.

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J. W. Lewis, J.P.,

FOR many years a prominent officer in the South Australian public service, died July 2, 1879, aged 59 years. He arrived in the colony by the ship "Cleveland" in 1839, and was at first employed by the late Emanuel Solomon as his managing clerk. He received an appointment under Government, January 1, 1846, as chief clerk in the General Post Office, and on January 1, 1856, in consequence of the illness of Capt. Watts, the then Postmaster General, was appointed Deputy Postmaster General. On the death of his predecessor he was promoted (July 1, 1861) to his place. In the different offices he held, Mr. Lewis showed himself possessed of much business ability, and his administration gave general satisfaction. On the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments, 1869, under Mr. Todd, Mr. Lewis's services were dispensed with. He was appointed Collector of Customs on May 22, 1870, and held that position up till his decease. Mr. Lewis possessed much histrionic ability, and occasionally, as an amateur, took part in theatrical performances. He was a great lover of music, and

few were more hospitable to the musical artists who visited the colony. He took a prominent part in the founding of the Mechanics' Institute, from which sprang the present S. A. Institute, and occupied the post of lieutenant in the late Hon. W. Younghusbands' Volunteer Company. He was unostentatious and unassuming, and it is recorded of him that he was a faithful friend to the deserving.

William Randall,

BORN at Idlicot, Warwickshire, December 9, 1820. Emigrated from the county of Northampton to South Australia in 1846, and arrived here in December of that year by the "Duke of Richmond." In conjunction with his brother, Mr. David Randall, who had reached this colony in 1845, he brought capital with a view to investment. He first settled on a section to the east of Kensington, purchased land from the S. A. Company, and laid out a portion of College Town. He next bought a preliminary section from the same Company, and laid out the beautifully-situated township of Burnside, a place where many of our well-to-do citizens are now located. He then took a lease from Mr. Auld of Home Park and the adjoining sections, and commenced dairying operations, and entered into land and mining speculations; the latter unfortunately being attended with serious loss. His next venture was the purchase of Mr. H. Jones' property, now known as Randalsea, to which he removed with his family, dairy plant, etc., and in course of time so extended operations by further purchases from the S. A. Company and the Government, that his estate was one of the largest in that locality. Combining the pastoral, agricultural, and dairying interests, he produced cheese of a first-class quality, considered by competent judges nearly equal to English, and commanding a ready sale in Adelaide. The soil

being suitable for cultivation of the vine, he devoted much time and attention thereto, and by irrigation achieved in a vineyard of thirty-four acres excellent results. Although never coming prominently before the public, Mr. Randall gave his support and influence for the furtherance of the material, moral and religious welfare of the district. He was appointed as councillor to represent Rapid Bay in the first District Council in the county of Hindmarsh, and on a new District Council being declared for Rapid Bay, he was elected chairman, and filled that office for nine years. He also took great interest in the volunteer movement, was appointed captain of the "Finniss Vale Rifles," and held this position till the volunteers of that period were disbanded. He was appointed to the Commission of the Peace, and diligently performed the duties of that office for many years. He will be remembered by the residents of Glen Para and the South Rhine, as he resided there until 1878, when he left for Port Pirie, where he had been appointed to the Local Courts of that place and Redhill.

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### J. M. Woolley,

**C**ONNECTED with the Public Service of this colony for upwards of thirty years. He came to Victoria in 1839, from England, and brought with him a large stock of general merchandise, intending to devote his attention to a mercantile career. He entered into partnership with Mr. Bacchus, of Bacchus Marsh, but as the success of the firm was very indifferent, he retired from the business in 1845, and went to England, returning to Sydney in 1848. From that place he brought horses, cattle, and sheep overland to South Australia, arriving here in the same year. He joined the Customs Service in 1850, and remained in it until 1858, when he left to take the appointment of Inspector of Sheep







HON. A. B. MURRAY, M.L.C.

in the South-east. He remained there three years, and then rejoined the Customs, and was appointed Sub-Collector at Blanchetown, on the opening of that port. He afterwards held a similar position at Morgan, but resigned in 1883 in consequence of ill-health, and returned to Adelaide. From that date till his death, which took place in January, 1885, in his 70th year, he resided at the Semaphore.

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### Adam Lindsay Gordon.

THE sad fate of Hugh Miller, the accomplished scholar and enthusiast in all relating to the mysteries of Nature, did not strike a deeper chord in the hearts of the sons of Scotland, than did to Victorians a few years since the news of the death of that sportsman, *littérateur* and poet—Adam Lindsay Gordon. Cut off in an instant, rushing as it were without a care to seek the depths of a mystery of which we know so little, he, a bright star in the firmament of Southern literature, disappeared, leaving many a sympathetic soul mourning the extinction of one of its fairest ornaments. He arrived in South Australia in 1853, and entered the mounted police, where he was known as a smart rider. He represented the Victoria District in the Legislature for two sessions. As a politician, however, he was not very effective, and he has not left on record any measures which he was instrumental in passing. It is solely by his poetical efforts that he will be remembered, for it is beyond dispute that Gordon was the poet of the Australias. No bard on these southern shores (not even Henry Kendall) has struck so bold a chord in poesy; none have equalled and few approached the efforts of his genius. Leaving South Australia he located in Victoria, where he followed pastoral pursuits, and notwithstanding the task of breadwinning, found time to write much and well. His best compositions are “The Lady of Pain,” “No Name,”

“The Ride from the Wreck,” “How we beat the Favourite,” and the “Sick Stockrider.” As the latter is considered the finest of Gordon’s compositions we make no apology for quoting it here :—

“Hold hard, Ned! Lift me down once more, and lay me in the shade.

Old man, you’ve had your work cut out to guide  
Both horses, and to hold me in the saddle when I swayed  
All through the hot, slow, sleepy, silent ride.

The dawn at ‘Moorabinda’ was a mist rack dull and dense,  
The sunrise was a sullen sluggish lamp ;

I was dozing in the gateway at Arbutnot’s boundary fence,  
I was dreaming on the Limestone cattle camp.

We crossed the creek at Carricksford, and sharply through the haze,  
Quite suddenly the sun shot flaming forth ;

To southward lay ‘Katâwa’ with the sandpeaks all ablaze  
And the flushed fields of Glen Lomond lay to north.

Now westward winds the bridle path that leads to Lindisfarm,  
And yonder looms the double-headed Bluff ;

From the far side of the first hill, when the skies are clear and calm,  
You can see Sylvester’s woolshed fair enough.

Five miles we used to call it from our homestead to the place  
Where the big tree spans the roadway like an arch ;

’Twas here we ran the dingo down that gave us such a chase  
Eight years ago—or was it nine?—last March.

’Twas merry in the glowing morn among the gleaming grass  
To wander as we’ve wandered many a mile,  
And blow the cool tobacco cloud, and watch the white wreaths pass,  
Sitting loosely in the saddle all the while.

’Twas merry ’mid the blackwoods, when we spied the station roofs,  
To wheel the wild scrub cattle at the yard,

With a running fire of stockwhips and a fiery run of hoofs ;  
O! the hardest day was never then too hard!

Aye! we had a glorious gallop after ‘Starlight’ and his gang,  
When they bolted from Sylvester’s on the flat ;

How the sun-dried reed-beds crackled, how the flint-strewn ranges  
rang

To the strokes of ‘Mountaineer’ and ‘Acrobat!’

Hard behind them in the timber, harder still across the heath,  
Close beside them through the tea-tree scrub we dashed ;

And the golden-tinted fern leaves, how they rustled underneath!

And the honeysuckle osiers how they crashed!

We led the hunt throughout, Ned, on the chestnut and the gray,

And the troopers were three hundred yards behind,

While we emptied our six-shooters on the bushrangers at bay,

In the creek with stunted box-trees for a blind!

There you grappled with the leader, man to man and horse to horse,

And you rolled together when the chestnut reared;

He blazed away and missed you in that shallow watercourse—

A narrow shave—his powder singed your beard!

In these hours when life is ebbing, how those days when life was  
young

Come back to us; how clearly I recall

Even the yarns Jack Hall invented, and the songs Jem Roper sung;

And where are now Jem Roper and Jack Hall?

Ay! nearly all our comrades of the old colonial school,

Our ancient boon companions, Ned, are gone;

Hard livers for the most part, somewhat reckless as a rule,

It seems that you and I are left alone.

There was Hughes, who got in trouble through that business with the  
cards,

It matters little what became of him;

But a steer ripped up MacPherson in the Cooraminta yards,

And Sullivan was drowned at Sink-or-swim;

And Mostyn—poor Frank Mostyn—died at last a fearful wreck,

In “the horrors” at the upper Wandinong,

And Carisbrooke, the rider, at the Horsefall broke his neck;

Faith! the wonder was he saved his neck so long!

Ah! those days and nights we squandered at the Logans’ in the Glen—

The Logans, man and wife, have long been dead,

Elsie’s tallest girl seems taller than your little Elsie then;

And Ethel is a woman grown and wed.

I’ve had my share of pastime, and I’ve done my share of toil,

And life is short—the longest life a span:

I care not now to tarry for the corn or for the oil,

Or for the wine that maketh glad the heart of man.

For good undone and gifts misspent and resolutions vain

’Tis somewhat late to trouble. This I know—

I should live the same life over, if I had to live again;

And the chances are I go where most men go.

The deep blue skies wax dusky and the tall green trees grow dim,  
 The sward beneath me seems to heave and fall ;  
 And sickly smoky shadows through the sleepy sunlight swim,  
 And on the very sun's face weave their pall.  
 Let me slumber in the hollow where the wattle blossoms wave,  
 With never stone or rail to fence my bed ;  
 Should the sturdy station children pull the bush flowers on my  
 grave,  
 I may chance to hear them romping overhead."

Since his death imitators of his style, and adapters of some of his ideas have arisen, and among them a Mr. Mowbray Morris, once aide-de-camp to Sir Jas. Fergusson, published, under the title of "A Voice from the Bush," what looked very much like plagiarism of "The Sick Stockrider." This is not the place for a critical review or contrast between the two compositions, but even the late John Howard Clarke was almost deceived in awarding to Mr. Morris the palm justly due to Gordon. In much of the poetry of the latter mysterious forebodings as to an early death appear. In "Doubtful Dreams" he thus alludes to the grim topic—

"There is an end to all things ; a season to every man,  
 Whose glory is dust and ashes, whose spirit is but a spark  
 That out of the darkness flashes, and flickers out into the  
 dark."

Mr. Gordon was of retiring disposition, and subject to fits of melancholy ; he was also strongly imbued with the doctrine of fatality. Death had no terrors for him, and a pistol-shot terminated his existence in June, 1870. He died by his own hand on the sea shore, amid the surroundings of wind and wave, though the motives which led to this rash act have never been made clear ; those who saw him an hour before it occurred observed nothing in his demeanour to infer that he contemplated self-destruction. After his decease sundry notices of the talented genius thus lost to the colonies

appeared in the press, and among them was an "In Memoriam," by Henry Kendall :—

"At rest! Hard by the margin of that sea  
 Whose sands are mingled with his noble verse  
 Now lies the shell which never more shall house  
 The fine strong spirit of our gifted friend.  
 Yea! he who flashed upon us suddenly—  
 A shining soul, with syllables of fire—  
 Who sang the first great songs these lands can claim  
 To be their own, the one who did not seem  
 To know what royal place awaited him  
 Within the temple of the Beautiful,  
 Has passed away; and we who knew him sit  
 Aghast in darkness, dark with that great grief  
 Whose stature yet we cannot comprehend."

So sad an ending to a life of promise has probably never before occurred in the colonies. A man who is in want of nothing, and calmly seeks death merely to ascertain what lies beyond its pale, is as great a mystery as the secret he tries to fathom. Little is known of Gordon's early life, but it is said that his father was a military man, and he was an only son. He failed to pass his examination as a cadet at Woolwich, which caused a quarrel with his father, and led to his emigrating to Australia.

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Henry Sewell,

FOUNDER and proprietor of the Payneham nursery gardens, is a native of Thame, Oxfordshire, where, under the tutorship of his father, he acquired the rudiments of gardening. As a young man he came to South Australia about twenty years since, and having first experienced an introductory "roughing," settled down under Mr. F. T. C. Driffield, of North Adelaide, then a prominent amateur exponent of the art of plant cultivation. As the single-

handed caretaker of a truly *multum in parvo* establishment, and under the guidance of an experienced, practical-minded, enthusiastic and ingenious employer, Mr. Sewell became an expert professional and thorough business-going colonist. A strong desire to master as fully as possible the knowledge requisite to qualify him for an important undertaking led to a change, and the Botanic Gardens became the scene of Mr. Sewell's labours. It will be readily understood how important a step this was by all who have had the opportunity of laboring with Dr. Schomburgk, or of seeing the universally admired garden to which he has so devotedly attached himself, and with which his name is indissolubly connected. Here Mr. Sewell made the best use of his time ; the botanical side of horticulture became a new and fascinating study ; and the field an ample one. When he had matured his plans he removed to Payneham, and converted a worn-out paddock into a bright and smiling garden replete, as it now is, with one of the best collections in any private place on the Continent. The necessity of a public nursery garden was almost unknown a few years ago, but gardening has taken wonderful strides, and the great convenience and direct benefit which these nurseries have been to the colony are freely recognised. The very high compliment which Mr. G. A. Sala, the eminent journalist, pays to S. A. gardens and to the extraordinary variety and beauty of their contents is to a great extent due to the spirited enterprise of nurserymen who have spared neither expense nor ingenuity in adding anything likely to be in the most remote degree horticulturally valuable or botanically interesting. When Mr. Sewell started nursery work nearly every pound spent in this way went to Melbourne or Sydney, and Adelaide could only boast of such new plants as came through the Botanic Gardens. Now we introduce more than our share, and not only supply our own wants, but those of our neighbours. Mr. Sewell has introduced from Europe and elsewhere some of the finest fruits and flowers

beside adding many new vegetables to our list in his capacity as a seedsman. He has long taken an active part in the management of our chief horticultural societies and been a judge of products at shows all over the colony. He was one of the original members of the Gardeners' Mutual Improvement Society and is still a member of the succession to that body, the S. A. Gardeners' Society. As a member of the Acclimatisation and Zoological Society he is both active and enthusiastic. Although he was for some time a member of the Council of the district in which he resides, he has not deemed it desirable to withdraw to any great extent his personal supervision from business to attend to purely public matters.

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**John Barrow, C.E.,**

**A** USEFUL and respected colonist who arrived in Adelaide in 1850, and died at Mount Gambier in September 1872. In July 1850 he was appointed Engineer of the South Road under the Central Road Board, and held that position till the breaking out of the Victorian gold-fields, when all departments were disorganized, and he followed the stream to Melbourne. Arriving there in December 1852, he was appointed by the Engineers' Department to examine and report upon the best means of improving the Western District, and was engaged in that capacity for three years. He examined various harbours and superintended the construction of roads, bridges, and public works. Mr. Barrow was appointed engineer to the Portland Road District in 1856, and retained that office till 1867, when he resigned, and settled at Mount Gambier in 1868. He entered warmly into most schemes for the development and improvement of the district, and among other things made a careful survey of Port MacDonnell, and showed the feasibility of making docks,



etc. He also prepared plans and estimates for supplying Mount Gambier with water from the Blue Lake, and made an excellent and useful plan of the town, which he published. For fully two years before his death he was incapacitated by ill-health from taking prominent part in public matters.

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Lady Charlotte Mary Bacon (*née* Harley),

THIRD daughter of Edward, 5th Earl of Oxford and Mortimer; widow of the late General Bacon, a Waterloo veteran, of the 11th Hussars. After the General's death, Lady Charlotte went to South Australia to see her three children, who had been some time settled in Adelaide (Mr. Edward Bacon, Mr. Harley Bacon, and Mrs. C. B. Young). Admiring the want of ceremony of colonial life, her ladyship remained in the colony for twelve years, taking a lively and active interest in most matters, and her genial and affable manners made her a general favourite. During this period she was engaged in a tedious Chancery suit, which terminated in putting her into possession of her late father's estate of Eywood, in Herefordshire, and a large amount of London property. She only lived three years in England to enjoy her large fortune, and she often looked back to the time spent in Australia as the happiest of her life. She left Adelaide in 1877, and died in 1880. Her son, Mr. Edward Bacon, inherits the estate, and the Earldom of Oxford has become extinct. Lord Byron was a great admirer of her ladyship in her early youth, and his celebrated verses "To Ianthe," in the opening of the poem of "Childe Harold," were addressed to her. On her death two admirable likenesses of her as "Ianthe," and one taken shortly before her death appeared in the *Illustrated London News*.

The Right Rev. G. W. Kennion, D.D., Lord
Bishop of Adelaide.

THE vacancy in the See of Adelaide caused by the resignation of the late Bishop Short having been offered to, and accepted by the Rev. G. W. Kennion, D.D., Vicar of All Saints, Horton, that gentleman left the parish in which he had so long and faithfully laboured, much to the regret of all classes, and embarked by the R.M.S. Parramatta for South Australia, which he reached on March 10, 1883. From the *Bradford Daily Telegraph* we extract the following account of Bishop Kennion's history :—“ He is the eldest son of Geo. Kennion, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., and of Catherine Elfrida, second daughter of John Fordyce, Esq., of Ayton Castle, N.B., and was born at Harrogate, in 1845, and educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford. At the latter he took the B.A. degree in 1867, and that of M.A. in 1871. The degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, was recently conferred upon him by the University on his appointment to the Bishopric. On leaving college, Mr. Kennion was in 1869 appointed chaplain and private secretary to the Bishop of Tuam, but did not continue in this position long, becoming the following year curate at Doncaster under the Rev. Dr. Pigou, then vicar of that town. Shortly after going to Doncaster he was ordained priest in the parish church there by the Archbishop of York, and in 1871 was chosen diocesan inspector of schools, on the occasion of the Education Act of 1870 coming into operation. His duties in regard to this office were discharged with ability until 1873, when on the nomination of Mr. Gladstone he was appointed by the Crown to the vicarage of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, to which was attached a rapidly growing parish with a population of over 12,000. In 1876 he was nominated to the living of All Saints, Horton, by the patron and builder of the church, Mr. F. S. Powell. After going to Bradford Mr. Kennion

worked hard, not only in connection with his own parish, but also with the Church Institute and ecclesiastical work generally. In the more immediate labour of the parish he was assisted by four, and at times by six curates, public school men and old Etonians. But with all these auxiliaries he nevertheless found sufficient to do in looking after the well-being of the numerous institutions connected with the church, all of which, at the time he severed his connection with the parish, had been brought into a flourishing condition. Some idea of the improvement effected under Dr. Kennion's ministration will be readily observed by the following statistics. The number of candidates for confirmation, a crucial test of a church's life, rose to an average number of 100 each year for five years, and the total number of communicants in 1877 was 2,524, and in 1881 5,785. The baptisms in a somewhat proportionate ratio rose in the same period of time from 201 to 318. In addition to these gratifying results there was also a corresponding improvement in other respects, such as mothers' meetings, a Bible class, a sick club, a Church of England Temperance Society with a membership, juvenile and adult, of nearly 500, together with Sunday-schools, all in an exceedingly flourishing condition. In the latter there were about 1,700 scholars, and Dr. Kennion personally acted as superintendent of the boys' department, proving himself quite as much in his element there as when ministering to the older portion of his flock from the pulpit. The day schools, in which he also took interest, were left likewise prospering. Mission work in connection with the parish was vigorously and successfully prosecuted by Dr. Kennion, by whose exertions a mission church was built at Dirk Hill in 1877, and several other missions also received great impetus. He was one of the most active members of the Church Institute, and conducted in connection with it a Sunday-school teachers' class and lay readers' class, and gave several lectures on popular subjects.

He was appointed president of the local church centenary gatherings in 1880, and it was through the influence he exerted that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were induced to be present at the opening ceremony of the bazaar in St. George's Hall in 1881. Amongst the general church work in which he has been engaged were several missions undertaken with or for the Bishop of Lichfield at Weymouth, Hull, and Edinburgh. He was also one of six clergymen chosen to conduct a "retreat" for the clergy of the diocese. Had he been desirous of improving his own worldly means by accepting a better living, many opportunities were afforded during his six years' residence in Bradford. Amongst those who recognised his abilities were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who offered him the post of private chaplain and the living of Wentworth. He uniformly refused all offers, having, as he then stated, no ambition to leave Horton for any other parish in England. When, however, the Bishopric of Adelaide was offered him, he considered he would be wanting in duty and courage if he shrank from the grave responsibilities and heavy labour which the acceptance of this See would entail. The honour of the preferment came entirely unsought and unexpected. The Synod of Adelaide, thinking that the vacant bishopric in which Bishop Short had exercised his episcopal functions from 1847 could be better filled up from England than from any colonial appointment, nominated five bishops there, to whom they deputed the task of choosing a successor. These five were the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Winchester, Durham, Truro, and Bedford, and their choice unanimously fell upon Dr. Kennion. He was consecrated on Nov. 30, 1882, at Westminster Abbey, by the Bishop of London; and married on December 5 in the same year Henrietta Fergusson, third daughter of Sir Chas. Fergusson, Bart., Kilkerran, Ayrshire, and sister of the Right Hon. Sir

Jas. Fergusson, some time Governor of South Australia, to whom he was related on his mother's side." Dr. Kennion is apparently peculiarly fitted by nature for the delicate and onerous duties which fall to the lot of a minister desirous of faithfully discharging his duties. His polished eloquence serves to inculcate both from the pulpit and in private conversation the lessons he desires to teach, and has gained him many admirers here and elsewhere. Open and straightforward in character, liberal in opinion, and an advanced theologian, this colony may be congratulated on the possession of such an ecclesiastic, who has already in his life and work given abundant evidences that he will faithfully keep the charge committed to him, and in course of time show equally satisfactory results to those which his predecessor accomplished.

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### Henry James Scott,

**T**HE only son of Daniel Scott, of Aberdour, Fifeshire, born January 13, 1848, and arrived here May 28, 1880, accompanied by his wife and family. Shortly after his arrival the private exhibition of M. Joubert was held in Adelaide, and many representatives of the national industries of Europe were then on their way home from the Sydney and Melbourne Exhibitions. To most of these gentlemen Mr. Scott was known, and by their advice, and at the request of some of the principal business firms here, he undertook to represent South Australian exhibitors at the Exhibition held in Perth, Western Australia. In the following year he again successfully represented South Australia at the New Zealand Exhibition, Christchurch, to the satisfaction of the exhibitors, and so gained their confidence, that when the Commission appointed for the Calcutta International Exhibition in 1883 met, he was unanimously nominated the "Agent for South Australia at the Exhibition," and the Government

confirmed the nomination by issuing a Commission to him to act as such, and represent the colony in India. Seldom had the capabilities and resources of South Australia been so well placed before the world as at this exhibition. Much time and careful thought had been devoted by him to our natural resources, and to the industries which could be encouraged and extended by trade between Australia and the East, especially the rearing and breeding of horses for India, with the advantages of Port Darwin as a depôt and shipping port for the future trade of Australasia and the Eastern world. Mr. Scott has, during the last two years, imported camels from India, suitable for work on stations and for survey and railway construction purposes. These animals are rapidly coming into use by surveyors who may require to enter upon new country to peg out runs for stock in our Northern Territory, and for the conveyance of station stores to those places in the interior of the country which from difficulty of access would be practically useless without the aid of these animals, which subsist upon mallee, saltbush, and other food which horses would starve upon. The services of Mr. H. J. Scott are now being utilized by the Royal Commission for South Australia for the coming Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, in 1886.

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### James Brook,

**O**F the legal firm of Messrs. Way & Brook, died on August 24, 1872, at Unley Park. At the time of his decease he was in the vigour of life; of genial and courteous disposition, sterling integrity, and of marked ability in his profession. He was born in Edinburgh, Jan. 12, 1840, where his father, who possessed considerable scientific attainments and literary ability, was a supervisor in the Inland Revenue Service. He was educated principally at the Bristol Gram-

mar School, where he attained good classical knowledge, which he developed in after years by careful study. He arrived in this colony in December, 1853, and entered Mr. Atkinson's law office in May of the next year. After the dissolution of the partnership between Messrs. Atkinson & Andrews, he went into the service of Messrs. Andrews & Bonnin. In 1862 he revisited England, and on his return here was articled to Mr. Way, and admitted as a practitioner of the Supreme Court in March 1868. He was received into partnership by Mr. Way, and during that gentleman's absence in England in 1869 Mr Brook managed the entire business and appeared prominently in the Supreme Court, where his ability as an advocate attracted great attention, and for so young a man he was considered a profound lawyer, with great grasp of mind in mastering difficulties and intricacies. On his partner's return to Adelaide, in April 1870, Mr. Brook visited the old country a second time to recruit his health. He returned in 1871, after which he devoted all his time to his profession. He was a man of varied attainments, fond of music, and possessed a rare fund of humour. He was also distinguished for great industry, as evidenced by the Common-place Book and voluminous MSS. he has left. He occasionally contributed to the press as a correspondent, and was a regular leader-writer for the *Telegraph*, now out of existence. He edited the first volume of the *S. A. Law Reformer*, and great interest was taken by him in the status of his profession. He was also President of the Law Society.

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Jno. McDonald

ARRIVED in this colony in 1839. Well-known as the originator of the public conveyances between the city of Adelaide and Glenelg. Was one of the founders of the MacDonnell Lodge of Freemasons. Died September 1884, aged 67.

Robert Fotheringham,

WHOSE untimely and sudden death took place at Kapunda on Sept. 19, 1885, was born at Alloa, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1831, and was first engaged under his brother, who was a banker in his native town. In 1855 he sailed for Melbourne by the "Oliver Lang," and thence came to Gawler, where he joined his brothers in the brewing business. He subsequently removed to Kapunda, where he conducted the Spring Brewery for seventeen years. He was widely known and respected for his sterling qualities, and ever ready to assist, by advice and means, the needy and helpless. Every local institution received his support, and both in Gawler and Kapunda he was "the life of the place." It will be many years ere he will be forgotten in both localities.

Edwin Sawtell,

THE oldest watchmaker and optician in Adelaide, was born in Bristol. As a child he was predisposed to "making things," and his parents, allowing his natural bent of mind full play, apprenticed him to the trade in 1831. At that time nearly everything was hand-made, particularly watches and watch work; many of the tools even being constructed by the apprentice before he began his work. Mr. Sawtell says: "What is now called labour-saving machinery is considered by those experienced in the trade antagonistic to the full development of a boy's natural mechanical ability." Notwithstanding the long hours of duty, from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m., he devoted his spare time to the invention of many mechanical novelties, and one of the most successful of his endeavours was a model steamboat, which was considered a real wonder in those days. He also invented a peculiar

gas stove, one of the first made in England. During the last two years of his apprenticeship he was occupied in repairing and rating of ships' chronometers, adjusting scientific instruments, etc., particularly those used in meteorology. Although legally out of his time at the age of 21, so fond was he of his trade and master, that he determined to serve his full term, and in consequence worked eight months for 2s. 6d. a week. In these days, when boys are educated by the State, as well as expecting to pay no premium, this wage is often asked for in the first year of apprenticeship. A very different state of things to that of fifty years ago. On leaving his apprenticeship his skill and care as a workman led to his services being availed of by the leading establishments in Bristol, and he ultimately started in business for himself. Advancing steadily for some years, the news of "gold" in Australia made him anxious to visit this part of the world, and although his passage was paid to Melbourne, on the arrival of the vessel in South Australia he abandoned his intention of going there, and settled in Adelaide in 1853. He commenced business in Port Adelaide, where he erected a beautiful transit instrument, and in conjunction with an astronomical clock he and his son Alfred for many years determined the true time by observation with these instruments. This proceeding was absolutely necessary then for the rating of chronometers, as there was no real public time or Semaphore time ball instituted. During the early days of the Port, Mr. Sawtell supplied the leading daily paper with the barometer and thermometer records, just as Messrs. Todd and Wragge do now. His last invention is a patent tell-tale clock, and he has accomplished the somewhat difficult task of grinding lenses, including the spherico-cylindrical form now in request by oculists for the correction of astigmatism. His establishment is always a delight to those of a scientific turn, as it abounds in novelties, and the proprietor is still as enthusiastic as ever in the scientific branch of his business.



THOS. JONES, J.P.

John Banks Shepherdson, S.M.,

BORN at East Hestlerton, near Scarborough, in the East Riding of York, on May 22, 1809. Educated under the Rev. Thomas Farrow, of West Hestlerton, and the Rev. Jabez Banks, Vicar of Bempton. After a voyage to Jamaica in 1824, and a stay there of three months, at the time of the sanguinary insurrection of the negro slaves, he returned to England, and was engaged in tuition up to the time of his leaving for South Australia in May 1837. In 1836 the South Australian School Society, of which the late George Fife Angus was chairman, was established in London. While in the Training School of the British and Foreign School Society, Mr. Shepherdson was engaged as "Director of Schools in South Australia," for the purpose of organising educational establishments and training teachers; and as it was the original intention of the Society that these should be conducted on the system of Baron Fellenberg's labour schools in Switzerland, he was instructed to proceed thither for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the principles upon which they were based. It was, however, afterwards decided that he should instead visit and inspect the schools at Lindfield, Sussex, established and conducted at the sole expense of the late William Allen, Esq., F.R.S., of London and Lindfield. He spent some time at this establishment, where the boys were (in addition to the elements of a sound education) taught farming, gardening, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, &c., under competent masters. From the press here was issued a weekly serial called the "Lindfield Reporter," a creditable publication, set up by the boys. Mr. Shepherdson arrived with his family at Kingscote, Kangaroo Island, in the ship "Hartley," on October 14, 1837; his fellow passengers being the late Rev. T. Q. Stow, Mr. William Giles, afterwards General Manager of the South Australian Company, Mr. W. B. Randell, afterwards stock manager of the Company at

Gumeracha, and their families. Mr. Shepherdson thus records his first impressions of the infant colony:—"On our arrival at the 'Main,' as it was then called, Adelaide had just been laid out, and the few people living there were located in tents, reed and pisey huts, and wooden erections; Government House, occupied by Captain Hindmarsh, R.N., was of reeds. At the time of our arrival serious quarrels had taken place, the result of the divided authority between the Governor and the Resident Commissioner (Mr., afterwards Sir James Fisher) and their respective adherents, Mr. Gouger, the then Colonial Secretary, was just proceeding to England for the purpose of appealing to the Home Government for a settlement of the unhappy differences, and Mr. Randell and myself took Mr. Gouger's tent for our families, at a rental of £1 per week. In accordance with my instructions, I got up a public meeting in a temporary erection, which then did duty as Trinity Church, and the Governor at my request promised to take the chair. On the night appointed I proceeded to Government House to accompany His Excellency to the meeting, but on learning from me on our way down that Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mann, the Advocate General, and others of their friends were to take part in the proceedings, he declined to enter the place. After using all the persuasion of which I was capable, he at length gave way, adding, 'Well, as Governor, I suppose I must countenance the thing, but as Jack Hindmarsh I'll do little.' As the result of the meeting, a committee was appointed, to co-operate with me, and as soon as a temporary wooden erection on the park lands, opposite and near Trinity Church, was vacated by the Bank of South Australia, I organised a school, and we proceeded with its erection. It comprised a dwelling-house and a girls' department on one side, and a boys' department on the other. Before its completion, however, my health gave way from the intense heat and limited accommodation." Mr. Shepherdson was next appointed

secretary and then manager of the South Australian Cattle Company, in which he held shares. He went to reside at the station near Echunga, in 1839, and commenced farming on his own account. In 1840 he took a farm on the Bald Hills, near Nairne, where he continued until 1847. He gave from 21s. to 25s. per bushel for his first seed wheat, and after the harvest sold it at 12s., which was of course ruinous. In after years he as well as other settlers had to dispose of their produce at 2s. 6d. per bushel, and in order to effect a sale had sometimes to take part of it out in black sugar and coarse tea. In October 1847 the Governor, Major Robe, was visiting the district, and Mr. Shepherdson was asked to take the clerkship of the Mount Barker Bench, with the promise of promotion as soon as possible; on this understanding he accepted the office, and was appointed on the 1st November in that year. In 1850, the first Local Court Act was passed, and he received the additional appointment of clerk of the Local Court. In 1858 he published a book on the "Practice of the Local Courts," which he dedicated by permission to His Excellency, Sir Richard Graves McDonnell. It was favorably reviewed by the Press, and considered a useful text book for the legal profession. On March 6, 1861, Mr. Shepherdson was made a Justice of the Peace, and appointed a Special and Stipendiary Magistrate at Wallaroo. The other offices he has held or now holds are:—Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court; a Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgements of Married Women; Visiting Justice of the Wallaroo Gaol; Chairman of the Auxiliary Destitute Board at Wallaroo; Acting Commissioner of the Moonta Insolvency Court, in addition to being Special Magistrate of the Local Courts of Wallaroo, Kadina, Moonta, Port Wakefield, Balaklava, and Snowtown; Returning Officer of the Electoral District of Wallaroo, and Chairman of the Peninsula Licensing Bench. At his advanced age it is really wonderful that he can so

creditably fill these multifarious offices. Mr. Shepherdson has been twice married, and has a large family ; among his descendants are sixty grandchildren, and six great grand children.

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**Frederick Charles Bayer, M.D.,**

**B**ORN at Munich, Bavaria, and studied at the University of Erlangen. He subsequently visited several of the German Universities, with a view to perfect himself in the various branches of the profession to which he devoted his life. The circumstances which led to his leaving his native land show in a marked degree excellent traits of character, and the nice sense of honour which actuated him. Having attended a duel in Bavaria as a medical man, and refusing to give up to the authorities the names of the principals, he was denied any official employment in his native country, and resolved to emigrate to South Australia. He arrived here in the "Heloise," March 17, 1847, as surgeon superintendent of the vessel, and shortly after settled in Adelaide. Though he laboured under the disadvantage of being a foreigner, and had but a scanty knowledge of the English language, he speedily took a good position as an accomplished and skilful medical practitioner. His fame spread rapidly, and his practice increased to an inconvenient extent. In 1859 he re-visited his native land, and spent some time in the continental hospitals, where his active mind was ever on the alert to make his own whatever was new and valuable in his profession. On his return from Europe his popularity and practice increased, and his energies were stretched to their utmost point of tension. He may be truly said to have died in harness, as within a short period of his decease by apoplexy he was giving advice to patients. The sad event occurred on August 15, 1867, in his 52nd year of age. Dr. Bayer married

a daughter of the late Dr. Kent, and left behind a large family. He was a man of large heart and wide benevolence. For any cause of charity his generous aid might be confidently reckoned upon, whilst his professional skill was ever at the service of the poorest and humblest.

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### Theodore Heydecke,

**W**HOSE death at the early age of 35, on January 29, 1867, was much regretted in musical circles, was a native of Brunswick, and arrived in the colony in 1857. He occupied the position of bandmaster to the Volunteer Band, and conductor of the Catholic Band. He was a most accomplished musician, and as well acquainted with the theory as the practice of his art. As a clarionet player he has never probably been equalled here, and the masterly style of his performances on his favourite instrument will not be soon forgotten by those who heard them.

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### Matthew Smith, J.P.,

**A**RRIVED in the colony by the "Africaine" in November, 1836. He resided for a short time at Kangaroo Island, and afterwards practised the profession of the law in Adelaide. On the early settlement of Port Lincoln Mr. Smith was appointed a Resident Magistrate. He ultimately returned to Adelaide, where he continued to conduct a respectable practice, and filled at intervals the important offices of Stipendiary Magistrate, and Acting Commissioner of Insolvency. On his retirement from the public service, Mr. Smith was the recipient of a testimonial from the members of the legal profession in Adelaide. He died at Prospect, Nov. 18, 1858, aged sixty-four years. He was a man of great intelligence, and much liked by all classes of the community.



**Joshua Ives, Mus. Bac., Cambridge,**

**T**HE Professor of Music for South Australia, is a native of Manchester, where he was born in 1854. He was educated at Owen's College, under Dr. Bridge, who held the College lectureship on Harmony in conjunction with the organistship of Manchester Cathedral. Subsequent to Dr. Bridge's appointment as organist of Westminster Abbey, Mr. Ives studied under Dr. Henry Hiles and under Dr. Chipp, organist of Ely Cathedral. Whilst in Manchester he held the appointment of organist first at St. James's Parish Church, Gorton, and then at St. Stephen's, Hulme. In 1878 he was invited to become a candidate for the vacant post of organist and choir-master at Anderston Church, Glasgow, and after a severe competition he was successful. Shortly after his arrival in Glasgow he obtained the post of Lecturer on Harmony and Musical Composition at the Glasgow Athenæum the directors of which testified to the high reputation which Professor Ives had won, and the improvement which had been effected in the department over which he presided by his earnest and steady work, so that it had attained an efficiency superior to anything in its previous history. In addition to this the directors stated :—“ This success is manifested by the increased attendance (the number of students having been more than doubled since Mr. Ives came), as well as by the rapid progress made by the students in their work. In the senior class the course of study is such as is required for the Cambridge University degree examinations ; in the junior classes the course is arranged to suit the requirements of the different local examinations. One of the most remarkable features of Mr. Ives' work is the very high position which his students have taken at the examinations. During the last two years all the students he sent forward passed, and about 75 per cent. of this number were placed in the first class.” During the stay of Professor Ives in Glasgow, in addition to

the work of his appointment he was busily engaged in teaching, and had from overwork to refuse many pupils. Several musical students who had the advantage of his tuition now hold good organ appointments. Professor Ives arrived in Adelaide by the R.M.S. Parramatta, on March 1, 1885. Prior to his departure from England he visited the different Universities, the Royal College of Music, the Royal Academy of Music, and other kindred institutions, to observe the various methods of teaching adopted, and the result is that he is now able to introduce similar systems to those in vogue at those places. Since he has been located in our city, Professor Ives has won golden opinions from both public and press by his lectures and organ recitals. The latter are given weekly, and are a source of much delight to all hearers. The advent of Professor Ives may be regarded as inaugurating a new era in music at the antipodes. Prior to his arrival the popular taste for the works of the great composers was but meagre, but now we are gradually beholding a people imbued with somewhat of the same spirit which actuates the Professor himself. He does not play for effect, his sole desire evidently being to faithfully interpret the intention of those composers whose works he performs; and in this he succeeds so well that the interest of his hearers is maintained throughout all his recitals. It may not be out of place to remark that the University of Adelaide was the first to have a Professor of Music, and that its example is now being followed by most of the cities in the neighbouring colonies.

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James Munro Linklater, J.P.,

GAME of a family long located in the Orkney Islands. He arrived in this colony in the early part of 1840, and in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. W. Flett, commenced business as grocers, etc. After working up a large connection, he quitted this sphere of action and entered

into squatting pursuits in the Fowler's Bay district. He was here very unsuccessful, and for some time his fortunes were chequered, and he suffered many reverses. Ultimately, however, a season of prosperity came, and he realised handsome returns from his runs. As an instance of his rigid integrity, high conscientiousness, and true sense of honour, it may be mentioned that his first act, so soon as fortune began to smile, was to pay in full all the creditors who some years before had accepted a composition and relieved him of liabilities which he had then been unable to meet. For this rare commercial generosity, his creditors presented him with a handsome testimonial. Mr. Linklater took a lively interest in political and municipal affairs, and was duly elected a councillor in the City Corporation. Although he had little ambition to fill public positions, his name stood high in popular estimation, and so far back as 1852 he held the post of a Trustee of the Savings Bank, and later on that of a member of the Marine Board. He was one of the founders of the S.A. Insurance Company, of which institution he was for some time a director. He held the office of elder in Chalmer's Church at the time of his decease, which took place in Adelaide, on December 17, 1882, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Linklater is still often referred to in the commercial world as one whose straightforwardness, integrity, and other sterling qualities made him a worthy example for his fellow-men to follow.

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### Samuel White,

**A** WELL-KNOWN resident of the Reedbeds. Went to New Guinea in the early part of 1880, in the schooner *Elsea*, for the purpose of collecting specimens of natural history and making scientific researches. Died in Sydney, N.S.W., November 10, 1880. Mr. White was an intelligent and highly cultured man.

### Young Bingham Hutchinson

**A**RRIVED in South Australia in 1836, and was present at the inauguration of the colony. Died at Hindmarsh Valley, August 3, 1870. He was a gentleman of independent means, and one of the first created a Justice of the Peace. He also held the office of Emigration Agent from September 1837 to February 1838. He was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria in England, and took part in the celebration here of the first proclamation of South Australia, besides being actively engaged in the early affairs of the colony generally. He purchased at the first land sales several town lots and country sections, and after leaving the colony for about twenty years returned to Adelaide and took up his residence on his property at Hindmarsh Valley. He was the first to make the ascent of Mount Lofty, which he did on July 6, 1837. In his early life he was an officer in the navy. Mr. Hutchinson was a man of no mean classical and literary attainments; and a most voluminous contributor to the Press. He was a lineal descendant of Colonel Hutchinson, the well-known follower of Cromwell. Under a rough exterior he had a warm heart, and many settlers in the district in which he resided received from him substantial aid in a time of emergency, when much needed.

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### John Tuthill Bagot

**G**AME of a very old family; the Bagot's of Kilcoursey, King's County, Ireland. Was the son of the late Charles Bagot, Esq., J.P. Born Feb. 15, 1819. Studied at Middle Temple, England, and was called to the Irish Bar. Arrived in Adelaide in November 1850, with his brother Ulysses. On the death of his father Mr. Bagot revisited Ireland to take possession of the ancestral estate, and returned to Adelaide after a short stay there. He was for many years

in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Labatt ; was concerned in many important lawsuits, and acted as leading counsel for the claimants in the celebrated Moonta case. After the passing of the Constitution Act of 1855, Mr. Bagot became a Member of the House of Assembly for the district of Light. He sat in the House during the two succeeding Parliaments, and was returned as member for the Legislative Council, and had a lengthy experience of political life. He held the position of Solicitor-General in Mr. Baker's Ministry from August 21 to Sept. 1, 1857, of Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Reynolds' Ministry from May 1860 to May 1861, and of Chief Secretary in Mr. Strangways' Ministry from November 3, 1868 to May 6, 1870. The aggregate number of days for which he held office was 960. He was Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons, Irish Constitution, and through a period of twenty years' residence in South Australia took a prominent part in public affairs. Mr. Bagot was of a cheerful disposition, urbane in manner, and possessed most of the amiable traits of the Irish character. His death, in his 52nd year, occurred suddenly from pulmonary apoplexy at North Adelaide, on August 6, 1870, and was universally regretted by a wide circle of friends.

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Very Rev. John Smyth,

VICAR-GENERAL of the R. C. denomination, died in Adelaide, June 30, 1870, aged 47. Born in 1824 at Kilmore, Westmeath, Ireland. Received his elementary education at Mr. Brady's classical school, Cavan, from which he went to the Diocesan Seminary of Navan in 1846. In the following year he entered the college of the Propaganda at Rome, and was ordained as priest on June 10, 1852. He arrived in South Australia in May 1853. After the death of Dr. Geoghegan he was appointed Administrator Apostolic, which important position he retained until the arrival of Dr.

Shiel as Bishop, who made him his Vicar-General. He was stationed in Adelaide, but often visited the country districts on the occasion of the opening or the laying of the foundation-stone of churches, and he accompanied the Bishop to the Provincial Synod at Melbourne in 1868, where he was appointed Secretary. By his conscientiousness, uniform kindness and tender regard for the feelings of all with whom he came in contact he won the affection of every member of the clergy and laity. Vicar-General Smyth was known and respected beyond the pale of his own church, having taken an active part in matters affecting the well-being of the colony. As a preacher and platform orator he possessed an amount of eloquence and earnestness that were always effective.

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**Rev. J. C. Woods, B.A.,**

**I**S a native of Woodville, Bangor, Co. Down, Ireland, and the son of the late Rev. Hugh Woods, A.M. He was born in 1824, and received his early education under private tutors. In 1839 he graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1843 took the degree of B.A. and obtained prizes in Greek and Moral Philosophy. After studying theology at Belfast, Mr. Woods directed his attention to medicine, and spent a year in a medical establishment in Norfolk. On leaving this occupation he was for some time engaged in teaching in Cheshire. Believing, however, as a minister he could effect more good, he adopted that as his future profession and officiated at Devonport, Northampton, Edinburgh, and the Isle of Wight. Mr. Woods arrived in Adelaide in 1855, and with the exception of a two years' visit to the old country, has resided here ever since. He is the representative head of the Unitarian Church in South Australia, and highly esteemed by all classes for the liberality of his opinions. His discourses are eloquent and forcible, and as an orator he is much admired.

**Hon. George Hall, M.L.C.,**

**B**ORN at Bromley, Kent, March 2, 1811, died at Mitcham, S. A., January 28, 1867, aged 55 years. He entered the mercantile navy at an early age, and was still young when he obtained the command of a ship. He was chiefly engaged in the East and West India trade, and continued in it till 1842, when he settled in South Australia. He first entered into pastoral pursuits near Angaston, but soon relinquished these to start in business at Port Adelaide. In July 1851, at the first general election for the single House which then formed the Legislative Council of South Australia, he was elected for the Port, and in March 1857 was further elected a member of the Upper House, a position he retained until his death. Mr. Hall held several important offices in the community, and as a director of the Burra and other mining companies, and as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, his name will still be familiar to many. In 1860, finding his health failing, he retired from business, and in 1865 paid a visit to England. He returned to the colony in 1866, not much improved by his trip, and soon after succumbed to his fate.

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**William Lawes Ware,**

**B**ORN at Exeter, Devon, England, October 24, 1847. Left England at an early age for South Australia, where he arrived in March 1850. For nearly twenty years Mr. Ware has followed the profession of accountant and financial agent, in which capacity he has not only acquired the confidence of his principals, but been very successful. He first entered into business on his own account in 1872, and has since then been identified in a great degree with the mining industries of the colony, and connected with many mines on Yorke's Peninsula, Echunga, Waukaringa, and

other places. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of South Australia in 1878, and was elected by his fellow-citizens Auditor for the City of Adelaide in June 1878. In the following year he was re-elected to the same office by 2,250 votes, and has since then occupied the position continuously by re-election at the stated periods. Mr. Ware is well known in connection with Freemasonry, and has for many years been a prominent officer in that order. He is now Grand Treasurer in the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and one of the Trustees of its property. He has had considerable practice in the administration of trust estates and financial business. Ostrich farming, an industry most suitable to our soil and climate, has been materially assisted by him in its introduction and establishment in this colony.

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### Thomas Jones, J.P.,

**B**ORN at Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1809, arrived in the colony on July 7, 1840. As recorded in Worsnop's "History of the City of Adelaide," he designed and erected the first City Bridge over the River Torrens, which was opened by the Mayor of Adelaide on June 17, 1842. He was the chief mover in founding (on the 23rd November, 1840) the first Lodge of Oddfellows, M.U., in the colony, which was named "Jones Well Wisher," and of which he was N.G. This name was changed on July 10, 1843, to "Adelaide Lodge," on receipt of the formal dispensation from Manchester. He surveyed and superintended the construction of the Port Elliot and Goolwa Railway, and also the Port Elliot Breakwater, and other Government Works to open the trade of the River Murray. The railway was commenced on June 21, 1852, and opened in May 1854, and Mr. Jones was then appointed Engineer and Traffic Superin-



tendent, which position he retained until the railway was leased in 1871. On retiring from the position, he was presented with a public testimonial. In 1872 he was appointed Town Surveyor of the Municipality of Moonta, and also Superintending Surveyor of the Peninsula Road Board, which position he now holds. His eldest son, Mr. James W. Jones, born in the colony, is in the Government Service as Conservator of Water.

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Archibald Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng.,

PROFESSOR of Anatomy at the Adelaide University, is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (exam.), Doctor of Medicine of the Faculties of Paris and Goettingen, Corresponding Member of the Anthropological, Clinical, and Anatomical Societies of Paris, Australian Editor of the International Journal of Anatomy and Physiology ; Pathologist to the South Australian Government and the Adelaide Hospital. He is the eldest son of Mr. Sydney Grandison Watson, of Tintalra, Upper Murray, Victoria, and was born in Riverina in 1849. Dr. Watson received the principal part of his education at the Scotch College, Melbourne, under Dr. Morrison, where he invariably carried off all the Scriptural prizes, obtaining also in one year the first prize for Gymnastics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Natural History. Charing Cross Medical School, likewise the *mater gloriosa* of Professor Huxley, President of the Royal Society, was that also of Dr. Watson, who dates his love of anatomy to the *viva vox* of his former teacher, Dr. James Cantlie, M.A., etc., of Aberdeen, surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital, so well known as a public lecturer and in connection with the Volunteer Ambulance movement in England. In London Dr. Watson enjoyed also the privilege of sitting at the feet of Sir Joseph Lister and Mr. Jonathan

Hutchinson, sen., F.R.S., as well as of being clinical assistant to Mr. J. W. Hulke, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society of Great Britain. The medical schools of the Continent, on account of the greater facilities they afforded for the study of operative surgery and practical anatomy, were not neglected by Dr. Watson, who spent many years of his busy life abroad, being at one time private assistant to Terrier, the leading French ovariologist, and surgical dresser to the celebrated anthropologist, the late Professor Broca, of Paris, to whom he afterwards dedicated his Thesis. It was, however, in Goettingen (scene likewise of Bismarck's academical labours more than forty years previously) under Professors Leber and Koenig that Dr. Watson acquired a bias for German methods in the treatment of eye affections and wounds. It was there also that he came under the *ægis* of the greatest of living anatomists, the venerable Henle. The latter scientist strongly advocated his cause with Sir Arthur Blyth and Professors Flower and Humphry in their selection of a candidate for the Professorship at the Adelaide University. Professor Humphry presented Dr. Watson, on his nomination, with a very valuable collection of books, amongst which were several works of the Cambridge Professor himself, accompanied by his portrait. Dr. Watson knows hospital life from a patient's as well as from a surgeon's point of view, having been treated nosocomially both for blood-poisoning and other diseases incident to his calling, necessitating interruptions in his studies and subsequent travels in Spain, Italy, Morocco, and Egypt; in the latter country he applied, along with Dr. Honman, of cholera fame, now of Williamstown, Victoria, and their mutual friend the late Dr. Leslie, for a Surgeoncy with Hicks Pacha's Soudan force, Leslie, whose heroic death became afterwards matter of Egyptian history, receiving the appointment. After the cholera epidemic of 1883, Dr. Watson,

encouraged to further exertions nearer home by Mr. W. Fane De Salis, late of Sydney, returned to England, where he remained till his present appointment to the chair of Anatomy at the Adelaide University, founded by Sir Thomas Elder, who, boarding the R.M.S. Pekin in which Dr. Watson arrived, was the first to welcome him back to his native land and extend to him an Australian hospitality.

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### Victor Dumas,

**O**NE of the pioneers of the Mount Barker district, died December 27, 1882, aged seventy-six. Coming as he did from the French nobility, and being well educated, first at Merchant Tailor's School, and subsequently at Cambridge, he was admirably fitted for the position of a public instructor of youth, and when he fell on troublous times in his native land he came to South Australia, took up his abode in the then sparsely populated town of Mount Barker, and followed the natural bent of his inclination, namely, the profession of a teacher. He was a man of great intelligence, well read, and regarded quite as an authority on times, events, and histories. As a Latin scholar he was probably unequalled in the colony, and he carried off a widely contested prize in a competition in Latin verse. It is stated that he was related to the famous novelist Dumas.

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Faustino Ziliani

IS a native of Brescia, Italy, where he was born March 27, 1848. Although he had exhibited great interest in music, it was not until his ninth year, through delicate health, that his elementary studies commenced. His first preceptor was the celebrated *Maestro* Alessandro Soletti, under whose tuition he made considerable progress. Having a good contralto voice his services were much in request in



WM. BUNDEY, J.P.,
MAYOR OF ADELAIDE.

the church choir of his native town, and at the age of seventeen, his voice then being very powerful, acting on the advice of Signor Soletti, he was sent to Milan to finish his studies. In this city he was readily admitted to the Royal Conservatorio of Music by Professor Lauro Rossi, who was considerably surprised at the manner in which young Ziliani passed the required preliminary examination. He here studied vocal music under Professor B. Prati, and the Solfeggio system under Professor G. Nava. In the examination at the end of the year 1867 he received the "Great Menzione" (an honour only bestowed upon superior students), and was also exempted from payment of school fees for the following year. In 1868 he was the recipient of the "Great Menzione" in the first grade, and of the pension given by the Government to enable pupils to proceed with their studies. In 1869 he took another first prize, and his pension was increased. He took part in the Academy of 1869-70, and for three years held the responsible position of instructing pupils in the Conservatorio. At his final examination he sang with great success the "Romanza dell' Ebreo d'Alevy," was awarded the diploma of professor of singing, and given a final first prize and a medal. For seven years Signor Ziliani gave singing lessons in Milan, and during that period had the satisfaction of preparing several of the most notable vocal artists for the stage. Many of these are still following their profession in the leading theatres of Europe, viz.—Signori Antonio Puto, and Emilio Isamat (baritones); Signorine Maddalena Porta, and Enrichetta Lasauca (sopranos); Fausto Bellotti, Astorre Stucci (tenors); Celeste Saccardi, and Abulcher Leoni (bassos). Signor Ziliani was instructor of the chorus for the Royal Theatre of St. Carlo, at Lisbon, Portugal, and spent one season in that capacity. He was highly complimented by the press for the effective manner in which the chorus sang their part in all the great operas, and especially in Verdi's fine mass, and he was asked to accept

further engagements in places where this mass was repeated. He, however, declined, and went to the Theatre of Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro. He had here double duty to perform, being instructor of chorus, and conductor of orchestra. In December 1879 Signor Ziliani returned to Italy, and filled other positions in the musical world. In 1881 Signor Cagli (impresario) engaged him as conductor of orchestra for Java and Australia, and he accompanied the well-known Italian opera company of that gentleman through each of the colonies, finally arriving in Adelaide, where, at the termination of the opera season, acting on the advice of the late John Hall he settled down as a teacher of music and singing. It will be needless to extend the eulogium which might be written of Signor Ziliani's merits as an instructor ; nor need we refer to his successful conductorship of the Cagli opera troupe ; the first is best known to his numerous pupils, and the latter will not be speedily forgotten by those who visited the Theatre Royal, Adelaide, during the opera season of 1882-3.

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### Captain Henry Simpson,

**W**HO may be regarded as one of our earliest South Australian colonists, arrived here in August 1836, as second officer of the "John Pirie," of which vessel he subsequently became master. He was a native of Hull, England, and was born in 1815. From the time of his first connection with the colony, up to the day of his death, he was well known as one of our most enterprising shipowners, and his name is still a "household word" at Port Adelaide, which was for so many years the scene of his labours and his successes. To enumerate all the vessels with which he was connected would occupy more space than we can here afford, but it may be stated that on leaving the "John Pirie" he took charge of the barque "Lord Hobart." He next purchased a cutter, and established a trade between Port Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Fremantle, W. A. He was

subsequently appointed wharfinger at the old port under the South Australian Company. From this position Captain Simpson was at a later date transferred to the new port, when the road from Alberton to the Flagstaff was constructed by the S.A. Company. He was associated with Messrs. Phillips and DeHorne in the formation of a shipping and agency company, which, however, collapsed at the time of the gold fever in Victoria, and Captain Simpson, affected by the prevailing disorder which led so many South Australians to leave for Victoria, went thither, and worked as a digger for six months. On his return to Port Adelaide he engaged in the coaling trade. For a long time the traffic between this colony and Newcastle was carried on by means of sailing vessels, and Captain Simpson decided to introduce steamers for the coal trade, and imported the "Birksgate," "Tenterden," and other vessels for the Port Adelaide trade. From the commencement of the Wallaroo Smelting Works he was the contractor for the coal supply, in which employment he had many ships engaged. During recent years he was greatly assisted by his son in the work of the firm with which he was connected, and was thereby to an extent relieved of business cares. He always manifested deep interest in local matters at Port Adelaide, where the news of his death, on April 26, 1884, from a paralytic fit, caused the most profound regret. Kind and benevolent in disposition, a gentleman in every sense of the word, the decease of Captain Simpson may be regarded as somewhat of a national calamity. He had nearly reached his seventieth year, and the greater part of his life was spent in South Australia, but he paid a visit to England with his family in 1875, and remained there two years. Few men have done more to advance the interests of this colony than he; few of his contemporary pioneers have accomplished so much good in a long and useful lifetime. The firm of Messrs. H. Simpson & Sons is still extant; the sons of Captain Simpson being now the managing partners and representative heads.



### John Stokes Bagshaw,

**B**ORN at Chetwynd, Shropshire, in 1808. He early evinced mechanical tastes, and was apprenticed to the millwright and engineering business, learning these trades in all their branches. He arrived in this colony in June 1838, in the ship "Eden," and settled down in the western part of what was then but a primitive settlement. He at first engaged in work uncongenial to his tastes, but ultimately established himself in what has since proved a remunerative and prosperous business, viz., the construction of agricultural and other implements. His works, which are known by the appropriate name of "Pioneer," have gradually grown with the colony, and are kept constantly at work in the construction of machinery for mills, horse-works, and threshing machines, chaff-cutters, winnowers, etc. The latter, which are in general request in the agricultural districts of South Australia, are a speciality with Mr. Bagshaw, who spent much time and labour ere they reached the perfection they have now attained. These implements are widely used on account of their utility and durability, and have often served as models for other makers. Mr. Bagshaw's elevators and baggers attached to winnowers are most substantial articles. The Ridley Reaper, which did such good service in the early times, the name of which has become a "household word" here, owes much of its success to the exertions of Mr. Bagshaw, who was one of the first makers of the patterns for it, and has constructed several of these useful adjuncts to the farmer's homestead. In the evening of his busy life it must be a great satisfaction to him to know that he has three sons able to continue the work he has earnestly followed in spite of vicissitudes and ups and downs. Mr. Bagshaw is one of the founders of the Ancient London Order of Oddfellows in South Australia, and also holds several honorary offices in other societies. He was elected to the Adelaide Municipal Council in 1870, as member for Gawler Ward, which he represented for about

six years, and was, during his term of office, instrumental in effecting great improvements. He was connected with the building of some of the first water, steam, and windmills in the colony.

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**Thomas Dungey,**

**W**HO relinquished business in Kent, England, in 1839, through the great depression in trade caused by the successive hop failures in that county, emigrated to South Australia, and arrived at Holdfast Bay early in February 1840, bringing his wife and family with him. Mr. Dungey's kindred were mostly engaged in manufacturing pursuits in Kent and the adjacent counties, as millers, curriers, hatters, fellmongers, etc., and he opened in business in Adelaide, commencing to manufacture tobacco in 1843, and pursuing other mercantile vocations for several years, until failing health caused him to remove into the country. He died at Happy Valley in August 1853; Mrs. Dungey surviving him many years. His sons are Mr. John Dungey, of Dungey, Ralph and Co., Limited, of this city, and Mr. Andrew Dungey, Agent, of Port Pirie. The remaining sons and daughter are settled in Victoria and New Zealand.

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**P. McM. Glynn, B.A., LL.B.,**

**B**ORN in Gort, Ireland, August 25, 1855. Educated at the French College, Blackrock; and on leaving there was apprenticed to a solicitor practising in Dublin. After three years the indentures were cancelled, and Mr. Glynn joined the King's Inns as a Law Student, and entered the Dublin University, in which he graduated in arts in July 1878, and subsequently took the degree of Bachelor of Laws; obtained a certificate for oratory from the College Historical Society, Dublin University, and a silver medal for oratory from the

Law Students' Debating Society of Ireland in 1880. In the discussions of these societies he always supported the cause of Land Law Reform and the principle of Local Government. He spent a year and a half in London, studying law in the Middle Temple, and was called to the Irish Bar in April 1879. In September 1880 Mr. Glynn left for Melbourne, and was called to the Victorian Bar in December following. He both wrote and spoke upon the Irish question in that city, and published, with an introduction, the speech of the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan on behalf of the Land Leaguers during the Irish State Trials in 1880-81. He arrived in South Australia July 2, 1882, and from the following August has practised law in Kapunda, having been admitted a practitioner of the Supreme Court in July 1883. Since the death of Mr. James Elliott, in April 1883, he has been editor of the *Kapunda Herald*, and was one of the founders of the Land Nationalization Society in May 1884, for which he has lectured and written with much ability. It would be somewhat impolitic here to enter into particulars of the principles of the S. A. Land Nationalization Society, of which Mr. Glynn is so able a representative, the more especially so, as they are now being widely disseminated, from both pulpit and platform, week after week by logical and earnest orators. Suffice it, everything shows that the day is at hand when the victory for which Mr. Henry George has so ably striven will be won, and Land Nationalization become an established fact.

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Thomas Henry Jones,

WHO may be regarded as one of the most accomplished of South Australian organists, was born at Williamstown, Victoria, September 20, 1856. At an early age he exhibited a strong taste for music, which was encouraged by his being placed under the most competent masters for piano and harmony ; his finishing tutors being Mons. Jules Meilhan,

and Mr. S. P. Needham. Mr. Jones has been instrumental in developing a love for music in Adelaide, and in his capacity of organist was the first to introduce a series of "Recitals" upon our city organ. These performances, which extended over a period of three months, were attended with immense success, and several English musical papers referred in terms of approbation to the efforts thus put forth. On this subject the *London Musical Times* of February 1, 1885, has the following remarks:—"Mr. T. H. Jones, purely with a desire of fostering a taste for classical music, has arranged to give a series of Recitals on the Town Hall organ, Adelaide; the first of which took place on the afternoon of October 21. The programme contained Mendelssohn's Third Sonata, an Adagio by Schubert, Chopin's Funeral March, Lemmens's 'Storm Sonata,' and Handel's Concerto, No. 2. All these works were excellently played, and considering that Mr. Jones bestows his services gratuitously, we cannot but think that his efforts in the good cause deserve to be recorded and warmly acknowledged, even outside the colony, the musical education of which he has done and is still doing so much to advance." Mr. Jones is organist of the North Adelaide Congregational Church, and has likewise occupied during the last few years a similar position in connection with the leading musical societies. His numerous compositions embrace works for the piano, organ, and voices.

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### Henry Evans, J.P.,

**W**AS connected by marriage with the family of the late George Fife Angas Esq., and in the district of Angaston he was highly respected; his genial nature and generous liberality winning for him general esteem. He rendered great assistance at times to numbers of residents of Angaston by his skill in the art of medicine, to which he had devoted considerable study with no small success. The estate of

Evandale was laid out by Mr. Evans, and proved very fruitful ; it also gained a high reputation for the production of first-class wines, which were greatly appreciated in Europe. He arrived in this colony with his family, and accompanied by Mr. J. H. Angas, in the "Madras," on Sept. 12, 1843. On Nov. 3, in the same year, the foundation stone of the Angaston Chapel was laid by Mrs. Evans, and Mr. Evans himself delivered an address on the occasion. Much of the prosperity of Angaston in its early history is due to the efforts of this worthy man, and his amiable partner, and he lived sufficiently long enough to see it a thriving and important township. Mr. Evans died at Evandale, on April 14, 1868, aged 56 years.

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Dr. J. W. Morier, J.P.,

WAS professionally connected with the Noarlunga and Reynella Lodges of Oddfellows, and associated with Morphett Vale since September 1878. In early life he was in the Royal Navy, and followed the sea until his arrival in this colony. He identified himself with every movement having for its object the advancement of the district with which he was connected, and to his agency many local improvements owe their existence. Dr. Morier, who died on October 13, 1885, was universally esteemed. He was a Justice of the Peace, a District Councillor, and a member of the Willunga Board of Advice.

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**Lieutenant Michael Stewart Guy, R.N.,**

**J**OINED the Navy at fourteen years of age ; served in the "Rodney" and "Stromboli" in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoph during the Crimean War, and was present at the taking of Kertch and bombardment of Sebastopol. He was afterwards engaged in marine surveying in the Hebrides. Lieutenant Guy arrived in Tasmania in 1861, and was there employed under Commander Brooker, and in Sydney under

Commander Sydney. He arrived in this colony in 1866, and was associated with Captain Hutchinson in marine surveys on the coast. He was in the "Beatrice," when she made her first trip to the Northern Territory. Exposure and hardships endured in that locality hastened his end, and brought his useful career to a close at North Adelaide, on July 4, 1869, in his 29th year. Military honours were accorded by the citizens at his funeral.

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Captain John Hutchinson, R.N.,

WHO was for some years the Commander of the South Australian Survey Station, died in the prime of life at North Adelaide, July 9, 1869, a few days after the decease of Lieutenant Guy, who had been associated with him in marine surveying. The services rendered by Captain Hutchinson, and other officers similarly engaged, have been invaluable to shipmasters frequenting these waters; and the Admiralty authorities as well as Colonial Governments have not hesitated to acknowledge the value of the coast surveys effected. Captain Hutchinson entered upon a naval career in the early part of 1842, when a mere lad of thirteen years of age, and was employed exclusively in the exploring and survey departments of the service, where his tastes and qualifications had ample scope. He was first engaged on the English and Irish coasts, under Admiral Bullock and Captain Wolfe, remaining there until 1845, when he joined H.M.S. "Herald," on board which he served until the vessel was paid off in 1852. During this period the "Herald" was surveying in the Pacific Ocean and in the Arctic Seas, where it was sent on a search for the ill-fated Sir John Franklin and the members of his expedition. For services thus rendered Captain Hutchinson received the Arctic medal. In 1852 he again rejoined the "Herald," which had been fitted out for an exploring and survey cruise among the South Sea Islands. She sailed for some time in the Coral Sea, and then returned

home after a nine years' absence. During the greater part of her commission, Mr. Hutchinson was First Lieutenant. In August 1861 he was promoted to the post of commander, and placed in charge of the Admiralty Survey of the sea board of this province. After the trip to the Northern Territory, which impaired his strength, he invalided home, but returned to the survey schooner "Beatrice" during the following September in renewed health. In January 1869 his hard and incessant duty was rewarded by further promotion to the rank of Naval Captain, a distinction he did not live long to enjoy. On April 5, 1864, the "Beatrice" with Commander Hutchinson and Lieutenant Howard (now of Sydney) proceeded to the Northern Territory, returning in December of the same year. She was dispatched in March 1865, under the direction of Lieutenants Howard and Guy, R.N., and after remaining on active service for many months, returned to Adelaide, September 26, 1866. She was engaged in survey work during the whole time that Mr. McKinlay was in the Territory, and the reports of Commander Hutchinson contained a vast amount of valuable information to navigators of the rivers and seas of the new settlement on the other side of the continent. The charts drawn out as the result of these surveys were as follows:—Adam Bay and the entrance to the Adelaide River for the whole of its course; Vernon Islands, and channels leading into Adam Bay; coast line from Cape Croker to Point Brogden, including islands in Mountnorris Bay; entrance and course of the Liverpool River as far as navigable by boats; coast line from Liverpool River to Cape Stewart; Limen Bight and Maria Island, Gulf of Carpentaria, coast line from Blaze Bay to Anson Bay; coast line from Anson Bay to Point Pierce. Commander Hutchinson was of kindly disposition, gentlemanly manners, and as may be expected, well-informed on most subjects. "A man, take him all in all, of whom we shall see few of the like again."

Arthur Edward Gliddon

DIED at Silverton in May, 1885. He was for many years associated with the town of Laura, and instrumental in advancing its interests. The Laura Institute, one of the finest in the Northern Areas, was the work of his untiring labours, and the Great Northern Racing Club also developed under his energy as secretary. He took an active part in promoting the railway to Laura, and in the formation of the local Rifle Corps, of which he was captain. Mr. Gliddon was for some time the manager of the Bank of South Australia, but resigned that position to take a partnership in the Laura Brewery. He was not, however, very successful in this venture, but bore up bravely under a succession of reverses. He removed to Silverton, where fortune seemed about to smile on his endeavours, when he was suddenly taken ill and died.

**William Bunday, Mayor of Adelaide,**

BORN January 26, 1826, at Beaulieu, in the New Forest Hampshire. He served his apprenticeship in London to a carpenter and builder, and shortly after completion of his time left for South Australia, where he arrived on November 19, 1848. He worked at his trade for some time, and on the gold diggings breaking out visited Victoria, where he was fairly successful. He returned to Adelaide and commenced business on his own account as a builder. He has been for some time an active member of the Order of O.F., M.U., and held the office of Grand Master in South Australia in 1856. In 1867 he was one of the founders of the City Permanent Building Society, and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors at the first meeting of this society, which office he has held since without interruption. Mr. Bunday entered the City Council in December 1861, when he was elected Councillor for Robe Ward. He was

re-elected to this office in 1864, and again in 1866, retiring from that office in December 1868. In 1881 he again entered the City Council, being elected to fill the office of Alderman on December 2 of that year. This office he held until December 1883, when he was elected Mayor of the City, and was re-elected Mayor in the following December for a second year of office. During the time he has been connected with the City Council, the Town Hall has been erected, the sewerage of the city has been effected, the water supply vastly improved, and the rates on the two last greatly reduced, the Park Lands have been planted and wonderfully improved, and the city has become a model of cleanliness and beauty. Of affable manners and kindly disposition, Mr. Bunday commands the esteem of a large section of the community.

John Gardiner,

WHOM was for many years secretary of the Mount Gambier Institute, was a man who had passed through the most varied experiences. He was in the 9th Royal Lancers for a long time, and subsequently in the German Legion. Served fifteen years in India in the Punjaub, at Chillianwallah, and Sobraon, and received for services rendered numerous decorations. He was an able taxidermist. At the time of his death, which took place at Mount Gambier on June 28, 1869, he was in his 49th year of age.

Charles Tanner.

AMONG the celebrated characters who have from time to time resided in this colony, few have attracted more attention, or are still better remembered than the far-famed "whip" Charles—or as he used to be familiarly styled, "Charley" Tanner. His father was the proprietor of a line of coaches running between London and Peckham Rye, so that

from a very early age "Charley's" experience with horses commenced. He arrived in South Australia in 1840, and made his first essay as a driver on the Port-road; at that time a locality sacred to hills and hollows, and requiring no little skill to avoid a capsized. He was next heard of as manager for Cobb & Co., and used to drive up the crack coach at 9 in the morning from Glenelg. During the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Tanner was appointed one of his coachmen, and had the honour of giving His Royal Highness his first lessons in driving four-in-hand. On the prince leaving the colony he paid "Charley's" expenses to Victoria, where he remained a short time, and then returned to this colony. He next drove a coach between Adelaide and the Port. Mr. Tanner was universally liked, not only for his ability as a coachman, but for his courtesy to passengers. He was for twenty-two years a member of the M. U. Hope Lodge of Oddfellows. Many interesting anecdotes are still floating about respecting this "old identity," which, if true, border almost on the miraculous. He was fifty years of age at the time of his death, which took place in Adelaide on Jan. 10, 1869.

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### Henry Seymour, J.P.,

**B**ORN in Ireland, and at an early age devoted himself to the legal profession. He practised for a lengthy period as an equity lawyer in Dublin and Queenstown, and took a high stand in the law courts of those places. He arrived in South Australia in 1840, where, instead of following the law, he commenced agricultural pursuits at Blakiston, near Mount Barker. After a residence there of seven years, he sold the estate in 1847, and removed to Mosquito Plains; where, and at his runs near Guichen Bay, he became largely interested in pastoral property. Mr. Seymour occupied in the S. E. District an influential position as a magistrate. Though an

attached and warm supporter of the Church of England, his sympathies and pecuniary aid were freely accorded to other denominations. His hospitality was unbounded, and public and private charities found in him a liberal and good friend. He died at Mount Benson, near Robe, Dec. 16, 1869, aged seventy.

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Edward Walter Wickes

WAS a native of Stepney, England, and for many years known in the country districts as a lay preacher. His career as a teacher commenced in 1816, and he continued in that profession until 1845, when he left his native land for South Australia. During his scholastic career in England he published a grammar, which was extensively used, and after he came to this colony he produced several elementary works which were largely circulated. Shortly after his arrival, in conjunction with the Rev. J. B. Titherington, he opened a school at North Adelaide, and continued it until 1854. Mr. Wickes was a member of the first Board of Education, and soon after its formation became the secretary, retaining that post for fourteen years, till failing health caused him to resign. He acted as lay preacher at Hindmarsh and other suburbs of Adelaide. He died at North Adelaide, August 30, 1868, aged 73.

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### Thomas Lampard,

**Q**UONE of the pioneers and oldest residents of the Murray River district. He was well known among colonial sportsmen in the early years of settlement as a man of fearless disposition and adventurous character. In 1843 he took up his abode on the banks of the Murray, and was one of the first to put a plough into what was then truly a wilderness, though by no means an uninhabited one, as the aborigines

were numerous and ferocious. Mr. Lampard formed the first garden in that locality, and devoted his attention to horticulture. He was a shrewd, intelligent man, and a prominent character at public meetings, at which his straightforwardness and dry humour made him a popular favourite. He died on July 18, 1868, aged 71, and left numerous descendants, who still occupy land in the vicinity of the Murray River.

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### Captain Alexander Jamieson,

**W**HO was associated with Port Adelaide for upwards of sixteen years, and died there from accident on August 3, 1868, in his 80th year, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1788, and took his first command of a vessel in 1808. He was for upwards of forty-five years a captain of ships to various parts of the world, and brought many thousands of passengers to this and the neighbouring colonies. His first voyage to South Australia was made in the immigrant ship "Trusty," in 1838, and he returned soon after with his family in the schooner "Rosebud," and settled down at the Port. He was a sociable, kind man, and regarded as an authority on nautical matters; his long experience as a shipmaster causing him to be considered as one eminently qualified to give an opinion respecting them.

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### John Howard,

**W**HO died at North Adelaide, on Feb. 3, 1869, in his 70th year, was in the early days of the colony known as an active advocate of manufactories, and a voluminous contributor to the press respecting these and kindred subjects.

### John Stevens,

**A** PIONEER South Australian colonist, who in 1838 started in business with Mr. S. L. Phillips at the original port. The firm was shortly after increased by the accession to it of Mr. J. W. De Horne, and was known as "The South Australian Shipping Company." Having been brought up to the milling trade in England, Mr. Stevens soon added to the business of the firm that of a small windmill in Adelaide, and in 1842 started a steam mill at Noarlunga. The flour bearing his brand was in great request here and elsewhere. The company eventually separated, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Stevens was a good type of the old colonist, and much respected for his honour and integrity. He died at Port Adelaide, May 9, 1871, aged fifty-four.



### Rev. James Maughan,

**T**HE founder of the Methodist New Connexion Church in this colony, was, from his earliest life, associated with that body in England, and became a minister when little over twenty years of age. He laboured successfully in Bradford, Macclesfield, Derby, London, Leeds, Bristol and other places; left England in 1862, and arrived in South Australia, *via* Melbourne, in September of that year. He was attracted hither by finding a wide and congenial sphere for his endeavours, and soon established himself as an eloquent preacher and able lecturer. Mr. Maughan, by his liberal opinions, gained the respect of many outside his denomination, to whom his amazing activity of mind and body was a source of surprise. He took great delight in scientific and philosophical pursuits, and his lectures on these subjects were deservedly popular. Mr. Maughan was born at Hebburn, Durham, in October 1826, and died in Adelaide on March 8, 1871.





HON. G. W. COTTON, M.L.C.



REV. JOHN WATSFORD



THOS. GREAVES WATERHOUSE.

## E. B. Scott, J.P.

**T**HIS well-known South Australian pioneer settler is a native of Kent, England, and was born in the year 1822. He arrived in New South Wales in 1838, with a view to entering into squatting pursuits, but left soon after for Port Phillip, where he spent some time on a friend's station with a view to learn squatting. He accompanied the late George Hamilton overland to South Australia in 1839, and shortly after arrival joined Eyre, the explorer, on an expedition to Western Australia with cattle and sheep. On his return to Adelaide, Mr. Scott again accompanied Mr. Eyre as his companion and assistant on an expedition to explore the northern interior and western portion of this province. Having left Mr. Eyre at the Great Bight, Mr. Scott returned to Adelaide, and for a short period was employed as assistant to Lieutenant Pullen in the survey of the sea mouth of the river Murray. While attached to this service he accomplished the hazardous feat of a pull with a boat and crew up and down the Murray for about 800 miles. This service had reference to a survey ordered by Colonel Gawler. Mr. Scott subsequently joined Mr. Eyre in the formation of the Government station at Mooroondee, established for the purpose of protecting overlanders from the hostile attacks of the aborigines. At this period he voluntarily sailed the Government cutter "Waterwitch" from the lake to Mooroondee, and she was the first vessel of any size navigated on the Murray. In 1843 Mr. Scott joined Mr. Eyre in an expedition to connect Major Mitchell's first survey of the Darling with his second, and defined the Anna Branch. He next formed a cattle station at the North West Bend, the first establishment of the kind on that part of the Murray. In 1847 he succeeded to the post vacated by Mr. Eyre at Mooroondee as Magistrate, Sub-Protector of Aborigines, Inspector of Native Police, and Returning Officer and held these offices till they were abolished by the Government in 1857. After an interval of



squatting, being nearly ruined by droughts, Mr. Scott quitted a sphere in which he had endured so much misfortune, to take the appointment of Protector of Aborigines, and he was also in the Sheep Department for a short time. In 1869 he was appointed Superintendent of the Stockade, a position he has held ever since, and which he appears eminently qualified to fill.

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R. G. Symonds

WAS born of British parents on December 21, 1810, in the Island of Madeira, where his father, a London merchant, up to 1834 had a branch house. Mr. Symonds arrived in South Australia by the "Cygnet," as an assistant surveyor, appointed in London by the S. A. Commissioners, in Sept., 1836, and was present at the proclamation of the colony. He commenced in January 1837 with Mr. G. S. Kingston, the Deputy-Surveyor General, to measure off the main lines of the then proposed city of Adelaide, Colonel Light personally starting the parties from the point at the N. W. corner of South Adelaide, but on account of the dispute relative to the site of the proposed capital, the survey was discontinued for some days. Mr. Symonds was then directed by Colonel Light to measure off the bends of the river between the hills and the Reedbeds, but did not further assist in laying out the Adelaide allotments. With Messrs. B. T. Finnis and other surveyors, in April 1837, he commenced the survey of the country sections, and in September 1838 Mr. Symonds left the survey department. In December of the same year he selected and purchased Port Adelaide sections C.F. and H., five sections on the Torrens, two sections near Glenelg, and other sections, in all 1,088 acres. He visited Tasmania in 1842, and remained until 1848, when he returned to Adelaide, and with a view of extending the town of Port Adelaide, laid out his section H—(North Arm) for the proposed township of Newhaven. Although in one sense, a "successful colonist," Mr. Symonds has not been enriched

by his outlay and incessant endeavours to promote the advancement of the land of his adoption. In the evening of his days he is well-known as a teacher of bookkeeping in Adelaide, and it is much regretted that something cannot be done to aid the interests of this old pioneer colonist, who in England was intimately associated with Sir Geo. Kingston, Thos. Gilbert and others, who were instrumental in establishing the colony of South Australia.

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### George Ormerod, J.P.,

**ONE** of the pioneer settlers of the South-East District, and the founder of Narracoorte. On the opening of Guichen Bay as a port, he sold his property at Narracoorte and settled there. He was a man of untiring energy and perseverance, who, aided by these qualities, worked his way up to a position of comfort, honour, and influence. Mr. Ormerod was a member of an old Lancashire family, and born at Rochdale in 1822. He arrived in Victoria in 1842, but shortly after came overland to South Australia. He took up land at Narracoorte about the year 1846, and was instrumental in advancing the progress of this and the surrounding district. He was a Justice of Peace, and chairman of the Local Road Board of Guichen Bay. His death took place on April 10, 1872.

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Charles Platts,

WHO for over thirty years was a bookseller in Adelaide, was born in London, and arrived here in 1839. From a small beginning he worked up one of the largest businesses in South Australia, and retired on a competency. He was an accomplished church organist, and his services were often in request. Mr. Platts was universally liked for his genial temperament and *bonhomie*, and his death, which took place at Mitcham, near Adelaide, on November 14, 1871, was much lamented.

David Bews, J.P., M.P.,

THE junior member in the Assembly for the district of Wallaroo, is a living example of what energy and well-directed enterprise will do for a man in South Australia. Privately he is deservedly esteemed for his benevolent and genial disposition. He is regarded as one of the most popular public men in the colony ; and as he possesses youth, vigorous health and ability, he has every prospect of occupying a very prominent position. Mr. Bews was born near Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, in 1850, and came to South Australia on July 28, 1851, in the ship "Marion." His parents went to the Victorian diggings in 1853, whither he accompanied them. They returned in 1854, and his father undertook agricultural operations, first at Port Elliott and subsequently on the Adelaide Plains. The present Member for Wallaroo began work on a farm when he was a mere child and when there were not then the educational facilities now provided in the county districts, and he had absolutely little or no schooling as a boy, except what he received from his mother, who still lives, and to whom he has always been most fondly attached. He remained working as a ploughman and at other farm occupations until his 21st year, when he went to Wallaroo ; and in 1872 entered the employ of the Kadina and Wallaroo Railway and Pier Company as clerk. He soon rose to the position of manager of the Goods Department, which he successfully conducted for nearly seven years. Subsequently, after the Government purchased the lines, and when they gave no promise of placing the old officers upon the fixed list in the Government Service, he resigned his position, and joined the firm of D. & A. F. Taylor, the partners in which are his brothers-in-law. Though possessing no previous journalistic experience except that given to him as a most valued representative of the *Register* on Yorke's Peninsula, he showed great ability in the editorial management of the *Wallaroo Times*, which he still efficiently conducts. Imme-

diately upon leaving the railway department he took an active share in the public concerns of the town of Wallaroo, in which he lived. From 1879 to 1881 he served as a councillor, and thenceforward was thrice chosen mayor. His civic duties were performed with characteristic energy and success, and at the same time he held the positions of Commissioner of the Yorke's Peninsula Local Road Board, the Licensing Bench, and the School Board of Advice. He was one of the foremost promoters of the Wallaroo Rifle Company, and for years was a representative on the Council of the R.V.F., of which in 1885 he was elected Vice-President. He paid great attention to drill, and was an expert marksman. At the general election in 1884 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the newly-divided district of Wallaroo, but a year later was elected. Upon his entering the House Mr. Bews created a highly favorable impression by his speech in moving the "Address in Reply." He has since intelligently debated important subjects, especially directing his attention to public works. In fact, he is looked upon in the smoking-room (which he enlivens by many racy yarns—for he is a humorist with a wonderful memory) as a coming Commissioner of Public Works.

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**John Dickins,**

**W**HO was a shipowner and merchant in Plymouth arrived in South Australia by the "Pestonjee Bomangee" in 1836. He held a prominent position in connection with the South Australian Company for many years, when, having relinquished this office, he turned to literary pursuits, and from 1843 almost to the time of his death (which took place on March 4, 1871, in his 79th year), was engaged on the staff of the *S. A. Register*. He was a quiet, unobtrusive, plodding man, possessing many estimable qualities, which made him a general favorite.

**E. Vaughan Boulger, M.A., D. Lit.,**

**I**S the only son of Persse Boulger, Esq., Solicitor, of Dublin, and grandson of Major Persse Boulger, 93rd Highlanders, of Loughrea, Co. Galway, Ireland. He was born at Dublin in 1846, and from an early age exhibited striking evidences of that refined taste and culture which in later years combined to render him one of the foremost men of his time as a philologist and lecturer. As a student at Trinity College, Dublin, he was in every year of his academic career a first-class prize-man. In 1869 he obtained the prize for English essay-writing, honours of the first rank, a Senior Moderatorship, and gold medal (the highest distinction possible for him to attain) in History, Political Science, and English Literature. At the same time he obtained First Senior Moderatorship and a medal in Classics. His energy and zeal in extending his circle of culture were untiring, since to an intimate knowledge of Greek, Latin, and English, he added that of modern continental languages and of Sanscrit. He occupied for eight years the Chair of Greek in the Queen's College, Cork, and whilst in that capacity was eminently respected for his abilities, taste, and superexcellence as a Classical and English scholar. In 1883 he was elected to the Chair of English Literature in the University of Adelaide, and before quitting a sphere in which he had so long and earnestly laboured, was presented with a most enthusiastic and sympathetic address, signed by all the graduates and under-graduates. The arrival of Professor Boulger and his location in this city is likely to have a beneficial effect on society; his eloquent lectures—of which he has delivered several on “Shakespeare” and other subjects popular with cultured minds—have been well attended and much appreciated. As in his University work in the old country, so here, most of his students are in a fair way to obtain the highest distinctions, and have profited much by his valued counsel and advice. In addition to his academic distinctions, Professor Boulger has achieved great

literary success, and his compositions both in English and Latin have been favorably received by the critics. He is one of the contributors to the *Dublin Translations*, a collection of Greek and Latin verse, published at the University Press, Dublin, under the editorship of Professor Tyrrell. Professor Boulger married, in 1871, Lizzie, second daughter of John Denham, Esq., M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

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A. J. Edmunds, S. M.,

BORN in London, England, July 25, 1833, and arrived with his parents in South Australia by the ship "Surrey," in 1838. His father came out as a tenant farmer under the South Australian Company, and settled on land now forming part of Burnside, where Mr. Edmunds resided with them until 1851, when he visited the Victorian gold diggings, and spent two years there. He returned to this colony, and in 1855 was articled to Mr. J. E. Moulden, solicitor, of Adelaide, with whom he served portions of a term which was concluded with Mr. Wren (also solicitor, of this city). In 1860, having passed the necessary examinations, Mr. Edmunds was admitted to the bar as a practitioner of the Supreme Court, and commenced the practice of his profession at Port Adelaide. In the same year he was appointed Town Clerk of that important town, and occupied it for about eight years, during which period he was mainly instrumental in getting the present Town Hall built. In 1854 Mr. Edmunds joined the Port Adelaide Artillery Volunteer Force, and continued in it until its disbandment in 1873; serving as Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, and Captain. In 1876, having then been in practice as a solicitor for sixteen years, he received the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate, and after acting as *locum tenens* for Mr. J. B. Shepherdson, of Wallaroo, during his leave of absence, he was further appointed to preside over the Port

Pirie Local Court Circuit, comprising eight Local Courts, and also over the Gladstone Insolvency Court. He was subsequently appointed Returning Officer for the Northern Electoral District for the Legislative Council, and the District of Gladstone for the House of Assembly, all of which important positions he still holds, and for which his practical legal knowledge eminently qualifies him. In 1860 Mr. Edmunds married a daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas James, assayer, and has now a family of five sons and five daughters.

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### John Gibson,

**W**HO died at Bowden, Jan. 2, 1872, in his 78th year, was a colonist of thirty-two years. He belonged to Northumberland, England, and in early life was head game-keeper to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, on the Etal Estate, and after serving eleven years in the same capacity to Sir Francis Titwell, of Barmah Castle, left for this country. Shortly after his arrival in Adelaide he was appointed Park Ranger, and held that office till it was abolished. Mr. Gibson was for many years an elder of Chalmers' Church, and highly respected for his large-hearted hospitality and benevolence. On the formation of the Hindmarsh District Council he was elected a member, and held office in it for some years.

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William Finke,

WHO was intimately associated with the late James Chambers in pastoral and mining interests, died in Adelaide, January 17, 1864, aged forty-eight. He will long be remembered by our colonists as one who bounteously assisted the cause of exploration; and was the friend and patron of John McDougall Stuart, the explorer, who named several places in the interior after him. In the time of Governor Gawler the section on which Glenelg now stands was offered for selection, and about 1,500 persons tendered. It was decided by lot, as then usual, at £1 per acre, and Mr Finke was the successful tenderer.


John Varley, S. M.,

IS a native of Tattershall, a market town in the county of Lincoln, where he was born in October 1830. His father, a near relative of John Varley, the well-known artist in water-color painting,—for many years carried on an extensive business as a brewer, maltster, and corn and coal merchant. Mr. Varley, was educated at Lincoln, by the late George Boole, LL.D., who in 1850 was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Cork. He evinced great proficiency in various branches of learning, but more especially excelled in navigation and nautical astronomy. On attaining his 15th year he went to sea, and made rapid progress, but in 1854 he was compelled to relinquish the profession he had chosen, in consequence of a prolonged attack of intermittent fever and ague, contracted in Batavia, and quitted a sphere in which he might have achieved success, to seek in this new land of ours scope for his endeavours in another direction. In February, 1855, he entered the Public Service of this colony, and remained in Adelaide until April, 1868, when he was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at Kapunda, and Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Light. In March 1883, he was also appointed Returning Officer for the Legislative Council, North Eastern District. Mr. Varley married, in 1854, the youngest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Mildred, M.L.C. His two sons, Messrs. H. W. and C. G. Varley, hold high positions in the legal profession in Adelaide, and are practitioners of the Supreme Court of South Australia.

Commander F. Howard, R. N.

THIS well-known naval officer, who was for some time engaged in marine surveys on our coasts, commenced his sea life at an early age, and after four years' general service joined "H. M. S. Herald" in 1852. This vessel, which had been fitted out in England for an exploring and

survey cruise among the South Sea Islands, was absent about nine years and then returned to the home station. During this period, and thenceforward up till the time of Commander Hutchinson's death, Lieutenant Howard served under him, and eventually succeeded to the command of the surveying schooner, "Beatrice," and finished the coast survey in 1881. Being unable to support his family on half-pay in South Australia, Commander Howard left for Sydney, New South Wales, where he is now engaged in coast surveys for the Government of a similiar character to those he so creditably made in this colony. As Commander Howard's career was intimately associated with that of Commander Hutchinson, to avoid repetitions, the reader is referred for further information to his biography on page 249, and to which may be added the following particulars, kindly supplied by Commander Howard. "Capt. John Hutchinson was a son of Captain W. Hutchinson, who served with distinction in the war with France, and was for many years Queen's Harbour Master at Kingston, near Dublin. Capt. J. Hutchinson was a good surveyor and officer, and of a most amiable disposition. At his death he left a widow, now resident at the Cheltenham Ladies' College, England, and one son, a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy. His remains rest in the North Adelaide Cemetery."



Rev. Samuel Keen,

BORN in Devonshire in 1818, and passed some time at the Theological Institution in that county. In 1848 he entered the Bible Christian ministry, and travelled in connection with the South Devon Mission, and in the Chatham Circuit for two years, and in these localities evinced much energy and zeal. Arrived in Adelaide in March 1853, and was first stationed at Gawler Plains, where he opened a circuit, and remained seven years. In 1860 he removed to the city,

and became pastor of the Central Circuit, retaining that position until 1864, when he went to Auburn, and had oversight of the circuit there for three years. In 1867 he was again stationed on the Gawler Circuit, where he remained a similar period. In 1870 he removed to Willunga, and undertook the charge of Port Elliot, Willunga, and Clarendon circuits. Mr. Keen occupied a very prominent position in the administration of the church affairs of the Bible Christian denomination in this colony, and was a member of the district committee. As a preacher and platform speaker his orations were characterised by vigour and effectiveness. He died at Willunga, aged fifty-three, on June 21, 1871.

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### Thomas Gilbert,

**G**ONE of the early pioneers of South Australian colonization. In company with his brother they carried on the business of opticians to the Hon. East India Company in London, and their experiments for the improvement of glasses were so extensive that the Government assisted them by a suspension of the Excise supervision, so that their large outlay should not be increased by the payment of duty. When first the project of colonizing South Australia was mooted, Mr. Gilbert entered into it with great energy, and from March 1834 up till his departure from England two years afterwards, devoted to it his entire time, and no small amount of money, acting in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards) Sir R. D. Hanson, Sir Geo. Kingston, Dr. Everard, Mr. John Brown, and other early colonists, who were endeavouring to bring into action the plan suggested by their coadjutor, Edward Gibbon Wakefield. In March 1836, the Act for the establishment of the colony being passed, Mr. Gilbert sailed in the "Cygnet," (Capt. Rolls) with other pioneers and a large party of surveyors and labourers. On Sept. 10 of the

same year they landed at Kangaroo Island, where they remained until sent by Colonel Light to Holdfast Bay. Mr. Gilbert, who had charge of the Government stores on board the "Cygnet," received the appointment in England, on March 3, 1836, of Colonial Storekeeper, and he also acted as Postmaster until December 13, in the same year. The former position he retained till Dec. 31, 1854, when he retired with a pension of £200 per annum, which he enjoyed for the remainder of his life. He was one of the earliest appointed magistrates, and a regular attendant at the meetings of the Bench. Perhaps no man in South Australia had a larger circle of attached friends, and he was really beloved by all who had the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance. At the time of his death, which took place in Adelaide on May 30, 1873, he was in his 87th year.

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### Rev. Henry Higginson

**W**AS educated for the Unitarian Ministry at Manchester New College, England, but after a few years relinquished his ministrations and studied the profession of a civil engineer, for which he had naturally a great aptitude. He came to Adelaide in 1849, and was soon after appointed one of the surveyors under the Central Road Board, but was subsequently transferred to the Draftsman's Department under Captain Freeling, then Surveyor-General, where he was largely employed in compiling maps and plans. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the Port Adelaide Railway Company, and held that position for several years. In 1860, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the pulpit of the Melbourne Unitarian Church, Mr. Higginson offered his services, which were accepted, and he continued to act in the capacity of preacher until ill-health caused him to retire. As a minister he was singularly thoughtful and original. He died in Melbourne on April 17, 1873.

### Captain John Watts,

**W**HO was for over twenty years Postmaster-General of South Australia, died at North Adelaide March 28, 1873, aged 87. He was a native of Ireland, and the son of a clergyman. At an early age, with several of his brothers, he entered the military service during the long war with Napoleon, and first served in the West Indies, where he was located for several years. He next accompanied Governor Macquarie to Sydney as his aide-de-camp, and occupied that position until the Governor left, when Capt. Watts returned to England, where he married, resigned his commission in the 73rd Regiment of the Line, and retired into private life. He arrived in South Australia on March 8, 1841, by the "John Cooper," and shortly after received the appointment of Postmaster-General, in succession to his brother who had previously held that post. He retained this position until July 10, 1861, when he relinquished it, and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Lewis. On his retirement his subordinates presented him with a handsome testimonial. He had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he had been married for fifty years, only three weeks before his death.

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### Samuel Raphael,

**W**HOSE association with the Adelaide Municipal Council extends back to primitive times in the civic body, arrived in this city from Sydney, New South Wales, in 1848. He established himself in business as a money-lender, and was universally recognised as a shrewd man. After about fifteen years he retired with a fair competence, acquired house property, and possessed no small influence as a ratepayer. He first entered the City Council in 1865, and remained one of its most enthusiastic members until 1870, after which for several years, though he contested every election, he was unsuccessful as a candidate for office. In

1877 he was again re-elected, and retired by effluxion of time. In the present year he was returned for Grey Ward, and held the position of councillor at the time of his death, which took place in Adelaide on October 30, 1885. Mr. Raphael's eccentric speeches on what he considered popular subjects will not be speedily forgotten, nor the remarkable exhibitions of platform oratory with which he enlivened many a dull meeting. He was always a strenuous advocate for the rights of the citizens, and advocated what to him appeared their best interests.

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### John Ellis,

**B**BETTER known as "Captain Ellis," arrived in this colony by the "Buckinghamshire," on March 22, 1839, in company with the late Capt. Wm. Allen, and in conjunction with him made large purchases of land, conspicuous among which was the Milner Estate from Mr. G. M. Stephen, which occupied such a prominent position in the Courts at that period. Mr. Ellis entered extensively into pastoral pursuits; and his stations extended from the Little Para to the Hummocks, which country was first stocked by him. In August, 1851, he was returned Member for Flinders in the Legislative Council, and after some time sold a portion of his properties and returned to England. He died in London, March 22, 1873, aged 70, leaving a widow, the eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir John Hindmarsh, and eight children by a former marriage.

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### Dr. John Walker, J.P.,

**A** COLONIST of many years' standing, died at Adelaide, Sept. 26, 1868. He carried on practice at Strathalbyn, and took great interest in all movements connected with it. In 1861 he held the position of Protector of Aborigines.

### Dominick Gore Daly,

**T**HE eldest son of Sir Dominick Daly, was born in Canada in 1827, and educated as a barrister, but did not practise his profession. He resided for some time in England, where he belonged to the East Kent Militia. He also joined the Waikato Regiment of Volunteers. Soon after his father's arrival as Governor of South Australia, Mr. Daly came to this colony and acted as his Private Secretary, and continued to hold the same office during a part of Colonel Hamley's administration. In 1866 he married the youngest daughter of the late Hon. W. Younghusband, once Chief Secretary of South Australia. He had a large circle of friends, who lamented his early death, which took place on December 30, 1871, at the age of 44 years.

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### Capt. Emanuel Underwood,

**W**HOSE career has been of the most adventurous character, was born in Essex, England, in 1806. In 1815 he visited Holland, Ostend, and Bruges, and in the following year was placed at school in France with a view to learn the language of that country. In 1819 he was apprenticed to the sea in the coasting trade, from which period, up till 1864, when he settled in this colony, he visited the following places:—Gibraltar, the city of Bahia and Maranham in the Brazils, Malaga in Spain, Rio de Janeiro, Genoa, Leghorn, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, in the Argentine Republic, Bombay, New Orleans, Mobile, Canada, Singapore, Calcutta, Whampoa, Canton, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Java, Callao, Cape de Verde Islands, St. Helena, St. Michael, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and Western Australia. He first took his command as a captain in 1832, when he was appointed to the brig "Ardgowan" bound for Richeburto in Canada; and in 1833 to the brig

“Doctor,” of Liverpool, and subsequently to the ships “Albion,” “Theodosia,” and other crafts, with all of which he showed remarkable and skilful seamanship. He arrived in South Australia, from England, in 1840, in the ship “Baboo,” and brought with him the frame of a small craft of fifteen tons register with spars, sails, etc. This small vessel was put together at Port Adelaide, where she was launched and named the “Governor Gawler,” and in her for fully seven years did Capt. Underwood make many voyages, some of them attended with much peril and danger, and terminating at last with the loss of the brig at the Sir Joseph Banks group of islands, and the narrow escape of her gallant commander from a watery grave. Since he has quitted the sea Capt. Underwood has settled at Edwardstown, where he is greatly respected and much esteemed for his liberal opinions and affable manners. In his 80th year he is still hale and hearty, and never wearied of recounting the true but remarkable events which have taken place in his romantic career. A recital of some of these, had space permitted, would here have been given.

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Mrs. Caroline Carlton,

THE widow of Mr. C. J. Carlton, who once held the position of Superintendent of Cemeteries, died at Wallaroo, July 11, 1874, aged fifty-four years. She was well known as a contributor to the South Australian Press of poetry and tales, and her “Song of Australia,” which secured a prize, is still popular.

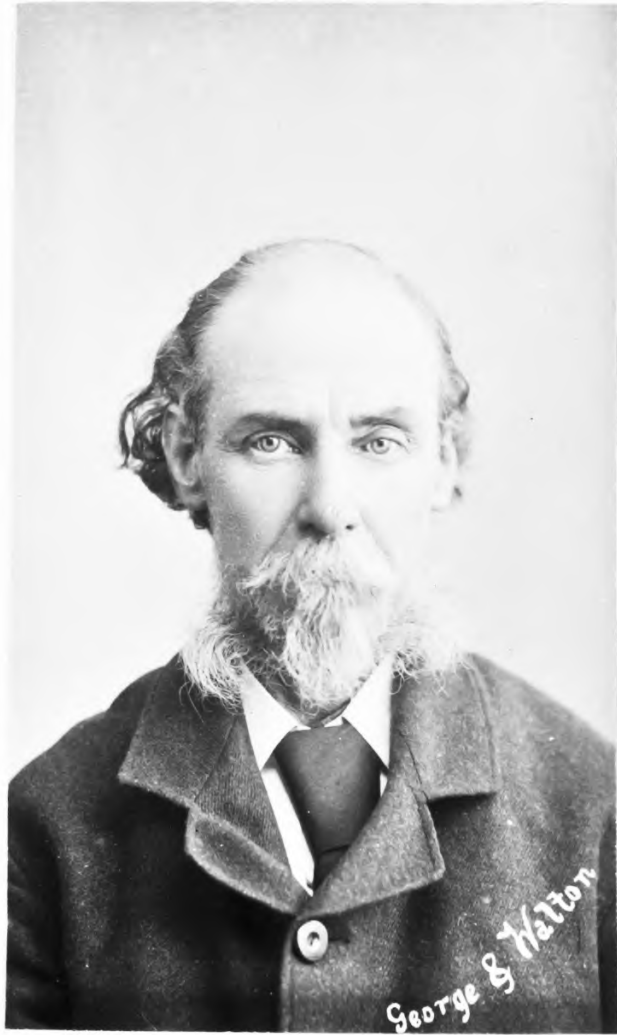
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**Allan McFarlane, M.P.,**

AN old and respected colonist, who died at Kensington, March 11, 1864, aged seventy-two. His death occurred during the time he was the representative for the Mount Barker District in the House of Assembly.







GEORGE E. LOYAU,  
AUTHOR.

**W. S. M. Hutton,**

**W**HO was connected with the South Australian Civil Service for over twenty years, died in Adelaide on November 30, 1870. He held the following appointments:—Clerk in the Customs Department from 1850 till 1855; promoted to the inspectorship of foot police in the January of that year, and retained that position until May 1856, when he was appointed clerk in the Registry Office, and shortly after transferred to a first-class clerkship in the same department. In May 1860 he was appointed secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, and in July 1869 gazetted Under-Treasurer by the Strangways Government. After the decease of Mr. Haining he filled the position for nearly two years, when ill-health caused him to resign. He visited Tasmania in the hope that a change from his arduous duties would bring about a restoration to health, but all was in vain, and he returned to his adopted land to die. Mr. Hutton was regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the Public Service, and his courteous and gentlemanly manners caused him to be much esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

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**Robert Dodgson**

**A**RRIVED in this colony by the "Orleana" in 1839. He was a most energetic man, and took part in various public movements. The formation of the Volunteer Force in 1854 was mainly due to his efforts, when he joined the artillery corps, and was elected captain of the No. 1 Company. He was a prominent member of the Order of Freemasons and the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, and with Messrs. J. H. Allen and J. Manson founded the Albion Lodge in May 1844. Mr. Dodgson died at Norwood, near Adelaide, on Nov. 3, 1870, aged fifty-eight years. Strange to state that his wife, who was devotedly attached to him, died in a fortnight afterwards, and that her age also was fifty-eight years.

### Heinrich Wilhelm Ehmcke,

**B**ORN in Hanover in 1817. Removed to Hamburg, where he followed the trade of builder and cabinet-maker. Arrived in South Australia in 1848, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Visited the Victorian diggings during the gold fever, after which he returned to this colony and established the Hindmarsh-square saw-mills and timber-yard with which his name was so long and intimately associated, and by his tact, perseverance, and energy, from a small beginning he worked up a most successful business. He was a member of the Oddfellows, Liedertafel, German Club, and various other societies, and gave his support to all public movements in a liberal manner. His death took place in Adelaide on August 14, 1877, in his sixtieth year. As showing the manner in which he was eminently respected, it may be stated that his funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in Adelaide, and was attended not only by the fraternity of which he was a prominent member, but by people of every nationality. The eldest son, Mr. J. W. Ehmcke, in conjunction with Mr. F. C. Gaetjens, his son-in-law, are still carrying on the business which he so successfully established, under the style and firm of W. Ehmcke & Gaetjens.

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David Randell,

A WELL-KNOWN and respected South Australian colonist, who died in London on October 29, 1874, in his 56th year. He arrived in this colony by the ship "Templar" in 1845, and not long after he settled in Adelaide was presented with a requisition inviting him to stand for the representation of Yatala. This he declined, and entered into agricultural and dairying pursuits at Mount Crawford, where he had purchased land from Mr. Flaxman. Subsequently he added sheep-farming and the cultivation of cereals, and bought additional valuable property on the South Rhine, where he

had in time eighty acres of vines and fruit-trees. His wines commanded a ready sale, and he was awarded several medals for their excellence. Mr. Randall was a persistent advocate of Australian federation and intercolonial reciprocity. On these and kindred subjects he was never tired of writing or speaking. In advocacy of his views on free trade in natural products between the various provinces of the Australian group, he visited most of the colonies, and by letters to the press, the production of pamphlets, and interviewing leading politicians and mercantile men, sought to advance this object which was very dear to him. He was instrumental in a great degree in developing the South Australian wine trade, and sought to introduce our produce into the Home markets. On visiting England he tried to establish there a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of £100,000, to purchase suitable, already-established vineyards, and engage in all the usual operations of the vigneron on an extensive scale. As manager of such a Company he hoped to return to this colony, but whilst his plans were being matured he died. One of his latest public acts was to interest himself in promoting the comfort of departing emigrants to South Australia. There is little doubt that had he lived to reach this, the land of his adoption, that the energy and perseverance he had exhibited relative to its interests would have met with substantial recognition at the hands of his fellow-colonists.

Adam George Burt

ARRIVED in South Australia by the ship "Rajahstan," Nov. 16, 1838, and was in the Government service under Mr. Ormsby, the Deputy Surveyor General, in laying out Gumeracha, Cudlee Creek, and Mount Gould country. In 1843 he purchased a farm at Strathalbyn (now owned by Mr. L. Stirling) and in 1845 travelled overland to Port Phillip, returning with a herd of cattle for the Adelaide

market. In 1848 he rode overland to Sydney, bringing down a mob of horses. In 1870 he was second in command of the central construction party of the Overland Telegraph, and in 1871, according to instructions, travelled with one white man and a native to meet the northern party. He reached the Catherine, and brought the first message through from R. C. Patterson, Esq., then chief in command. On returning to Adelaide Mr. Burt was appointed by Sir Thomas Elder on express service with camels, and afterwards as second in command with Colonel Warburton to proceed to Western Australia, but the latter arrangement was cancelled. At the present time he has been appointed by the Queensland Government to take up camels for their service in the back country. Mr. Burt is regarded as an authority on all matters connected with the colonization of this province, and his association with it from the earliest times, and practical experience, have eminently qualified him for the position he now fills. Of affable and genial manners, ever ready to advance the interests of others, even at the expense of his own, there are few pioneer settlers who have done more real good for society at large than the subject of this notice.

Mrs. Esther Solomon.

THIS lady, who was the widow of the late Samuel Moss Solomon, arrived in Sydney in the ship "Enchantress," in May 1833. She came to South Australia about the year 1852, and died on July 13, 1875, at Norwood, aged 100 years and six months. Mrs. Solomon is the only centenarian we have heard of in this colony, and she evidently came of a long-lived family. Her sister, who resided in London, died at the age of ninety-one years, and her aunt at the age of 105 years. Such remarkable instances of longevity are rare at the antipodes. Mrs. Solomon was of cheerful disposition and very witty and original in conversation.

John Sheridan, M.D.,

FORMERLY editor of the London *Morning Advertiser* arrived in the colony in December 1849. His name, with those of Messrs. O. K. Richardson, M. Moorhouse, and others, appears on the provisional committee for the establishment of the North Adelaide Mechanics' Institute in 1851, which afterwards developed into the S. A. Institute in 1855. His pen was for some time employed on the various topics of the day, until at last succumbing to long failing health he passed away in April 1858. By the testimony of his contemporaries he was "a man of a high order of ability and character."

Frances Keith Sheridan,

WIDOW of the above, was a daughter of the Rev. Daniel Keith, D.D. Her motto was:—"To *work* is to *pray*." Having established a school at Mackinnon-parade, she continued her labours there, and for a period of seven-and-twenty years encountered many difficulties and hardships—common, it is true, to most early colonists, but more particularly trying to one of her tastes and attainments, whose experience had been of refined literary circles in England—by an invincible spirit, energy, and brightness of disposition which neither years nor suffering could wholly subdue. Her contributions to the press were chiefly on political subjects, and these, with school duties, her devotion to her children, and a variety of literary pursuits, completely filled every interval of an unceasingly active life. To her pupils, while seeking to encourage talent, she strove to communicate an elevated tone of thought and feeling. Her reward (small indeed pecuniarily, self-seeking being one of those elements most foreign to her noble nature) was rather in the esteem and affection of those with whom she was brought in contact.

Having seen her children occupying honourable positions in the colony (her son, Mr. J. B. Sheridan the eminent jurist-consult, and the late lamented Mr. Reginald Sheridan), she died in January 1882. Of her it may be said—

“’Tis not to *die*,
To *live* in hearts we leave behind.”

William Rounsevell, J.P.,

ONE of the early colonists, and a member of the staff of the South Australian Company. He was a native of Cornwall, and born on April 30, 1816. Arrived in South Australia by the ship “City of Adelaide” in 1839. He held several offices in the Police Force, but resigned in 1852 to go to Victoria. He returned to the colony in the same year, and commenced operations in the livery and coaching line, which eventually assumed gigantic proportions, as he for many years contracted for carrying nearly all the mails dispatched in the colony. Subsequently he sold the business to the firm known as Cobb & Co., and retired upon the considerable property he had realized. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and a crack shot, both here and in England, and the interest he took in field pastimes led him to stock Corryton Park with various kinds of English game, which he was successful in acclimatizing. Mr. Rounsevell revisited England in 1869-71, and on his return resided chiefly at Glenelg. He was a most successful colonist, and gained the respect of all with whom he came in contact. On his death, which took place at Glenelg, on October 5, 1874, in his fifty-eighth year, he left a widow and two sons—the elder, Mr. John Rounsevell, formerly a member of the House of Assembly, and largely engaged in Government contracts, now Town Councillor, and Mr. W. B. Rounsevell, M.P., at present a leading member of the South Australian Parliament.

J. F. Schramm, J.P.,

AN old and well-respected resident of Kapunda, in which town he carried on an extensive business for a number of years. He took an active interest in all public matters, and for a term represented East Ward in the Town Council, and also held the position of Town Auditor. Subsequently, with his family, Mr. Schramm removed to Carrieton, where his interest in public affairs was still maintained, and here, as at Kapunda, he soon won and retained the esteem of all who knew him, and his name was added to the Commission of the Peace. Mr. Schramm was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1822. His death occurred at his daughter's residence, New Parkside, near Adelaide, on Sept. 11, 1885, in his sixty-third year.

Rev. James Daniel,

AN earnest, unobtrusive preacher, and an old colonist. He was for many years the pastor of the Clarendon Baptist Church, in which capacity he was highly esteemed. He died at Morphett Vale, June 24, 1874, aged seventy-one years.

William Spietschka,

ONE of the most talented of musicians and teachers who have ever been associated with South Australia. He was born at Liebenau, Bohemia, in 1841, and by the death of his father, the owner of extensive glass works in that country, inherited a large fortune. He was educated at Leipsic, and afterwards held a commission in the Bohemian army, in which he saw much active service. He arrived in this colony in 1862, and soon established himself as a teacher of music, whilst as leader of the German Liedertafel he was very popular. His death occurred from accident on January 22, 1867, at the early age of twenty-six years.

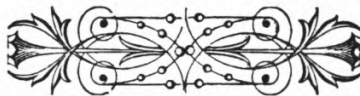
William John Cunningham

ARRIVED in Adelaide in 1857. Joined the public service of this colony as an operator in the telegraph office in 1858, and from that period till his death from apoplexy on August 26, 1875, was employed in various capacities in connection with the telegraph department, all of which he carried out to general satisfaction. He was considered by Mr. Todd "a most accomplished officer and valued coadjutor," whilst as Assistant-Superintendent of telegraphs by his assiduous care he did much to bring the department over which he presided to a state of efficiency.



William Hanson, M.I.C.E.,

BROTHER of the late Sir R. D. Hanson, arrived in the colony in 1855, and was shortly after appointed Engineer to the Adelaide and Gawler Railway Commissions. Whilst occupying this office he superintended the construction of the line to Gawler, and subsequently its extension to Kapunda. In December 1860 Mr. Hanson entered upon the duties of Engineer, Colonial Architect and Inspector of Railways, and in June 1865 he was made Acting-Manager of Railways. Ill-health led to his retirement from the Government service in 1867, and his death took place at Glenelg on July 14, 1875, in his sixty-fifth year.



A Biographical Note
ON
GEORGE E. LOYAU.

BY ATHA.

LORD BACON has left it on record, that the most humble author takes precedence of all crafts, callings, or professions, be they civil, military, or tribunal. It is by our writings that foreigners have been taught most to esteem us, and this fact is the more noticeable in the expression of Gemelli, the great Italian traveller, who told all Europe in the year 1700, that he could find nothing amongst the Anglo-Saxons, but their writings, to distinguish them from the worst of barbarians. To be an author is to be allied with poverty, and to form one of a grotesque race of famished buffoons, whose calamities cannot, or will not, be understood in these commercial times of money-getting. Australian authors especially, or the best of them—are either unknown or neglected. One or two there are who have made money, but these loved not their art, and only wore the literary mask, for the advancement of literature was not the *first* object of their designs. Dr. Johnson had a notion that there existed no motive for writing but money, and though crowned heads have sighed with the ambition of authorship, this great master of the human mind supposed that on this subject men were not actuated either by love or glory. These are commercial times at the antipodes, and the hope of profit has always a stimulating influence even if it is a trifle degrading. Habit and prejudice will reconcile even genius to the task of money-making. And why not? In a country composed for the most part of seekers after wealth, where there is no public provision for men of genius save the Destitute Retreat, an author need not be a more disinterested patriot than others. If his livelihood lies in his pen—why not use it? He is no

worse knave than he who uses his tongue for the same purpose. But is there a livelihood in the pen? Perchance the subject of this notice can answer that question more fully than any man on this side of the Equator. If drudging on in patient obscurity, and suffering the slights and "stings of outrageous fortune," may be worth the designation of a "livelihood," then has the author of "Australian Wild Flowers" indeed lived. Far from me is the desire to degrade literature by the inquiry—is there not some stone-breaking to be had in the place of a profession of letters? Perhaps the question may be useful to many a youth of promising talents, who is impatient to abandon a lucrative post for the author's quill. Let such consider that the press is the only opening for their productions, and even here they may be ousted by the army of English scribes who invade the columns of colonial newspapers year by year. Nevertheless, if we are to have an Australian literature pure and simple, someone must make a beginning. A man may labour with his pen like a horse in a mill till he becomes as blind and as wretched, but his work is not forgotten, and if he has but laid one small stone in the foundation of the noble edifice, he has accomplished more than Dives with a million at his bankers.

Amongst those who have toiled long and honorably in the cause of Australian literature, Geo. E. Loyau may take first rank. For thirty years he has been connected with the colonial press, in the capacity of editor, leader-writer, and general contributor; whilst in poetry, essays, and fiction, he has produced more than any other living Australian author. Twenty-three years ago he published his first poem, "The Australian Seasons," in book form. It was reprinted by several of the English newspapers, and received most favourable notices in the colonial press. In quick succession followed "The Pleasures of Friendship," "Australian Wild Flowers," "Colonial Lyrics," "Tales in Verse," and many more of a less ambitious order. To a man with such

Bohemian tastes as he evidently possessed at that time, one is at fault to guess how his mind found play to work out the airy images of the brain in song. Bushmen and bullock drivers some thirty years ago were certainly not famed for refined imagery of thought or expression, yet Loyau was more at home with these rough denizens of the bush than in the elegant circles of city life, and his most expressive poems were written while wandering, Bohemian fashion, the length and breadth of Australia. From extensive rambling through nearly every town and hamlet in the land, Loyau took to himself a wife in 1875. To the influence and judicious counsel of his better-half, a far-seeing and amiable lady, the author of this volume owes his safe anchorage in the harbour of domestic happiness. Doubtless the incidents of his long wanderings had furnished him with many of the quaint characters depicted in his tales and sketches of colonial experiences and adventure. Some of these are weird, romantic pictures, but they are none the less true to nature, and will be valuable to posterity, as showing what manner of people comprised the bush pioneers of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria. The longest and best of Mr. Loyau's stories were written after his marriage: "Leichardt the lost Explorer," "The Early Days of New South Wales," "Out on the Flinders," "The Castaways," "Affection's Test," "The Bargunyah Records," "Australian Press Experiences," "Types of Colonial Life," "A Remarkable Life," "Jollimonts' Legacy," "The Lifer," "The Victim of Circumstances," etc., together with "Essays on Fifty Subjects"—went through the columns of the press in the various colonies. If the whole of these were gathered together for publication they would comprise more than twenty volumes of 200 pages each. Later on he wrote the "Gawler Handbook," "The Representative Men of South Australia," and "Personal Adventures," all of which were published in book form in Adelaide.

Apart from his undoubted right to rank as one of the founders of Australian literature, Mr. Loyau has been contemporary with the best men in the field of letters that these colonies have produced. He was the friend of Charles Harpur (the father of Australian poetry), Henry Kendall, Rev. Dr. Lang, Rev. W. B. Clarke, R. Hengist Horne, Frank Fowler, R. P. Whitworth, N. D. Stenhouse, F. S. Wilson, Daniel Henry Denihey, Garnet Walch, and others, some of whom have joined the great majority, but whose names will live in the annals of Australia as pillars of its infant literature. Loyau in one of his many letters to myself complains that he found the literary life arduous and ill paid. For some years, though editing a first-class country newspaper, and contributing regularly to several magazines, he could only eke out a bare existence, and the higher form of poetry was a drug in the market. Thatcher, the comedian rhymster, made more money out of his local songs in one town in Victoria than Henry Kendall with his grand and soaring genius. Time, however, is on the wing. Time will revenge the dead poet, the sweetest of all Australian singers. The story of ten years ago is the story of a bygone age. The recognition of true worth must surely come ; and

“What though thy muse, whose fount is in thy heart,
 Doth sadly flow beneath a darksome shade !
 Yet flowerets richly bloom in that deep glade,
 Illumed by rays that from thy genius dart.
 The vulgar come not to that lonely dell
 Whose waters sweetly chime or louder swell.
 Which are a mirror set in emerald case,
 Reflecting fairy forms, and Virtue’s face.”

In this brief note friendship cannot show his honest face, else could I recount that which were worthy of its name. The poor help the poor, not perhaps so much in a pecuniary way as in broad sympathy and love. None so poor as the scribes of this new land ; but they are, as a rule, a com-

passionate brotherhood, ready to assist one another with purse and pen. *Sic vos non vobis.*

Of Mr. Geo. Loyau's efforts in poetry and prose the *Town and Country Journal*, one of the oldest and best papers on this side of the Atlantic, says:—"In this hard, prosaic age, when dress and show are regarded as the chief end of mankind, it is quite refreshing to find a man like the author of "Wild Flowers" and the "Australian Seasons" wooing the muse in the midst of poverty and trial. If Mr. Loyau were not both a bold and fearless writer, he would not dare to publish poem after poem, and story after story, amongst a population who have never shown much partiality for native talent in letters. Some of his "Wild Flowers" are fair to look upon, and exhale the grateful odour of the blossoms of poetry. In all he has written Mr. Loyau is purely Australian. In the city, or away in the far bush, he translates what he sees, hears, and feels unaffectedly, but with great vigour and expression and graceful ease of language."

I am no prophet—a man cannot be one in his own country—but through the vista of time I see the forms of a vast throng that will surely fill this new land and raise it into one of the great nations of the earth. To these shall the pioneers of Australian letters look for that due right and recognition which is lacking in our day. From these, not Loyau alone, but I, together with the few who love their art above all consideration of place and pay, shall undoubtedly obtain the reward due to hard work and patient obscurity.

Oh, birds that sing such thankful psalms,
Rebuking human fretting,
Teach us your secret of content—
Your science of forgetting.
For every life must have its ills—
You, too, have times of sorrow—
Teach us, like you, to lay them by,
And sing again to-morrow.

For gems of blackest jet may rest
 Within a golden setting,
And he is wise who understands
 The science of forgetting.

Oh, trees that bow before the gale
 Until its peaceful ending,
Teach us your yielding, linked with strength,
 Your graceful art of bending ;
For every tree must meet the storm,
 Each heart encounter sorrow :
Teach us like you to bow, that we
 May stand erect to-morrow.
For there is strength in humble grace,
 Its wise disciples shielding—
And he is strong who comprehends
 The happy art of yielding.

Oh, streams which laugh all night, all day,
 With voice of sweet seduction,
Teach us your art of laughing more
 At every new obstruction ;
For every life hath eddies deep,
 And rapids fiercely dashing,
Sometimes through gloomy caverns forced,
 Sometimes in sunlight flashing.
Yet there is wisdom in your way,
 Your laughing waves and wimples ;
Teach us your gospels built of smiles,
 The secret of your dimples.

ADELAIDE, S.A., *November 1885.*



APPENDIX.

NOTWITHSTANDING the care taken by the author, errors have crept into this work, and it is deemed advisable to correct them here, and also add any additional particulars really essential to make the biographies as complete as possible.

INTRODUCTORY.—For “J. Holden” read “W. Holden,” and for “S. Skipper” “S. J. Skipper.”

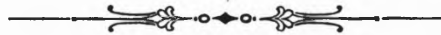
Page 41.—JOHN MITCHELL.—For “Glasgow” read “Kincardine,” Scotland; after the word “supporter” read “Trustee.”

Page 75.—WILLIAM HENRY MATURIN, C.B., D.A.C.G.—Instead of “Mr. Deputy-Commissioner Monk” it should be “Assistant-Commissary General Monk.”

Page 110.—GEORGE STYLES.—Instead of “he was born at Amersham,” it should be “Little Messenden.” He was the originator and one of the founders of the London Master Bakers’ Pension Society, now an extensive Association. So greatly was he esteemed by that body that his health was drank at every anniversary dinner up to the time of his death, after an absence of thirty-seven years. He was also a hard-working member of the Anti-Corn Law League, and was thus brought in contact with Cobden, Bright, and other members of that organization.

Page 129.—THOMAS GREAVES WATERHOUSE, J.P.—The death of Mr. Waterhouse occurred at Sunnyfield, Hampstead, England, on October 8, 1885, in his 74th year. He left this colony for the home country in consequence of failing health in 1866, and before going was entertained at a public breakfast in Pirie-street Wesleyan Lecture Hall, when he was

presented with an address expressive of appreciation of his munificent donations to religious and other institutions. The kindly acts of Mrs. Waterhouse to the poor and the sick were at the same time mentioned in high commendation. They both especially interested themselves in the Draper Memorial Church, and Mr. Waterhouse has, on many occasions since his departure for England, given largely to churches and benevolent societies all over the colony.



EPILOGUE.

AT last! At last this work is completed, it is hoped, to the satisfaction of all interested. For two years the author has been engaged in its compilation, and the difficulties which have beset his path whilst endeavouring to procure information were not trivial. Notwithstanding that the biographies of many old colonists figure in its pages, there are others equally important of whose history it was impossible to obtain any reliable accounts; hence their omission from the book. To render a work of this character complete it is absolutely necessary that each year a similar volume with additions or alterations should be issued. It is needless to write eulogistic "In Memoriams" over the dead, yet this is what biographers generally are expected to do; better far to "speak a good word for the living," especially the old colonists, many of whom need our sympathies here. The Old Colonists Association is never heard of now. Why? In Victoria a similar institution is a great success, and there is no reason that it should lack support in South Australia.



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MR. FRANK WESTON. October 3, 1883.

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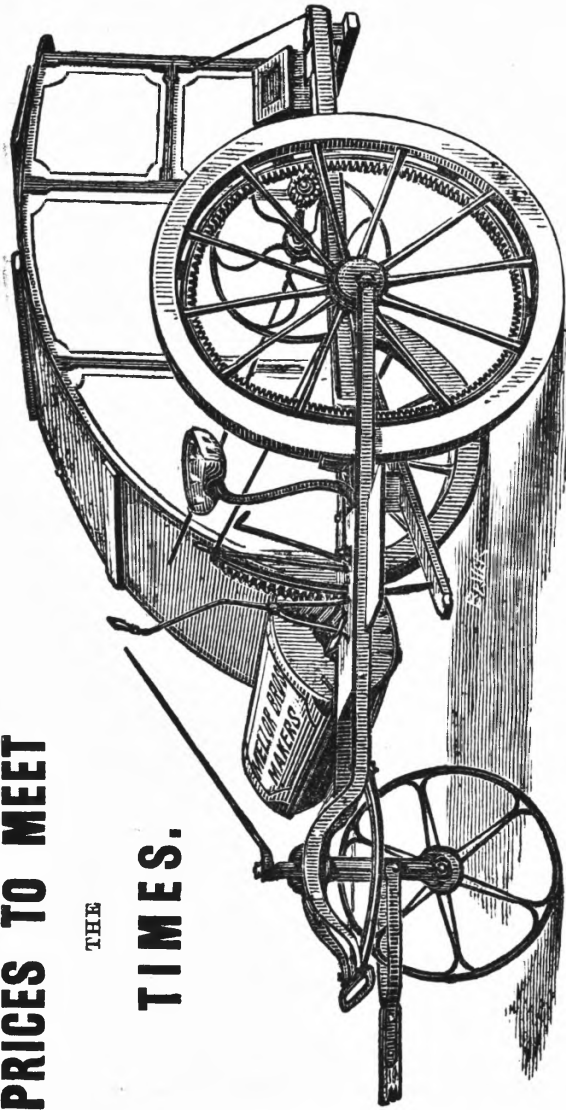
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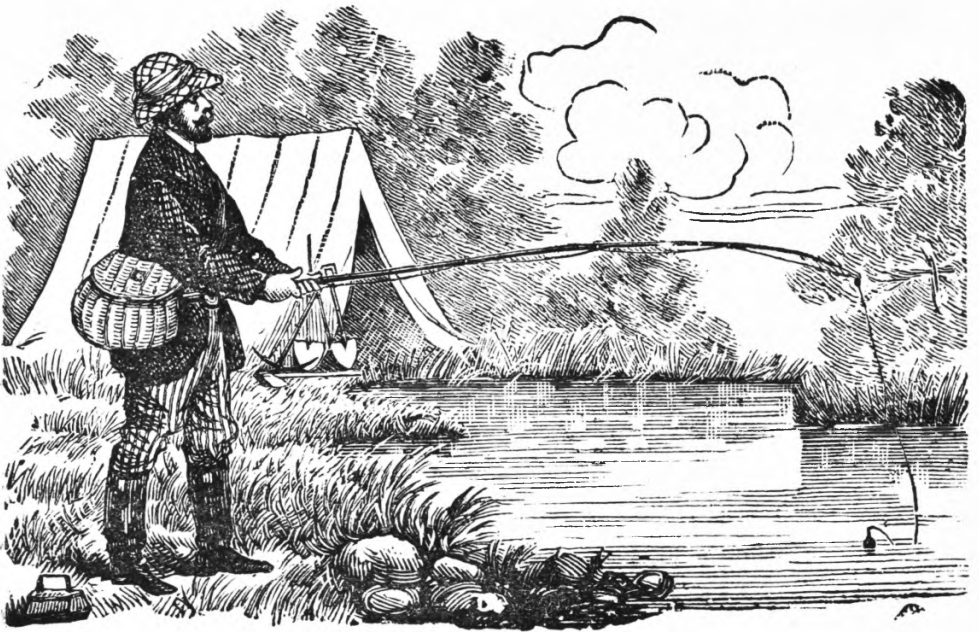
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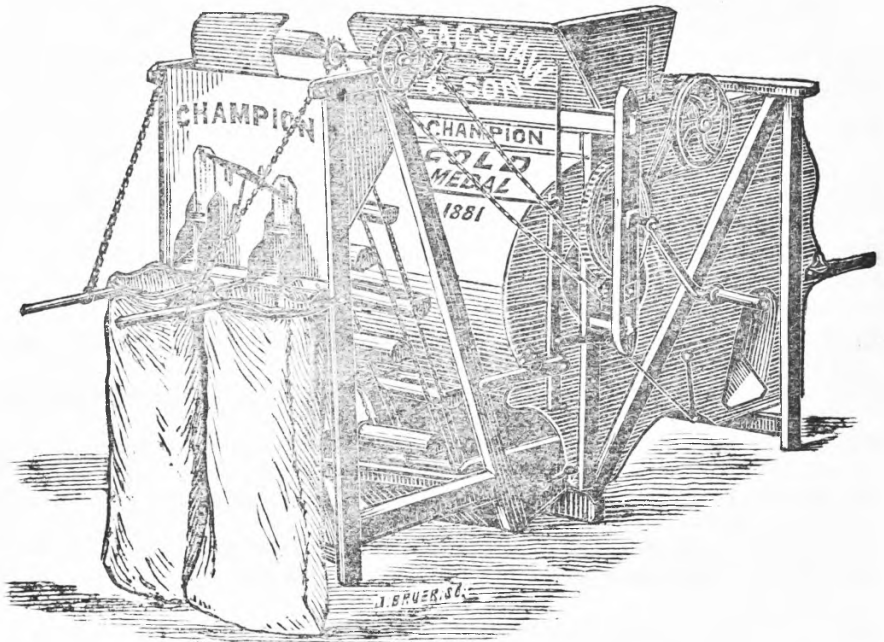
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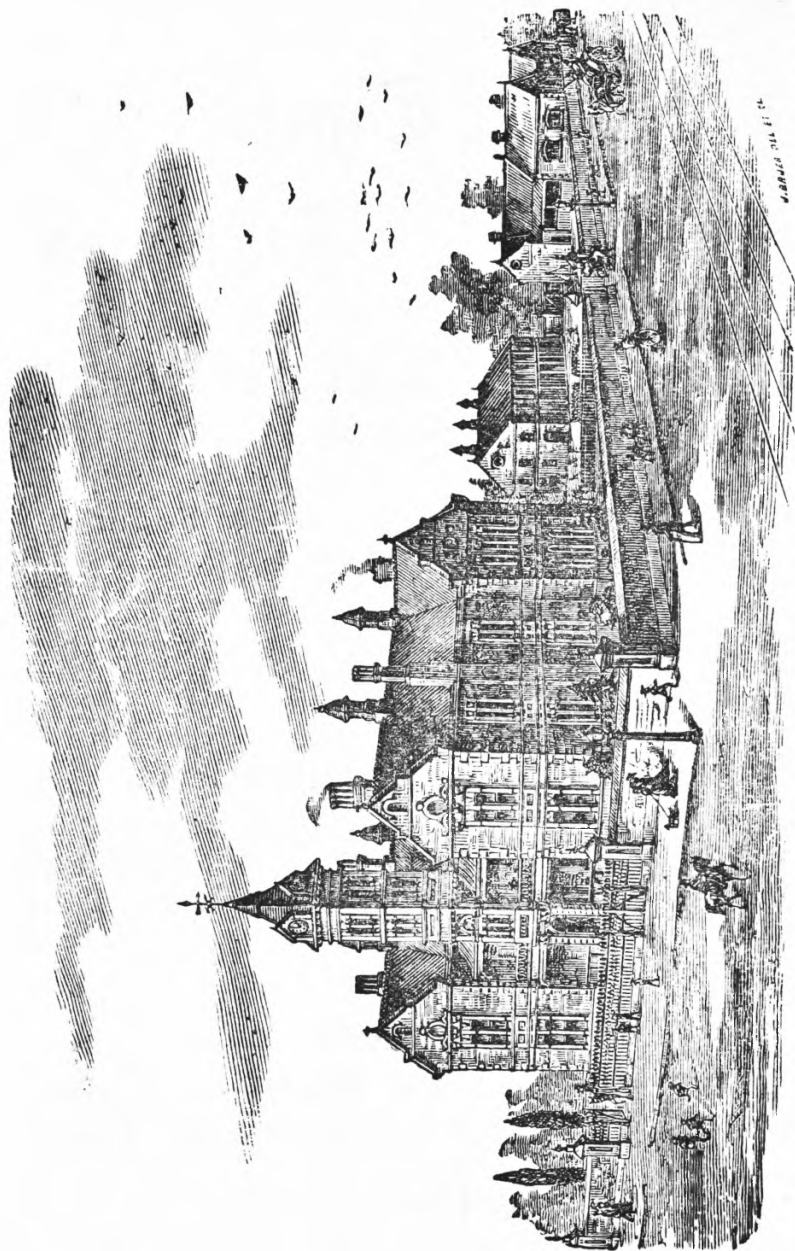
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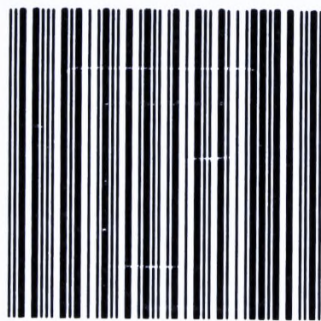
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