



HENLEY & GRANGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL

**NUMBER 29
NOVEMBER 2008**

COVER ILLUSTRATION

Grange Baptist Church, Corner of Beach and Surrey Streets, Grange, c. 1929

Note the variety of vegetation in the foreground.

(Henley & Grange Historical Society)

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EDITED BY ROGER ANDRE AND AUDREY WILLOUGHBY

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

By Joan Ferguson

The Henley and Grange Historical Society had a very successful year in 2008. The membership has increased, mostly as a result of the Henley Beach Walking Tours successfully led by Arthur Jeeves and Theo Ellenbroek. Thanks also go to Linda Lacey and Caroline Lethbridge who, on behalf of the Charles Sturt Council and Henley Beach Library, helped coordinate the tours.

On a sadder note, we did lose two members, George Willoughby and 'Chook' Fielder, and our thoughts go to their families. George was especially involved in the Grange side of the Society, providing many resources and information of the local area. George held many positions on the committee and was always ready to work for our advancement. 'Chook' was greatly involved in the Henley Surf Life Saving Club as well as having been a supporter of the Society.

Again this year we are very grateful to our speakers for giving their time and knowledge to our members. To name two: Neville Fielder updated us on the Surf Life Saving Club and Malcolm Stafford gave us the history of his family's bakery business on Henley seafront (now Morska Villa). We hope we can continue to organise speakers for the future.

In April we received a grant of \$1976 to update our computer system, thanks to the Charles Sturt Council members. This is now allowing us to again record our possessions. Thanks also go to Council for the \$1000, which helps us produce this *Journal*.

A new partnering agreement will be ready to sign in the coming months.

Thank you to Audrey Willoughby and Roger André for compiling, editing and arranging publication of the *Journal*. The Society is very grateful.

I am sure you will enjoy the *Journal* as usual, and the committee would like to see more members get involved in writing for the *Journal*. It is a rewarding exercise and adds to our collection of information about our members, our past, and our area.

COMMITTEE 2008

President	Mrs Joan Ferguson
Secretary	Mrs Linda Sambell
Treasurer	Mrs Beverly Fielder
Members	Mr Arthur Jeeves
	Mr Allan Williams
	Mr John Harvey OAM
Council Representative	Mr Jim Fitzpatrick
Auditor	Mr Don Brooke

FOUNDATION MEMBERS

Seven members of our current membership are Foundation Members of the Association which was formed in 1979.

Mr Ted Hasenohr	Mr Glen Ralph
Mrs E.R (Nell) Hasenohr	Mrs Mollie Sutherland
Mr Noel Newcombe	Mrs Edna Newcombe
Mrs Audrey Willoughby	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Society members Ron Cassidy, Denis Brien, Theo Ellenbroek, Joan Ferguson, John Harvey OAM, Arthur Jeeves and Linda Sambell who contributed articles and photographs for this journal. In addition, Alan Fielder and Paul Willoughby were invited to contribute the excellent obituaries of their late fathers who will indeed be sadly missed, while Janine Molloy and Malcolm Stafford also provided articles which were much appreciated, Malcolm's based on his lively talk to the Society.

Again we are indebted to John and Margaret Harvey who found time for many hours of proof reading.

ROGER ANDRÉ & AUDREY WILLOUGHBY

MEMBERS

Mr. Roger André	Miss Vilo Liebich
Mr John Andrewartha	Mrs Janet Mansfield
Mrs Freda Bartsch	Mr Richard Mansfield
Mrs Beverly Bills	Mrs Betty March
Mrs Dorothy Bowden	Mr Max March
Mr Russell Bowden	Mr John McCarthy
Mr Denis Brien	Mr John McPherson
Mrs Annabell Caica	Mr Ian Miller
Mr Paul Caica	Mrs Margaret Mitchell
Mrs Betty Cassidy	Mr Leo Moroney
Mr Ron Cassidy	Mrs Edna Newcombe
Charles Sturt Museum	Mr Noel Newcombe (Life Member)
Miss Lindsay Davis	Mrs Cheryl Parton
Mr Lyle Dewar	Mrs Shirley Penhall
Mrs Marlene Dewar	Mr Alan Phillips OAM
Mr Theo Ellenbroek	Mrs Patricia Phillips
Mr David Ellis	Mr Graham Pike
Mrs Marilyn Ellis	Mrs Kerry Pike
Mrs Rosemary Fazzalari	Mrs June Porter
Mr Don Ferguson	Mrs Ruth Price
Mrs Joan Ferguson	Mr Glen Ralph
Mrs Beverly Fielder	Mrs Marie-Claire Ralph
Mrs Christine Fitzpatrick	Mrs Dianne Rawnsley
Mr Jim Fitzpatrick	Mr Graham Rawnsley
Mr Steven Franks	Mr Bob Ritch
Mr Barry Fry	Mrs Sandra Ritch
Mr Don Fry	Ms Lynette Robertson
Mrs Judith Graff	Mrs Linda Sambell
Mr Peter Graff	Mr Leslie Schwimmer
Mr Robert Grant	Ms Anne Strangway
Mr John Harvey OAM	Mrs June Sturm
Mrs Margaret Harvey	Mrs Mollie Sutherland
Mrs Nell Hasenohr	Mr Frank Sweeney
Mr Ted Hasenohr (Life Member)	Mrs Anne Talbot
Mr Clive Hill	Mrs Meryl Thompson
Mrs Shirley Hill	Mr Rodney Thompson
Mr Clifford Humphreys	Miss Joyce Walkley
Mr James Hurst	Mr Darrel Webb
Mr Ian Ismusen	Mr Dean Whiteford
Mr Arthur Jeeves	Mrs Janet Whiteford
Mrs June Jeeves	Mr Alan Williams
Mr Tom Jennings RVM	Mrs Ann Williams
Mr Gordon Johns	Mrs Mavis Willis
Mr Shane Johns	Mr Peter Willis
Mrs Doris Kelly	Mrs Audrey Willoughby
Mr Rod Lange	Mr John Worrall
Mrs Kathleen Langman	Mr Peter Wyld RFD
Mrs Yvonne Lanyon	

LOCAL HERO

By Paul Willoughby



When students from Grange Primary School planted Norfolk Island pine trees in Jetty Street, Grange in the 1930s, they probably didn't give a moment's thought to the legacy they would leave the suburb.

But at least one of them was planting the seeds of a lifetime commitment to the area - a commitment that would outgrow even the large tree that today stands near his childhood home in the street.

Few people manage to record the diverse range of interests and achievements that marked George Willoughby's life. But through it all - World War Two service, a working life in the Adelaide CBD, a unique sporting career, national and international travel, many years of community service and a devoted family life - the local area remained a passion and a commitment.

George Robert Willoughby was born at Queen Victoria Hospital, Rose Park, on 24 June 1926, the first of three sons to George Thomas and Sara Theresa Willoughby.

As a teenager, he roamed the sandhills and swamps around Grange with friends Ted Jackson and Stuart Huddleston. Stuart, who still lives in Grange, remembers a life much different from that of today. 'We'd play around the swamps, swim in the creek, build forts in the trees and catch fish in the Port River,' he says. In their 20s, the trio bought a '14 footer' that they moored at Mutton Cove and would sometimes sail to Grange.

After primary school, George attended Woodville High School, where he obtained the Leaving Certificate and was a prefect in his last year. He joined the Royal Australian Navy as an ordinary seaman in 1943, aged 17, and served as part of the gun crew on the HMAS *Swan*, from 1943 to 1946.

After returning from WWII, George rejoined the South Australian Public Service, working in a variety of positions in the State's courts over the next 42 years, eventually retiring as Senior Reporter in the Criminal Court.

It was after the war, in 1947, that George began perhaps his most extraordinary relationship with the local area when he joined the Grange Hockey Club, for whom Ted and Stuart already played. Remarkably, he continued to play hockey for the club for 50 consecutive years. He stopped counting the games when he passed 1000, retiring only at the age of 72 after becoming the last WWII veteran still playing hockey in the State.

Hockey is a good example of George's level of involvement in things. He didn't just serve on the field: he was club treasurer and secretary, became a life member in 1972 and in 1981 wrote a history of the club's first 50 years. He devoted 16 years to State junior hockey, being a selector, coach and manager of the South Australian under 12 team from 1970 to 1985. He was also a member of the South Australian Hockey Association state council in 1978 and 1979, a member of the association's investigation and disciplinary tribunal from 1976 to 1990, and editor of *Hockey News* from 1982 to 1986. He was given an Award of Merit from the Australian Hockey Association in 1987 and Life Membership of Hockey SA in 2002.

In 1979, George was one of the founding members of the Henley and Grange Historical Society. He was vice-president from 1990 to 1995, regularly contributed articles to the *Journal*, conducted many oral history interviews with local residents and hosted historical walks in the Grange district. As well as being virtually a walking encyclopaedia on the suburb of Grange and its hockey club, George painstakingly researched and documented his own family's history.

George delivered meals on wheels in Henley and Grange for 20 years - from 1987 to 2006. He was known for providing a service that went beyond the meals, often performing domestic repair work for his customers and personally delivering birthday cards. He had a 50-year membership of the Henley Beach RSL and was a Justice of the Peace for 35 years, during which time he witnessed countless documents for members of the local community.

Part of George's attraction to Grange was the beach. Involvement with the sea ran in the family: an ancestor fought at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, George's grandfather (also George) settled in Australia from Greenock in Glasgow, Scotland after 'jumping ship' at Port Adelaide, his brother Victor worked in Australia's merchant navy and, in addition to service on the *Swan*, George himself worked on the *Moreton Bay* before disembarking in Europe to hitch-hike to the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland. In 1989 and 1990, George formed the HMAS Swan Association to reunite seamen who had served on the ship. With fellow SA shipmate Keith Gale, he tracked down former shipmates from around Australia. They held their first reunion at Victor Harbour in 1991 and continued to meet until 2003, by which time many had died and worsening health prevented others from travelling.

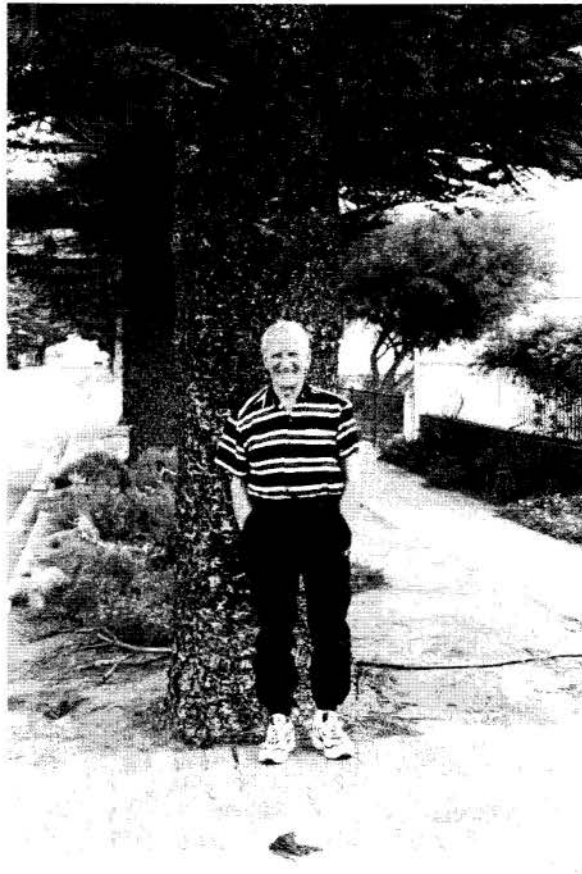
George met Audrey Margaret Hammer while he was a student at Woodville High School. Audrey grew up in Ethelton and they married at Semaphore Park Baptist Church in October 1954. But George ensured they moved to Grange, building a house just off Grange Road in 1955. They never moved; Audrey lives there still and daughters Julianne and Gaynor both live nearby.

From 1990 on, an increasingly large part of George's life revolved around his grandchildren - four boys and four girls. They knew little about his working life and community service. To them, he was, more importantly, a doting grandfather, who played games, wore silly hats, handed out lollies and showed a seemingly inexhaustible patience.

George was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia in 1998 for services to hockey and the community of Henley Grange.

George Willoughby died from complications caused by Parkinson's Disease on 16 November 2007 after facing the debilitating illness with stoicism and good humour. His wide interests and the esteem with which he was held were shown by the large group of people who celebrated his life in a memorial service at Grange Baptist Church. Former shipmate Jack Quinn recited the ode from Laurence Binyon's *For the Fallen*; grandson Nathan wore his hockey uniform.

George is survived, and missed, by wife Audrey, children Paul, Julianne and Gaynor, grandchildren Kieran, Casey, Tamsyn, Eloise, Carissa, Nathan, Brock and Carter, and brother Victor.



*George and his tree, Jetty Street Grange
November 1999
(Courtesy Audrey Willoughby)*

CHARLES DOUGLAS ('CHOOK') FIELDER OAM

By Alan Fielder



Lifelong Henley Beach resident 'Chook' Fielder passed away on 22 February 2008 just a few weeks short of his 85th birthday.

The Fielder family connections with the district go back to the early days of the colony when 'Chook's' great grandfather, John Edward Fielder, arrived at Holdfast Bay in the ship *Lloyds* on 30 September 1838 and later became one of the first settlers in Henley Beach.

'Chook' was educated at Henley Beach Primary School and Woodville High School where he captained the baseball team.

Despite his arthritic knee problem he was accepted into the Army and served in the AIF Signals Corps from 1942 to 1945. After the war 'Chook' was employed by Austral Sheet Metal Works, then in 1950 joined R.B Day and Sons as a salesman and remained with them until his retirement in 1985, by which time he was a Director of the company.

'Chook' was a leader and a doer and was instrumental in the formation of the Surf Life Saving movement in South Australia. His service to the sport was recognised in June 1984 when he was made a Member of the Order of Australia. He was also an Honorary Life Member of the Henley Surf Life Saving Club, Surf Life Saving SA and Surf Life Saving Australia.

He played baseball for West Torrens Baseball Club, was a very keen supporter and volunteer at the West Torrens Football Club and became an occasional social golfer in retirement, achieving every golfer's dream of scoring a 'hole in one'.

Cricket was his other great sporting love and for many years 'Chook' was the life and soul of the Henley and Grange Cricket Club which played at Henley Memorial Oval. Captain, Coach, Curator, President, Secretary, Treasurer etc - if something had to be done it was generally 'Chook' who did it. Always competitive, he took a hat-trick and scored a century in his early fifties. 'Chook' was an Honorary Player Life Member of the Adelaide Turf Cricket Association.

He was a giver, always willing to assist where he could and until shortly before his passing was Secretary and President of the Extremely Disabled War Veterans Association.

'Chook' is survived by his wife of 61 years, Beverly, sons Murray, Alan, Brian and Neville, ten grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

HENLEY HERITAGE AND HISTORY WALKS

By Theo Ellenbroek

In January this year, the Henley and Grange Historical Society was asked to conduct Heritage and History Walking tours of our significant sites in Henley Beach at the request of Council's newly appointed Cultural Heritage Project Officer, Linda Lacey. As a member of the Local History Project Group, I was very keen and interested in being the guide for the tours planned for Saturday 19 and Tuesday 22 January.

Our President, Joan Ferguson, and Secretary, Linda Sambell had prepared notes and a portfolio of photos from the Society's collection for the sites that were significant in the area, starting at the Henley Library, where Carolyn Lethbridge, the library team leader, would provide a 'cuppa' and biscuits after the tour.

About twenty people (the suggested limit for safety and ease of movement), including a number of children who were on holidays, gathered at the back of the library at 9.30 am on Saturday morning. The tours had been advertised in Council's *City to Sea* newspaper and the local *Messenger* press, so we were fully booked for both tours. We collected a donation from the walkers and set off down to Military Road. We stopped at 18 significant sites along the way back to the Henley Town Hall and the library. Sites included in the tour along Military Road were the Temple Church, Girl Guides Hall, the old Police Station and the cells behind (which many had not noticed before), the new Police Station (site of the former Railway Station), St Michael and All Angels Church, the old Masonic Lodge hall (previously part of the former library site), then to *Del Monte* on the Esplanade. I had arranged with the managers for the group to have a look inside this State Heritage listed building, the splendid interior being largely intact and appreciated by all. On to Henley Square, the former site of the Henley and Grange 50 metre saltwater Olympic pool, the former Henley Café (now Morska Villa Restaurant), Henley Jetty, Henley Beach Institute (Stella Restaurant), Kelsey's Store (Zootz Café and Bar) Badenoch's Bakery and Grocery Store (now the site of the Coffee Club), the State Heritage listed Ramsgate Hotel and the MTT shops and Kiosk (Thai Orchid Restaurant) now hardly recognisable following renovations. Then along the Esplanade past *Haigh Mansions* and back to the Town Hall where we were able to view inside the War Memorial and the magnificent and unique stained glass window, thanks to Kaye Moseley from the RSL.

Feedback from the groups was very positive and most thoroughly enjoyed the walks, learnt many things about our history and saw our significant heritage sites in a new light. Most were residents or former residents, some new residents and many were visitors from other suburbs.

People most identify with a sense of history when they see tangible evidence of it in their environment. Retaining and enhancing the built heritage of the City and using parks, footpaths, beachside facilities and other public spaces, including iconic sites, as locations for interpretation, allow for everyday encounters with local history. This is one of the strategies in the Local History Project Plan that has been adopted by Council. Under this strategy, Council will create a suite of self-guided heritage trails for walking or cycling. Products such as website, interpretation of built heritage and public space and printed material will directly influence the image of the City in the minds of residents and visitors.

Local History is about who we are as a community and where we come from. It grounds us in our place and is reflected in our traditions, our ways of life and our sense of identity. Charles Sturt Council is committed to making our council area a great place to live, by improving the public realm and engendering a sense of pride. This will be achieved through the Local History Project and the work being done by Linda Lacey as Council's Heritage Project Officer. All Society members should support Council in this regard.



Kelsey's Store, c 1900, now Zootz Café.
(Henley & Grange Historical Society)



Henley Swimming Pool, 1948
(Henley & Grange Historical Society)

MEMORIES OF THE HENLEY CAFÉ

**Related by Malcolm Stafford
with input from brother Dennis and sister Adrienne**

On 4 April 2008, to Henley and Grange Historical Society

Earliest memories living in 409 Esplanade from 1946 and staying with my grandmother, Nana Stafford and Aunt Breaker, her sister. The old Cobb & Co. stables were in the backyard along with a lawn covered in huge sunflower plants that it seemed to me like I was playing in a jungle. There must have been an old well under the lawn as it often subsided and one wonders what treasures were buried there, but Dad just kept filling it in. The Henley Café next door at 413 Esplanade was not that interesting to us boys; they had icecream and drinks but the shop in Henley Square had a new delicacy, violet crumbles, and later polly waffles, but they were rationed, only one per person.

Something I have always remembered from those early days is that Nana Stafford would ask me to take library books to exchange to the tiny lending library on the southern side of the Square. The lady, Mrs Plunkett, would give me books but I kept telling her Nana had read that one. *The Squaw*; I was into 'Red Indians' at the time. Nana politely explained, 'no dear it says, Henley Library, The Square'.

After the war work was still hard to find. Dad worked for a short time as a painter with Pa Barker, Mum's father, who worked for the government painting schools. But he could see a bright future for the Café which was run down and in need of painting and repairs. The owner, Pop Dell, and his partner, Mrs Chandler, were getting on in years and looking for a buyer.

The seven-roomed bluestone house at the rear of the Café had only two rooms and a bathroom really habitable, so apart from Dad's learning to run the business, the house needed painting, plastering, re-wiring and stop-gap repairs to the roof and crumbling chimneys.

Those first few years from early 1947 were really tough. Mum was pregnant. I was naive; I thought Mum was eating too many cakes and pastries and was very surprised when she went away for a few days and came home with a new daughter, my sister, Adrienne Dell, born 14 October 1947 and named after Pop. Den and I were soon to become very inefficient babysitters.

There was always plenty of drama with everything that was happening, but 1948 produced some more. The hurricane of that year, and the worse one of 1953, did

shocking damage and changed what had been the structure of the Henley foreshore forever. Our shop survived, mainly due, so Dad said, to the old swimming pool surviving. It had been partly drained by its caretaker, Frank Pavlich, the night before the storm. The waves crashing over the western wall refilled the pool which helped it stand up to the battering. While the main structure survived, the devastation to the office, change rooms and lockers was a mass of splintered timber, almost like a bomb had hit them. The naval ship *Barcoo* was blown ashore at West Beach and the seawall between the pool and the jetty was undermined and collapsed, destroying the alcoves which had been something special about Henley.

The sideshow area north of the jetty, built on a structure over the sand, was hard hit, but the old hurdy gurdy or carousel survived. Also a mess was the *Passion Pit* situated under the pavilion which housed all the sideshows. That dark secluded area was the popular spot where many local lads got their first kiss and a bit more; very sad for me as I was only ten and still naive.

Also suffering extreme damage were the two shops at the start of the jetty. While it did not seem a blessing at the time, the destruction of the Henley 14 foot sailing club and the lifesaving clubrooms precipitated their moves to safer and more substantial premises, at West Beach for the yacht club and a modern building protected by the pool for the lifesavers. I remember watching in horror as men tried to save contents of the St Johns first aid building. The last person jumped from the building as it subsided into the foaming surf. That 1948 storm and later storms were to leave an indelible impression on me and left me very conscious of the power and fury of the sea.

Back to the shop: the roof above the shop was flat, accessible by stairs and handy for Mum to hang out washing, getting a suntan, or using Dad's binoculars to see what good looking girls were on the beach. The only problem was when it rained the roof leaked like a sieve and the shop and dining area would be littered with buckets catching drips. As much as Dad tried, spreading a tar-like substance called malthoid, buckets were always on standby. Dreams of a coffee lounge on the roof never eventuated; pity.

Dad was mastering the art of pastrycook. Pies and pasties were the popular fare and had a reputation for excellence, more from the fact that on busy days they would arrive at the counter steaming hot, fresh from the oven to feed the hungry, still dripping-wet crowds filling the shop. Sweeping the floor of sand and mopping was one of our regular chores. Dad's expertise now included the following: almond slice, cherry shortbreads, queen cakes, matches, coffee rolls, chester squares, cockles, lamingtons, macaroons, scones, napolean, butterfly cakes, jelly rings, log cakes, fruit and plain, and yeast on Saturdays. I have an old menu from the Café, printed in 1955. The hot serves were soup, bacon and eggs or poached eggs on toast, spaghetti or baked beans on toast. Sandwiches were beef, ham, fritz, cheese or tomato, very basic by today's standards and show how much foreign influences have improved what is now available.

Going back to when I mentioned the indelible impression the '48 and '53 storms had on me, I had shocking dreams, more like nightmares, of storms breaching the seawall and flooding the shop. They usually occurred when it was a flat calm sea with a king tide. The sea was lapping right up to the wall no sand in sight. My fertile young mind visualised the havoc that would happen when all the right (in this case, wrong) ingredients came together to form a perfect storm. Those nightmarish dreams continued for years.

Another fright experienced by anyone living in Adelaide in 1954 was the earthquake. Back then none of us had heard the word *tsunami*, but I remember Dad racing up the passage, through the bakehouse and up the stairs to the roof. I had woken up thinking the stack of wooden crates behind Robertson's Greengrocers on Seaview Road had collapsed. Then dad raced back all breathless saying he couldn't see any tidal wave; the sea was flat calm, not a ripple.

A shop on the seafront was a seasonal business in those days. You needed a good summer, hot days and plenty of people coming to the beach to see you through winter. A cold summer - and we did have some back then - would keep beachgoers away, but we were very lucky in the number of clubs and organisations which used our business for their catering needs. To name a few, Henley and Grange football clubs, RSL, bowling, baseball and yachting clubs. So bleak winters were still busy, catering and providing afternoon teas.

Del Monte was a popular guesthouse then and we had customers from there who would sleep in, missing out on breakfast, so they would wander down the Esplanade to the Café for brunch. Some of these customers were quite old, so Dad stocked a few bottles of soda-water, just for their convenience if they were not feeling well. This is leading to a story, Mollie Sutherland probably thinking if I hear this once more I'll scream. Get ready to scream, Mollie.

Dad repeated this episode ad nauseam to anyone who would listen. In those days price inspectors could drop in anytime to check on any item you sold that was covered by price control. Dad sold a bottle of soda-water a halfpenny over the regulated price to one of the old ladies from *Del Monte* and was summonsed to appear in court. Dad's plea to the judge was it was a non-profit line, only stocked to assist someone not feeling well. The judge was unsympathetic and fined him ten pounds and threatened to double the fine if he continued to object. The rules on price control today are nonexistent, sell whatever you like at what you get away with. As for the old dears from *Del Monte*, they missed out on their soda-water but we would provide them with free alkaseltzer. Dad was proving a point at a cost. Later on the guest house closed, eventually being taken over by the Institute of Sport as their cycling headquarters and now it is back to its glory days as restaurant, coffee lounge and somewhere to stay with lovely views and facilities.

Back to the baker again - as I had said before, Dad's range of cakes and pastries had increased as he mastered all of Pop Dell's secrets and invented a few more, but the bigger the range the greater the workload became. Cleaning the cake tins was one of the many jobs I hated, also cutting up greaseproof paper and folding it to fit into the log cake tins. I acquired over the years an utter dislike of desiccated coconut. Icing queen cakes with pink and chocolate icing, then dipping them into the coconut for what seemed like hours on end, permeated my senses. I also had a similar dislike of glazed cherries that had to be diced, then put on top of cherry shortbreads after being iced. Even today I cannot stand their smell or taste.

When the famous Henley Carnival was on in January, the procession on the holiday Monday, with all the community floats, was a big occasion. Every time a steam train pulled into the old station, crowds of people would stream up through Henley Square to find a spot on the beach and, if lucky, a shady spot under the jetty. Those days, when the carnival was on we knew it was going to be a hectic day. Dad would be up early preparing the pastry and ingredients for pies and pasties and even though the storage

racks would contain rack after rack of freshly baked pastries. you just knew that for a day that would last for over 14 hours, they would sell out and it would be back to peeling spuds, carrots and onions, then putting them all through the mincer. Peeling spuds was the worst job until Dad acquired a wonderful new invention, an electric peeler. It cost 100 pounds, a lot of money then, but it was worth its weight in Nana Stafford's old Cocky - well you get the picture. It gave us boys a bit more time for getting to the beach to swim or hang out in the Square. Dad's pasties were not true vegetarian; there was a small amount of mince, which was what made them special, but because we were all good Catholics, I think the meat was taken out for Friday - had to keep Father Hoy on side.

I was not very big and getting sent to Johns' Butcher Shop opposite the *Ramsgate* for 20 pounds of mince, and 'hurry we're running out of pies', always left me with a sore shoulder. There were no handles and it was the only way I could carry it. I would have a rest half way and have a chat to a mate selling the afternoon *News* outside the side entrance to the pub.

Dad had two large wooden benches with a hand-operated steel roller for rolling the pastry into a huge sheet prior to cutting out the shapes. There was always flour in the air and anyone walking in dressed in dark clothes regretted it. Cooking mince for pies was time consuming and had to be planned well in advance, but the new invention, the pressure cooker, helped speed that up, but once, when the pressure valve blew and mince covered the ceiling and walls, what Mum uttered was not complimentary to Namco. I cannot remember the exact time it took to produce a batch of pasties, but for a small bakery it was very fast and, while not like the factory-line of Balfours or Villis, for a small family business it was very efficient.

Meal times: In the busy summer period things were so hectic, fitting in a meal was almost impossible. With people three to four deep at the counter and the dining room full, there was no room to sit down anyway. If you could manage five minutes, a haven of tranquility was the kitchen at the back of the house where Ma Barker cooked wonderful roasts in the old wood stove.

There were many days, especially when the carnival was on, Mum and Dad would not snatch a bite from breakfast until 10 pm. If we did sit down together as a family, our dining room table was the café table at the bottom of the stairs which led up to the bakery and storage area where the icing and finishing touches to the pastries was done. It was also close enough for Dad to hear the alarm bell ring on the oven.

Invariably a customer would enter the shop and we would look at one another - whose turn is it to go and serve? Mum was always first to her feet and embarrassed us boys for being too slow. And while one should never knock customers, if a group entered the shop and headed into the dining room as a group, we would let out an audible groan. Another interrupted meal.

It was better in winter; we did get to eat as a family and enjoy some peaceful meals. It was a great feeling to go out the front door, look up and down a bleak windswept Esplanade, not a soul or seagull in sight, so shut the door, pull the blinds and with one feeble radiator for warmth, we would enjoy a meal in peace.

Everyone learned to eat on the run and I was master of the two-minute meal long before instant noodles. My two favourites, and these were better than Cowley's pie floaters and

just as obnoxious, was a pie with spaghetti and egg on top or a toasted ham sandwich with baked beans and fried egg. When you are working with food, no matter making pies or pasties, icing cakes or making sandwiches, the appetite gets dulled and diminished to the point where you may feel hungry but could not face food. You are probably thinking, 'a pie with baked beans and egg on top . . . no wonder!'

When Dad decided to try his hand at cooking buns, he made sure he had all the ingredients and instructions from supplier Mauri Bros & Thompson. It was a first time effort and no Pop Dell to refer to. We had advertised beforehand that yeast would be available on Saturday mornings. Dad was up at 4.30 am preparing and it was a big celebration when the first trays came out of the oven - lovely shape, all golden brown: Dad was really pleased with his first effort. By 8 am he was in despair: like a dud sponge the buns had all collapsed. In a mad panic Dad made another batch with the same result.

The following Saturday was the same result, so Dad had canvas coverings enclosing the tray holders and a small burner to help the yeast 'prove': still the same result. Eventually the reason for the yeast failing to rise was discovered: the baking supply agent was to blame. One of the prime ingredients had been left out. And when Easter came around Stafford's Bakery was making the best hot cross buns in Adelaide, well Henley Beach.

Thinking back now about how many rules were broken regarding meal breaks (eat when you can) and meal area (none if the shop was full), there were never too many complaints from the staff. Those whom I can remember were Betty Thorsen, Betty Walls and Mrs Bray who worked in the shop of many years. Dad's sister, Mavis Simpson, also spent time in the shop along with Mrs Parker and Molly Sutherland.

I guess Mum was the yardstick, never stopping from sunrise to sunset and beyond. We all felt too embarrassed to complain about long hours, no matter how many hours we kids worked, Mum and Dad did double. But our parents were very generous with our pocket money and they did get rewards for those long hours. In 1960 a long holiday in England and Europe, when they hired a car and camped in a little tent as they toured through many countries, was one of their highlights. They also had local cruises and trips to Hong Kong when Molly accompanied mum.

Dad liked having a bet, and for a short time owned a racehorse which would have contributed more to the business if it had gone into the pies. He always had the radio on 5AD listening to race caller Ted Maddigan. There was no TAB in those days, so Dad would duck over to the Ramsgate to get a bet on with the local, and illegal, SP bookie, Tim Whitehorn.

I had mentioned my pet hates, coconut and glazed cherries. Another one was serving behind the counter with just a till: no cash registers then. With the pastries, drinks, lollies and cakes priced in pennies and halfpence, adding up in your head was a nightmare, especially when they would want one of these, two of those, three of them, the shop was full and my brain was empty. I would say that will be 2/6 and hope I hadn't undercharged too much. After an hour of trying to add up shillings, zacs (sixpence), trays (threepence) and pennies and halfpennies, my brain would be in meltdown and I would retire to the kitchen to wash dishes or help my grandmother make sandwiches. Not even the whisper 'you should see the blonde dish that just walked in' would get me out of the kitchen.

There were many forms of entertainment in Henley Square during summer and the carnival. The Henley and Grange Brass Band was a very active and talented group and played in the old bandstand near the entrance to the jetty. One of the novelty attractions was pole sitting. I felt sorry for the pole sitters stuck up in the air in a little wooden box for days on end enduring whatever the weather served up. Late at night after the crowds had left they would send down their sanitary buckets. I'm sure that with today's health regulations the concept of pole sitting would get the bucket.

Sunday nights featured the *Talent Quest* promoted by Sven Kallin, a businessman in electrical sales and home appliances. I remember he lived at South Henley, had a large home and held lots of parties. He also had a nice daughter called Ingrid. The *Talent Quest*, to a young boy's point of view, did not portray much talent - plenty of girls playing the piano accordion, violinists, an occasional magician, terrible sopranos and a tenor (I think his name was John English) who usually won because he sang a rousing rendition of 'Goodbye' from *The Desert Song* or *White Horse Inn*.

When I left school in 1953 my brother was helping Dad fulltime and learning to be a pastrycook. I had to make a decision as to what my future career and employment would be. I tossed a coin. It came up tails, so I headed off to E.J. McAlister & Co. in the city to seek an apprenticeship as a compositor, having not the faintest idea what a compositor did. It was a good career move.

Starting a job, National Service, getting married in 1960, all impacted on my time at the Henley Café, but those wonderful early days when Mum and Dad worked so hard to establish the business are treasured memories I will never forget.

TIME LINE FOR LOCAL SCHOOLS

By Joan Ferguson and Linda Sambell

Each year the Society mounts a photographic display in the Henley Beach Library for of History Week. This year we focused on 'Pools and Schools', as we often receive enquiries about the Henley Swimming Pool, and there is much interest shown in photographs of Henley and Grange schools and their sporting teams.

A time line featuring major developments in education in South Australia and the establishment of Henley & Grange District schools accompanied the display. While further research needs to be undertaken in this area, especially on the running of small private schools and classes, the Henley & Grange time line from the display is reproduced below.

Henley & Grange District Schools

1859 The Reedbeds School was opened with an attendance of 11 boys and 13 girls. In 1861 the name was changed to Fulham School. The school closed in 1915 and the children transferred to Lockleys.

1860 A private school at Moodlunga (the native name for Le Fevre Peninsula) in the Reedbeds was in the charge of Mr. & Mrs. Wyld but lasted only a short time.

1880 The Grange Provisional School commenced lessons; Helen Du Bois was the first teacher. Location not recorded.

1881 Grange School classes were held in the Grange Baptist Church continuing until October 1885.

1885 The Grange School moved to its new building in Jetty Street.

1912 Monsignor Byrne blessed the new 'Star of the Sea' school, just south of Kirkcaldy Road (Grange Road).

1922 Foundation stone was laid for the new Catholic convent and new Star of the Sea school in Seaview Road, Henley Beach.

Miss Toombs Private School was held in the Congregational Church Hall (now Temple Church), Military Road, Henley Beach.

1924 Henley Beach Primary School opened with 237 pupils. Head teacher was Mr. L. Edwards.

1958 Henley High School opened with 176 students and 6 staff members. Headmaster was Mr. R.M. MacPherson.

1960 A parish school at Henley Beach South opened on Burnley Street. The school, known as the Blessed Sacrament School, closed at the end of 1971.

1961 Fulham Gardens School opened with 325 children. The Headmaster was Mr. C.H. Chant with a staff of 9.

1963 Henley High School has 1,000 plus students and a full range of classes from First year to Fifth year.

1967 St. Michaels College was opened at Henley Beach on 26 February 1967 by Archbishop Gleeson.

1969 West Beach Primary School opened with 317 students and 11 staff. A maximum enrolment of 630 was reached in 1974.

1973 Fulham North Primary School opened with 165 students. Headmaster was Mr. Howard Moller.



*Henley Beach Primary School,
shortly after construction, 1924.*
(Henley & Grange Historical Society)

THE ANTIQUE ROADSHOW COMES TO HENLEY BEACH

By Roger André

'The Antique Roadshow comes to Henley Beach' was Joan Ferguson's eyecatching line for the notice for the Henley & Grange Historical Society's general meeting of 8 August 2008. At the meeting Joan invited members to speak on an item of interest, prompting some self-deprecating remarks from more senior members. Joyce Walkley quipped that, of the relics of Grange, she ranked fourth after Sturt's House, *The Marines* and the Institute, while Betty Cassidy, responding to an enquiry as to whether she had brought along some historical artefact, remarked that she's brought Ron. Ron Cassidy, who belies his 91 years, was actually the first to take up Joan's invitation with a few words on scouting. Ron circulated photographs and a pennant of red cloth with a green insert listing the 16 countries represented at the 1935 International Scout Jamboree held at Frankston to commemorate Victoria's centenary of the previous year. The Jamboree was notable for the presence of scouting's founder, Lord Robert Baden-Powell. There were three members from First Henley & Grange Troop, the Scoutmaster, F.F. Medcalf, and A.E. Newcombe and W.H. Fail from Seaview Road, Henley Beach and High Street, Grange, respectively. Ron attended as one of the eleven members of the Christian Brothers College Eighth Adelaide Troop and, along with the rest of the South Australian contingent, daubed himself with greasepaint to stage a 'corroboree', not considered one out of order at the time.

Another link to scouting was to be seen in Anthony Aldous' and Richard Mansfield's newly-published *Beginnings, the story of the Beltana Boys* which Richard displayed for perusal or purchase. Besides documenting the story of 34 scouts who answered the Scout Association's advertisement offering migration from Great Britain to South Australia, the book covers the beginnings of scouting in Australia, with particular reference to South Australia.

Janet Mansfield displayed two beautiful dresses which her late aunt, Elizabeth Kinnaird of Reddie Street, Henley Beach, had chosen in Paris after visiting Scotland with an Australian delegation in 1926. The aunt had also brought back a book of old Scottish tunes, given to Janet's brother, Russell Bowden, whose solo renditions of one of the songs featured, *Caller herrin'*, used to elicit welcome pocket money from Russell's uncles. Russell passed around a mystery object made of bone or horn and resembling a paper knife, except that it had a rather broad unpointed blade and curled up at one end. Possibly 150 years old, the item had belonged to Janet and Russell's Scottish great grandmother Rose, the family had taken up farming at Dublin.

Roger André talked about a saddlebag which, too, had originated in Scotland. The bag had been brought out in 1854 by Dr Alexander MacDonald, a younger son from

serenely beautiful *Lassintullich* in Perthshire and had been used by him as a medical bag, notably, attending the *Admella* survivors at Portland. According to family tradition, the saddlebag had been used at the Battle of Colloden; the family had been ardent supporters of the Stuart cause.

Peter Wyld described his staff officer's sword and the ceremonial occasions on which such swords were worn. Peter's sword, of an 1897 pattern and originally supplied by a military outfitters in London, bore the cypher of George V who reigned from 1910-1936. Members were able to admire the acid etching and finely-grained leather, most likely ray skin, covering the grip.

Don Ferguson brought along the trophy he'd been awarded for the Henley & Western Districts Amateur Cycling Club 25 Mile Junior Road Championship in 1952. Don gave a most interesting account of the pleasures and pitfalls of cycling at the time, making mention of notable cyclists such as Ron Coombs.

Joan Ferguson followed on with a display of colourful Chinese cutouts of flowers and fish from Guanzhou, together with a little glass bowl a Chinese trade delegation had presented to her on a visit to Adelaide. Joan's lidded bowl had been decoratively painted from the inside for better effect.

Alan Phillips produced an instrument, two hundred or so years old and used by the Chinese for navigation according to the principles of *yin & yang*. This item had been acquired by Alan's daughter, mindful of Alan's intense interest in things nautical. Alan recounted his diving experiences, not least his exciting recovery behind the Bluff of parts of the rudder or stern assembly which must have been off the South Australian Company's ship, the *South Australian*. Originally a naval vessel, the *South Australian* had been built alongside the *Pandora*, parts from which were identified to those retrieved by Alan.

June Sturm, nee Beck, brought the bone-handled silver-plate trowel inscribed 'Presented to R.C. Beck on the occasion of his laying of the foundation stone of St Agnes Parish Hall, Grange, 3 August 1924'. R.C. ('Bobby') Beck was June's great uncle. Her grandfather had laid the foundation stone of Henley Town Hall. The Beck connection led John Harvey to comment that his mother had assisted Miss Chrissie Beck who started a school at the Grange Hall. On Miss Chrissie's retirement in 1912, John's mother, then Miss Dora Cunningham, ran the school until c.1920. She married Vernon Harvey in 1921. John passed around an intact can (tin) salvaged from one run of stout West End had made in 1958 or 1959. He may have thought better of it when one of our members (Jim Fitzpatrick ?) threatened to take to it with a can opener.

Jim Fitzpatrick's exhibit was a memory board from a 1960s NCR mainframe computer, one of the earliest. Based in Dayton, Ohio, NCR Corporation, originally the National Cash Register Company founded in 1834, exported computers around the world. Jim's unique memory board had a capacity of 16,000 (16k) bytes or characters, huge memory at the time. Jim contrasted the bulky memory board with today's tiny chip with a core memory of half a million (1/2 meg) characters.

Daryl Webb's woodcut printing blocks featured two buildings of considerable historical significance to South Australia. Produced in the 1880s and hand engraved for Sands & MacDougall's *Directory*, one of the blocks bore an image of the Largs Pier Hotel, probably to advertise the hotel when it first opened, the other had been engraved with an

illustration of the Adelaide Town Hall. The blocks had been rescued by Daryl's father, Len, during the 1940s when he was a compositor with Frearson's Printing House at Hindmarsh, others had been discarded. Fortunately, Len had picked out first-class examples.

Ian Miller's outsize photographs - original and blow-up - documented an aspect of South Australia's social and industrial history, namely the annual staff picnic of the former grand old firm of A. Simpson & Son, the first firm in Australia to manufacture enamel-ware. Ian's impressive view, once displayed in the museum at Simpson's Dudley Park site, showed the assembled staff in Belair National Park in 1892, cheeky children to the front and old folk in the middle.

One of the more fragile treasures displayed, the doll's six-piece china tea set, had belonged to Graham Rawnsley's grandmother. Born in 1894, Vera Gertrude Lewis from Cherry Gardens had married World War One serviceman Harold Rawnsley. Her childhood tea set must be one of the few to have survived from the period.

The beautifully patterned quilt dramatically unfurled by Joyce Walkley (drawing gasps of admiration) had been crafted by Joyce's great grandmother, Hannah Rhodes of Hindmarsh, who died in 1907. One of the best examples of its kind, 'The exquisite Log Cabin quilt that Joyce Walkley inherited has very narrow logs and is a wonderful inventory of fabrics of the time', wrote Dianne Fennegan in her well-illustrated *Quilters' Kaleidoscope*, one of several publications in which Joyce's quilt is referred to.



Hannah Rhodes, d. 1907 *Log Cabin Quilt*, 280 cm x 180 cm , Collection of Joyce Walkley
(Dianne Finnegan, the *Quilters' Kaleidoscope*, Simon & Schuster, Australia, 1992)

Near-neighbours of Joyce Walkley in Jetty Street, Grange, Anne and Will Talbot, brought a couple of photographs which provided striking pictorial evidence of changes which had affected Jetty Street since the pre-war years. One photo showed Dulcie Lill, who had been born in 1905, playing tennis on the site of number 31 Jetty Street, Anne and Will's attractive bungalow, number 42, can be seen in the background, the road then level with their house. A recent photo of number 42 has the house a metre or so below street level, indicating the extent to which the road must have been raised.

The Henley *Roadshow* brought to light a great variety of objects and photographs and the stories behind them made for a most entertaining evening.



*Dulcie Lill playing tennis at the site of
31 Jetty Street, Grange, c. 1930.
Background shows house,
42 Jetty Street, Grange
(Courtesy Anne Talbot)*



*Home of Anne & Will Talbot, 42 Jetty Street, Grange, 2008
(Courtesy Anne Talbot)*

THE HINDMARSH AND WEST TORRENS CRICKET CLUBS

A BRIEF HISTORY

By Denis Brien and Ron Cassidy

Cricket became a part of the South Australian scene soon after it was proclaimed a colony on 28 December 1836. The Adelaide Cricket Club was formed in 1839, others in the early 1840s. More were established with the passing years. Country cricket clubs formed as land was occupied away from Adelaide.

The earliest trace of the Hindmarsh Cricket Club is reported in the *West Torrens Gazette* 2 January 1914 as follows: 'In the 1857-58 season the first team of the old Hindmarsh Cricket Club played a series of matches under the captaincy of Mr. William Leaney.'

The same newspaper also reported a meeting of this club on 8 May 1862 at which a resolution was passed '... one of the old balls be given to the Hindmarsh Juvenile Cricket Club and also that they have use of the old stumps.'

The *West Torrens Gazette's* editor then went on to report that the gift of the ball was the start of the club, which is today known as West Torrens Cricket Club. Hindmarsh was known as the *Bricks* or the *Brickfielders*.

The *Register* 6 February 1864 reported that a further cricket club, the United Hindmarsh, Bowden and Brompton Cricket Club, had been formed at a public meeting on the previous evening. This was a junior club which fed players into the Hindmarsh Cricket Club, as did other junior clubs in the area during the 19th century, notably the Bowden Tyros, Borden Victorians, West Torrens (no connection with the present Club), Hilton, Mile End and Henley Park.

John Tait was secretary of the Hindmarsh Cricket Club. prior to the introduction of South Australian Cricketing Association Grade cricket and prominent players were George Stacey (wk), George Smith, William Leaney (c), William Jessop and William Beale. (*West Torrens Gazette* 5 Dec 1913.)

In 1871 the Club became one of the foundation members of the South Australian Cricketing Association whose first Secretary was Johnny Pickering, a Hindmarsh player. The Club temporarily withdrew from the SACA due to lack of funds, but rejoined when a program of matches was arranged for the first time in 1873-74. Other clubs, which took part in that first competition, were Kensington, Kent, North Adelaide Young Men (the 'Holy Boys'), Norwood, Quidnuncs (from Queenstown) and South Australian. Hindmarsh's first match in the SACA competition was played at Lindsay

Circus (later Hindmarsh Oval), which had an asphalt wicket. Kent 11 defeated the 'Bricks', who were all out for 66. The club was forced to withdraw before the next match as it did not have the required number of SACA members to allow participation in matches, but resumed its place for the next season. The Thebarton Cricket Club also played in the SACA competition during the 1874-75 season, but didn't win any games and was unwound at the beginning of the following season. From it formed a West Torrens Cricket Club (see above), which played for a limited time in the National Cricketing Association.

During its lifetime the Hindmarsh Cricket Club was dominated by three families. The Kings, who were builders, brick manufacturers and undertakers, played a large part in the formation of the club and played major roles in the civic affairs of the Town. Frank King played first class cricket for South Australia, umpired first class cricket, captained the Hindmarsh First Eleven for 20 seasons and played the most games for the Club (181).

James Chittleborough, a licensed victualler, was an early captain of the Club and later a first class umpire. Five of his sons, Albert, Carew, Charlie, Fred and Percy, all played in the First Eleven and Carew played for South Australia while Charlie became a prominent SACA official.

The Jarvises, Arthur (Affie), Fred and Henry, played for Hindmarsh and Affie's son, Harwood for West Torrens. Affie, who was the only Hindmarsh player to play for Australia, and Fred are the only brothers to ever captain South Australia and Affie and Harwood are the only father and son combination to keep wickets for South Australia.

XXII of South Australia v. England (James Lillywhite's) December 1876

Frank King and George Green were the only
Hindmarsh players selected.

South Australia v. Tasmania at Adelaide Oval 10-12 November 1877

Frank King, Affie Jarvis and John Bevan were all selected in South Australia's initial First Class match and all made ducks. Bevan however took 6/23 and 8/35 in his only First Class match. King had figures of 0/12 and Jarvis completed 4 stumpings.



Arthur (Affie) Jarvis, First South Australian to be chosen for Australia

(Clarence Moody, *Cricket Album: noted Australian cricketers*. Henry & Gillingham, Adelaide, 1897-98)

Five in SA team

Hindmarsh had five players in the team, which played Victoria at Adelaide Oval from 22-27 February 1884. They were Affie Jarvis, Carew Chittleborough, Frank King, William Jones and John Bridson. Jack Noel was originally selected but withdrew due to work commitments and was replaced by Bridson. Joe Rundell, who later transferred to Hindmarsh from North Adelaide, also played in the match. South Australia only had nine players when the toss was made as Jarvis and George Giffen hadn't arrived at the ground. The match was scheduled as a four-day game, but on the morning of the fourth day the Victorians decided that they wished to play the match to a finish. The home team agreed and the match went into a fifth day.

Until the end of the 1896-97 season players could play for any club of their choosing. However, the SACA introduced 'electorate cricket' for the 1897-98 season in which there were to be seven clubs with players being compelled to play for the club within whose electorate they resided.

It appears that only one club from the former SACA competition remained intact with the birth of electorate cricket. This was Hindmarsh, which other than the change of name to West Torrens, kept its original identity although Port-Austral formed the basis of the new Port Adelaide club. The newly-named club, West Torrens, retained almost all of the Hindmarsh players and officials and continued to use Lindsay Circus, a piece of public parkland, as its headquarters. It was so named to honour Arthur Fyde Lindsay, a business partner of Governor Hindmarsh and one of the surveyors who subdivided the land for the village of Hindmarsh. Lindsay Circus eventually became Hindmarsh Oval but when upgraded by the Hindmarsh Council, it was officially opened on 18 February 1905 as *Lindsay Circus Oval*. The same delegates to the SACA, James Chittleborough and Frank King, who represented the Hindmarsh Oval Club for many years, continued to represent West Torrens. The *Chronicle* of 24 April 1886 reported that 'the Hindmarsh Club was re-organised at the beginning of the season, when the sensible course was adopted of restricting the selection to local men'. This made the Club unique at the time, because while other clubs had suburban location names, the vast majority of their players resided elsewhere and were thus compelled to move to new clubs in 1897.

In January 1897 the now South Australian Cricket Association (SACA) appointed a sub-committee to consider forming district clubs. A Special General Meeting on 6 April 1897 passed a motion to establish electorate cricket. Further meetings resulted in a decision to introduce electorate cricket in 1897-98, with seven clubs representing and named after metropolitan Legislative Council electorates. The electorates were East Adelaide, West Adelaide, North Adelaide, East Torrens, West Torrens, Port Adelaide and Sturt.

A meeting in conformity with the SACA decision was held in the chess room of the Hindmarsh Town Hall on 30 June 1897. The Mayor of Hindmarsh, Mr A.W. Ralph, presided. Mr James Chittleborough moved 'that a cricket club to represent the district and to be called the West Torrens Cricket Club be formed'. The motion was seconded by Mr Arthur (Affie) Jarvis. It was carried after support from Mr Frank King and Mr I.A. Fisher. There was a thought that one difficulty would be obtaining a ground for the new club. Mr H.W. Varley was of the opinion a good turf wicket could be made on Lindsay Circus.

Lindsay Circus was West Torrens' home ground, but because of its poor condition electorate matches were not played there until 1905. Until then home games were at Adelaide North or Adelaide South (two pitches on the Adelaide Oval; the playing areas with central overlapping boundaries) or the neutral ground, later Adelaide No. 2.

Players available for selection, other than from the Hindmarsh Cricket Club, were from the local junior clubs and one player each from both the Norwood and Grange Cricket Clubs.

The first game at the neutral ground, was against North Adelaide with Test fast bowler Ernie Jones in the team. Winning the toss, North Adelaide put West Torrens in on a 'sticky' pitch. Batsmen could not handle Jones' pace and West Torrens was dismissed

for ten runs, Jones taking six wickets for one run. When North Adelaide batted, Fred Jarvis took 5/62 with fast medium deliveries to become West Torrens' first bowler to take five wickets in an innings.

The following season Bert Day became the club's first century maker, scoring 146 against Port Adelaide. Also in that season West Torrens fielded a B grade team.

During 1903 and 1904 the Hindmarsh Corporation put work in hand to upgrade Lindsay Circus. Enough was done to make it suitable for electorate cricket matches. West Torrens played its first home game there on 11 and 18 March 1905 against East Adelaide. The ground was now the Hindmarsh Oval, but still written up as Lindsay Circus by the press. Short details for the match were, East Adelaide 154 (P.H. Coombe 6/40 and 2/49) defeated West Torrens 140 (J.P.F. Travers 5/73).

From the 1905-06 season the electorate system of zoning clubs gave way to 'district cricket', which meant the players were still bound to the club in which district they resided, but club districts no longer conformed to parliamentary electorate boundaries.

Perce Coombe took the club's first hat trick in 1909-10 in a game against University.

World War One halted district cricket after the 1915-16 season. West Torrens did not win an A grade premiership during the pre-war period. Except for the 1898-99 and 1908-09 seasons, it finished in the lower half of the premiership table. The B grade team won the 1907-08 and 1914-15 premierships.

With the end of World War One nearing, district cricket resumed with season 1918-19. During it the West Torrens' management committee had to deal with a most important matter. The Hindmarsh Council was unable to finance re-turfing the Hindmarsh Oval wickets and offered to waive oval rental if the club would do the re-turfing. The club declined as SACA refused to assist. However, there was an option. The Thebarton Council offered the Thebarton Oval at the same rental as charged for the Hindmarsh Oval, with a wicket being put down without any assistance from the Club. This offer was accepted and the Club moved to Thebarton with the West Torrens Football Club which had already decided to re-locate there. Some A grade games were played at the Hindmarsh Oval each year until World War Two and C grade games until 26 January 1959. Thebarton Oval was officially opened on 26 October 1921 - no cricket was played, motor, cycling and athletic events being held during this gala day.

An A grade premiership remained a dream during the 1920s, the Club making the top half of the premiership table only on three occasions. However, their playing strength improved. A few very good senior players came to the Club and talented juniors developed during these years.

Another factor to have long-term results was the Club introducing a coaching programme for juniors. Letters were sent to all the schools in the West Torrens district inviting them to send a batsman and a bowler to coaching sessions on turf pitches. Andrew Smith was a driving force. Previously with East Torrens, he moved into the district when he joined Horwood Bagshaw from the South Australian Government's Engineer-in-Chief's Department. With Horwood Bagshaw he rose from engineering draftsman to managing director. Andrew was with West Torrens from season 1919-1920. An opening batsman, he played 12 State games scoring 774 runs including two centuries and taking 17 wickets for South Australia. Among the boys to benefit from the

coaching were Ron Hamence (future Test batsman), Ross Stanford (future state batsman/member of the 1945-46 Australian Services team, Phil Ridings (future state captain/bowler, then batsman/vice-captain of 1950 Australian second side to New Zealand/Chairman of Australian Cricket Board) and Gordon Tuck (future A grade batsman, pre and post World War Two, H.S. 174). The headmaster of the Lockleys Primary School, Mr J.L. Broadbent, gave his boys practical encouragement by having an oil cricket pitch, a mixture of oil and earth, put down in the schoolyard.

A two day game against the Richmond Primary School during the 1931-32 season saw Ross Stanford and Bill Shepherd, on the second day, 2/12/31, compile a world record partnership for minor cricket, an unfinished 4th wicket of 574*. Stanford's score, also a world record, 416*. Playing time was extended to give Shepherd the chance to make a century, but with him on 94, men turned up to play a match and the game stopped. Bill Shepherd became a leading golfer, winning the South Australian Amateur Golfing Championship on two occasions.

Andy Smith presented a crafted ornate wooden honour board to the Club in 1932 to record the premier batsman and bowler each season. The names of all those from 1897-98 were inscribed in gold leaf.



*TWGCC Honour Board
Commemorating the Club's Premier Batsmen and Bowlers
(Photo taken by Ron Cassidy 1996)*

Club history records the 1930s as it's 'golden years'. Experienced players from the 1920s still playing were leading batsmen Dinny Conroy, Angus Woolcock and Allan Shepherd, outstanding all-rounder Merv Waite, penetrating bowlers Jack Holton (fast), Harold Sincock (leg spin) and Walls Fails (spin) and Australian wicket-keeper Charlie Walker. Their strength was augmented by the young talent of the 30s. They included future test batsman Ron Hamence, state batsmen Ross Stanford and Ken Ridings, fine batsmen Gerry Young and Gordon Tuck, future Test bowler Bruce Dooland (spin) and State bowlers Phil Ridings (fast) and Norm King (spin). This exceptional playing strength enabled the Club to field very strong, competitive elevens until World War Two ended district cricket in 1940.

A highlight of the '30s was an innings by all-rounder Merv Waite. The game, the preliminary final against Port Adelaide at the Adelaide Oval commencing 14 March 1936. Batting first, West Torrens were two for three when Waite came to the wicket. He

batted through the rest of the innings, last out with West Torrens' total showing 492 on the scoreboard and his 339. His score included 37 boundaries and two sixes. The innings lasted 434 minutes. It still stands as the highest individual score in club cricket. Port Adelaide was dismissed for 215 runs, West Torrens winning by 277 runs on the first innings.

Ten premierships were won:

A grade: 1932-33, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1938-39, *1939-40 and #1940-41

B grade 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1937-38

* By winning its fifth premiership, 1939-40, West Torrens gained permanent possession of the Walsh Challenge Cup. The Cup was contested from 1924-25 to 1939-40 with a plaque on it for each Premier club except 1939-40 when, by winning this season, for the fifth time West Torrens gained permanent possession. The win was engraved on the lid. The cup is held, for safekeeping, in the Adelaide Oval Cricket Museum.

A *Mail* heading read 'West Torrens Wins Title'. Congratulatory letters came from the Prospect Cricket Club (opponent) and Thebarton Council. However, the premiership was not recognised by SACA because of a motion previously passed discontinuing the competition during the war, so an 'unofficial' premiership.

Twelve pre-war players were back with the Club when district cricket resumed for the 1945-46 season. Talented young players also there were Jack McKinlay (fast bowler), Len Weekley (spin) and Maurie Sykes (all-rounder). The group of experienced players and a strong committee gave encouragement to the juniors in the area, with beneficial results. Talented young players coming to the Club over the next ten years included Jack Carr, Doug Riggs, Lindsay Head, Graeme Hole, Ray McCormick, Daryl Wood, Brian Flaherty, Maurie Yard, Ross McLennan and Hartley Wood.



Fielding excellence was synonymous with the A grade teams for a number of seasons. Phil Ridings was the mentor, his strong determined approach rubbing off onto the other players.

Premierships won from 1945-45 to 1961-62 were:

A grade 1954-55, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1961-62

B grade 1957-58

C grade 1955-56

After 1961-62 there was not another A grade premiership in the 1900s. The A grade side played in the major round 14 times and in the grand final on 9 occasions without claiming a premiership, although being a very strong team on a number of occasions. However, in limited over competitions it had success, winning the Gillette Cup in 1971-72 and the West End Cup in 1988-89 and 1993-94.

Phil Ridings, SA and West Torrens captain and Chairman of the Australian Cricket Board

(Courtesy Joan Ridings)

Lower grade premierships from 1961-62 to the end of the 1900s were:

B grade	1995-96
C grade	1967-68, 1971-73 and 1987-88
D grade	1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

The Club lacked one essential facility, a clubroom, until the 1980s. At the Thebarton Oval, until then, it had a room under the grandstand for meetings, social activities etc. Match day afternoon teas were prepared in one of the Football Club's change rooms with rubbing-down tables and other equipment in place. A cupboard was there for crockery and other kitchen items.

In 1978 a clubroom was built above a block of change rooms and toilets previously erected by the Thebarton Council. It was opened in early 1979. A large room with bar facilities and kitchen was situated at the eastern end. At the western end was the entrance door from the stairs and the honour board mounted on the wall. Both side walls had large windows through which games could be watched on the Thebarton Oval and Kings Reserve. A billiard table stood towards the western end. The clubroom was used for many things, scoring, after game get-togethers, social activities, meetings etc. Unfortunately, due to soil subsidence, it was demolished in 1997.

In 1983 a second oval and turf pitch was secured at the eastern end of Kings Reserve, Thebarton, so that two of the senior teams could play at home each week. A concrete pitch was laid on Kings Reserve West for the 1985-86 season. A month before the 1988-89 season began, and with the new season's programme already drawn up, the Thebarton Corporation asked the Club to vacate Thebarton. Their reasoning was that they could gain increased revenue from pop concerts, the proposed Australian Major League baseball competition and, with the South Australian National Football League's proposed rationalisation of grounds, the retention of football at Thebarton Oval. The Club was duped, as none of these notions came to permanent fruition. The centre wicket was hastily removed and transferred to Kings Reserve West, where previously there was only a hard wicket. So the West Torrens Cricket Club left the Thebarton Oval after 67 years occupation to play on the filled remains of the first President, Frank King's pughole.

1996-97 was West Torrens' centenary season. Several celebratory functions were held to mark the occasion, the most important a centenary dinner at the Convention Centre, Football Park on 24 January 1997. The dinner, a magnificent occasion, had 475 people seated at the tables. During the evening the Team of the Century and 100 Not Out Team were announced, the latter selected from post World War Two players. The teams were:

Team of the Century

Phil Ridings (Captain), Perce Coombe, Bruce Dooland, Ron Hamence, David Hookes, Fred Jarvis, Norm King, Paul Nobes, Allan Shepherd, Andy Smith, Merv Waite and Charlie Walker.

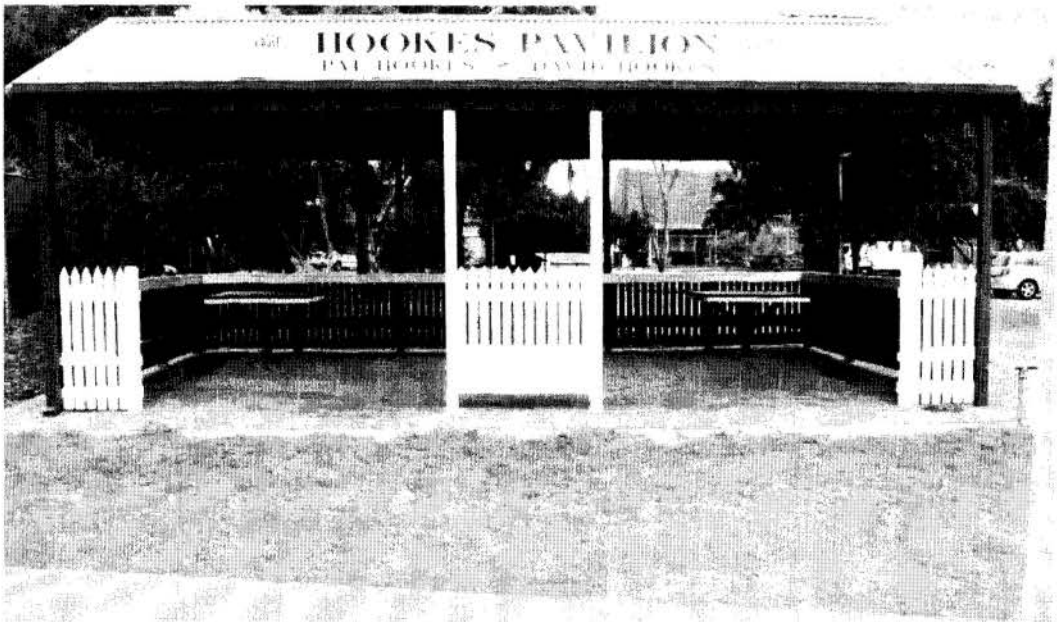
100 Not Out Team

Phil Ridings (Captain), Jeff Crowe, Bruce Dooland, Ron Hamence, Alan Hitchcox, David Hookes, Norm King, Kevin Lewis, Tim Nielsen, Paul Nobes, James Pyke and Graham Stanford.

A Centenary book, *From the Circus to the Pughole* was printed at the end of the season.

By the end of the 1996-97 season the promises of shade trees and adequate seating around the two Kings Reserve grounds remained empty. The Council suggested that only one of the two Kings Reserve grounds would be available, the clubrooms had been condemned as the foundations had moved when part of the old pughole subsided and there was a paucity of juniors in the immediate area.

Tenure at Kings Reserve was not assured and probably not viable for the future when this occurred. A move away from a home of three quarters of a century to a new base was the only option, otherwise the oldest cricket club in South Australia was doomed. The Club was warmly welcomed by the Henley and Grange Council. New pitches were developed at the Henley Memorial Oval and Henley High School. Juniors abounded in the area and many former players returned to ensure that West Torrens remained a viable cricket entity. After 11 seasons by the sea, the Club is now the strongest cricket club in South Australia and in 2006-07 won its first A grade Premiership for 45 years.



*Erected at Henley Memorial Oval to the memory of
Club Legend David Hookes and his mother and Life Member Pat
(Photo by Betty Cassidy 2008)*

Maybe another century of cricket history will unfold at Henley Memorial Oval.

APPENDIX

Club records and notable performances**Batting**

Most runs David Cassidy 6770

Highest score Merv Waite 339

Runs in a season Paul Nobes 974

Centuries Paul Nobes, Allan Shepherd, Ron Hamence 12

Highest partnerships Paul Nobes-Tim Nielsen 332

Most 150 Partnerships David Cassidy 10

Highest Partnerships

1st Wicket 243 Ian Chappell (135) and Jeff Crowe (100) v Woodville at Woodville Oval, December 1970

2nd Wicket 278 Dinny Conroy (107) and Angus Woolcock (160) v Colts at Hindmarsh Oval, February 1930

3rd Wicket 238 Les Gooden (162) and George Parks (94) v Glenelg at Hindmarsh Oval, November 1911

4th Wicket 322 Tim Nielsen (143) and Paul Nobes (202 not out) v Tea Tree Gully at Kings Reserve East, February 1991

5th Wicket 256 unf. Malcolm Howell (150 not out) and Ben Higgins (103 not out) v Southern Districts at Bice Oval, February 1999

6th Wicket 160 James Pyke (116 not out) and Gladstone Small (70) v Adelaide at Thebarton Oval, January, 1956

7th Wicket 150 Merv Waite (339) and Ross Stanford (39) v Port Adelaide at Adelaide Oval, March, 1936 (P/F)

8th Wicket 118 Charlie Wasley (90) and Jack Arthur (71) v Adelaide at Neutral Ground, March, 1916

9th Wicket 116 Trent Kelly (102 not out) and David Bourn (38) v Port Adelaide at Henley Oval, October, 2003

10th Wicket 120 Alf Pretty (81) and Fred Shaw (39 not out) v North Adelaide at Adelaide Oval, November, 1906

Bowling

Most wickets Perce Coombe 603

Most wickets in a season Graham Stanford 72

Most wickets/innings Ross McLennan 10/39

Most wickets/match David Hookes 15/81 (7/46 - 8/35)

5 wickets/innings Perce Coombe 41

Best average (40 wickets or more) Ross McLennan 12.05 (105 wickets)

Wicket keeping

Most dismissals in an innings Rex Blundell 7 (all stumpings)

Most dismissals in a match Bert Heairfield 9 (5 catches, 4 stumpings) and
Tim Neilsen 9 (all catches)

Most career dismissals Rex Blundell 235 (164 catches, 71 stumpings)

Most A grade matches played

David Cassidy 210 (1976-77 to 1996-97)

Brian Isaac 210 (1959-60 to 1978-79)

Australian Test players

Ian Chappell, Bruce Dooland, Rod Hamence, Graham Hole, David Hookes, Affie Jones and Jack O'Connor

Australian Limited Over players

Rick Darling, David Hookes, Rod McCarthy and Brad Young

Members of an Australian touring side

Charlie Walker, Phil Ridings and Tim Nielsen

Electorate cricket competition Clubs

East Adelaide, West Adelaide, North Adelaide, East Torrens, West Torrens, Port Adelaide and Sturt

SACA District Cricket Clubs

Adelaide 1905-06*, Colts 1923-24 to 1939-40, East Torrens 1997-98*, Elizabeth 1989-90 to 1906-97, Glenelg 1908-09*, Kensington 1923-24*, North Adelaide 1897-98 to 1927-28, Northern Districts 1997-98* (merger of Salisbury and Elizabeth), Port Adelaide 1898-98*, Prospect 1928-29 (merger of North Adelaide and local junior side Prospect), Salisbury 1957-58 to 1996-97, Senior Colts 1951-52 to 1959-60, Southern Districts 1989-90*, Sturt 1997-98* Teachers College# 1957-58 to 1982-83, Tea Tree Gully 1981-82*, University 1908-09*, Woodville 1946-47*, West Torrens 1897-98*

* from the date indicated until the present

later known as Student Teachers

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KOPURLO

During 2007 the Historical Society received a letter from Mr Bryan Kelly of Victoria, seeking a photo of his family's previous house *Kopurlo*, which is now incorporated into the Henley Beach Library next to the Henley Town Hall. The Society had two photos showing this house when it was the Henley and Grange Council offices and the Henley Arts Society venue.

In return, Mr Kelly sent the following history of his family's occupation of the house. The Historical Society greatly appreciates the information received about our area.

Joan Ferguson

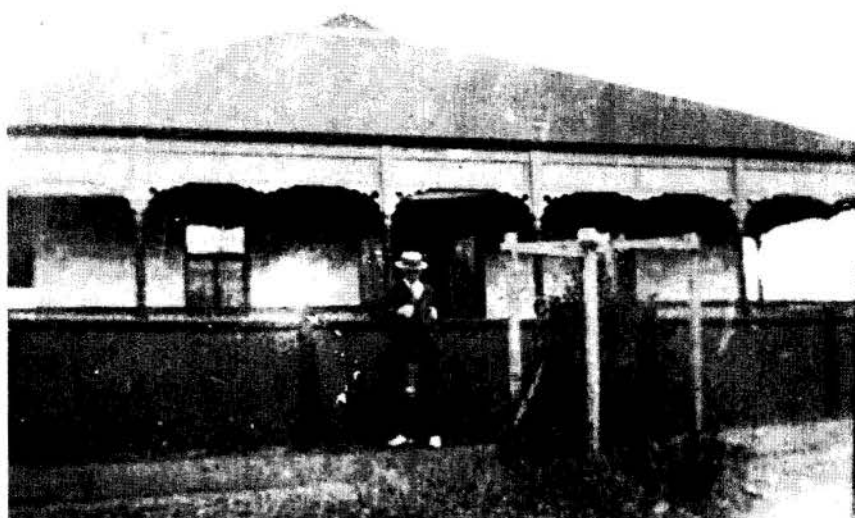
THE KELLY FAMILY

IN HENLEY BEACH AND SEATON IN THE 1920s

By Bryan Kelly

In 1898 Arthur Beattie Kelly and Helen Scholefield married in Riverton, where both had been born. Shortly after their marriage they acquired an 1800 acre property called *Edge Hill* about six km east of Riverton and close to the properties where they had spent their childhoods. By 1910 they had four children: Florence, Dorothy, John and Grace, all of whom had their early education in Riverton, with the two elder daughters also attending boarding school in Adelaide.

The Kellys appeared to prosper on *Edge Hill* so much so that Arthur was able to sell the property in 1919 at the age of 50 and retire to Adelaide, where initially they rented a property in Henley Beach. However, within a few months they acquired a property called *Kopurlo* on Seaview Road, Henley Beach; title to the property was transferred from William Boyle to Arthur Kelly on 3 October 1919. At this time their daughter Dorothy had started her nursing training, John was at school at St Peter's College, and Grace was at St Peter's Girls College; Florence had remained in Riverton. Nothing is known about their life at *Kopurlo* - the only photo of the property that remains is one of John dressed in his school uniform in front of the house in 1919/1920.



Kopurlo
house incorporated into Henley Library
Arthur Kelly in front
(Courtesy Brian Kelly)

On 11 February 1921 *Kopurlo* was sold to William Henry Greenfield. The title shows that the property changed hands four times between the Kellys and its acquisition by the Corporation of Henley and Grange on 24 April 1964. From photographs provided to the writer by the Council little changed to the appearance of the house in the period up to at least 1980. Sometime after that the property was incorporated into the Town Hall complex by building out from the verandah to the front boundary, opening up to the Council property on the northern side, and hiding the remains of the original property behind a red brick wall. The writer visited the location in 2007 as part of his research on the family history, hoping to find some evidence of the former Kelly residence. Initially he was unable to recognise that there was indeed an old building behind the red brick wall, but a close comparison of the present roof line and the remaining small-timber decoration on the southern verandah fascia board with the 1919/1920 photograph, showed that the old building was definitely *Kopurlo*. It was an exciting moment!

The reason that Arthur Kelly sold the property only 18 months after acquiring it appears to be that he had found a substantial property in Seaton with a tennis court together with six other nearby undeveloped one-acre allotments which he acquired in December 1920 and April 1921. His decision to dispose of *Kopurlo* could also have been influenced by the fact that he became aware that the adjoining block was to be developed as the Town Hall complex - the foundation stone was laid in 1921!

The Kelly property in Seaton (currently known as 170A Trimmer Parade) was named *Belvidere* after the small settlement east of Riverton where Helen Kelly's parents had farmed in the 1870s. Life at *Belvidere* appeared to be good, as there are a number of old photos showing tennis parties, sailing at Henley Beach, and Arthur exercising his greyhounds on the beach. Meanwhile, Arthur was progressively disposing of the vacant allotments and finally the house block, which was sold to Arthur Brooker with title transferring on 7 January 1927. So in 1927 the Kelly family's association with Henley Beach and Seaton finished when they moved to Lower Mitcham.



Aerial photo showing Kopurlo next to Town Hall, 1971
(Henley & Grange Historical Society)

WILLIAM MARSHALL'S WAR - 1915-1918

By Arthur Jeeves



*Private William Ralph Marshall
Reg. Number: 4218, 50th Infantry Battalion, AIF
Killed in Action, Villers Bretonneux
25/4/1918
(Courtesy City of Charles Sturt)*

In the years 1914-18, 416,809 Australians, 13.43% of the population, enthusiastically enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) to fight for 'God, King and Country', in what was to become known as the Great War. Of that number, 330,770 embarked for active service abroad and with their New Zealand comrades in arms, would become known as the ANZACs. They were to fight in the forefront of all the major battles of the Great War, and at one in particular, the Battle of Villers-Bretonneux, on 24-25 April 1918, achieved a victory that proved to be the turning point of the war. Seven months and several battles later, at the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th of November, 1918, the German Army agreed to an armistice, the Great War came to an end, and the world took stock of the madness that had engulfed it for four long years.

For the fledgling nation of Australia, which at the outbreak of the war had a population of four million people, its losses were calamitous. Of those 330,770 men of the AIF who departed Australia's shores, 63,163 of them were to die on active service whilst another 152,422 were wounded, a total casualty rate of 64.98% of all those who had embarked. Of those 63,163 men who died, the bodies of 23,400 of them were lost or unable to be identified and as a consequence they have no known grave. At the end of the war some of their remains were recovered by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and reburied in war cemeteries beneath headstones marked 'An Australian Soldier of the Great War', or 'A Soldier of the Great War Known Unto God'. For the grieving families and relatives of these men, there was to be no closure.

This year the 11th of November, 2008, will mark the 90th anniversary of that 1918 armistice, which we now commemorate as Remembrance Day, and when on this solemn occasion we remember the men of Henley and Grange who fought in that conflict and those who made the supreme sacrifice, we should recall the life of one of them, whose photograph hangs in the Henley and Grange War Memorial, Private William Ralph Marshall, of Grange, who fought and fell on 25 April, 1918, in that historic Battle of Villers-Bretonneux. This is his story.

William Ralph Marshall was born in West Hindmarsh, South Australia. His enlistment papers record that he was the son of John William Marshall, of Seaview Road, Grange, South Australia, and that he enlisted on 18 June 1915. He was 21 years and 3 months old, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, weighed 151 pounds, had a chest measurement of 33½ inches, was of medium complexion, with brown eyes, dark hair his religion was Church of Christ and he was employed as a process engraver.

His army Certificate of Medical Examination is of interest in that it states that he was not suffering from a number of ailments that included scrofula, phtisis, syphilis, defective intelligence, hernia, hæmorrhoids, varicose veins, unusually pendant testicle, inveterate cutaneous disease, chronic ulcers, traces of corporal punishment, or evidence of having been marked with the letters D or BC. The reference to the traces of corporal punishment were the scarring on a man's back which was an indication that he had undergone the punishment of flogging, whilst the letters D and BC would appear to be tattoos that branded a man for the military crimes of desertion and/or cowardice. These brands would appear to refer to military punishments and practices dating before the end of the 19th century.

His enlistment papers also record that like many of those who volunteered, he was already a trained soldier, having served for one year in the 76th Battalion as a senior cadet and three years in the 77th Battalion of the Citizen Forces in which he was still serving at the time of enlistment. He was posted onto the strength of the 10th Battalion, AIF, allocated Regimental Number 4218, and on 11 January 1916 he embarked at Outer Harbour, South Australia, for overseas service amongst the 13th reinforcements for that Battalion, but on their arrival in Egypt things had changed. Following the allied evacuation from Gallipoli, like many of the units that had fought there, the 10th returned to Egypt where, on 25 February 1916, it was split in two, half remaining with the original unit and the other half becoming the nucleus of the new 50th Infantry Battalion AIF. On their arrival in Egypt on 29 February 1916, the 13th reinforcements were allocated to the 50th Battalion, following which the Battalion embarked for France on 5 June 1916 and arrived at Marseilles, France, on 12 June 1916, and that was where William Marshall's war began.

The Battalion's, and his, baptism of fire came on 12 August 1916 when it was moved to the Somme and took part in the Battle of Poizeres. It was in action continuously until 16 August, at which time it was relieved by the 4th Battalion AIF and withdrawn, having suffered 110 killed and 400 wounded out of a battalion strength of some 700 men. One of those casualties was Private William Marshall who, on the 16th, suffered a gunshot wound to one of his arms that was serious enough to require that he be sent to England for treatment. He was discharged from hospital on 4 March 1917 and on 30 April he rejoined the 50th Battalion in France.

On 15 May 1917 the Battalion moved to the Ypres Salient, in Belgium, where preparations were being made for an attack on the heavily-defended Messines Ridge, which was in German hands and dominated the Ypres Salient. The attack on Messines Ridge commenced at 3 am on 7 June, with the 50th Battalion assigned the hazardous task of supporting the attacking troops by carrying their supplies and ammunition, thereby exposing them to shellfire and heavy small arms fire. Private William Marshall was one of those assigned and again his luck ran out.

During the advance he was blown up by an artillery shell, suffered shell shock and wounding, and was again admitted to hospitals at Le Harvre and Harfleur. His medical record indicates that his wounding included an aggravation of his old gunshot wound, but he recovered from his shell shock trauma and injuries and again rejoined the 50th Battalion on 3 August 1917.

On 23 September 1917 the 50th Battalion, which was still in the Ypres Salient, relieved the 52nd Battalion AIF on Westhoek Ridge and again prepared for battle. This ridge, which had been captured on 1 August 1917 after heavy fighting, formed one of the series of battles, including that of Zonnebeke, that later culminated in the capture of the Paschendaele Ridge in November 1917.

On 25 September 1917 the 50th Battalion was ordered to attack the village of Zonnebeke, some 750 yards to their front, and at midnight, under heavy shellfire, they moved to the start line for the attack, suffering 14 dead and 16 wounded in the process. At 5 am, on 26 August, the Battalion commenced the attack under a barrage of German shellfire and captured Zonnebeke at 6.50 am. However, during their advance the troops moved too close together and sustained casualties from both the German shells and those of their own artillery barrage which dropped short. Private William Marshall was again one of those casualties, suffering a shell wound to his back and left ear and a gunshot wound to the head. His records show that he was treated at a number of hospitals in France, discharged from hospital in Le Havre on 24 November 1917, presumably underwent rehabilitation, and on 17 March, 1918, he again rejoined the 50th Battalion which was at Mount Kemmel, in Belgium.

On 27 March the Battalion was deployed to the French city of Arras which was threatened by a major German attack, and from there to Dernancourt where, on 28 March, they took part in a counter attack on the Germans in which the Battalion suffered a number of casualties. On this occasion Private William Marshall was not amongst them; however, his reprieve was to be tragically shortlived when the 50th Battalion was rushed to the Villers-Bretonneux sector to halt the advance of the German army which was threatening the city of Amiens.

By 1918 the Allied armies were war weary, under strength, physically exhausted and anxiously awaiting the assistance of the huge American Army that was building up in France. However, on 4 April, the Germans launched a massive offensive against the weakened points on the Allied lines. Fifteen German divisions, each some 6,000 strong, and spearheaded for the first time by special Stormtroopers and tanks, attacked on a front of 20 miles, sweeping all before them. On 24 April the town of Villers-Bretonneux fell; the allied armies were in retreat and the road to Amiens and Paris lay open to the Germans.

To avert this situation, the Australian 4th Division was rushed to the area and two of its Brigades, the 13th, which included the 50th Battalion, and the 15th, counter attacked to drive the Germans out of Villers-Bretonneux. To achieve the element of surprise, in the evening of 24 April they launched their attack at 10 pm, without the customary artillery barrage, and in a pincer movement encircled Villers-Bretonneux, forcing the Germans to withdraw. In the dawn of the 25th (Anzac Day) the Australians cleared the town of the remaining Germans and by the end of that day they had stopped the German advance dead in its tracks, from which reverse it was never to recover. However, but because of the severity of that hand-to-hand fighting, which saw the first tank versus tank battle, the Australian forces suffered 2,473 casualties, amongst whom was Private William Marshall. At some time during 25 April 1918, he was killed, but to this day the manner of his death and the exact whereabouts of his body remain a mystery. His military records show that he was buried, not at Villers-Bretonneux, but at Noreuil, a place almost 50 kilometres from where he fell and which was not recaptured until after August 1918. Also, to add to the mystery, for some inexplicable reason, at the time of burial both his identity and the location of his grave were lost.

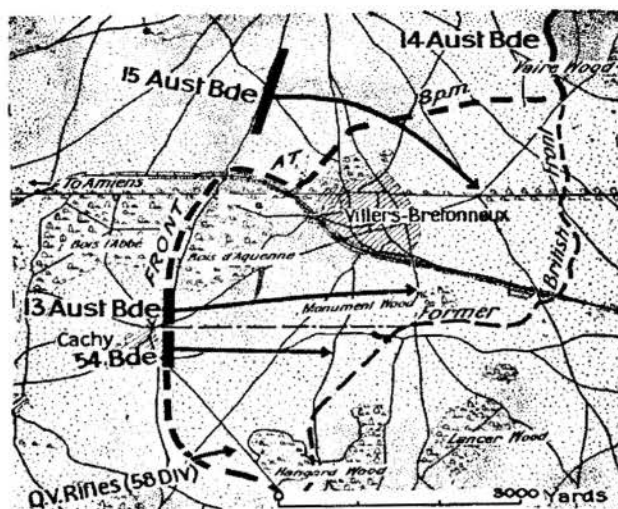
The War Graves Registrations record states that Private W.R Marshall is 'Known to be buried in this cemetery' but that the location of the actual grave is 'Not known'. His name is engraved on a collective memorial bearing the names of five other soldiers, four of whom were from the 50th Battalion and one from the 5th Field Ambulance, AIF, all of whom fell in the Battle of Nureui' in April, 1917. Another part of the mystery is that at the time that his body was moved to his last resting place, the army knew his identity because it was in possession of both his identity tags, one of which for identification purposes should have remained with his body at the time of burial, but this did not happen. The army records confirm that in 1918 both his identity tags were returned to his family along with his meagre personal effects. The schedule of effects reveals that the sum total of his earthly possessions were 'Discs (2), Letters, Photos, Cards, 2 Wallets, Leave Passes, Silver Ring, Coin, Regatta Badge, Revolver (damaged) unloaded and NOT Government property, Periscope, Handkerchief, Waterbottle, and Curio'. In 1918, in accordance with the instructions in his will, those items were returned to his father.

Thus passed No. 4218, Private William Ralph Marshall, 50th Battalion, AIF, of Seaview Road, Grange, who, 90 years ago, made the supreme sacrifice for his country. It is therefore important that his memory does not fade and that in this year, the 90th Anniversary of the end of the Great War, that a poppy is placed against his cross in the Field of Remembrance on North Terrace, Adelaide.

'LEST WE FORGET'



(Courtesy National Archives)



THE COUNTER-ATTACK AT VILLERS-BRETONNEUX,
24th APRIL 1918

(E.W. Bean, *Anzac to Amiens*, 4th edition,
Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1961))

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THE COMBINED PROBUS CLUB OF WEST BEACH

By John Harvey

The youngest of three Probus clubs in the suburb, the Combined Probus Club of West Beach, celebrated its 15th birthday in July this year and marked the occasion by publishing a brief chronicle covering its formation and activities. The chronicle was distributed to members at the birthday meeting and the excerpts that follow are published here with the approval of the Club.

The Probus movement, sponsored by Rotary International, originated in the United Kingdom in 1965 and reached Australia in 1976. The Rotary Club of West Beach (which no longer operates) had already sponsored two Probus clubs - West Beach Men in December 1983 and West Beach Ladies in November 1986 - when, early in 1993, it recognized a need for a mixed-gender Probus club. An information meeting on 6 May that year, chaired by Rotarian Evan Cunningham, attracted 17 interested residents to whom the history of Probus and its aims and objects were explained by the five Rotarians attending. As not enough people to form a new club were present, a further meeting was held on 3 June when about 30 people resolved to form The Combined Probus Club of West Beach.

Officers elected that day were Beryl Kleeman (President), Phil Ockenden (Vice-president), Beth Jones (Secretary) and Bev Williams (Treasurer). Fay Baldry and Rolf Jones were elected as inaugural committee members and John Brien, Ray Mellors and Margaret Wilson also joined the committee in time for its inaugural meeting. An annual subscription of \$12 and a joining fee of \$5 were agreed and a resolution carried that the standard constitution of Probus be adopted. The committee met twice in June to plan the club's first regular meeting and to undertake the various administrative tasks associated with its formation.

The first meeting, held at the West Beach Baptist Church Hall on Burbridge Road on July 1, was attended by 23 members with 7 apologies. Members agreed that meetings would commence at 10 am on the first Thursday of each month and, where possible, guest speakers who did not charge for their services would be invited and outings were to be scheduled, for preference, on the last Thursday of the month. The committee reported that the State Business & Corporate Affairs Office had requested the club, in view of the similarity of names, to seek approval of the two other West Beach clubs before the name could be accepted for incorporation; approval was duly given and incorporation was achieved on 9 July 1993. The officers and committee members gave short personal resumés as did several other members and suggestions were noted for future guest speakers and outings. The committee determined that a ceiling of 60 members be adopted.

Apart from most ably filling her role as inaugural president, Beryl Kleeman contributed in other ways such as assisting with collection of subscriptions and outing fees, preparing gift baskets for guest speakers and generally setting the social tone for the club, which rapidly established a remarkably friendly atmosphere. There is little doubt that the successful establishment of the club was due in large measure to Beryl's dedication and leadership, which inspired the efforts of the officers and committee assisting her.

Joe Hooper from the Flinders Medical Centre was the club's first guest speaker at the meeting of 5 August when 31 members were present (9 apologies); his presentation on 'Patients' Rights' was well received. The club's first outing was a successful visit to Smith's Snack Foods Co Ltd at Regency Park on 26 August. In September, David Johnston of Day Cutten Ltd addressed 32 members on financial management, particularly for pensioners with share portfolios, and members toured the South Australian Police Communications Centre in Adelaide, followed by a visit to the Old Treasury Building. Tom Nolan, a well-travelled geophysicist, talked about 'China from the inside' in October and Ed McAllister from the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia discussed the society and its work in November. Outings and functions for the remainder of 1993 comprised a walk of the St Kilda Mangrove Trail on a wet and windy 28 October, Christmas luncheon at the Morphett Arms Hotel and Lobethal Lights tour in December. Thus a pattern of a regular monthly club meeting with a guest speaker and an outing later each month was now established.

The first nine month's operations were reviewed at the Annual General Meeting on 3 March at which the inaugural officers and committee, with one exception, were re-elected for a further twelve months - Margaret Wilson retired from the committee and was replaced by Rita Northcott. At the AGM, in the absence of a guest speaker, four members gave profiles. Guest speakers for the remainder of the club year were children's author Christine Harris (April), Isobel Williams, JP (May) and geologist and Arkaroola founder Reg Sprigg (June) and members visited Mitsubishi Motors factory (March), Monarto Zoo (April), Adelaide Casino (May) and State Library (June). The first birthday of the club was celebrated at the July meeting when a cake made by Beth Jones was cut by president Beryl after vice-president Phil had given a brief summary of the first year. Ian Pearce of the Royal Automobile Association was guest speaker. At this meeting, members agreed to increase the membership limit to 65, following the establishment of a membership waiting list in early 1994. Activities for the first year, noted in some detail above, illustrate the breadth of topics and interests covered by the guest speakers, visits and outings. Later programs generally followed the same pattern with only minor variations and adjustments to suit particular circumstances. [The chronicle includes tables noting all guest speakers, outings and other events since inception plus a complete chronological membership list].

The first extended tour organized was a three-day visit to Woomera, Roxby Downs and Andamooka in July 1994, which was thoroughly enjoyed by 18 members and friends. Recollections noted by some participants include a memorable party, which marked the first night out, an early morning walk at Woomera and opal gouging at Andamooka. In October 1994 members agreed to increase the membership limit further to 70 and the committee noted at the time that the average attendance at club meetings was 45. A successful barbecue was held after the regular meeting in November 1994 and this function has become a permanent annual feature.

March 1995 saw the first mystery bus tour - on a State Transport Authority bus - through various Adelaide suburbs to the Norton Summit Hotel for lunch for a total cost of \$12 per head (this was an experiment for STA as it was the first time they had arranged such a tour). At the second birthday meeting in July, secretary Beth Jones cut the birthday cake decorated by Gwen Goode. Newsletter editors (President Phil Ockenden and Betty Wilson) noted then that 'in the course of a short time we are a happy, genuinely friendly and motivated group, achieving most, if not all the aims and goals envisaged by the architects of Probus'.

The costs of tours, as recorded in 1996, are low when compared with those of today eg. a mystery tour to the Southern Vales cost \$11.50/head and \$26.50 was levied for a trip to the Clare Valley, including two winery visits and lunch. Romance bloomed in November 1988 when members Pat Carmichael and Tom Fitzgerald married; they met at a club meeting in 1996 and although living in the same street for more that 35 years, they were not acquainted before!

In May 2000, guidelines for membership were reviewed and members agreed to amend the membership application form by replacing the words 'retired and semi-retired professional and business people' with 'men and women resident in West Beach or surrounds who are fully or partially retired'. At the close of the twentieth century the club was firmly established as a happy and cohesive group, offering members a program of varied and interesting activities. The financial situation was sound and membership had grown satisfactorily with 14 new members being inducted in 2000, the highest influx since the year of foundation. The club had been well served by keen and able officers and committee members and the meeting venue in the Baptist Church Hall was rated as very satisfactory.

The outstanding work of Beryl Kleeman, the club's first president and mentor, was recognized by the award of life membership in 2003 and similar awards were made to Mike Abbott (2005) and Wendy Langford (2006) for their significant contributions.

Although the Rotary Club of West Beach is no longer in existence, its efforts in sponsoring the formation of a combined Probus Club at West Beach in 1993 have been well repaid. The club has grown steadily and, with its reputation for friendliness, fills an important niche in the social fabric of the suburb and its surrounds. Since 1993, about 160 people have been members; currently, membership stands at 80, including 13 foundation members from July 1993, with a membership ceiling of 90. The dedication of the elected officers and committees for the past 15 years has ensured that members have been offered interesting and varied programs of guest speakers, outings, visits and tours. This club is a good example of the rôle Probus can play in the lives of older citizens and fulfils the aim of Probus to 'provide members with regular opportunities to keep minds active, expand interests and enjoy the fellowship of friends'.

Presidents

1993/95	Beryl Kleeman	2002/03	Graham Marshall
1995/96	Phil Ockenden	2003/04	Brian Morton
1996/97	Ray Mellors	2004/05	Peter Sheridan
1997/98	Beverley Stephen	2005/06	Freda Strachan
1998/99	John Brien	2006/07	Jytte Snadden
1999/00	Peter Langford	2007/08	Fran Donati
2000/01	Frank Vanehouse	2008/09	Jim Fitzpatrick
2001/02	Mike Abbott		

BACK TO GRANGE REGATTA

By Joan Ferguson

The Back to Grange Regatta was held on Saturday 29 March 2008 at the Grange Sailing Club. The Regatta celebrated the introduction of *Sharpies*, which replaced a smaller craft.



Back to Grange Regatta, 2008
(Photo by Joan Ferguson)

In 1935 Mr O.J. O'Grady, then President of the Grange Sailing Club, saw the need for a new boat to replace the 14 foot boats which were too expensive to run. He had seen the *Sharpies* in Germany and brought the design back. The Grange Club was the first to build the new boat. Of English design, the 12 square metre *sharpies* are of standard design, 19 feet 8 inches in length. Mr George Ross made up the first one in 1935 and named it *Comet*. During the winter months another six frames were built by Mr Alex Ross and those who wanted to change over from the 14 footers made up the rest of the boats. These were a heavyweight sharpie. By 1946 boys were building their own boats from light plywood, centre plates made of wood and 3/16 sheet steel. These were heavier than the fourteen footers, which could be carried.

GRANGE SAILING CLUB.

A short review of "Sharpies." Of English design, the 12 sq. metre "Sharpies" are all of standard size, 19 ft. 8 in. in length. Realising the waning of enthusiasm among the smaller sailing craft, a less expensive boat was necessary, and Mr. O. J. O'Grady (our President) introduced the "Sharpie" to Australia, and already there are 28 in Australia, twelve of these being on our register. Most of them have been built (entirely amateur) among the various sailing clubs, and their advancement has been amazing. There are six at the Yacht Squadron, three at Glenelg, and one at present at Brighton. Only three constitute a crew, and their upkeep and speed are in marked contrast to dingies; their speed on the run with a spinnaker has been estimated at 15 knots. Much more could be written, but I trust above suits your requirements.

There is a S.A. Sharpie Association, and £100 has been set aside for a championship during the centenary.

Henley & Grange Regatta Programme, 22-27 January 1936, p. 30

Don Parsons of Grange provided the information for this article. He was a teenager and member of the Grange Sailing Club when Mr O.J. O'Grady introduced the *Sharpie*. Don sailed on *Brittania* with Ron McWalters and Mr Hilditch as crew. His memories are of masses of seaweed on the beach in winter, which cleared in the summer allowing access to the water with their boats.

The Grange Sailing Club held its meetings (1910) in a shed near the corner of Terminus Street and the Esplanade (at Grange) with lighting by candles. A boat shed was built a few years later. After a number of years a two-storey building housed boats at beach level, with a dance floor above to help raise funds. This building was destroyed in a fierce gale, a tornado. (*Sand and Swamp to Seaside City 1836-1986 p.26.*

The storm destroyed both the bathing boxes situated along the beach and the club, which then moved to its present site at the end of Grange Road. Mr O'Grady organised an international race with competitors from England, India and Germany racing against locals. These countries had the *Sharpie* before Australia. The overseas competitors were allotted boats here. Mr Alan O'Grady was the winner.

By 1936 eight or nine boats were racing at Grange and soon most clubs along the coast had *sharpies*: Largs Bay, Port Adelaide, Glenelg and Brighton. To compete against these other clubs the boats had to be sailed to that club before racing began. Racing was much more difficult then with no rescue boats, no lifejackets or oilskins. If a problem occurred, the crew had to drift the boat in to shore, keeping clear of the jetty.

The 2008 Regatta held to celebrate the introduction of the *Sharpies* to the first club, Grange, was held at the Grange Sailing Club with five races on a short course. Approximately 100 people from Grange, Semaphore, Brighton, Seacliff and some from Melbourne took part. A sausage sizzle was held. Some people over 70 years of age sailed but Don Parsons (in his 80s) decided to watch the day's sailing. Don said another regatta will be held in four years time to celebrate 75 years of the *Sharpie* at Grange.

BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE HENLEY & GRANGE SWIMMING CLUB

By Janine Molloy,
Life Member of Henley & Grange Swimming Club

Henley & Grange is the oldest registered competitive swimming club in South Australia. The Club was formed in 1912 as a result of a meeting of parishioners of the Congregational Church, Henley Beach, in 1911.

In the early days, races were held from the jetty to a pole anchored at a distance north of the end of the jetty. A springboard and a greasy pole were erected at the end of the jetty for Club members and some very ingenious events were held at times. Subsequently a pontoon was anchored north of the jetty to facilitate the conduct of swimming races.

The annual race between the Henley and Grange jetties has been swum since 1917 and is steeped in history, legend and tradition. Neither inclement weather nor the occasional appearance of a shark early in the day has caused the event to be cancelled.

In the early years the Henley to Grange swim was a great attraction with large numbers of swimmers participating and many spectators following the race aboard the tugs *Reliance* and *Defiance*. The 1986 swim was part of the States 150th celebrations and the race was given an historic atmosphere with the *Falie* patrolling the course but unfortunately tidal conditions and sand bars prevented her getting in as close as would have been liked.

In 1936 the Club hired a plane to patrol the area after a shark scare. The pilot was to fire a verrey pistol if sharks were sighted. In 1989 a shark was reported in the area prior to the race start. The start was then delayed while a 1.5 metre hammerhead shark was chased out to sea by the television helicopters and patrolling lifesavers. In spite of this scare a record number of 225 swimmers still took to the water from the end of the Henley Jetty.

Of course, for quite some time now, planes and helicopters have regularly surveyed the water both before and during the race to ensure swimmer safety. Following two fatal shark attacks, the 2005 swim was held in West Lakes but swimmers much preferred the sea swim and in 2006 it returned to the traditional jetty to jetty.

Rough weather has never been a real deterrent. The 1988 swim was very exciting with a blustery sou-westerly and rough seas. Very few of the more than 200 nominations were deterred. The traditional under the jetty finish was considered too dangerous and the

finish line was changed to an imaginary line beyond the end of the jetty. The wild conditions enabled five swimmers to go under the old record time which so impressed the then Mayor of Henley & Grange, Mr Fred Angus, that he commissioned a special medallion for these swimmers.

Unfortunately due to conflict with the South Australian Swimming Championships in the pool over the Australia Day period, the Henley to Grange is no longer part of the Australia Day celebrations but it is still well attended. Until the 2008 swim, the swim had always been handicapped by an independent panel, potentially giving each swimmer a chance of winning. With the increased popularity of distance open water swims (now an Olympic event), the Henley & Grange Swimming Club now hosts additional longer distance swims including 5km and 10km races and the traditional jetty to jetty swim has now become a scratch event with prizes for a range of age groups.

Although swimming in the sea was good fun, a pool really was a necessity for top competition and finally in 1934, the 55-yard, 8 lane Henley Olympic Pool, right on the foreshore, was opened. The water was pumped from an inlet out at sea and frequently emptied and refilled. It was 16 feet deep at the northern end and the diving tower at that end was much in demand.

From this time, the Club began to flourish and until the late 1970s produced many national swimmers from its ranks. At this time, rather than swimmers representing their club in national championships as they now do, state teams were selected. Over a period of nearly 20 years from the early 1950s to the late 1960s, swimmers from Henley and Grange formed a very large proportion of these state teams and the Club had members who were setting national records.

Club representatives were also heavily involved in the operation of the state association and Henley & Grange was also an instigator and founding member of Metropolitan Interclub District Association (MIDA), the metropolitan interclub competition which was hotly contested until the early 1990s when the increased level of competition offered to swimmers by the State Association finally led to its demise.

Over this period the pool had been hammered from time to time by severe storms and high seas, but had resisted most attacks, even surviving the storm which smashed the Glenelg jetty in 1947. At one stage its back was broken, but pouring in masses of concrete to raise the bottom at the deep end so that it became only six feet deep, seemed to solve the problem. Of course, the diving facilities had to go too. A filtration system was installed and the water was sparkling and clear - just beautiful on a hot summer's day.

By the early 1980s the Henley & Grange Council was keen to close the pool. The Club fought this decision through all forms of media, local politicians and street protests, but ultimately to no avail, although we were granted private and exclusive use of the pool for one more summer season, provided we supplied all the required maintenance and cleaning, which of course we did. How could a swimming club survive without a pool?

Winter training had not played a big part in South Australian swimming in the early days, but by this time Henley was using the heated outdoor pool at the Police Academy at Fort Largs on a once per week basis. We continued to use this pool and the Parks Community Centre indoor pool during our winters and we made arrangement with Thebarton High School to use their outdoor pool for summer training and the traditional

Sunday morning time trials. Our numbers dropped. We could no longer afford to pay a club coach but we had willing volunteers who became accredited Level O and Level I coaches.

We desperately needed a home. We no longer had clubrooms to act as a focal point for parents and swimmers. Down at Henley we had delicious morning teas after Sunday time trials. We had sleepovers and other fun evenings for the swimmers. We had popular social events. It just wasn't the same at Thebarton. The Committee had plans to heat the pool but this created new problems in avoiding damage by vandals.

Then the High School became a Senior College which no longer needed the pool for physical education lessons. Our special Pool Committee began negotiating for a long-term lease, applying for funding grants and commencing a massive fundraising programme. It was all 'go' but there was also heartache. Twice our major grant application was rejected. Back to the drawing board we went each time. Then in late 1992 the Hon. Ross Kelly, the Federal Minister for Sport, inspected the site and announced a grant of \$140,000 which was then just under half of the estimated cost.

Then the really hard work began. More heartbreak as the well-known building contractor became bankrupt in the tough economic climate at that time, but Club members resolved to take on the work themselves. In a fantastic team effort, the job was completed and in January 1994, the Thebarton Aquatic Centre, home of the Henley & Grange Swimming Club, opened for business.

Henley & Grange Swimming Club was winner of the South Australian Amateur Swimming Association (now known as Swimming SA) *Club of the Year* award three times during this period, 1982, 1992 and 1994.

Thebarton Aquatic Centre opened with a 7 lane 25 metre heated indoor swimming pool and a smaller, even warmer, 12 metre learners' pool for use by the Swim School in teaching younger children to swim. The Swim School has been an important part of the Club's business at the Centre and helps to enable the Club to cover operating costs while providing the facilities for Club training squads. In the early 2000s a hydrotherapy pool with a spa was added to the facilities with ramp access for wheel-chair users. This is very popular for people to undertake their own exercise regime or to carry out an exercise programme set by their physiotherapist. It is also popular for some aqua-aerobics classes run by the Centre.

Further extensions to upgrade the change rooms, to provide a flexible multifunction toilet and change room facility for the disabled, families or groups of small children, as the need arises, together with an improved reception area, meeting and function rooms, were completed in 2007, again facilitated by some grant funding and Club contribution.

Club numbers have not yet returned to the levels of the 1950s to 1970s, but the numbers are building up. There is now an added interest in the longer distance open water swims (up to 25 kilometres) which have now been introduced to the Olympic and World Championship level. There is a group of talented distance swimmers as well as the pool competitors and the coaches also oversee a group of surf life-saving swimmers. There is also a training squad for swimmers with a disability who enjoy both the competitive and social aspects. The Henley & Grange Australian Union of Senior Swimmers Incorporated (AUSSI) Masters also use the Centre for regular squad training and until recent years there was a strong water polo base within the Club but Thebarton Aquatic

Centre was not suitable for training for this sport, so they moved out from the Club's umbrella.

While forced to move out of the Henley and Grange area to find swimming facilities, the Club has no intention of changing its name or its association with its founding area (which still is a strong residential base for the Club) or of discontinuing the Henley to Grange Long Swim.

Members look forward to celebrating the Club's centenary in 2012.



*Brian Jones, State Champion in 1955 for the 110 yard breaststroke
And Silver Medallist in the 220 yard breaststroke
(Courtesy Henley & Grange Swimming Club)*

GRANGE UNITING CHURCH
CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF CHRISTIAN OUTREACH
IN THE DISTRICT OF GRANGE
ON 4 AUGUST 2007

By Joan Ferguson

The Grange Uniting Church, situated in Beach Street at Grange, produced two papers, which document the story of the church. *Memories* was produced in August 1982 and *Sail on sail on - being faith, hope and love forever* was written in 2005.

The first service was held on 4 August 1907 in the Grange Institute but two previous meetings had been held first 'to consider the opening of a Methodist cause in the Grange' and the second to 'sign an agreement to hire the Institute for 5/- per month.'

By 10 September members had inspected four possible sites on which to build a church. 'The prices ranged from £2 per foot to £25 a block.' They decided to make an offer for block 33A (on Military Road, Grange Road and Sturt Street). The block was to go for auction. On 11 October members decided to make an offer 'to Queensland Mortgage Company for a block near Kirkcaldy Station (original station was sited north of Grange Road on Military Road).' The offer was to be 12/6 - 15/- per foot. One hundred pounds was offered for block 33B in Beach Road as an alternative. The Queensland Mortgage Company declined the offer. Mr R.D. Vawser (secretary) successfully secured 33B (Beach Road) for £90. A five pound deposit had been paid and Mrs Veale lent money to purchase the land at 4% interest for 2 years.

By 1909 Mr Veale had been asked to draw up a rough estimate of cost of building a church. The church was to be 37' x 22', cost not to exceed £400, consisting of expanded metal, freestone front and red brick cavity walls 15' floor to ceiling. Tenders came in at £706 and £425; neither was accepted and Mr Veale was asked to carry out work with day labour. Mrs Veale was asked for a loan to build the church. By 1911 an organ had been purchased for £25 and notice to end lease on the Institute was given. The preacher's platform was to be 8' x 6' x 2'6" with railings, bookstand and shelf. Twenty kauri seats were purchased at £2/14/- each. Mrs Veale opened the Church on 3 February 1912, followed by 6.30 pm tea. On 4 February, Morning, Afternoon and Evening Services were held. A tea and social were held on the following Wednesday.

According to a report compiled by Mrs L. Vawser in 1939, the Ladies' Guild was instrumental in raising money to first pay off the land purchase price and then, with weekly parishioners' donations, to pay off and furnish the new church. They would meet in local homes to plan events. One of Mrs Vawser's highlights, is as follows:

In the summer months and holidays, a booth would be erected by the men of the church, on the beach, the tarpaulins for the purpose kindly loaned by the late Mr George Willsmore, and in it we served afternoon tea and sold ice cream (made by ourselves), sweets, strawberries and cream and cool drinks. We were assisted by the older girls. The boys had coppers on the beach and sold water to those who were camping there. We were very successful with these efforts. As we had no expenses connected with them it was all profit. They were kept on until shops were erected for the purpose. Feeling we should not injure their trade, we decided to discontinue and arrange other ways to augment the fund.

It took three years to pay for the land.

The women held sewing bees, made pasties and cakes to sell under the Grange Jetty (no shops there), and hold fairs, fetes and bazaars, socials and concerts as well to raise money to complete the purchase of land and church.

These notes have been retrieved from the document produced by the Grange Uniting Church, which records a time of endeavour and fellowship.



Grange Uniting Church, Beach Street, 1988

(Photo by George Willoughby, Henley & Grange Historical Society)

THE HOLDEN SWIMMING CLUB AT HENLEY BEACH

By Joan Ferguson

The Historical Society has a number of interesting books in its collection and one is *So great a change* by Nancy Buttfield. The author was a Senator, a Dame in title and was a member of the Holden family.

The book covers the story of the Holden family in Australia from 1856. One photo in the book is of interest to Henley and Grange because it shows two Holden Swimming Club dressing sheds at Henley Beach. The swimming sheds appear to be on the beach front of the Henley Hotel. Many sheds and cubicles existed along the foreshore until the 1950s.

These sheds were erected as part of a plan by Holdens to ensure their workers were cared for. The following extracts from the book detail the facilities they provided while the Holden business was based in the City of Adelaide.

Close attention was paid to the health and welfare of employees and an entire welfare department as well as a casualty ward in each section opened. Every employee together with his family was entitled to receive medical attention and dental care at half fees. A sickness and accident fund was established in the days before taxpayers were called upon to finance pensions and health care.

In 1923 the *Melbourne Sun* announced 'The Company has purchased several allotments of land at Port Noarlunga. It is the intention to build several light bungalows so that by arrangement employees and their families may spend weekends or portion of their holidays at this delightful invigorating seaside locality.'

Many social activities were organised and maintained. A large dining room was built to supply workmen's lunches and in this lunch hour talks were arranged, as well as musical entertainments. Holdens' Silver Band and a male choir were famous for many years, entertaining their mates at lunchtime and travelling far and wide raising money for worthy causes. Athletics and sports were encouraged and seven acres in the South Parklands were leased from the City Council to provide four football grounds, four cricket pitches, four tennis courts and a bowling green. In 1924 two large dressing sheds were erected at Henley Beach and a swimming club was started.

The Holdens business moved around in Adelaide seeking better premises or more space:

1. 1856 Hindley Street, Adelaide, started by James A. Holden
2. 32 King William Street
3. Gawler Place
4. 1872 59 Rundle Street (Holden & Birks)
5. 1900 Grenfell Street (Holden & Frost)
6. 1918 King William Street (lower end) (Holdens Motor Body Builders)

By 1918 all manufacturing was carried on at King William Street and Holden & Frost carried on the leather business independently until 1925 and then sold it to Harris Scarfe Limited, which was next door. E.W. Holden could see that even though the King William Street site had been extended to two hectares and a new four-storey building built they would need to expand. At the same time, General Motors was looking to move into motor body production in Australia. They came to an agreement whereby the city company would manufacture bodies for other car manufacturers and the Woodville site would manufacture bodies for General Motors. This agreement was signed on 10 December 1923.

The establishment of General Motors at Woodville meant that a lot of employees lived in Henley and Grange and surrounding districts. The Woodville part of the company maintained the social and recreational emphasis for its employees.

The Grange railway enabled local Henley and Grange employees to travel to work with access to the factory at Holdens' railway station.

This book is interesting in relating a family's history in the development of the car industry in South Australia.

I started my first job from school as an office worker at General Motors Holdens at Woodville in 1956. The office work force was very large - hundreds of people who supported a work force of around eight thousand.



The Holdens Swimming Club at Henley Beach
(Henley & Grange Historical Society)

Sources

Nancy Buttfield, *So great a change: the story of the Holden family in Australia*, Ure Smith, Sydney, 1979

BOB THE WONDER DOG SUCCESSOR

By Joan Ferguson

The Henley and Grange Historical Society received two articles this year recorded in *The Advertiser*, 19 October 1936 and 21 January 1937. They relate to the death of Bob the Wonder Dog, whose story is told in Journal Number 16 1995 by John Worrall, and the subsequent dog, Border Mac, which Mr Ide trained to take up Bob's work. The articles are reproduced below.

Bob, The Wonder Dog, Passes

The Advertiser 19 October 1936

The passing of a household pet is often a great wrench. Yesterday Mr Alf Ide told me that his devoted canine, Bob, the wonder dog, had died at his home at Grange on Friday, at the age of 11½ years.

Bob's clever tricks and human-like intelligence entertained thousands of people. In aid of charity, he performed at the Henley and Grange carnival for eight years, and for the S.P.C.A. (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals), Children's Hospital, Estcourt House, Baby Welfare League, and other institutions.

"As a gun dog," Mr Ide said, "I never had or saw one work so perfectly as Bob did. Every morning he would look to me to see what had to be done. If I said we had to work he would trot off to the workshop, pick up the tools, and put them in the car. If I said we would go shooting he would go to the shelf for a box of cartridges, look very pleased, and wag his tail."

The Advertiser 21 January 1937

All who remember Bob, the wonder dog, and his attractive performances at carnivals at Henley Beach, will be pleased to know that Mr Alf Ide has a successor to carry on the good work. Bob died about three months ago after entertaining thousands at Henley Beach, and over £200 was collected through his performances. It was a sad day for many children when they heard of his death. His intelligence was remarkable and almost human, and there seemed to be no limit in what he could do.

The Mayor of Henley and Grange (Mr E.W. Mitton) told me yesterday that Mr Ide has had Border Mac in training to take up Bob's work, and he is proving even more intelligent. He can do most of Bob's tricks, and has added some of

his own. Perhaps his most remarkable effort, Mr Mitton says, is in being able to pick up out of a collection any article named by Mr Ide.

Border Mac's first public performance would be at the Henley and Grange Centenary carnival, which would begin on January 27, Mr Mitton said. The Taj Mahal, which was placed second in the floral pageant floats, would also again be on display.



Border Mac, Successor to Bob the Wonder Dog
(Advertiser 21 June 1937)

SOME REMINISCENCES OF AN INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST IN WORLD WAR TWO

By John V Harvey

In early 1940, a few months after the start of World War Two, I commenced the diploma course in industrial chemistry at the South Australian School of Mines & Industries in Adelaide (now the University of South Australia) as a full-time student. During vacations and sometimes at weekends that year and in 1941, I worked for Arthur Weir, a public analyst with a laboratory on the top floor of Epworth Building, Pirie Street, Adelaide. With the advent of war in the Pacific in December 1941, most science and engineering students became subject to newly-gazetted scientific manpower control regulations and under these, the third year of the industrial chemistry diploma course was condensed to six months. At the end of this period, we were allocated to jobs in various munitions factories then being established; I was posted to No. 2 Explosives & Filling Factory, Salisbury, known as No.2 EFS, or simply Penfield, where I started in the factory general laboratory in September 1942. There, on my first day, I met my future wife!

The factory, spread over a site of over six square miles, had three rail-passenger stations (Penfield Nos 1, 2 & 3) serviced by relatively fast trains from Adelaide, but nevertheless the six-day weeks were long and travel from Grange to Penfield was time-consuming, particularly when shiftwork was involved. My laboratory experiences were varied, interesting and sometimes exciting as, apart from the main or general laboratory, there were laboratories in eight of the various sections of the factory (see copy of staff roster below). My wage, as a junior technical staff member, was £3 per week, an amount which did not, however, include the danger-money loading which was paid to factory process workers.

Penfield made acids and other materials required for the production of detonators, percussion caps, various bursting and intermediate explosives, propellants and pyrotechnic ordnance, as well as assembling shells and other munitions. Its various sections were well separated from each other and most had buildings surrounded by blast mounds and with 'easy-lift' roofs and other features designed to minimise and contain damage in event of explosion or fire - the emphasis everywhere was on safety, according to the standards of the day. My memories of the 18 months I spent at Penfield are somewhat hazy, but I do remember that No.2 EFS made an astonishing range of products, which were either explosives per se or components of various explosive mixtures. The range included ammonium nitrate (AN), cordite, lead azide, lead styphnate, mercury fulminate, nitric acid, nitroglycerine (NG), trinitrotoluene (TNT) and tetryl, also known as CE (composition exploding). There was also a large plant for concentrating sulphuric acid, produced elsewhere, and for mixing this with nitric acid made on site to provide the mixed acids required for making TNT and tetryl. Many other 'exotic' chemicals produced elsewhere in Australia or overseas, were also used.

As some of the conventional raw materials required were unavailable or in short supply, new and alternate sources were examined and some new manufacturing processes investigated, employing usual Australian ingenuity. I recall laboratory and field trials designed to determine optimum operating conditions for the production of tetryl; in these trials temperatures and pressures were raised in the reaction (nitration) vessels in which dimethyl aniline was heated and stirred with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids until the mixture erupted, rather nerve-wracking for the operator responsible for taking regular readings of temperatures and pressures from behind a safety screen! Later, in the routine operation of the full-scale tetryl plant, there was an occasion when the nitration stage went out of control. There was no explosion but the cloud of steam and gases (nitric oxides and sulphur trioxide) that arose in the clear sky of a summer evening, when the overheated charge from the reactor was dropped into the safety water tank below, was very spectacular.

Ammonium nitrate (AN), made by the Creswick process - developed in Australia - was used in the general purpose explosive amatol, a mixture of AN and TNT. Penfield had the first full-scale plant using this process in which ammonium sulphate, derived from coal tar liquor from the Brompton gasworks, was reacted with sodium nitrate to form sodium sulphate and AN. The latter was extracted by dissolving in alcohol (ethanol), which in turn was recovered by distillation, with tight security being exercised over the stocks and samples. Nevertheless, it was soon discovered by operators that samples of the recovered alcohol, which was somewhat ammoniacal, could be made drinkable by mixing with Woodroffe's lemonade, the acidity of which neutralised the alkalinity from the ammonia!



The Adelaide Chemical and Fertilizer Company Works, Port Adelaide, 1956.
(Photographer D. Darian Smith, Courtesy State Library of South Australia, B 53863)

NO. 2 EFS:

LABORATORY ROSTER - W.E 3/4/43

	Night Shift 11.25 - 7.55	Afternoon shift 3.25 - 11.55	Morning Shift 7.25 - 3.55	Day Shift 8.52 - 4.56
Factory - general				Mr Skewes Mr Gunning Mr Marston Miss Haste
Factory - explosives & standards				Mr Denham Mr Smith Mr Jones Mrs Potter
Cap	Miss Reed	Miss Devonshire	Miss Mattinson	Mr Archer Mrs Russell
Acid	Mr Brown	Mr Coombe Miss McIntosh	Mrs Thomson Mr Pash	Mr Ridland Mr Parker Miss Correll
Tetryl				Miss Goudie
T.N.T				Miss Pollitt
A/N	Mrs Shillabeer	Mr Harvey	Mr Venus	Mr Dalziel
N.G	Miss Robertson	Miss Bradshaw	Mr Rose	
Cordite	Mr Steindl Mr Beckwith Miss Rowe	Mr Moncrief Miss Bosworth Miss Roberts	Mr Ralph Miss Price Miss Crace Miss Dolman	Mr Walter Mrs David Mr Scott
Detonator	Mrs Hicks	Miss Lucy	Miss Haselgrove	Mr Saunders
				D G Griffin Head of Section

Figure 1: No2. EFS Laboratory roster for week ending April 3, 1943. [author on afternoon shift in AN laboratory; his future wife Margaret (nee Goudie) on day shift in Tetryl laboratory.]

In March 1944, with only a few days warning, the manpower authorities sent me to Adelaide Chemical & Fertilizer Co Ltd, also known as Adelaide Chemical Works (ACW), at Port Adelaide to work as a laboratory analyst at £4/10/- per week. The main factory of ACW - later to become Adelaide & Wallaroo Fertilizers Ltd - was then located at Ocean Steamers Road, Port Adelaide (near the junction with Francis Street); a small installation at Dry Creek handled waste from the nearby Metropolitan Abattoirs. At Port Adelaide, superphosphate, various mixtures thereof and mixed fertilisers such as blood and bone, bone and organic and other special blends were made.

At this time, two other fertiliser companies operated nearby: Wallaroo & Mt. Lyell Fertilizer Co (WML) and Cresco Fertilizers Ltd, both with works across the river at Birkenhead, and all three companies produced sulphuric acid for the manufacture of superphosphate. In addition, there were superphosphate factories at Wallaroo and Port Lincoln and all these needed supplies of sulphur (all which was imported by sea) and/or sources of sulphide ores suitable for the production of sulphuric acid. Some acid was made at Port Pirie as a by-product of the smelting of silver-lead-zinc ores from Broken Hill but, as the acid was also required by explosive factories (see Penfield above), its use, and that of many other vital chemicals, was under federal government control.

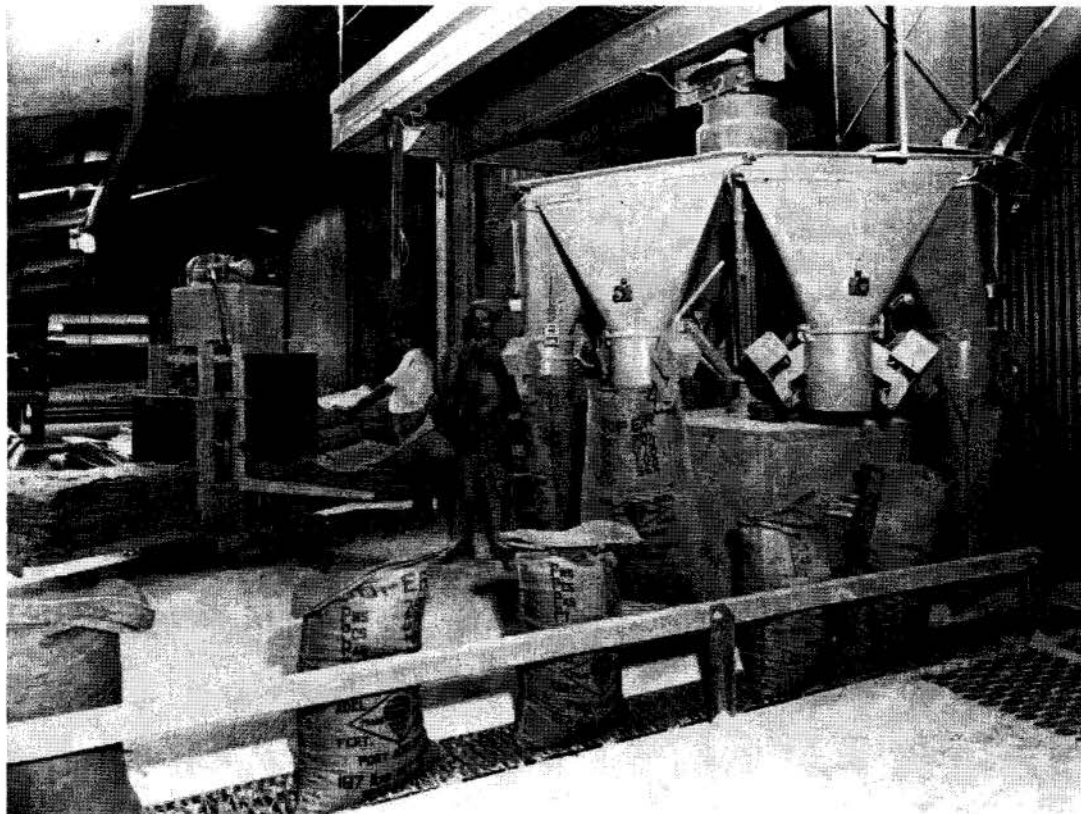
For general and, in some cases, restricted sale, ACW also made a range of other acids - acetic, hydrochloric, nitric and sulphurous - and salts such as cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel and zinc sulphates; some fluoride-based chemicals were produced as well as lime sulphur, other agricultural chemicals and specialised chemicals for local tanners and electroplaters. The factory was one of the few in Australia equipped to make highly-purified (AR and BP grade) acids for analytical and pharmaceutical purposes whilst producing less pure grades for general commercial use. Scrap metals recycled from munition annexes at Findon, Hendon, and Penfield and other factories engaged in war work were used in the manufacture of cadmium, copper and zinc sulphates. The discovery of the role played by trace elements in maintaining good cereal and pasture growth on South Australia's old depleted soils had brought a demand for fertilisers with added cobalt, copper, manganese and zinc sulphates, as well as some with recently discovered insecticides such as DDT; ACW was a pioneer in the production of many such mixtures.

Sea transport, hazardous in wartime, brought the high-quality phosphate rock (guano) used for superphosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island and Christmas Island and the pure sulphur for making sulphuric acid came from USA. Experimental work was undertaken using local and lower-quality phosphate ores from Kapunda and elsewhere in South Australia, but where possible imported rock, the supplies of which were apportioned by a regulating authority, was used. ACW relied solely on imported sulphur (some other sulphuric acid plants in SA fertiliser factories used Australian sulphide ores) and I can recall the plant at Port Adelaide being closed on occasions for lack of sulphur and the excitement on the subsequent arrival of a 'sulphur boat' from the Mexican Gulf Coast of USA.

Initially, I travelled to work by train to Port Dock station via Woodville but, as this necessitated catching the 6.05 am from Grange each morning in order to start work at 7.30 am, I soon changed to cycling to the Port. This was good exercise, as frequently there was a northerly head-wind in the morning and almost invariably a south-westerly sea-breeze to ride into by late afternoon! For much of the time, the laboratory work involved routine chemical analysis of fertilisers and chemicals by means of the classical 'wet' chemistry methods then in force; in fact, those for analysis of phosphatic and other fertilisers were prescribed by State Government regulations. However, again there was interesting work involving the use of alternative raw materials when regular sources were cut off because of the war and also when laboratory staff assisted in the development of methods for producing chemicals which previously had been imported. I recall sampling and testing sewage sludge from the Port Adelaide treatment works and examining additional sources of animal waste from the abattoirs, all for use in organic fertiliser mixtures which were in increasing demand. Another new organic material used

was copra (coconut) waste from Becker's factory at Dudley Park, left from the extraction of theobromine from which caffeine was then made.

In March 1946, I left ACW to join The South Australian Brewing Co Ltd as an assistant brewer and analyst at the West End brewery in Hindley Street and remained with that company for 39 years, retiring as head brewer in 1985.



*Adelaide Chemical & Fertilizer Company Works, Port Adelaide,
showing the bagging process in 1961.*

(Photographer D. Darian Smith, Courtesy State Library of South Australia, B 53926)