

CITY OF WEST TORRENS

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THE CORPORATION OF THE  
CITY OF WEST TORRENS



*Centenary*  
1953

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*His Worship the Mayor*  
CHARLES RICHARD JOHN VEALE, J.P.  
1953

## The Mayoral Chain



*Basic design by the Town Clerk. Completed and executed  
by Mr. A. W. Kenwick, Jeweller, of Torrensville.*

*Donated by*

*J. K. WILES, ESQ., WILES MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.  
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*And presented to His Worship the Mayor, C. R. J. Veale,  
Esq., on the occasion of the Centenary of the Council,  
7th July, 1953, by the Donors.*

## THE MAYORAL CHAIN

The Mayoral Chain, like the Mayoral Robe, is part of the insignia of the Mayoral Office. Whilst neither are peculiar to the holder of the highest Office in Local Government, they, nevertheless, play an important part in the ceremonial which attaches to this Office and are a symbol of that Office. Neck Chains or Torques made of gold were worn by the leaders of the first Saxon Invaders of Britain and, though with the passing of time the practice languished, the extravagant age of Richard II. saw a great revival of this practice. Since 1545, the Lord Mayor of London has worn a Royal Livery Collar of "Esses"—the letter "S" linked together chainwise and in later years interspersed with knots and roses and joined with a portcullis. This Collar was bequeathed by a Sir John Alen, thrice a Lord Mayor of London, to his successors "to use and occupie yerely at and uppon principall and festivall dayes."

The Lord Mayor of York uses a plain Gold Chain of a triple row of links given in 1670. This Chain, since the day when certain links were found wanting, is weighed on its return to official keeping by the outgoing Mayor, as also is the Chain worn by the Lady Mayoress. In Ireland the Lord Mayor of Dublin wears a Collar given by Charles II., whilst the Lord Mayor of Cork wears a Chain purchased in 1755. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh wears a magnificent Chain conservatively valued at £10,000, the Pendant of which is entirely encrusted with Diamonds and is represented to have a value of £5,000.

Of late years, Municipal patriotism and respect for the Mayoral Office has notably increased the number of Mayors throughout Britain who wear a Chain of Office, until this practice is now largely universal. As in South Australia, Local Government was founded on English practice, so too have we in this respect followed Britain in our symbolism of Local Government. The Chain as a symbol of the Mayoral Office has centuries of precedent behind it, and the presentation to the Mayor of West Torrens of this historic symbol on the occasion of the Centenary of the Council will add honour and dignity to the high office of Mayor of this City.

## Foreword

*This brochure, prepared under the authority of the Council by the Town Clerk in this year of grace 1953, has as its purpose a brief recording and recounting of who and what has comprised the Council of the Local Government area of West Torrens and its activities throughout the century, which had its birth on the 7th day of July, 1853. To those mentioned in its pages who are still with us it is hoped it may recall early and happy associations with the Council of their day and age. To those who are the descendants of others who have passed on it is hoped that interest will be found in some of its references. To those who have no direct association with its past it is hoped also that they too will find some references of interest. Grateful thanks are extended to those who supplied the information upon which the references outside the direct concern of the Council have been compiled. It is not even remotely suggested that this historical record is in any sense complete. Unfortunately a deal of information which was sought regarding outside interests has not been forthcoming. The compiler cannot accept any responsibility for this. However defective its style and matter may be every endeavour has been made to ensure that it is authentic. It will at least serve as an epitome of the personnel and some of the activities of the Council throughout the period it covers which will be more readily available than was the case before.*

*If it tends to stimulate a healthy civic sense; to encourage the birth and growth of local pride in the community of which one forms a part; if it stirs an endeavour to render service not only in return for benefits received but because of pride in the achievements of those who have gone before, its compilation and publication will have been more than worth while. We must go on! The motto of our City—NON PROGREDI EST REGREDI—"not to progress is to go backwards," encourages us to serve our fellows, for in their prosperity lies our own.*

July 7, 1953.

# A Council is Born

JULY 7th, 1853.

## PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG,  
*Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of Her*  
*(L.S.) Majesty's Province of South Australia,*  
H. E. F. Young *and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.*

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Province of South Australia, intituled "An Act to appoint District Councils, and to define the powers thereof," it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for the Governor, by Proclamation in the *South Australian Government Gazette*, to designate and constitute Districts, and to define the boundaries thereof: And whereas such petition duly signed as by the said Act is required hath been presented to me, the said Lieutenant-Governor, praying that such Proclamation may issue in respect of the district hereinafter defined, and the same petition hath been duly published in the *South Australian Government Gazette*: Now, therefore, I, the Lieutenant-Governor aforesaid, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, do hereby, by this my Proclamation, designate and constitute the "District of West Torrens" to be a District within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Act: And I do hereby define the boundaries of such District as follows, that is to say—On the east by the west boundary of the Park Lands; on the west by the sea; on the north by the centre of the River Torrens and the northern boundary of the Hundred of Adelaide; on the south by the centre of the Bay Road, from the south-west angle of the Park Lands to the sea at Holdfast Bay. And I do hereby appoint Messrs. George Dew, John Foreman, A. H. Davis, C. S. Hare, and John Hector to be the first Council for the said District.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the said Province, at Adelaide, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and in the seventeenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,  
B. T. FINNISS,  
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

## THE BIRTH OF THE COUNCIL

On the 25th day of March, 1853, a meeting of the inhabitants of the villages of Thebarton, Hilton, Cowandillah, Richmond, Reedbeds, St. Leonards, Plympton and adjoining lands was held at Thebarton for the purpose of forming the area into a District Council to come under the operation of the District Councils Act, 1852. The boundaries of the area proposed to be defined were the parklands on the east; the sea on the west; the River Torrens and the northern boundary of the Hundred of Adelaide to the sea on the north and the Bay Road into Holdfast Bay on the south. It was proposed that Messrs. George Dew, John Foreman, A. H. Davis, C. S. Hare and John Hector should be the first Councillors. The District Councils Act referred to was Act No. 16 of 1852, and arising from this meeting a petition signed by 115 inhabitants of the villages concerned was presented to the office of the Colonial Secretary at Adelaide directed to His Excellency Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of South Australia. The receipt of this petition was duly published in the *South Australian Government Gazette* of June the 9th, 1853, and almost immediately produced a counter petition signed by 55 other inhabitants who complained that the day the meeting was held was on a Good Friday and only twelve hours' notice had been given of the intention to hold the meeting. It was further submitted that the time had not arrived in justice to the more thinly inhabited districts of the Province for the area to be declared a District Council; the staff necessary for administering the Council would need to be as many as when the population was double its present number; that the present unsettled state of the labour markets and the difficulties of obtaining sufficient men to carry out the ordinary wants of the community made it inexpedient for labour to be employed for District Council purposes and that the works which were now necessary would be more effectually carried out by a District Board. This counter petition was likewise published in the *Gazette* of June the 9th, 1853, and both petition and counter petition were again published in the next two weekly publications of the *Gazette*.

The prayer of the petitioners was, however, approved, and in the *Government Gazette* of July the 7th, 1853, was published the proclamation constituting the area a District Council. West Torrens thus became the seventh District Council established under the Act of 1852, its predecessors being Mitcham—12th of May, 1853; East Torrens—2nd of June, 1853; Onkaparinga—2nd of June, 1853; Hindmarsh—2nd of June, 1853; Angaston—16th of June, 1853; Yatala—16th of June, 1853.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Council was held in the office of Mr. John Hector in Adelaide on the 19th of July, 1853, there being a full attendance of the members nominated in the original petition, being Messrs. George Dew, John Foreman, A. H. Davis, C. S. Hare and John Hector. The official proclamation constituting the district was read and Mr. A. H. Davis was appointed Chairman. It was resolved to advertise for a valuator to make the first valuation of the area, and the Lieutenant-Governor was asked to make available to each member of the Council a copy of the District Council's Act of 1852, the Impounding Act of 1847, and various other Acts which were then in operation, for the guidance of the Council.

The Chairman, Cr. Davis, offered to act as Clerk until a permanent Clerk was appointed, and it was decided that subsequent meetings of the Council would be held every alternate Tuesday at 1.00 p.m. precisely, in the office of Cr. Hector. The Chairman reported that there was a sum of about £18 in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, being the balance of funds of the late Adelaide District Roads Board, and it was decided to make application that this be equally distributed amongst the newly formed Councils of Mitcham, East Torrens and West Torrens, which would be useful for covering the initial expenses in the purchase of books and advertising by the Council. The Chairman was authorised to purchase a minute book and thus was initiated the first Council of the area of West Torrens as it then was.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

When the area was first established as a District Council in July, 1853, it was not divided into Wards, but in October, 1859, a Memorial was submitted to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, and published in the Government Gazette of October the 13th, 1859, praying that the area be divided into four Wards, being Thebarton Ward, to be represented by two members, Reedbeds Ward, one member, Hilton Ward, one member, and Plympton Ward, one member. This Memorial was supported by the signatures of 160 ratepayers. The presentation, however, of this Memorial produced a counter Memorial from 68 owners and occupiers of the proposed Reedbeds Ward protesting against the proposed subdivision of the area into Wards as being wholly unnecessary and asking that if it was decided to divide the area into Wards that their part of the district be severed therefrom and joined with a part of the Hindmarsh District Council, likewise to be severed to form a new Council.

Arising from a public meeting of ratepayers of the district held on the 31st of October, 1859, the original petitioners decided to present a further Memorial in opposition to the counter Memorial, and this further Memorial was published in the Government Gazette on November the 10th, 1859, together with a Memorial from the District Council of Hindmarsh declaring that "that Council had observed with regret that the ratepayers of the District of West Torrens—not content with disagreeing amongst themselves about their local affairs—but a portion of them in trying to form a new district are trying to take away portion of the Hindmarsh District and the Hindmarsh Council therefore strongly protests against this proposal." This counter Memorial produced a still further Memorial from Mr. Abraham H. Davis, Chairman of the Council, on behalf of the 68 residents who had protested against the proposal to subdivide the area into Wards, in which it was stated that "the public meeting said to have been held on the 31st of October at which it was decided to present a Memorial for the subdivision of the area into Wards had neither been legally called nor held: it was advertised in the morning and held in the evening of the 31st in a corner of the district with not more than 25 persons present, and the majority of the ratepayers never heard of it until the next day. Under the District Councils Act it should have been held at 10.00 in the morning, and it was further alleged that the Memorial for the dividing of the area into Wards was neither read, proposed nor adopted at that meeting! The 68 persons protesting against the division of the area into Wards and seeking the formation of a new district did so in self-defence and so that they might enjoy peace and good feeling in their own locality."

The petition submitted by the 160 ratepayers for the division of the area into four Wards did not, however, meet with success, and it appears that the ratepayers and the Council were not in step in this matter because at a public meeting of ratepayers held in the Hilton Hotel on the morning of the 25th of February, 1860, a motion was carried by 14 votes to 12 that the Council did not possess the confidence of the ratepayers, and the ratepayers, therefore, were not prepared to allow the Council to declare a rate for the reason that it was considered to be inexpedient so to do as the equitable distribution of the funds derivable therefrom could not be secured until the district was divided into Wards, which division a majority of the Council opposed, notwithstanding that there was a very strong opinion amongst the ratepayers that this division was necessary.

At the meeting of the Council on the 21st of August, 1860, it was proposed and seconded that the Chairman call a public meeting of ratepayers for the purpose of considering the division of the district into Wards, and apparently heeding the grumblings of the ratepayers at the previous ratepayers' meeting the Council agreed to the proposal, and in the Government Gazette of December the 6th, 1860, was published a petition signed by 117 ratepayers praying His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, to divide the area into five wards, being, namely, Reedbeds, Plympton, Hilton, Thebarton and Mile End. This petition was agreed to, and in the Government Gazette of March the 14th, 1861, was published the proclamation dividing the area into the five Wards named in the petition. The Councillors elected to serve these Wards were Mr. R. Merchant—Reedbeds Ward; Mr. George Dew—Hilton Ward; Mr. C. J. Everard—Plympton Ward; Mr. J. Hemingway—Mile End Ward; and Mr. C. M. Pearson—Thebarton Ward.

By 1862, however, certain ratepayers in the western portion of the district felt that they were not being treated fairly in the expenditure by the Council of funds, and in the Government Gazette of February the 27th, 1862, was published a Memorial signed by 40 of them, and headed by Mr. John Morphett, M.L.C., asking that the Governor create that portion of the area into a new Ward to be named West Ward, and that Mr. William H. Gray be elected as the first Councillor of the proposed new Ward. This petition, however, almost immediately produced a counter petition signed by 86 ratepayers and

headed by Mr. Charles George Everard, M.L.C., and containing the names of others who later on were to become well known in the district, protesting against the proposed creation of the additional Ward and pointing out that the district comprised an area of only 9,000 acres of land, it was one of the smallest in this Province, only a year previously it had been formed into five Wards chiefly at the instigation of the gentleman named in the petition as the Councillor for the proposed new Ward, Mr. W. H. Gray, who did not succeed in being elected to the Council and was, therefore, defeated in the object he had in view in so dividing the district.

"The principal object Mr. Gray had in mind was to bring about an outlay of the funds of the district solely for his own benefit, notwithstanding that the total rate which would be derived in the proposed new Ward amounted to only £77/10/-." This counter Memorial brought Mr. Gray to his feet, and in the Government Gazette of April the 3rd, 1862, was published a Memorial by him addressed to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Dominic Daly, who in the meantime had succeeded Sir Richard MacDonnell, expressing "his pained surprise at the contents of the Counter Memorial, many signatures to which were obtained by an unscrupulous canvasser assisted by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. G. Dew, who acted without the sanction of the Council. It is also noted that at a public meeting of the ratepayers of West Torrens, held on the 24th of March, 1862, a resolution that—"in the opinion of this meeting the Memorial of the inhabitants of the western portion of the district for another Ward is founded on justice"—was carried unanimously."

The Governor apparently took some time to decide the issue, because it was not until November the 13th, 1862, that a proclamation was published in the Government Gazette dividing the area into six Wards, namely, Reedbeds Ward, Hilton Ward, Plympton Ward, West Ward, Mile End Ward and Thebarton Ward. No mention was made in the proclamation of who was to be the councillor of the new Ward, and in the Gazette of December the 11th 1862, was published a notice that as the Council had not taken the requisite steps by calling a public meeting of ratepayers for the purpose of electing a Councillor for the new Ward, Mr. John Morphett, a Justice of the Peace, gave

notice that a meeting of ratepayers would be held on Monday, December the 22nd, 1862, for that purpose. This meeting was duly held and Mr. William H. Gray was elected as the Councillor for the new West Ward.

The Corporation of Glenelg came into being on the 23rd day of August, 1855, a small portion of West Torrens being severed for the purpose, and on the 28th of January, 1875, in the Government Gazette there was published a petition to His Excellency the Governor, Anthony Musgrave, in which it was pointed out that on the 24th day of February, 1857, the Glenelg Corporation presented a petition to the Governor praying that a certain road in Section 203 District A, then being the West Torrens District, and on the west side of the Patawalonga Creek might be included within the Corporation of Glenelg, and at the same time a further Memorial was presented signed by a number of the ratepayers of the Corporation asking that further addition be made to the Corporation area. On the 28th of May, 1857, the petition from the Glenelg Corporation for the severance of Section 203 was granted, in addition to which the Patawalonga Creek, adjoining roads and other land which were not included in the petition were added, and in a petition from the West Torrens Council published on the 28th of January, 1857, it was pointed out that notwithstanding this severance, rates had been continued to be paid to the West Torrens Council, in addition to which it was contended that the Proclamation of the 28th of May, 1857, was "improvidently issued and was in excess of the powers vested in the Governor."

The Glenelg Corporation submitted by a petition published on the 18th of February, 1875, that the Governor did have power to make the Proclamation in question and that the Corporation considered the land in question had been properly severed from West Torrens and annexed to its area. This in turn brought another Memorial from the West Torrens Council published on the 4th of March, 1875, in which it was contended that West Torrens had never given up the control of the land supposed to have been severed; that the owner of the land in dispute had advised the Glenelg Corporation that he did not admit its rights to tax him so he continued to pay his rates to West Torrens and that subsequently the Mayor of the Corporation had the assessment struck out as the result of which no rates had ever been paid on this land to Glenelg. The petitioners, therefore, requested that the land remain in the area of West Torrens.

On August the 19th, 1869, was published a petition from 16 ratepayers, including members of the Council, asking that the boundaries of Thebarton Ward, Mile End Ward and Hilton Ward be re-arranged. There appears to be no record of the outcome of this petition, but on August the 19th, 1880, a

public meeting of ratepayers was held to consider the advisability of revising the Wards of the district. The proposal was that the Thebarton and Mile End Wards be divided into three Wards to be named South Thebarton Ward, North Thebarton Ward and New Thebarton Ward, which with Hilton Ward, Reedbeds Ward, Plympton Ward and West Ward would then create seven instead of six Wards within the district. This proposal was agreed to at this meeting, but it was not entertained by the Commissioner of Public Works, and was, therefore, deferred for three months.

In May, 1881, a petition was presented to His Excellency Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois signed by a very large number of ratepayers praying that the boundaries of the existing Wards be altered and an additional Ward to be known as New Thebarton Ward be created. This request was complied with on August 4th, 1881. In February, 1883, the north-eastern portion of the district was severed and became the Corporation of Thebarton. Following this severance the number of Wards was reduced from seven to five, the new Wards being Hilton, Plympton, West, Reedbeds and Underdale. On February the 16th, 1888, the Glenelg Main Road No. 1—Anzac Highway—and Henley Beach Main Road No. 73 were annexed to the district. In February, 1892, the Council petitioned the Governor to alter the boundaries of the District Council from the east side to the west side of Rankine Road, New Mile End, and this petition was granted on August the 25th, 1892. On the 15th of January, 1903, the area between the Anzac Highway and the South Terrace Glenelg Railway Line and between the South Road and the Brighton Road was severed from the District Council of Marion and annexed to West Torrens.

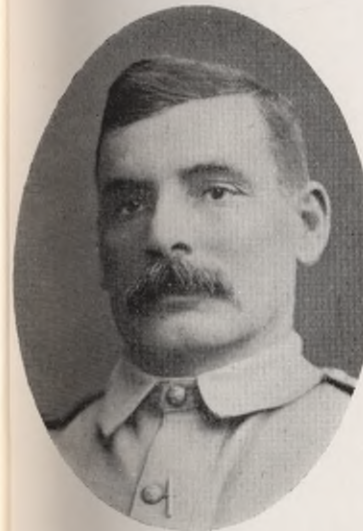
On the 23rd of November, 1911, there was an extension of the western boundary of the district by adding all that strip of land on the sea coast lying between the then western boundary and low water mark from the north-west corner of the district to the north-west corner of the Corporate Town of Glenelg, and a revision of the Wards of the district, whereby the number was increased from five to seven. On January the 11th, 1912, the boundaries of Hilton, Richmond, Brooklyn and Plympton Wards were varied, and on the 15th of February, 1912, the extreme south-western corner of the district known as Helmsdale Estate was severed and annexed to the Glenelg Corporation. This severance was followed by a further severance of Helmsdale Extension adjoining Helmsdale Estate on the east and its annexation to the Corporation of Glenelg on the 29th of August, 1912. On May the 15th, 1913, the name of Richmond Ward was altered to Hayhurst Ward, and on December the 11th, 1913, a narrow strip of the Thebarton Corporation along the south side of Ballara Street, Mile End Estate, was severed therefrom and annexed to West Torrens.



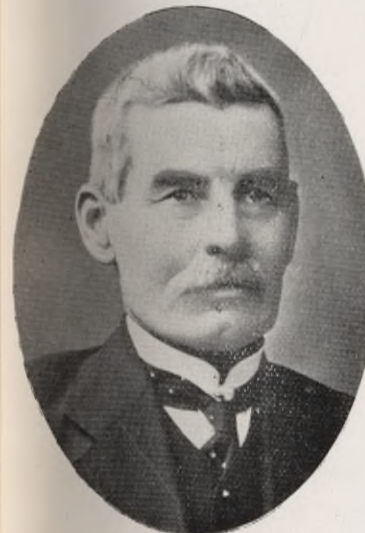
On April the 15th, 1915, minor alterations were made to the Rankine Road and Hardys Road boundaries between West Torrens and the Thebarton Corporation. On the 2nd of December, 1915, the extreme north-western area of the district was severed, and with an area severed from the Woodville District Council the Henley and Grange Corporation was established, which severance necessitated a revision of the boundaries of the Wards affected. Seaview Ward was abolished and a new Ward named Morphett Ward constituted in lieu thereof, the boundaries of Plympton Ward and Brooklyn Ward being altered to provide for the establishment of this new Ward, which alterations were gazetted on the 25th of May, 1916. On April the 11th, 1918, the area in what is now the extreme north-eastern corner of the municipality and comprising portions of Hayward Avenue, Ashley Street and the area east of Hardys Road was severed from the Corporation of Thebarton and annexed to West Torrens. On the 24th of May, 1928, the extreme south-western corner of the district west of the Military Road, where it runs north and south, and south of the Military Road where it runs east and west, and comprising the original subdivision of Graymore and North Glenelg between the Tapleys Hill Road and the sea and south of the east-west section of the Military Road was severed and annexed to the Corporation of Glenelg. Minor alterations were made to the boundaries of the district along the Anzac Highway at Keswick and Ashford and the South Road at Glandore on the 20th of March, 1930, and on October the 13th, 1932, as the outcome of recommendations made by the Local Government Areas Commission was published a proclamation in the Government Gazette severing from the district as from the 17th of October, 1932, the areas of Golflands Estate, Novar Gardens and Grovene, and their annexation to the Corporation of Glenelg.

Subsequently on June the 7th, 1934, the boundaries of Morphett Ward, which previously included Golflands Estate, Novar Gardens and Grovene severed from the district, were altered, as was the boundaries of Hayhurst, Plympton and Brooklyn Wards, and on January the 2nd, 1936, there was a further readjustment of boundaries as between Hayhurst and Plympton Wards. On the 9th of December, 1943, the District Council was constituted a Municipality as from the 1st of January, 1944, by which Proclamation the number of Wards in the area was reduced from seven to five with consequent alterations in boundaries thereto. On the 21st of December, 1950, the area known as North Glenelg, being the extreme south-west corner of the Municipality, was severed from West Torrens and annexed to the Corporation of Glenelg, without, however, necessitating any re-arrangement of the existing Wards of the Municipality.

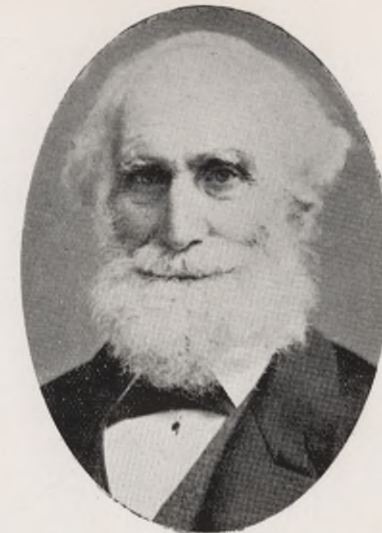
Fourteen



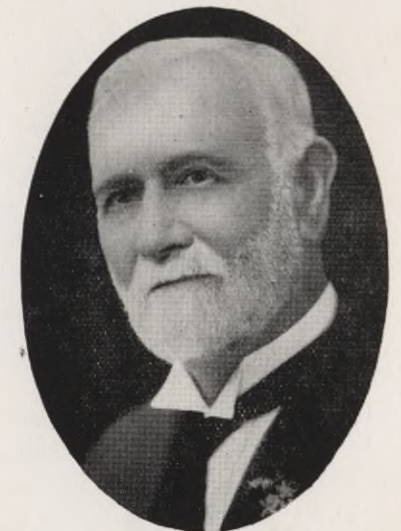
Councillor  
JAMES ROWELL  
1884



Councillor  
JOHN EDWARD ROWELL  
1900



Councillor  
WILLIAM HENRY GRAY  
1856



Councillor  
RICHARD STREETER  
1892

*Some Early  
Councillors*



Councillor  
HARRY WATSON  
1911



Councillor  
HENRY SHERRIFF  
1900

## THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The first Council comprised Messrs. Abraham Hopkins Davis, Chairman; and George Dew, John Foreman, John Hector and C. S. Hare. After a year of office Messrs. John Foreman, John Hector and C. S. Hare retired. John Foreman was re-elected and Messrs. T. H. Beare and John Hunt were elected in place of Messrs. John Hector and C. S. Hare, neither of whom stood for re-election. In fact, Mr. C. S. Hare apparently did not appreciate the honour conferred upon him of being elected as a member of the original Council because he refrained from attending the meetings of the Council and was later fined £20 for neglect of duty! The Council in 1854 comprised Mr. A. H. Davis (Chairman) and Messrs. John Foreman, George Dew, T. H. Beare and John Hunt.

In 1855 Mr. John Hunt did not seek re-election and his place was taken by Mr. R. B. Colley. In 1856 Messrs. T. H. Beare, R. B. Colley and John Foreman dropped out, Messrs. Joseph Morris, William Henry Gray and John Woodhead taking their place. At the annual meeting of ratepayers held in March, 1858, Councillor W. H. Gray was not re-nominated and Councillors J. Morris and J. Woodhead, although nominated, were not re-elected, the new members elected at that meeting being Messrs. William Harrold, John Hemingway and C. M. Pearson. It was, however, later found that Mr. C. M. Pearson held a general publican's licence which disqualified him from acting as Councillor, and Mr. Joseph Morris was re-elected in his stead. It was then discovered that Mr. Morris was also disqualified from acting, and on the 24th of August, 1858, Mr. Charles Jenkins was elected as a Councillor in his stead.

In July, 1859, Mr. G. Dew was defeated and Mr. C. M. Pearson, who had again been nominated, was defeated also. Messrs. A. H. Davis and C. Jenkins were re-elected and Mr. W. H. Gray was again elected to the Council; Messrs. W. Harrold and John Hemingway continuing in office. The re-election of Mr. A. H. Davis was, however, declared null and void, but he was again re-elected in the following September.

In July, 1860, Messrs. A. H. Davis, W. Harrold and J. Hemingway retired, and at the annual meeting of ratepayers held that month Messrs.

George Dew, J. Haimes and C. M. Pearson were elected, who, with Mr. W. H. Gray and Mr. C. Jenkins, then comprised the Council. In March, 1861, the area was divided into five Wards and the Council then comprised Messrs. George Dew—Hilton Ward, C. M. Pearson—Thebarton Ward, R. Merchant—Reedbeds Ward, C. J. Everard—Plympton Ward, and J. Hemingway—Mile End Ward. In November, 1862, an additional Ward was created—West Ward—and Mr. W. H. Gray was re-elected to the Council as the representative of this Ward. In July, 1862, Mr. Richard Marjoram replaced Mr. Merchant as the Councillor for Reedbeds Ward. In 1866 Mr. William Douglas took the place of Councillor George Dew as the representative of Hilton Ward and Councillor Drew transferred to Thebarton Ward in place of Mr. C. M. Pearson. In 1869 R. Shepherdson was elected as representative of Plympton Ward in place of Mr. C. J. Everard and Mr. John Rowell as representative of Reedbeds Ward in place of Councillor R. Marjoram.

In 1870 several changes took place, Councillor George Fisher replacing Councillor Dew as representative of Thebarton Ward, Councillor Thomas Newman taking the place of Mr. J. Hemingway as Councillor for Mile End Ward and Mr. Joseph Boase taking the place of Councillor W. Douglas as representative of Hilton Ward. In 1872 Mr. George Dew came back into the Council as representative of Thebarton Ward in place of Councillor G. Fisher; Mr. John Hemingway was re-elected as Councillor for Mile End Ward in place of Councillor T. Newman, and in 1873 Mr. William H. Ayliffe replaced Councillor Shepherdson as representative of Hilton Ward and Mr. Charles White replaced Councillor John Rowell as representative of Reedbeds Ward.

In 1874 Robert Strutton replaced Councillor Hemingway as the representative of Mile End Ward; William Mock took the place of W. H. Ayliffe as representative of Plympton Ward and George Samuel Knight replaced Councillor J. Boase as the representative of Hilton Ward. In 1875 William Baker replaced William Mock as the representative of Plympton Ward, and in 1876 William Charlesworth was elected to represent Thebarton Ward; Edward Middleton Mile End Ward, and Thomas Errington Plympton Ward. In 1877 Charles Frederick Davis replaced Councillor C. White as the representative of Reedbeds Ward and Thomas Day replaced Thomas Errington as the representative of Plympton Ward. In 1878 George Foreman represented Mile End Ward in place of Councillor E. Middleton and John Marles, Jnr., who

later on was to become District Clerk, replaced Councillor G. S. Knight as the representative of Hilton Ward. In 1879 Thomas Errington returned to the Council as representative of Plympton Ward in place of Councillor Thomas Day; Mr. J. K. Penney replaced Councillor William Henry Gray, who had had an uninterrupted run of 8 years as the representative of West Ward, and John Gillard Prettejohn was elected to represent Reedbeds Ward in place of Councillor C. F. Davis.

In 1880 Thomas Pritchard replaced William Charlesworth as representative of Thebarton Ward and John Evans replaced Councillor G. Foreman as representative of Mile End Ward. In May, 1881, a petition was presented to His Excellency Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, signed by a very large number of ratepayers, praying that the boundaries of the existing six Wards be altered and an additional Ward to be known as New Thebarton Ward be created. In August, 1881, this request was complied with and Thomas Hardy was elected as the first Councillor of the additional Ward. In the same year Alfred Peter Cook took the place of Councillor T. Errington as representative of Plympton Ward; Mr. Charles Louis Taylor replaced Councillor J. K. Penney as Councillor for West Ward, and Mr. Thomas Adcock replaced Councillor T. Pritchard in Thebarton Ward. The election of Councillor Hardy was, however, challenged on the ground that no rates had been paid on the current assessment which formed the basis of the Voter's Roll and his election was declared invalid and simultaneously the Councillors for Thebarton, Mile End, Plympton, Hilton and West Wards were also declared as being wrongfully elected for the same reason. In the resulting election Councillors E. C. Hemingway and A. P. Cook, J. Marles, Jnr., and C. L. Taylor were re-elected, and Thomas Pritchard regained his seat from Councillor T. Adcock as representative of Thebarton Ward and Joseph Stevenson replaced Thomas Hardy as Councillor for New Thebarton Ward.

In 1882 James Mathew Ruddock replaced Councillor J. Marles, Jnr., as Councillor for Hilton Ward, whilst Councillor Marles transferred to New Thebarton Ward. Councillor Joseph Stevenson, however, challenged the election of Councillor Marles and succeeded in having the election declared invalid. In a subsequent contest between Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Marles, Mr. Stevenson was re-elected as the representative of New Thebarton Ward, receiving 86 votes against Mr. Marles 63 votes. A few months later Mr. Marles was an applicant for the position of District Clerk and Overseer of Works and was appointed to this position in April, 1883, at a salary of £40 per annum, plus

the usual perquisites as Overseer of Works! In February, 1883, the north-eastern section of the district was severed therefrom and became the Corporation of Thebarton. This resulted in a re-arrangement of the boundaries of the West Torrens area and the Wards therein, resulting in the creation of Hilton Ward, Plympton Ward, West Ward, Reedbeds Ward and Underdale Ward. Councillors elected for the new Wards were Hilton Ward—Alexander Rankine, Plympton Ward—Joseph Woodhead, West Ward—John Kemp Penney, Reedbeds Ward—Charles Louis Taylor, and Underdale Ward—Edward Lipsett. In 1884 James Mathew Ruddock took the place of Councillor Rankine as representative of Hilton Ward; Thomas Errington replaced Councillor Woodhead as representative of Plympton Ward; and James Rowell replaced C. L. Taylor as representative of Reedbeds Ward. In 1885 Sydney C. Tolley replaced Councillor Errington as representative of Plympton Ward and Mr. William H. Gray re-entered the Council as representative of West Ward, but almost immediately his election was declared null and void and Mr. William Edward Bagshaw was elected in his stead.

In 1886 William Henry Gray was re-elected to the Council as the representative of Reedbeds Ward in place of Councillor James Rowell, and in 1887 Councillor Rowell was elected as the representative of Underdale Ward. In 1888 John Frederick Turner was elected as the representative of Hilton Ward in place of J. M. Ruddock, and in 1889 Mr. Alfred Peter Cook was re-elected to the Council as the representative of Plympton Ward in place of Councillor S. C. Tolley. In 1890 Mr. George Errington replaced Councillor W. E. Bagshaw as the representative of West Ward and Mr. William C. Prettejohn replaced Councillor W. H. Gray as the Councillor for Reedbeds Ward. In 1891 Franklin James Gray replaced Councillor George Errington as the representative of West Ward, and in 1892 Richard Streeter replaced Councillor A. P. Cook as the representative of Plympton Ward. In 1893 James M. Ruddock came back into the Council as the representative of Hilton Ward in place of Councillor J. F. Turner, and in 1895 Mark Wilkes was elected to represent Hilton Ward in place of Councillor J. M. Ruddock. In 1898 Mark Wilkes transferred to Reedbeds Ward and George Herbert Holt took his place as a representative of Hilton Ward.

In 1899 Alfred Peter Cook again came back into the Council as the representative of West Ward in place of Councillor F. J. Gray, and in 1900 John F. Turner again returned as the representative of Hilton Ward in place of George H. Holt; Henry Sherriff replaced Councillor James Rowell as the

representative of Underdale Ward and John E. Rowell replaced Mark Wilkes as the representative of Reedbeds Ward. The Council now comprised Messrs. J. F. Turner, R. Streeter, A. P. Cook, John E. Rowell and Henry Sherriff, and this membership remained intact until 1907, when Joseph A. Hardy replaced Councillor J. F. Turner as the representative of Hilton Ward. In 1909 the election of John Patten as the representative of Plympton Ward terminated the long reign of Councillor R. Streeter as the representative of this Ward, and George Herbert Holt came back into the Council as the representative of Hilton Ward in place of Councillor J. A. Hardy. John Patten, however, died in 1910 and his place was then taken by Edward Moss and George Errington came back into the Council as the representative of West Ward in place of Councillor A. P. Cook, who had had an unbroken run since 1899 and was first elected in 1881.

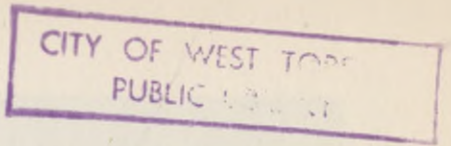
In 1911 Robert S. Caldicott replaced Councillor G. H. Holt as the representative of Hilton Ward, and then came another re-arrangement of the Wards due to an alteration in the boundaries of the district. Under this re-arrangement seven Wards were created, being Keswick, Hilton, Richmond, Brooklyn, Plympton, Seaview and Underdale. The first representatives of these new Wards were Keswick Ward—Edward Moss, Hilton Ward—Robert S. Caldicott, Richmond Ward—Harry Watson, Brooklyn Ward—John Fewings, Plympton Ward—George Errington, Seaview Ward—John Edward Rowell, and Underdale Ward—Henry Sherriff. In 1914 the name of Richmond Ward was altered to Hayhurst Ward, without, however, any change in its representation. William John Harvey, however, replaced George Errington as the representative of Plympton Ward and Frank Herman Menkins was elected to represent Seaview Ward in place of Councillor J. E. Rowell. In 1915 Frederick William Ingerson replaced Edward Moss as the representative of Keswick Ward, and in this year the Corporation of Henley and Grange was proclaimed, the extreme north-western corner of the district being severed for this purpose.

This necessitated an alteration in the boundaries of the Ward affected and under this re-arrangement Seaview Ward was abolished, the Wards then being Keswick, Hilton, Hayhurst, Plympton, Brooklyn, Morphett and Underdale, the representatives being Keswick—F. W. Ingerson, Hilton—J. M. Sutherland, who replaced Councillor R. S. Caldicott; Hayhurst—Harry Watson, Brooklyn—John Fewings, Plympton—William J. Harvey, Morphett—Charles P. Forward, and Underdale—Henry Sherriff. In 1918 William Albert Starling took the place of Councillor C. P. Forward as representative of Morphett Ward

and Andrew I. Watson replaced W. J. Harvey as representative of Plympton Ward, whilst in 1919 Albert Spencer replaced J. M. Sutherland as representative of Hilton Ward and Harry Bower took the place of A. I. Watson as representative of Plympton Ward. In 1920 H. D. McDonald replaced F. W. Ingerson as Councillor for Keswick Ward, and in 1921 Gordon J. Rowell was elected in place of Councillor H. Sherriff, who had had an unbroken run as a member of the Council and representative of Underdale Ward since 1900, a record which neither before nor since has been equalled in this Council.

In 1923 Mr. William E. Grosvenor replaced Harry Watson as the representative of Hayhurst Ward, and in 1924 Colin C. Leitch replaced H. D. McDonald as the representative of Keswick Ward; Henry A. W. N. Suter was elected in place of Harry Bower as the representative of Plympton Ward and Frederick A. Harris replaced W. A. Starling as the representative of Morphett Ward. In 1925 Augustus J. L. Wilson took the place of Albert Spencer as the representative of Hilton Ward, and in 1926 George J. T. Dowding replaced Councillor F. A. Harris as the representative of Morphett Ward. In 1927 Clifford Stanford was elected instead of Councillor J. Fewings, who had had an unbroken run as the representative of Brooklyn Ward since 1911, and Tertius Alexander G. Powell replaced Councillor G. J. Rowell as the representative of Underdale Ward. In 1928 Egbert L. Osborn was elected to replace H. A. W. N. Suter as the representative of Plympton Ward. In 1929 George Schmidt replaced W. E. Grosvenor as the representative of Hayhurst Ward; in 1930 Joseph J. A. Weathers replaced C. C. Leitch as the representative of Keswick Ward, and Christopher D. Sanderson was elected in stead of G. J. T. Dowding as the representative of Morphett Ward; in 1931 Donald Roy Potter replaced F. G. Schmidt as the representative of Hayhurst Ward.

In 1932 John H. Allen took the place of Councillor Weathers as the representative of Keswick Ward and C. C. L. Rogers replaced C. D. Sanderson as the representative of Morphett Ward. In 1933 Alfred Burt was elected in place of Councillor A. J. L. Wilson as the representative of Hilton Ward, and Alexander F. Scott took Councillor Stanford's place as the representative of Brooklyn Ward. In 1934 Councillor E. L. Osborn transferred to Morphett Ward, replacing C. C. L. Rogers; Charles Walter Lloyd replaced J. H. Allen as the representative of Keswick Ward and Arthur McLean took the place of Councillor Osborn as the representative of Plympton Ward. In 1935 Ambrose Chambers replaced Councillor D. R. Potter as the representative of Hayhurst Ward and Hurtle H. Norman replaced Councillor Powell as the representative of Underdale Ward. In 1937 Councillor Francis H. Wharton



was elected to represent Brooklyn Ward in place of A. F. Scott. In 1938 William A. Ingerson replaced Councillor C. W. Lloyd as the representative of Keswick Ward. In 1939 Charles R. J. Veale was elected in place of Councillor A. Burt as the representative of Hilton Ward. In 1940 Austin F. Chambers replaced Councillor A. McLean as the representative of Plympton Ward and Howard E. Comley replaced E. L. Osborn as the representative of Morphett Ward, and in 1941 Francis E. Weston replaced W. A. Ingerson as the representative of Keswick Ward; Harold Robert Mack replaced Ambrose Chambers as the representative of Hayhurst Ward; Walter Cromer replaced F. H. Wharton as the representative of Brooklyn Ward; and Charles J. Poole was elected in place of Austin F. Chambers as the representative of Plympton Ward.

In 1942 Frederick William Ingerson took the place of Councillor F. E. Weston as the representative of Keswick Ward, and in 1943 Charles Ernest Wood was elected to represent Underdale Ward in place of Councillor H. H. Norman.

On the 1st of January, 1944, the District Council became a Municipal Corporation, and this necessitated a resubdivision of the Wards of the area by which the number was reduced from seven to five, the new Wards then being Keswick, Hilton, Hayhurst, Lockleys and Morphett. At the time of the change Councillor Howard E. Comley was the Chairman of the District Council, and upon becoming a Corporation the existing members carried on until the first Saturday in July, 1944, Councillor Comley being elected by his fellow-members as the first Mayor of the Corporation covering the intervening period between the 1st of January and the first Saturday in July. At the election held on the 1st day of July, 1944, two Councillors were elected for each of the five Wards, the Council then comprising Francis E. Weston and E. J. N. Souter—Keswick Ward, C. R. J. Veale and Frederick H. Beerworth—Hilton Ward, H. R. Mack and Charles J. Poole—Hayhurst Ward; Walter Cromer and Charles E. Wood—Lockleys Ward, Alick H. Halliday and James G. Rogers—Morphett Ward, with Howard E. Comley as Mayor.

In 1945 Thomas John Mackay replaced Charles J. Poole as one of the representatives of Hayhurst Ward and Councillor Walter Cromer, having died, Richard Lloyd Babidge was elected in his stead as one of the representatives of Lockleys Ward. At that election Mayor H. E. Comley was re-elected as Mayor. In July, 1946, Councillor C. R. J. Veale was elected as Mayor of the Municipality and Richard Wall replaced Councillor Veale as one of the representatives of Hilton Ward and Tom Cleve Stott replaced Councillor

H. R. Mack as one of the representatives of Hayhurst Ward. In 1947 Councillor F. E. Weston died and James P. Toohey was elected in his stead as one of the representatives of Keswick Ward; Albert James Dunning took the place of Councillor Beerworth as one of the representatives of Hilton Ward; Robert James Bartlett replaced Councillor J. G. Rogers as one of the representatives of Morphett Ward, and John Henry Giles was elected to replace Councillor T. J. Mackay as one of the representatives of Hayhurst Ward, with Mayor Veale again re-elected. In 1948 Darrol Albert Graetz replaced Councillor A. H. Halliday as one of the representatives of Morphett Ward, with Mayor Veale still continuing in office.

In 1949 Mayor Veale was again re-elected; Joseph C. Sexton replaced Councillor J. P. Toohey as one of the representatives of Keswick Ward; Councillor S. Douglas replaced Councillor R. L. Babidge (deceased) and Alfred Warhurst took the place of Councillor C. E. Wood as a representative of Lockleys Ward. In 1950 Victor Jock Martin replaced Councillor E. J. N. Souter as one of the representatives of Keswick Ward; Arthur W. Hyde replaced Councillor T. C. Stott representing Hayhurst Ward, and Mayton H. Rowe was elected to replace Councillor D. A. Graetz as one of the representatives of Morphett Ward, and again Mayor Veale was re-elected. In 1951 there was no change in the personnel of the Council. In 1952 Councillor John Charles Callaghan replaced Councillor R. Wall as one of the representatives of Hilton Ward and Councillor Walter George Hairfield replaced Councillor S. Douglas as one of the representatives of Lockleys Ward, with Mayor Veale again re-elected.

As at the 7th of July, 1953, the personnel of the Council is Mayor—Charles Richard John Veale, Keswick Ward—represented by Councillors J. C. Sexton and V. J. Martin, Hilton Ward—Councillors A. J. Dunning and J. C. Callaghan, Hayhurst Ward—Councillors J. H. Giles and A. W. Hyde, Lockleys Ward—Councillors W. G. Hairfield and Arthur N. Coombe, replacing Councillor A. Warhurst, Morphett Ward—Councillors R. J. Bartlett and M. H. Rowe.

The distinction of the longest service as a member of the Council since its inception in 1853 rests with Henry Sherriff, who represented Underdale Ward from July, 1900, to July, 1921.

*Twenty-four*

*The Present Council*

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*July 7th, 1953*



M. H. ROWE   V. J. MARTIN   A. W. HYDE   Mayor   W. G. HEAIRFIELD   N. A. COOMBE   J. C. CALLAGHAN  
 J. C. SEXTON   J. H. GILES   C. R. J. VEALE   R. J. BARTLETT   A. J. DUNNING



HOWARD E. COMLEY, ESQ.  
*The First Mayor of the Corporation,*  
1944.

### THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

The first Chairman of the Council was Abraham Hopkins Davis, elected at the first meeting of the Council on the 19th of July, 1853, who served in this office until July, 1860, a period of seven years. Councillor George Dew was then elected and served until June, 1862. Councillor C. J. Everard was elected in July, 1862, but refused to act, and in October of that year Councillor Dew was again appointed Chairman. In July, 1863, Councillor Charles Mason Pearson filled the office until April, 1866, when he died and Councillor Dew was re-elected Acting Chairman until July, when Councillor William H. Gray was elected and served until May, 1870. Councillor Dew then again acted as Chairman until July, when Councillor John Rowell was elected, and again in July, 1871, Councillor William Henry Gray was re-elected and served until September, 1878, when he resigned, and Councillor William Charlesworth was appointed in his stead and served until July, 1880. Councillor John Marles, Jr., was then elected and served for one year, his place being taken by Councillor John Gillard Prettejohn in September, 1881, followed by Councillor Thomas Pritchard in July, 1882, and Councillor Edward Lipsett was elected Chairman in June, 1883, and served until July, 1885.

Councillor Sydney C. Tolley was then elected and served until June, 1889, when William Edward Bagshaw was elected and served until February, 1890, when the Council declared the office vacant and Councillor James Rowell was elected and served until July, 1900. In that month Councillor Alfred Peter Cook was elected and served for twelve months, and in July, 1901, Richard Streeter was elected and served until July, 1906, when Councillor John Edward Rowell was elected and served until July, 1910. George Herbert Holt was then elected, but resigned in March, 1911, and Henry Sherriff then filled the office for the remainder of the financial year and was again elected in July, 1911, and filled the office continuously until July, 1917, when his place was taken by Councillor Harry Watson. After filling the office for two years Councillor Watson did not desire to continue and his place was taken by Councillor Frederick William Ingerson in July, 1919, but again in July, 1920, Councillor Watson was re-elected as Chairman and served until June, 1922. Councillor Albert Spencer then took his place and served for two years, and in August, 1924, Councillor Gordon James Rowell was elected and also served for two years.

In July, 1926, Councillor Colin Campbell Leitch was elected, but retired in January, 1928, when Councillor William Edward Grosvenor was appointed temporarily, and in February, 1928, Augustus J. L. Wilson was appointed and

served until July, 1930. Councillor Tertius Alexander G. Powell then filled the office until 1932, when in July of that year Councillor Clifford Stanford was elected. Egbert Lawrence Osborne was made Chairman in July, 1933, and served for two years, his place being taken by Alexander Ferris Scott in July, 1935, until January, 1937, when Councillor Alfred Burt filled the office until July, 1939. Councillor Arthur McLean was then elected and in July, 1940, Councillor Hurtle Henry Norman was elected and served until May, 1941, when Councillor Ambrose Chambers temporarily filled the office until July, 1941, when Councillor Howard Edward Comley was elected and served as Chairman until the 31st December, 1943.

The Council then became a Municipal Corporation and Chairman Comley was elected by his fellow-members as the first Mayor of the Municipality until July, 1944, when he re-nominated for the position and was elected unopposed. He served in this office until July, 1946, when Councillor Charles Richard John Veale was elected unopposed and has served without opposition in this office and is its present occupant. The person with the longest service as Chairman of the District Council or as Mayor of the Municipality is William Henry Gray, who was elected first in July, 1868, and served until May, 1870, was again elected in July, 1871, and served until September, 1878, when he resigned, a period of eleven years one month.

### MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

In the first years of the Council's existence Council meetings were held on Tuesday afternoons each alternate week. Meetings very often lapsed for want of a quorum, and on one occasion the quantity of rain which fell on that day prevented the Council from meeting. In 1860 the time of meeting was altered to 5.00 p.m., but a few months later reverted back to 3.00 p.m. In 1883 meetings were held at 6.00 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, and in August, 1884, the time of meeting was altered to 7.00 p.m., but in 1886 the time reverted back to 4.15 p.m., but this time, however, was rescinded at the next following meeting, and in 1890 meetings were changed to the first and third Wednesday in each month at 7.00 p.m. In 1892 the time of meeting was altered to 7.30 p.m., and in 1913 to 7.00 p.m. during the months of April to September and 7.30 p.m. during the months October to March. In 1914 the time was fixed at 7.30 p.m. throughout the year. In 1922 the day of meeting was altered to Monday and meetings held once a month. In 1938 the Council reverted to meeting monthly on Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m. and has continued to do so since.

### THE DISTRICT CLERK

The first meeting of the newly constituted Council, comprising Messrs. A. H. Davis, C. S. Hare, John Hector, George Dew and John Foreman, was held on the 19th of July, 1853, and at that meeting Mr. A. H. Davis was appointed Chairman. At that meeting it was decided to call applications from persons competent to make a valuation of the district for assessment purposes, and it was further resolved that the Chairman's offer to act as District Clerk for the time being be accepted. Thus Mr. A. H. Davis became the first District Clerk of the Council. At the meeting of the Council held on the 11th of October, 1853, the Chairman reported that he had interviewed a Mr. J. W. Colley in respect to accepting the position of District Clerk, but at the meeting held on the 25th of October an application for the position of District Clerk was read from a Mr. W. A. Hughes.

At a meeting of the Council on the 1st of November, 1853, the Chairman reported upon his interview with Mr. Colley and consideration was also given to the application from Mr. Hughes, as the outcome of which it was resolved that Mr. Colley, who had offered to fill the position for the sum of £80 per year and make his office available also, be interviewed by the Chairman, who was authorised to make an appointment on the best terms he could get, not exceeding £80 per annum. At the meeting of the Council on the 8th of November, 1853, the Chairman reported that he had arranged with Mr. Colley to act as Clerk and to give the use of his office for the sum of £60 per annum, thus Mr. J. W. Colley was the first salaried appointment as District Clerk. At the meeting of the Council, however, held on the 22nd of November, 1853, a letter was read from Mr. Colley stating his inability to continue as District Clerk, and at a special meeting of the Council a week later Mr. W. A. Hughes, who had previously applied for the position, was appointed at an annual salary of £80 a year including the use of his office.

On the 26th of February, 1856, Mr. Hughes tendered his resignation as District Clerk and Collector, and at a meeting of the Council on the 10th of March, 1856, it was decided to call applications for the position of District Clerk, Collector, Surveyor and Assessor, the outside work having previously been carried on under the supervision of Mr. John Hunt as Superintendent of Works, on the basis of a remuneration of 5 per cent. on all orders and contracts for work let by the Council. A total salary of £160 was offered for all the duties involved or £100 for the office of Clerk and £70 for the position of Surveyor and Assessor. At the meeting of the Council on the 25th of March, 1856, Mr. J. K. Penny was appointed Clerk and Collector at a salary of £100



per annum subject to his producing to the Council at its next meeting two sureties each of £50 and one surety by himself of £100. A vote of appreciation was accorded to Mr. Hughes for his services as District Clerk.

It is also interesting to note that at the time of his retirement Mr. Hughes also held the position of District Clerk and Collector at the Yatala District Council, which is now the Corporation of the City of Enfield. The securities required of Mr. Penny were forthcoming and he continued in this office until the 25th of March, 1858, and on the 1st of April of that year Mr. John Ruddock was appointed District Clerk and Superintendent at the salary made in his tender for the office, the amount of which, however, is not stated. However, the salary paid to Mr. Ruddock as from the 26th of March, 1861, was £100 per annum including all fees arising from the Dog Act. At a public meeting of ratepayers on the 29th of July, 1862, it was carried unanimously that the meeting was of the opinion that the office of Clerk of the Council should be submitted to public tender forthwith. This resolution was approved by the Council at its meeting held the same day, but consideration was deferred and appears not to have been revived. Mr. Ruddock continued in his office as District Clerk until August, 1878, a period of 20 years, when, preceded by a resolution of the Council at its meeting on the 31st of July, 1878, that tenders be called for the position of Clerk, the Council at its meeting on the 20th of August, 1878, appointed Mr. Charles Loader for a period of six months from the 1st of September as District Clerk, Collector, Registrar of Dogs, Inspector of Brands, Surveyor and other duties according to specification to attend at the office from 9.00 until 11.00 daily at a salary of £45 per annum with dog taxes included and £30 as Superintendent of Works, and in the event of the Clerk not giving satisfaction one month's notice on either side to be given, which appointment survived a protest from John K. Penny, a previous District Clerk, that the tender of Mr. Loader was not in accordance with specification.

Mr. Loader apparently gave satisfaction during his probationary period because in January, 1879, he was appointed Inspector under the Width of Tyres Act and Lights on Vehicles Act in addition to his other duties, his remuneration for these additional offices to come from fines against offenders! On the 18th of January, 1881, however, the Council gave Mr. Loader one month's notice of termination of his services, which roused the ratepayers to a meeting of indignation at which a motion was overwhelmingly carried that the Council rescind its motion. A further motion that the three Councillors who supported the resolution be called upon to resign, was supplanted by an amendment that all the Councillors be called upon to resign, but the original

motion, however, was carried unanimously. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the resolution regarding Mr. Loader was rescinded on the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. John Marles, Jnr., which immediately brought forth a motion that the Chairman did not enjoy the confidence of the Council, but this, however, was defeated.

At a meeting of the Council on the 20th of March, 1883, Mr. Loader tendered his resignation and a motion appreciating his services was passed by the Council, together with a grant of £25 for extra work he had performed, but at a subsequent meeting of the Council the Chairman pointed out that the Council had no power to make this grant and the motion was rescinded. Upon the acceptance of Mr. Loader's resignation the Council decided to call tenders for the filling of the office, the lowest tender being that from Mr. John Marles, Jnr., a previous member and Chairman of the Council, of £40 per annum, plus the usual perquisites as Overseer. As the tender submitted by Mr. Marles was less than half of the next lowest tender his appointment followed and, incidentally, at the same meeting, the tender of Mr. M. J. Cavanagh for the position of working Overseer was accepted and he was appointed to that position at a wage of 7/- per day. Mr. Marles continued in his office as District Clerk until August, 1909, a period of a little over 26 years, thus exceeding the term of 20 years previously served by Mr. John Ruddock.

In August, 1909, Mr. Marles resigned and Mr. William Henry Woods was appointed in his stead. Mr. Woods, however, resigned in February, 1912, and the Council then approached Mr. Marles and asked if he would again accept the position for a short period until the Junior Clerk, Mr. V. S. Shephard, who had been appointed as such in January, 1909, reached the age of 21 years, upon which it was intended to appoint him to the position of District Clerk and Surveyor. Mr. Marles consented and was re-appointed in February, 1912. He submitted his resignation to the Council at a meeting on the 30th of November, 1914, and at that meeting Mr. V. S. Shephard was appointed as District Clerk, Surveyor, Overseer of Works, etc., to take effect as from the 1st of January, 1915, at a salary of £175 per annum.

On the 21st of July, 1919, a special meeting of the Council was called for the purpose of receiving the resignation of Mr. Shephard, who had decided to go into business with his brother, and as the outcome of applications called for the filling of this vacancy Mr. Tom C. Stephens was appointed in August, 1919, thereto. Mr. Stephens, however, resigned in December, 1920, to take up another position, upon which representations were made by members of the Council to Mr. Shephard to resume his old position. As the outcome of

these representations he agreed to submit an application, and at a special meeting of the Council on the 29th of December, 1920, was re-appointed as District Clerk and Surveyor at a salary of £312 per annum. Upon the District Council becoming a Municipal Corporation on the 1st of January, 1944, the title of District Clerk automatically changed to that of Town Clerk. Mr. Shephard's connection with the Council, therefore, extends from the 29th of January, 1909, to the 31st of December, 1914, as Junior Clerk, a period of 6 years, and from the 1st of January, 1915, to August, 1919, a period of four years and eight months, and from December, 1920, to the present date, a period of 32 years six months, as District and Town Clerk, making a total period of service to date of slightly over 43 years.

Until Mr. Shephard's appointment as Junior Clerk in January, 1909, the only executive officer of the Council was the District Clerk, but in the intervening years the staff has grown to its present personnel, namely:—

Town Clerk, Building Surveyor, Secretary of the Local Board of Health, etc.—Mr. Vernon S. Shephard.

Engineer—Mr. J. R. L. Copley.

Assistant Town Clerk—Mr. M. G. H. Stott.

Accountant—Mr. W. H. Cleverdon.

Overseer of Works and Building Inspector—Mr. E. F. Dodd.

Health and General Inspector—Mr. J. W. Wadsworth.

Clerk and Inspector—Mr. A. E. Vivian.

Engineering Assistant and Building Inspector—Mr. B. W. Crawford.

General Clerk—Mr. J. A. G. Haworth.

Senior Typiste—Miss K. J. Healy.

Typiste—Mrs. P. Osborne.

Junior Typiste and Clerk—Miss A. A. Rushworth.

Officer of Health—Dr. F. Boyd Turner.



*The Town Clerk,*  
VERNON S. SHEPHARD, F.I.M.A., J.P.

## *THE FIRST OF THEIR KIND*

1853: The first Council were Messrs. Abraham H. Davis, John Hector, John Foreman, George Dew and C. S. Hare. The first Chairman of the Council was Abraham Hopkins Davis.

1853: The first person to act as District Clerk was Councillor A. H. Davis, who carried out the initial duties of this office by virtue of his office as Chairman of the Council, but the first salaried officer to fill this position was Mr. J. W. Colley.

1853: The first Valuator, and the person who made the first assessment of the district, was Mr. George Francis.

1853: The first Auditors were Messrs. Henry Watson and R. B. Colley

1853: The first Poundkeeper was Mr. George Rankine.

1854: The first Superintendent of Works was Mr. John Hunt.

1889: The first Road Ganger was Mr. W. Boundy.

1905: The first Analyst was Mr. John Malcolm Morris.

1909: The first Junior Clerk was Mr. Vernon S. Shephard.

1926: The first outside full time Engineer was Mr. Edwin K. Beaumont.

1944: The first Mayor was Mr. Howard E. Comley.

1944: The first Town Clerk was Mr. Vernon S. Shephard.

## POUNDKEEPERS

The first keeper of the Council's Pound was George Rankine, appointed in August, 1853. George Lord filled the office in 1854 and George Rankine was again re-appointed in August, 1856. In 1859 Frederick Rankine was Poundkeeper until August, 1860, when William Thompson filled the office until his services were dispensed with in July, 1861, when Thomas Vickery became Poundkeeper. Vickery's services were likewise dispensed with in August, 1862, when Samuel Hayward was appointed, but he resigned in January, 1867. Thomas Hardiman then filled the office until December, 1870, when James Matthew Ruddock was appointed Poundkeeper, but he resigned in February, 1874. John Holman was appointed in February, 1874, but resigned in August of that same year, when Robert Burnard took his place. He, however, died in September, 1874, when James Matthew Ruddock again filled the office until September, 1877, when he again resigned, and John Holman was again re-appointed. On the 3rd September, 1879, Ernest Stanley was appointed in place of John Holman, but on the 30th of that month he handed the office over to his wife, Annie Stanley, who continued as Poundkeeper until February, 1882, when she resigned, and Mary Gard, in March, 1882, was appointed in her stead. Her appointment was, however, cancelled in August, 1889, when William M. Boundy was appointed, but he, too, resigned in December, 1889, and John Vickery was appointed in December of that year. This appointment, however, was cancelled in September, 1890, and Maria Vickery was appointed. She resigned in January, 1893 when William Burbridge was appointed and filled the office until July, 1895, when being appointed a Ganger to the Council he resigned, and his wife, Jane Burbridge, carried on the office until December, 1903. Sarah Ann Shepherdson was then appointed and held the office until November, 1925, when upon her death her daughter, Elizabeth Brice, was on the 21st of November, 1925, appointed Poundkeeper and is the present occupant of this office.

## THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

The first meeting of the Council on the 19th of July, 1853, was held in the office of Councillor John Hector in Adelaide, and throughout the years subsequent meetings were held in an office provided by the District Clerk then in office from time to time until the year 1878, when on the 12th of November a special meeting of ratepayers was held at the Hilton Hotel to consider the advisability of erecting a District Hall and fixing the site thereof. At that meeting Mr. James Ruddock moved "that a site be obtained and a hall be erected thereon forthwith." Mr. T. Hardy seconded. An amendment moved by Mr. W. H. Gray, and seconded by Mr. Hemingway, Snr., "that in the opinion of this meeting a Council Chamber is not desirable at present," was defeated, the motion being carried by 14 votes to two.

Mr. J. M. Ruddock proposed and Mr. Marles, Snr., seconded, that the Council purchase a piece of land offered by Mr. Washington, Snr., at 15/- per foot. Mr. Wellsby moved, and Mr. Jolly seconded, an amendment that arrangements be made to purchase the corner of Section No. 47 opposite the Model School or as near thereto as possible for this purpose, and this amendment was carried by 14 votes to 11. At a meeting of the Council on December the 10th, 1878, Mr. John Marles, Jnr., moved that "it being desirable to erect a Council Chamber for the requirements of the district a piece of land be purchased from Mr. Pearson, part of Section 49 having a frontage to the Main Road leading from Black Forest to the Port Road—the South Road—and a sum not exceeding £500 be borrowed on the security of the rates for that purpose, bearing interest at 7 per cent., and that a special meeting of the ratepayers of the district be called for the purpose of authorising the said loan and adopting a special rate of 2d. in the £ on the assessment of the district for the repayment of the said loan and interest." This motion was carried on the casting vote of the Chairman.

The special meeting of ratepayers referred to was held in the Hilton Hotel on the evening of Friday the 14th day of January, 1879. Mr. J. Marles, Jnr., again moved the motion carried by the Council, but a Mr. Joseph Stevenson moved that the proposition be not entertained. Mr. T. Newman, Jnr., expressed the view that the advertisement in the Gazette in relation to the proposal was not in accordance with the provisions of the District Council's Act, upon which the motion was not proceeded with, and the meeting closed. On the 29th of July, 1879, the same Mr. Joseph Stevenson attended a meeting of the Council and offered to build a District Hall 30 ft. by 56 ft. with a Council Chamber 18 ft. by 16 ft., also an office for the Clerk. The hall could be used for district

purposes free of cost on the basis of an annual rental of £15, and in the meantime the Council could use a room in the Royal Hotel, Thebarton, free of charge, as a District Office until the building was complete.

The Council accepted the offer submitted by Mr. Stevenson, and on December the 16th, 1879, the terms of an agreement between the Council and Mr. Stevenson for the occupation of the hall, which in the meantime had been erected, was approved with minor alterations. At the meeting of the Council on the 27th of August, 1880, a letter was received from a Mr. R. T. Burnard advising that a trust had been formed and had purchased the District Hall from the assignees of the Stevenson's Estate and was prepared to allow the Council the use of the office and hall on the basis of a rental of £20 per annum and a payment of 5/- per meeting in the hall. The Council submitted a counter-offer of a rental of £15 per annum which the trust would not accept, and the Council subsequently accepted the original offer.

In February, 1883, the north-eastern section of the district was severed and the Corporation of Thebarton was constituted, and as the hall was in that portion of the area severed from the district, and as under the District Council's Act all meetings of the Council had to be held within the district, the District Clerk was instructed to remove all the Council's furniture from the hall and the office to a room within the district offered by Cr. Ruddock, which office was offered at a rental of £70 per annum. Subsequently, however, Mr. J. Marles, Jnr., who was then the District Clerk, offered the use of a room in his residence on the South Road at Hilton for the purposes of an office and Council Chamber at a rental of £20 per annum, and at a meeting of the Council on the 18th of January, 1884, arrangements were made to transfer the Council's property from the office provided by Mr. Ruddock to the office offered by Mr. Marles.

On the 22nd of February, 1884, the proposal, which had been agreed upon by the Council in 1878 was again revised, and at the meeting of the Council on the 22nd of February it was decided to hold a special meeting of ratepayers to confirm the raising of a loan of £500 at 7 per cent. interest on the security of a rate of 2d. in the £ for six years for the building of a Council Chamber. At this meeting 16 voted in favour and 12 against, but it was nevertheless decided to take a poll, and as the result of this poll, although 166 voted for the proposition and 100 against, the required majority was not reached and the proposition was, therefore, declared lost. At a meeting of the Council on April the 21st, 1885, a deputation of ratepayers waited on the Council urging the desirability of erecting a Council Chamber upon the Pound Acre, Section 99, Marion Ward, Weeroopa, arising from which it was decided that a public meeting of ratepayers be called.

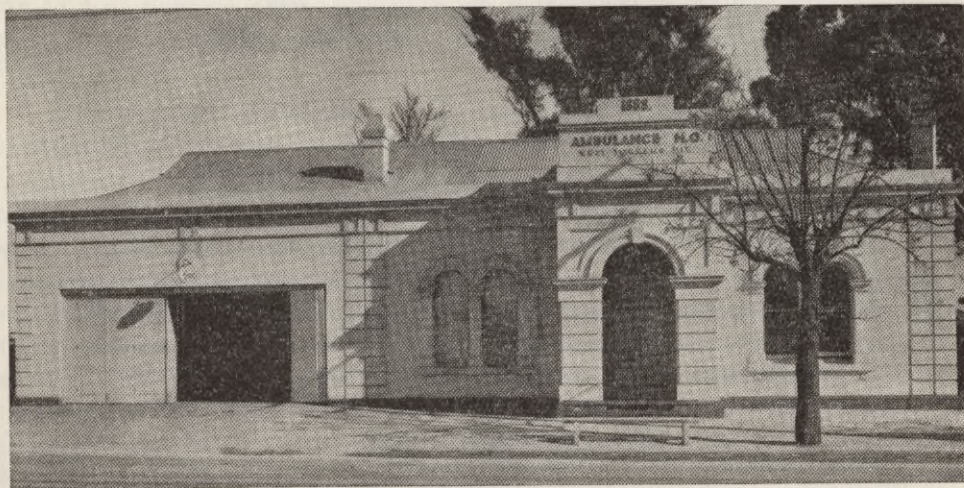
This meeting was held at the Hilton Hotel on the 30th of April, and the proposal was approved. At the meeting of the Council held May the 19th, 1885, the Council agreed that the Council Chamber be erected on the Pound Acre out of the general revenue from rates and subscriptions of stone and money and that plans and specifications of a building not to exceed in cost £300 be prepared for the consideration of the Council. At a meeting of the Council, however, on the 2nd of June, the Chairman pointed out that the resolution of the Council at its previous meeting was contrary to the provisions of the District Council's Act of 1876 and he had, therefore, caused all proceedings in the matter to be stayed and the matter remained in a state of coma until June the 7th, 1887, when it was resolved to forward the building of a Council Chamber on the Pound Acre, Section 99, on the Marion Road, and a committee was appointed to formulate a building scheme.

At the meeting of the Council on the 15th of November plans of the proposed Council Chamber, prepared by Messrs. Wright, Reid and Beaver, were submitted, and it was decided to call tenders for the whole or any portion of the building. At the meeting on December the 6th tenders varying from £245 to £415/3/- were submitted, but these were not acceptable, and it was decided to invite tenders for the erection of the walls only. Eight tenders were received for the building of the walls, but these were deferred, and at the meeting of the Council on February the 7th, 1888, it was resolved that Messrs. B. & J. Perkins be asked if they were still prepared to erect the Council Chamber on the basis of their tender of December the 6th, 1887, of £304. At the meeting of the Council on April the 3rd, 1888, an offer from Messrs. Collins and Bathford to erect a Council Chamber for the sum of £340 was received, but a motion for its acceptance was ruled out of order in view of the previous resolution of the Council.

At a meeting on April the 17th a proposal that an offer submitted by Mr. John King to erect the Council Chamber for £305 lapsed for want of a seconder, and at its meeting on the 1st of May, 1888, the Council received a deputation of ratepayers urging that the Council Chamber be erected without delay. The Chairman advised the deputation that the Council was favourable to the erection of the building but finance was the trouble, but it would again receive consideration, and later at that meeting a resolution was carried that a contract be entered into for the erection of the building. Although the minute does not name the contractor subsequent payments indicate that he was John King, and at the meeting on August the 7th, 1888, the architects, Messrs. Wright, Reid and Beaver, reported the satisfactory completion of the building. The first meeting of the Council in the new Council Chamber was held on the 16th

of October, 1888, and it was then resolved that the Clerk be in attendance at the office on Mondays and Thursdays from 9.00 a.m. until 11.00 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays from 6.00 p.m. until 8.00 p.m.

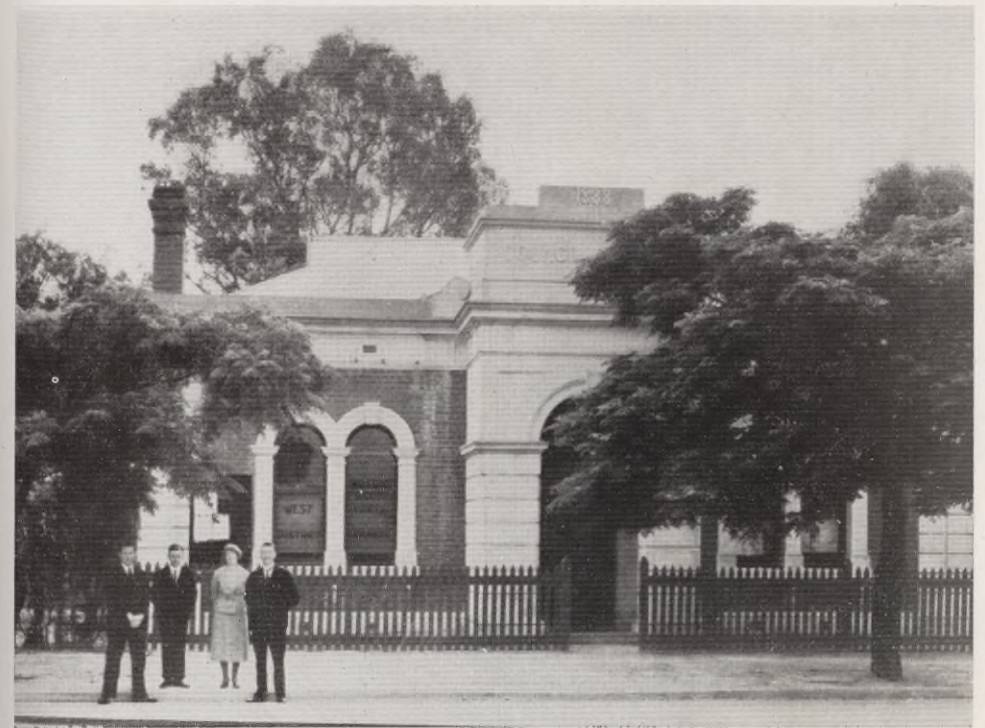
Another interesting sidelight in connection with the erection of the building is that when Messrs. Wright, Reid and Beaver forwarded their account for preparing plans and supervising the erection of the Council Chamber the Council at its meeting on the 3rd of July, 1888, passed a resolution that as the Council had not instructed them in the matter of preparation of plans, etc., they did not consider themselves liable for payment of the account rendered. Notwithstanding this rebuff the firm apparently still continued to supervise the erection of the building and forwarded their certificate of satisfactory completion to the Council as previously indicated. The foundation stone of the building was laid on June the 5th, 1888, by Mr. S. C. Tolley, then Chairman of the Council. In July, 1889, an additional room was added to the Council Chamber at a cost of £59. This building continued to be used as the offices and Council Chamber until March, 1936, when the new building at the corner of Rowland Road and Brooker Terrace, Hilton, was occupied. In June, 1950, the Council let a contract for £2,660, covering the cost of the erection of a garage attached to the main building for the housing of ambulances operated by the South Australian Ambulance Transport Brigade. Certain internal alterations were made to the existing building so that it would make comfortable headquarters for the Brigade, the final expenditure on the project being £2,497/16/5, and the building was finally opened for occupation as an ambulance station on the 16th of December, 1951.



The old Council Chamber converted to an ambulance station for the S.A. Ambulance Transport Brigade, 1951.

Forty

## The Old Council Chamber



MEMBERS OF THE STAFF: Left to Right—Mr. J. T. LEANEY (Assistant Clerk, now Town Clerk, Campbelltown), Mr. E. L. PERRY (Accountant, now Town Clerk, City of Unley), The Late Miss J. TOMLINSON (Senior Typiste), Mr. V. S. SHEPHERD (District Clerk).

## The Old Collage

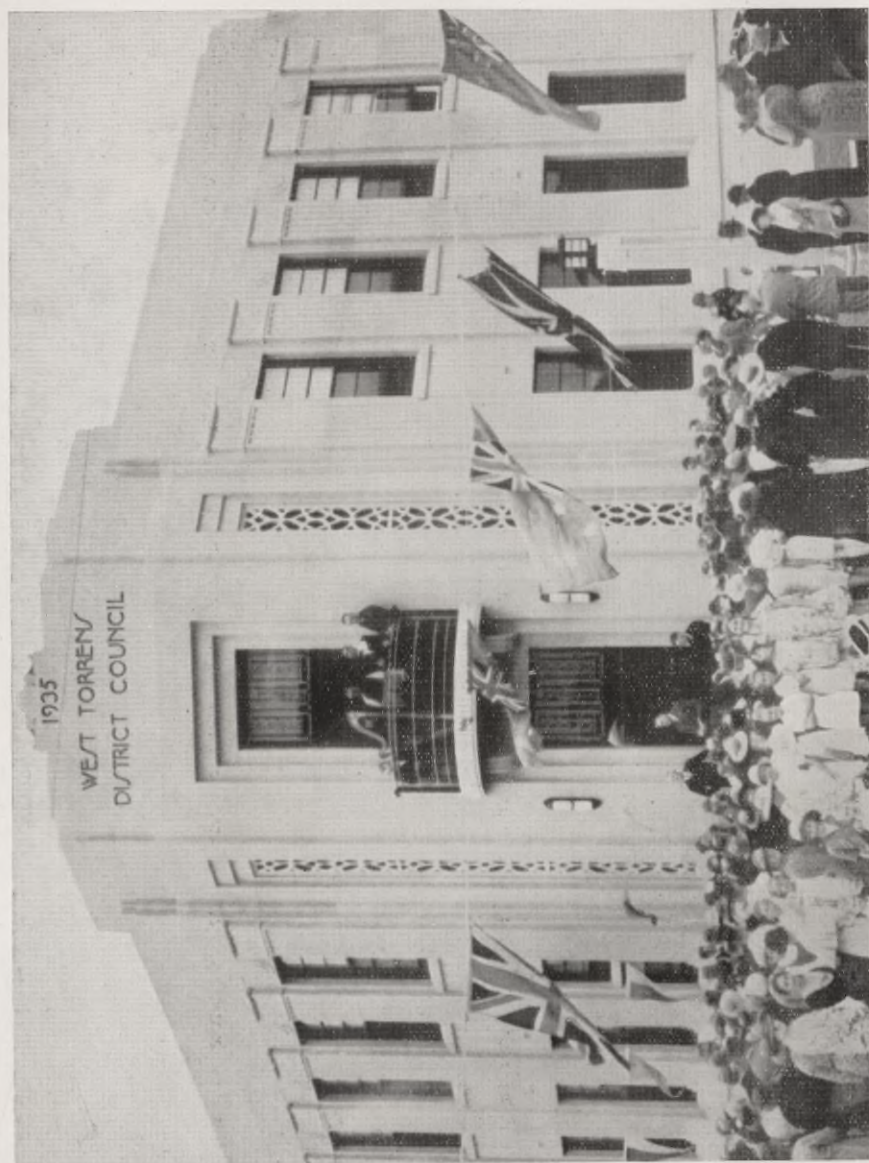
occupied by

MRS. L. SKINNER

The site of the new  
Council Chamber.



*The Council Chamber and Offices*



ERECTED 1935 — OPENED 1936

CITY OF WEST TORRENS  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

*THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER*

At a meeting of the Council on March the 24th, 1919, a recommendation by the Finance Committee that a special Committee be appointed to consider the question of the purchase of a site for a new District Council Hall and Office was adopted, and on August the 11th, 1919, the Council confirmed a recommendation by this Committee that the Chairman and Clerk be authorised to interview Messrs. Cowell & Cowell, Architects, King William Street, with a view of the preparation of a preliminary design for the District Council Offices and Council Hall, the plan for the hall being designed to accommodate 500 people. On the 21st of January, 1920, the special Committee examined the plan prepared by the architects, and with certain modifications recommended that the Council seriously consider the erection of the building at an estimated cost of £5,500. At the meeting of the Council on the 9th of February consideration of the recommendation was deferred.

At the next meeting enquiry was made of the Council's representative on the Municipal Tramways Trust as to what tramway extensions in the district were pending, as tramway communication was vital to the success and convenience of the proposed new building. Nothing further, however, eventuated from these deliberations, and the Council continued to function in the old Council Chamber on the Marion Road until at a meeting of the Council held on the 9th of July, 1934, the Chairman, Councillor E. L. Osborne, introduced the matter of a new Council Chamber, and the District Clerk, Mr. V. S. Shephard, proposed that about four acres of vacant land at the corner of Rowland Road and Brooker Terrace, Hilton, be bought and a new Council Chamber building, costing probably £3,500 to £4,000, be erected thereon.

The District Clerk was authorised to endeavour to purchase this land. To a special meeting of the Council held on July the 30th, 1934, he reported that he had secured an option over this land for £1,750, which was £650 less than the original price asked for it, and though he pointed out that a site at the corner of the South Road and Nottingham Avenue (now West Beach Road) would be a very convenient location, and a site on the Henley Beach Road, just

east of the Lockleys Soldiers' Memorial Hall—now the Lockleys Recreation Reserve—would be a most delightful site from an aesthetic point of view, he favoured the Hilton site and recommended that the land be purchased for the purpose indicated. The Council thereupon authorised the purchase of this site and Mr. H. H. Cowell was again approached to prepare plans and specifications of a new Council Chamber and Offices to be erected on the site in question. A contract was subsequently let to Mr. H. J. Emery, of Marlestone Avenue, Ashford, for the sum of £4,167, and the foundation stone of the new building was laid by Mr. D. V. Fleming, then Commissioner of Highways, on the 18th of May, 1935.

The erection of motor garage, shelter shed, fencing and other extras brought the total up to £4,828/15/11. Other incidental expenditure increased the cost to £5,381/11/7, and the initial cost of furnishing the building, excluding the furnishing of the Council Chamber itself—the tables, chairs and other items in which were donated by certain ratepayers and ex-members of the Council—was £1,008/14/1. The building was officially opened on the 29th of February, 1936, and the Council held its first meeting therein on March the 2nd of that year.

## *The Council becomes a Municipality*

1st JANUARY, 1944.



### MUNICIPALITY OF WEST TORRENS CONSTITUTED.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA { Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor  
to wit. } of the State of South Australia.

(L.S.) C. M. BARCLAY-HARVEY.

BY virtue of the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1934-1941, I, the said Governor, being satisfied that the portion of the State comprised within the district council district of West Torrens is occupied mainly for residential, business, industrial, and manufacturing purposes, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby—

1. Constitute the district council district of West Torrens, being that portion of the State comprised of the lands described in the first schedule hereto a municipality, and declare that the said municipality shall be named the Municipality of West Torrens.
2. Divide the said municipality into five wards, to be named and bounded as defined in the second schedule hereto.
3. This proclamation shall take effect from the 1st day of January, 1944.

(Here follow the schedules referred to.)



THE COUNCIL BECOMES A CORPORATION

On the 12th of May, 1930, the District Clerk, Mr. V. S. Shephard, suggested to the Council that an approach be made to the Local Government Areas Commission, which was sitting at that time, that the district be raised to the status of a Municipal Corporation, and to a meeting of the Council on the 10th of June, 1930, submitted a report setting out the procedure and the advantages which would accrue by so doing. After giving his proposal due consideration the Council, however, at a meeting on the 28th of July, 1930, decided not to make the suggested approach. The matter was again raised by the District Clerk at a meeting of the Council held on the 18th day of May, 1943, and on this occasion it was resolved by the Council that:—

- (a) In the opinion of this Council the time has arrived when its status should be altered from that of a District Council to that of a Municipality.
- (b) The District Clerk prepare a petition for presentation by the Council early next financial year to His Excellency the Governor asking him to exercise his powers under the Local Government Act, 1934-1941, and proclaim that the Council shall be a Municipality in terms of the said Act;
- (c) In such petition provision be made for a reduction in the number of Wards in the district from seven to five with two Councillors representing each Ward;
- (d) The District Clerk prepare for the consideration of the Council at a special meeting to be held for this purpose a proposal for the reduction in the number of Wards as aforesaid;
- (e) The report prepared by the District Clerk and submitted to the Council under date of the 10th of May, 1943, upon the proposed change in status as hereinbefore set out be approved and adopted.

As the outcome of this resolution a petition was presented through the Highways and Local Government Department to His Excellency the Governor, Sir C. M. Barclay-Harvey, and in the Government Gazette of December the 9th, 1943, was published the Proclamation constituting the district as a Municipal Corporation as from the 1st day of January, 1944.

*The Council becomes a City* :: 1st JULY, 1950

To the Council at its meeting held December the 21st, 1948, the Town Clerk submitted a report in respect to the raising of the status of the Municipality to that of a City. In this report it was pointed out that the official record of the population of the Municipality was 22,601 persons, which was over the 20,000 inhabitants required before the Municipality could be raised to this status. Consideration of this report was deferred to the meeting of the Council on the 20th of January, 1949, and at that meeting it was further deferred for a period of twelve months. At the meeting of the Council held January the 24th, 1950, a motion was moved that the matter be further deferred for a further twelve months, but Mr. Cr. T. C. Stott moved, and Mr. Cr. J. H. Giles seconded, that the Town Clerk prepare a petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor praying that the status of the Municipality be raised to that of a City and take such other steps as may be requisite to implement the submission of this petition. The Council, however, were equally divided upon the motion, and the Mayor, Cr. C. R. J. Veale, gave his casting vote in favour, and this petition was duly presented and approved, and in the South Australian Government Gazette of April the 20th, 1950, was published the Proclamation constituting the Municipality a City as from the 1st day of July, 1950.

THE CITY OF WEST TORRENS AND CORPORATION  
THEREOF.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA { Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor  
to wit. } of the State of South Australia.

(L.S.) C. W. M. NORRIE.

BY virtue of the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1934-1949, and all other enabling powers, I, the said Governor, having duly received a petition from the council of the corporation of the town of West Torrens bearing date the 3rd day of March, 1950, and being satisfied by the statement of the Government Statist, dated the 15th day of March, 1950, that the number of inhabitants within the municipality of the town of West Torrens exceeds 20,000, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said State, do hereby—

1. Assign the name of "The City of West Torrens" to such municipality.
2. Assign the name of "The Corporation of the City of West Torrens" to the corporation of such municipality.
3. Declare that this proclamation shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1950.

Given under my hand and the public seal of South Australia, at Adelaide, this 20th day of April, 1950.

By command,

A. LYELL McEWIN, Chief Secretary.

H. & L.G.D., 174/1950.

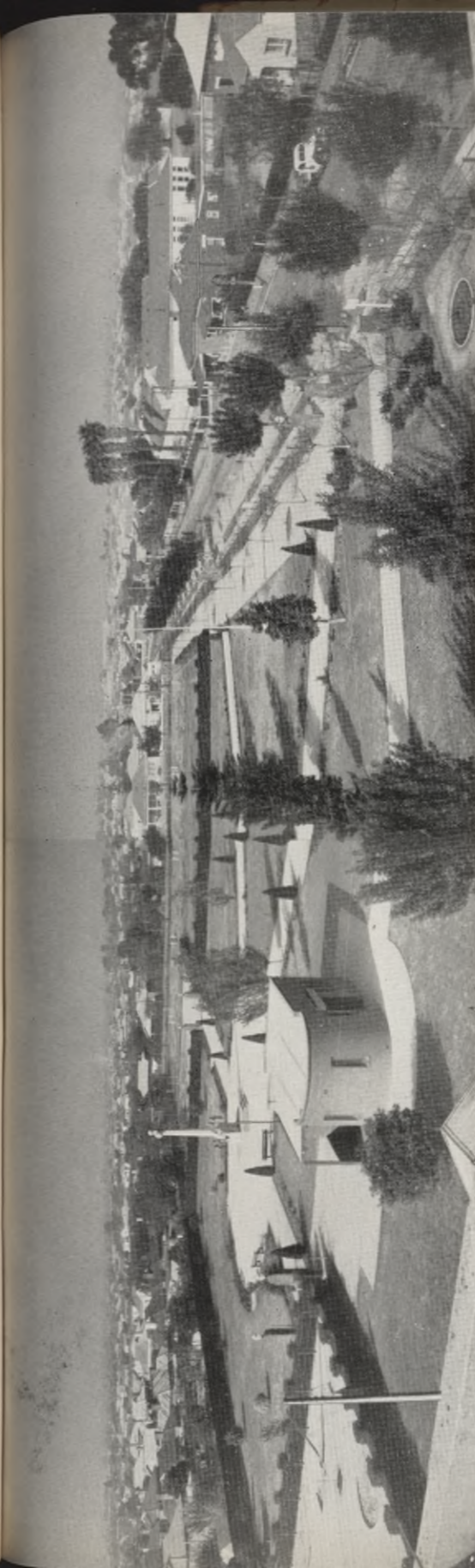
GOD SAVE THE KING!

## THE COUNCIL'S WAR MEMORIAL GARDEN

When, in his report to the Council under date of the 30th of July, 1934, the District Clerk recommended the purchase of the four acres of land at the corner of Brooker Terrace and Rowland Road, Hilton, for the purpose of providing a site for the erection of the proposed new Council Chambers, he recommended that the balance of the land be subdivided into residential allotments and sold, and pointed out that not only would the profit from the sale of these allotments provide the actual site for the building, without cost, to the Council, but it would in addition provide an acre of land at the rear of allotments fronting Brooker Terrace which could be used for the purposes of a depot. The Council approved this proposal and almost immediately a site adjoining the Council Chamber was sold to the South Australian Savings Bank at a very attractive figure, immediately following which, however, the District Clerk recommended that the proposal to subdivide and sell the land in allotments be abandoned and that it be retained by the Council for the purpose of laying out gardens and establishing an attractive civic centre.

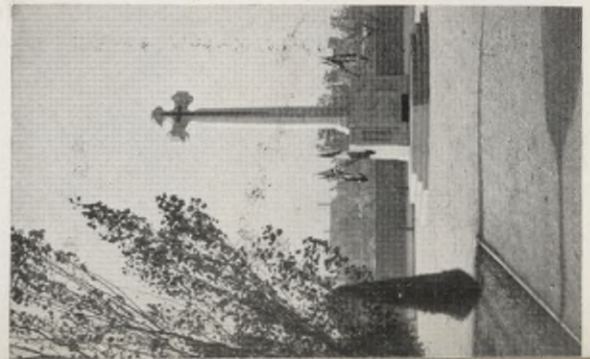
Negotiations to buy back from the Savings Bank the block it had purchased were not successful, but the Council did make a start with the development of this area by the laying out of a Children's Playground in the extreme southern portion of it abutting Davenport Terrace. On the 27th of November, 1945, the Town Clerk submitted a proposal to the Council that with a view of honouring those who had enlisted from the Municipality in the First and Second World Wars the Council should establish the ground adjoining the Council Chamber, including the Children's Playground referred to, as a Memorial Garden with tennis courts and a croquet lawn, and the balance of the area laid out in the form of a garden with an attractively designed and central building in the form of a hexagon or an octagon which could be used as a shelter for visitors to the Memorial Garden, in the centre of which could be a fountain or shrine and in the panels constituting each side an Honour Roll containing the names of all enlisted personnel throughout the Municipality.

At the meeting of the Council on that date the Mayor, Mr. H. E. Comley, and Councillors C. R. J. Veale and F. H. Beerworth, with the Town Clerk, were appointed a Committee to confer with representatives of the four sub-

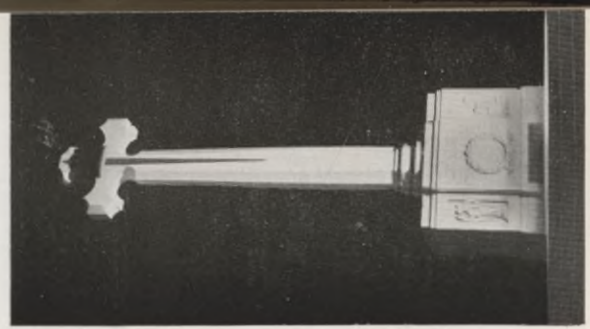


A general view of the Garden

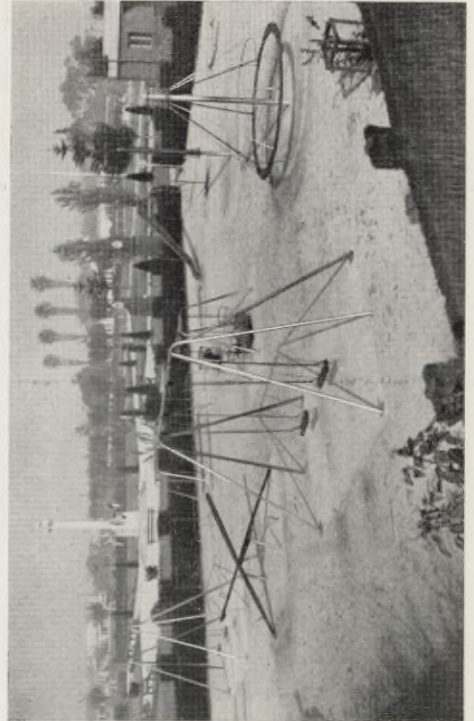
## The War Memorial Garden



The Cross of Sacrifice.



The Cross at night.



The Children's Playground.

# The Unveiling Ceremony

15th of April, 1951

by

His Excellency the Governor,  
Sir Willoughby Norrie



branches of the Returned Soldiers' League within the Municipality in respect to the form the proposed Soldiers' Memorial might take. On the 18th of February, 1947, the Town Clerk reported that the Committee referred to were suggesting that the area adjacent to the Council Chamber be laid out as a War Memorial Garden, and in the tentative plan which had been prepared of this layout the Children's Playground had been placed in the extreme north-eastern corner of the land in anticipation of which the appliances had been removed from the existing Playground abutting Davenport Terrace. To the Council at its meeting on the 25th of March, 1947, the Town Clerk further reported that the sub-committee appointed by the Council had met representatives of the four sub-branches of the R.S.L. and the four sub-branches of the Fathers' Association within the Municipality for the purpose of discussing the proposed War Memorial, to which conference had been submitted a proposal plan based on a sketch prepared by Cr. Veale showing a Cross of Sacrifice as the central feature of the Garden, with a recommendation that an architect be engaged to prepare an architect's drawing of the proposed layout with the Cross embodied therein, together with an estimate of the cost of the Cross.

At the meeting of the Council held on that date the proposal was approved and Mr. Selby Chinnery was engaged as the architect to prepare the suggested plan. The plans prepared by Mr. Chinnery received the approval of the Council at its meeting on May the 20th, 1947, and he was instructed to call tenders for the erection of the Cross of Sacrifice, the estimated cost of which was £1,250. It was reported to the Council in October, 1947, that the Director of Building Materials would not issue a permit for the cement required for the foundation of the Cross, but it was decided nevertheless to proceed with the cutting of the stone, the tender of Messrs. A. S. Tillet Pty. Ltd. of £1,650, with a contingency provision covering rise or fall of labour and materials having been accepted for the construction and erection of the Cross, the actual ultimate figure being £1,737/15/-. The Town Clerk was charged with the responsibility of laying out and developing the Garden itself with its adjunct of tennis courts, basketball court, croquet or bowling green and children's playground, and on the 15th of April, 1951, the Garden was dedicated and the Cross unveiled by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Willoughby Norrie, in the presence of a large assembly of residents and visitors. At the suggestion of the Mayor, Cr. C. R. J. Veale, the Cross was floodlit by the installation of a sodium vapour lamp in its base, and this came into operation on the night of April 17th, 1953.

## RECREATION GROUNDS AND OVALS

The area of the Municipality is well provided with recreational areas, although none of these are as yet completely developed. They do, however, provide facilities for recreation and development which will come in the years ahead and will make them a very fine asset to the Municipality and its citizens. Particulars of these recreational areas are:—

### OVALS—Large Areas:

	A.	R.	P.
Weigall Oval, Kurralta Park, purchased 1919 .....	11	2	0
Camden Oval, Camden Park, purchased 1923 .....	25	0	0
Richmond Oval, Richmond, purchased 1937 .....	13	1	32
Lockleys Oval, Fulham, purchased 1952 .....	16	1	15

### RECREATION GROUNDS:

Keswick Recreation Ground, Everard Avenue, Keswick .....	2	2	0
Lockleys Recreation Reserve, Henley Beach Road, Lockleys .....	4	0	0
Peake Gardens Reserve, Bice Street, Marlestone .....	3	0	8
West Richmond Reserve, Britton Street, West Richmond .....	1	0	28
Kurralta Park Reserve, Allchurch Avenue, Kurralta Park .....	2	2	33
Richmond Nursery Reserve, Marlestone .....		3	10
North Plympton Reserve, Kinkaid Avenue, Plympton .....		3	13
Cowandilla Reserve, Cowandilla .....	4	0	27
Plympton Park Reserve, Plympton .....		2	22
Golflands Estate Reserve, Glenelg North .....	3	3	25
Hilton Memorial Ground, Hilton .....	3	0	0
Cross Street Reserve, Grassmere .....	1	1	33

### CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS AND SMALL AREAS:

Glandore Playground, St. George's Avenue, Glandore .....	1	0	0
Long Street, Plympton .....		2	0
Camden Gardens Playground, Cromer Street, Camden Park .....		1	16
Boss Avenue, Marlestone .....			38
Rowells Road, Lockleys Reserve .....		1	20
Rundle Avenue, Lockleys Reserve .....	0	0	13
Beare Avenue, Netley Reserve .....	0	1	10
Shannon Avenue Golflands Estate, Glenelg North .....	0	0	18
Long Street, Plympton (R.S.L.) .....	0	0	18

## PUBLIC HALLS

Unfortunately the City as yet has not a Civic Hall. Apart from the Council Chamber and Offices at the corner of Brooker Terrace and Rowland Road, Hilton, and the Camden Public Hall in Carlisle Street, Camden Park, it owns no other halls within the Municipality, the principal halls being the Lockleys Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Henley Beach Road, Lockleys, the Hilton R.S.L. Hall, Rowland Road, Hilton, the Keswick and Richmond R.S.L. Hall, South Road, Marlestone, and the Hayhurst R.S.L. Hall, Long Street, Plympton.

## FINANCIAL

The first Annual Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year 30th of June, 1854:—

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cash from Treasury .....	6 0 3	Advertising .....	5 5 4
Grant from Treasury .....	100 0 0	Assessment and Minute Book ..	6 4 0
Rates Collected .....	454 10 0	Printing .....	12 12 0
Fines—C. Hare .....	20 0 0	Auditors' Fees .....	2 2 0
White .....	10 0 0	Notice Boards .....	4 0 0
Fees—Publicans' Licences ..	3 10 0	Box for Papers .....	3 0 0
Further grant from Treasury ..	50 0 0	Postages .....	2 8 6
Grant-in-Aid of Rates .....	454 0 0	Publicans' Forms .....	1 10 0
		Distributing Handbills .....	2 2 0
		Chairman District Council .....	1 1 0
		J. W. Colley—Acting Clerk .....	2 2 0
		District Clerk's Salary ..	46 13 4
		J. W. Francis—Valuation Fee ..	80 0 0
		Expenses Rate Collection .....	6 13 0
		Bartley & Co.—Solicitor's Fees ..	5 5 0
		Repair of Roads:	
		Plympton .....	82 17 6
		South Richmond .....	73 11 6
		Morphettville corner .....	96 8 0
		Hilton Road .....	206 0 0
		Cowandilla .....	54 5 0
		Reedbeds .....	187 0 0
		Thebarton .....	159 11 0
		Balance in Bank .....	57 9 1
	£1,098 0 3		£1,098 0 3

The Council became a Corporation on the 1st of January, 1944, and the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the period ending 30th of June, in that year, is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cash in hand and in Bank, 1/7/43 .....	4,219 8 10	General Administration .....	2,942 18 8
Rates Collected .....	31,385 4 10	Repayment of Loans .....	1,713 18 8
Licences and Rents .....	1,023 1 4	Road and Footpath, etc. (con- struction and maintenance) ..	21,197 17 3
Road and Path Moieties .....	1,221 12 7	Garbage Collection .....	1,187 8 5
Reimbursements .....	777 19 10	Health and Hospital Contri- butions .....	1,631 1 8
Government Grants .....	549 19 6	Street Lighting .....	2,644 6 4
Interest on Investments .....	195 5 8	Maintenance—Parks and Gar- dens and Buildings, etc. ....	956 1 4
Building Fees .....	216 12 0	Fire Brigade, Pound, etc. ....	590 14 6
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	648 14 8	Contribution to Liberty Loan ..	3,000 0 0
		Metropolitan Drainage ..	2,520 0 3
		Miscellaneous Expenses ..	1,436 16 8
		Cash in Bank and in Hand, 30/6/44 .....	416 15 6
	£40,237 19 3		£40,237 19 3

The Balance Sheet for the same year was as under:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Loans Outstanding .....	12,859 15 3	Cash in Hand and in Bank ..	456 15 6
Sundry Creditors .....	916 6 11	Sundry Debtors .....	3,304 14 6
Foreshore Fund .....	2,779 8 3	Land and Buildings .....	24,366 16 9
Accounts paid in advance ..	19 4 5	Plant, Tools and Stores .....	2,005 11 8
Municipal Fund as at 30/6/44	23,023 18 7	Furniture and Fittings .....	1,033 2 9
		Depreciation A/c. ....	431 12 3
		Commonwealth Government Loans .....	8,000 0 0
	£39,598 13 5		£39,598 13 5

The Council became a City as from the 1st of July, 1950, and the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the period ending 30th of June that year is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cash in Hand and in Bank as at 1/7/49 .....	1,119 11 11	General Administration ..	5,918 19 3
Rates Collected .....	51,193 14 0	Repayment of Loans .....	5,199 2 8
Licences and Rents .....	1,538 13 3	Roads, Footpaths, Trees, etc., Construction and Main- tenance .....	40,414 8 7
Road and Path Moiety .....	2,189 2 2	Garbage Collection .....	3,462 6 6
Reimbursements .....	2,471 15 1	Health and Hospital Contri- butions .....	2,153 18 0
Government Grants .....	3,885 10 3	Street Lighting .....	3,521 19 5
Building Fees .....	2,218 11 0	Land Purchase and Mainte- nance, Parks, Gardens, Build- ings, etc. ....	7,725 18 4
Loans Raised for New Roads ..	6,000 0 0	Fire Brigade, Pound and Foreshore .....	866 5 0
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	3,166 12 8	Metropolitan Drainage .....	2,520 0 3
Bank Overdraft at 30/6/50 ..	3,149 6 4	Miscellaneous Expenses ..	4,293 3 6
		Cash in Hand and Bank at 30/6/50 .....	856 15 2
	£76,932 16 8		£76,932 16 8

The Balance Sheet for the same period was as under:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Loans Outstanding .....	39,781 11 11	Cash in Hand and in Bank .....	856 15 2
Bank Overdraft .....	3,149 6 4	Sundry Debtors .....	3,427 11 8
Sundry Creditors .....	5,250 14 1	Land and Buildings .....	36,798 11 2
Foreshore Fund .....	3,823 0 5	Plant, Tools and Store .....	9,842 8 8
Recreation Grounds Approp- riation .....	506 13 9	Depreciation Investment .....	1,206 11 3
Sale of Land Suspense A/c. ....	494 9 11	Furniture and Fittings .....	952 1 6
A/c. Paid in Advance .....	118 1 2	Municipal Fund .....	39 18 2
	£53,123 17 7		£53,123 17 7

In 1853 the total annual values assessment was £10,298, representing a capital value of £205,960, which with a rate of 1/- in the £ produced an amount of £514/18/-. Twenty-five years later, for the year 1878-79, the assessment had increased only to £12,993 (capital value £259,860), and at the same rate produced a rate revenue of £649/13/6. Even by 1903-4, fifty years after the Council had come into existence, the assessment was still only £17,849 (capital value £356,580), and the rate revenue on the basis of a rate of 1/1 in the £ was still only £976/16/5. In the next 25 years, however, by 1928-29 the assessment had increased to £228,234 (capital value £4,564,680) and the rate to 1/10, producing a rate revenue of £20,921/9/-. By 1950-51, which was the last year in which the Council rated under the annual values system, the assessment had increased to £432,300 (capital value £8,646,000) and the rate of 3/-, producing a rate revenue of £65,845.

The Council at this time changed to the land values system of rating, the assessment of the Municipality for the year ending 30th of June, 1953, being £2,979,929, unimproved value, which at a rate of 8d. in the £ produces a rate revenue of £99,330/19/4.

For the year 1853-54 the total receipts were £1,098 and the payments £1,040. Twenty-five years later in 1878-79 the receipts were £2,849 and payments £2,429. After the next twenty-five years, 1903-4, the receipts were £1,345 and the payments £1,250. The reduction in these figures compared with the preceding figure was primarily due to the severance in 1883 of the area which now constitutes the Corporation of Thebarton.

During the next twenty-five years, 1928-29, the figures had risen to receipts £32,728 and payments £28,544. At the end of the next twenty-five years, 1951-52, the relative figures were receipts £101,945 and payments £95,795, excluding loan advances and expenditure.

## SOME HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS

In the early days of the Council's history Councillors were elected by vote of the ratepayers at a public meeting called for the purpose. This practice obtained until 1862 when it was changed to election by ballot. The ratepayers also had a voice in the rates to be declared. At a meeting in 1856 the Council proposed a rate of 1/6, but the ratepayers decided that it would be 1/-, and 1/- it was. At a previous meeting in 1854 when the Council proposed the rate should be 1/-, one apparently recalcitrant ratepayer moved that it be one farthing, and although forty of those present voted against this proposal he at least had the support of 10 others.

At a meeting of ratepayers in 1860 called for the purpose of adopting the rate the Council proposed that it be 1/-. It was, however, proposed and seconded as an amendment that in the opinion of this meeting the present Council does not possess the confidence of the ratepayers chiefly on account of the Council's opposition to the proposal to divide the district into Wards, but the Council survived by 4 votes. The rate remained at 1/- in the £ until 1875, when a health rate of 2d. was added, but in 1888 it was reduced to 1/1, and it was not until 1910 that it was again raised to 1/2 in the £.

At a meeting of the Council on July the 7th, 1913, the Chairman reported that the Rate Collector, Mr. V. S. Shephard, had established a record in collecting the whole of the year's rates, amounting to £2,150/8/3, and on behalf of the Council he was presented with a pair of white kid gloves. The accomplishment was repeated during the next following year and another pair of gloves was presented to the Collector.

In 1929 a poll of ratepayers was held upon the question of whether or not the system of rating should be changed from annual values to land values, but this was lost. A further poll in 1948 was likewise lost, but in 1950 a further poll was successful and the next following year the system of assessment was changed from annual values to land values.

In the early days the Council was responsible for the granting of hotel licences, the first licences granted being to P. McCurran, Forrester & Squatters Arms Hotel, Thebarton; David Berry, Wheatsheaf Hotel, Thebarton; George Rankine, Hilton Hotel, Hilton; and Thomas Harnsby, St. Leonards Inn, Bay Road, Glenelg.

Arising from a request submitted by the Council in March, 1855, a branch Post Office was established at Hilton with Mr. J. Ruddock as postmaster.

In April, 1856, a census was taken of traffic on the Hilton Road which disclosed that an average of 57 vehicles used this road daily, only one-fourth of which benefited the district!

Recent celebrations of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the II reminds one that in April, 1897, the Council was asked to co-operate in the best means of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Council of earlier days apparently did not like its roads used for cycle racing, because in 1899 a request from the West Torrens Cycling Club for permission to traverse certain roads for a road race was refused for the reason that the Council did not countenance road racing and any person so doing must accept the responsibility of their action. Permission was again refused in 1903 and in 1905 of a similar request.

In April, 1905, it was decided to install an acetylene gas lamp at the corner of Mooringe Avenue and Plympton Road (Marion Road), and in 1908 Mr. Corbett, Postmaster of the Lockleys Post Office, offered to give the necessary attention to a street lamp at the corner of Torrens Avenue and the Henley Beach Road and provide the carbide for it if the Council would erect the lamp and pay him £5 per annum. The Council made a deal with Mr. Corbett on the basis of £4 per annum!

In April, 1909, a poll of ratepayers affirmed by 194 votes to 5 the right of the South Australian Electric Light & Motive Power Company—later the Adelaide Electric Supply Company and later the Electricity Trust of South Australia—to service the area with electric light and power.

On June the 2nd, 1909, the Municipal Tramways Trust advised that on May the 26th they proposed to commence the work of laying a single electric tram track along the Henley Beach Road, between Thebarton and Henley Beach.

The support of the Council in recent years of the Food for Britain Appeal had its counterpart in 1880 when a public meeting was held to consider the

fearful distress in Ireland and the best means to adopt to relieve same. The meeting pledged itself to use its best endeavours in this connection and appointed a committee for the purpose.

A move to alter the name of the bridge over the River Torrens on the South Road in 1880 from Thebarton Bridge to Hindmarsh Bridge was opposed by the Council, and a deputation waited upon the Commissioner of Public Works accordingly.

A momentous day in the history of the Council was when on August the 4th, 1909, it was decided that the Council Office should be connected with the telephone!

On December the 23rd, 1909, the electric tram line to Henley Beach was opened and members of the Council combined with members of the Woodville District Council in entertaining a number of guests at Henley Beach.

In 1887 the Council received a letter from Mrs. O. Conlon advising that her husband would not be able to carry out his road contract with the Council "because he had left for the diggins."

In this day and age of high salaries and wages it is refreshing to consider the good old days when in 1853, on the basis of a 48-hour week, the Council's day men received 6/- per day, which wage obtained until 1899, when it was increased to 6/6 per day; when outside gangers received 6/6 per day increased to 7/6 in 1900; when the wages of horse and dray drivers and their teams were 9/ per day; when the Council's Auditors received £2/2/- each per year; when the District Clerk received a salary of £60 per annum, including the use of an office which he provided; when the Council in 1908 decided to provide the District Clerk with office assistance and appointed the present Town Clerk as a Junior Clerk at a salary of £25 per annum, and even as late as 1914 when the Junior Clerk became District Clerk, Surveyor and Overseer of Works at a salary of £175 per annum!

Even as late as 1907 Council labourers received 7/-, gangers 8/-, and horse and dray men 10/6 per day. Today the wages paid are labourers £2/10/10, gangers £2/18/2, and horse and dray men £3/12/4 per day on the basis of a 40-hour week.

In 1917 the Council appointed its first lady typiste at a salary of 35/- per week.

In December, 1921, Mr. W. H. Streeter was congratulated upon attaining his 75th birthday, and the Council expressed its appreciation of his services as an employee and expressed the view also that even at this advanced age he was still one of its best employees.

The employees of the Council held their first annual picnic, for which a special day was granted by the Council on December the 15th, 1926.

At the annual meeting for the election of Councillors in July, 1859, a show of hands favoured Messrs. A. H. Davis, George Dew and C. Jenkins. A poll was thereupon demanded, which resulted in Messrs. Davis, Jenkins and Mr. W. H. Gray being elected, Mr. Dew being defeated by one vote. Mr. Davis' election, however, was shortly after declared null and void, and at a public meeting of ratepayers on September the 14th of the same year a Mr. Nelson proposed, and a Mr. Pearson seconded, that Mr. John Martin was a fit and proper person to be elected in his stead. The Honourable John Morphett, however, proposed, and R. B. Tolley, Esq., seconded, that Mr. A. H. Davis was a *most* fit and proper person for election. Upon a show of hands being taken the Chairman declared Mr. Davis elected. A poll, however, was demanded on behalf of Mr. Martin, but Mr. Davis nevertheless won the day by 140 votes to 111.

In 1916 the Council voted an annual allowance to the Chairman of £10. Today the allowance voted the Mayor is £350.

In October, 1854, the stockyard erected opposite the Hilton Hotel was declared the first Public Pound for the area.

In 1900 the rent of the cottage attached to the Council Chamber on the Marion Road was reduced to 3/- per week.

In April, 1858, Mr. John Ruddock was appointed District Clerk and Superintendent of Works. As a lad Mr. Ruddock attended the Brougham House School, 3 Blenheim Place, Saint John's Wood, England, and on the 13th of December, 1843, he wrote this letter to his father:—

"My dear Father,

It has again become my duty to inform you our studies terminate Monday the 18th instant.

At the same time I beg to offer you my sincere thanks, for the many kindnesses you have bestowed, but more especially in affording me the means of obtaining a good education.

Stimulated by the salutary admonitions of my preceptor, Mr. Williams, I have not neglected any opportunity to store my mind with useful information, and to lay a solid foundation for such attainments, as I know you wish me to acquire for my future advancement in life.

Happy indeed shall I be to receive your kind approbation, which is the only reward I have been seeking.

With affectionate duty to you, and sincere respect to my Uncle and Aunt.

I remain,

My dear Father,

Your obedient Son,

John Ruddock."



and again on the 9th of June, 1845, Mr. Ruddock further wrote his father:—

“My dear Father,

Mr. Williams has appointed Monday 16th June instant for the commencement of our vacation. I beg you to believe I have endeavoured to improve under the kind instruction of my preceptors, and should I be so fortunate as to gain the approbation of my friends, be assured it will prove the greatest stimulus to my further exertions.

With most affectionate love to you, my dear Father,

I remain,

Your obedient and very respectful Son,

John Ruddock.”

The penmanship of these two letters is almost perfect copperplate and they are included in this brochure in appreciation of the relationship which apparently existed between father and son and as example to the youth in this year of Grace, 1953.

## *One of the oldest landmarks in the Municipality*



*The old home of Mr. John Ruddock, situate on Rowland Road, Hilton, was during the time Mr. Ruddock was District Clerk used as the Council Office and Chamber; it was used as the first Post Office in Hilton, and was purchased from a Mr. John Jones in September, 1851, for the sum of £50. It is still in occupation by his grandson, Mr. Stephen Ruddock, and is possibly the oldest house still in occupation in the Municipality.*

*Baby  
Health  
Centres*



IN THE COUNCIL'S WAR MEMORIAL GARDEN



IN THE LOCKLEYS  
RECREATION  
RESERVE

IN THE KESWICK  
RECREATION  
GROUND



*OUR BABY HEALTH CLINICS*

The three buildings pictured on the opposite page are the Baby Health Clinics at Hilton, Lockleys and Keswick. The Clinic at Hilton is situated in the Council's War Memorial Garden, Brooker Terrace, Hilton, and was erected at a cost of £528/6/11 and is owned by the Council. On the 19th of March, 1940, the Council entered into an agreement with the Mothers and Babies' Health Association to lease the building to the Association for the purpose of a Baby Health Centre to the 30th day of June, 1950, which was further renewed to the 30th day of June, 1960. In addition to a contribution of £100 by the Association and a similar contribution from the West Torrens Branch of the Association towards the actual cost of the building, the Branch was responsible for the furnishing and equipment of the centre. This centre is very popular and well patronised by the young mothers of the area and is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays in each week. For the year ending 31st July, 1952, there were 2,923 attendances at the Clinic and the Sister paid 498 visits to the homes of young mothers.

The Clinic at Lockleys is erected on the Lockleys Recreation Reserve owned by the Council. Although it was erected by the Association and the Local Branch it, nevertheless, being on Council land, is the actual property of the Council but is leased to the Association under an agreement dated the 17th day of April, 1945, for a period of 21 years expiring on the 30th day of June, 1966. The Council contributed £100 towards the cost of erection and its furnishing and equipping was undertaken by the Association and the local Branch. The centre is opened one day a week, and for the year ending 31st July, 1952, the Sister in charge made 294 visits to homes of young mothers and there were 2,197 attendances at the Clinic.

The Clinic at Keswick is situated on the Keswick Recreation Ground at Surrey Road, Keswick, owned by the Council. Although it was erected by the Association and the Local Branch it, nevertheless, being on Council land, is the actual property of the Council, but is leased to the Association under an agreement dated the 17th day of April, 1945, for a period of 21 years expiring on the 30th of June, 1966. The Council contributed £100 towards the cost of erection and its furnishings and equipping was undertaken by the Association and the Local Branch. The centre is opened one day a week, and for the year ending 31st July, 1952, the Sister in charge made 281 visits to homes of young mothers and there were 2,181 attendances at the Clinic.

## THE ASHFORD COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

The original Ashford Hospital, opened by Matrons Baker and Tuck in 1936, was run as a private hospital until the end of World War II, when acute staff shortage necessitated cessation of operations as a hospital. This unfortunately was at a time when generally there was an acute shortage of hospital beds. The premises were then conducted for two years as a private hotel, but it was Matron Baker's hope (Sister Tuck had passed away in the meantime) that the hospital might some day be reopened. Dr. C. R. E. Downing made several private approaches to reopen the hospital, one of which in particular was almost finalised with the support of the chief executive of a well known industrial concern—but nothing, however, eventuated.

Following upon the success of the Le Fevre Peninsula's community effort in the reopening of a hospital in that area, Dr. Downing, in conjunction with his colleague, Dr. F. Boyd Turner, discussed in respect to the Ashford Hospital a similar project to that which had succeeded at Le Fevre Peninsula. He then approached Messrs. Frank Walsh, M.P., and Baden Pattinson, M.P., and at a conference with Dr. Turner and Messrs. Walsh and Pattinson it was decided to approach the Hon. the Chief Secretary. Included in the approach were other members of the medical profession and representatives of the local governing bodies of West Torrens and Unley. This deputation, however, did not succeed, but subsequently a further approach was made jointly to the Premier and the Chief Secretary, and on this occasion assistance was promised provided the four Local Councils—West Torrens, Unley, Marion and Mitcham—were prepared to assist with the acquisition, equipment and the maintenance of the hospital. Following this promise by the Premier and the Chief Secretary an option was entered into in respect to the hospital equipment which was extended from time to time until finally a definite date was fixed as offers from other quarters had been made.

However, only two or three hours before the option expired the late Mr. W. Queale, managing director of Kelvinator Australia Limited, volunteered to provide the necessary finance for the securing of the equipment, thus its purchase was assured. The purchase price was fixed by the proprietors of the hospital at £19,500 for the hospital and its equipment. Of this amount the Government promised to provide half, which left the committee with the task of raising the balance of £9,750. This the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. C. Cosgrove, set out to do, and during 1950 nearly £9,000 was raised towards the completion of this purchase. During the year 1951 further appeals brought in the sum of £381.

From its very inception accommodation at the hospital was in constant demand and the necessity soon arose for the provision of living quarters for the nursing staff. In 1952 the management committee decided to erect a modern two-storey building providing living quarters for the nursing staff at a cost of £14,000, and again, under the chairmanship of Mr. Cosgrove, the Appeals Committee went into action for the purpose of raising £7,000, the remaining half of the cost of the proposed building being subscribed by the Government. As the result of this appeal the sum of £4,260 was raised and the committee anticipates being able to raise the balance of £2,740 during 1953. Although the hospital is situate within the Municipality of West Torrens the Corporations of Unley, Marion and Mitcham played their part by each contributing £250 towards the initial purchase of the hospital with a further donation of a like amount towards the cost of erecting the nurses' quarters. The total value of the hospital premises and equipment, including the nurses' quarters, is placed at approximately £40,000.

Since its opening on the 4th November, 1950, 2,553 patients have passed through the hospital; 537 births have taken place and approximately 2,000 operations performed. Notwithstanding the accommodation which has been provided for so many people very many others have had to be turned away because of the lack of accommodation. The administration of the hospital is in the hands of a very efficient nursing staff under the direction of Matron B. J. Goode, and its management is controlled by a representative board under the chairmanship of Mr. C. S. Coogan, a previous Mayor of the City of Unley.



ASHFORD COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

## NORTH TERRACE AND SOUTH TERRACE RAILWAY LINES

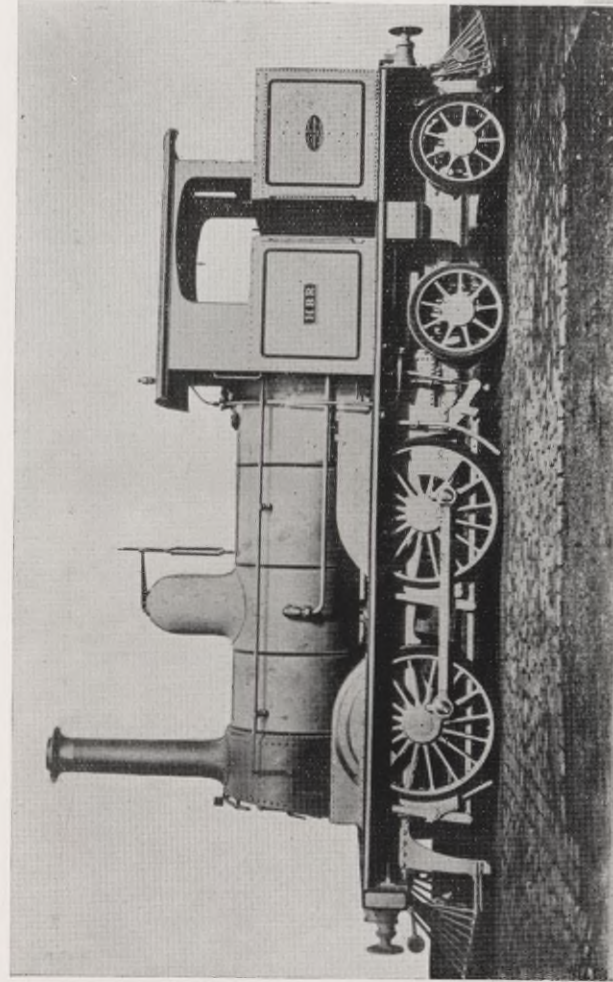
The North Terrace-Glenelg Railway was constructed pursuant to the Holdfast Bay Railway Act of 1878 and was operated by the Holdfast Bay Railway Company until the 11th of May, 1882, when it was transferred to the Glenelg Railway Co. Ltd., who in turn sold the line on the 16th of December, 1899, to the S.A. Railways Commissioner, who operated it until the 14th of December, 1929, the last train to Glenelg leaving North Terrace at 11.30 p.m., following which the line on the 15th of December, 1929, was transferred to the Municipal Tramways Trust. At that time the line was reported as losing £55,000 per annum. At that time also the South Terrace-Glenelg line was losing £45,000 a year.

The transfer of the North Terrace line, as well as the South Terrace-Glenelg Railway line, followed a report by the Railways Commissioner dated the 24th of June, 1927, in which he submitted the proposal that both lines should be transferred to the Tramways Trust to be electrified by the Trust and operated as part of the Trust's services. At that time the two lines were valued by the Railways Department at £198,130. The price originally submitted to the Trust for the purchase of the two lines was £100,000, but eventually the South Terrace line was sold for £61,800 and the North Terrace line for £26,670. In 1922-1923 the gross annual revenue from these two lines had increased to £96,720, but by the end of June, 1927, this figure had decreased to only £50,000. Just prior to the sale of the North Terrace line to the Tramways Trust only 116 trips per week were made on this line, there being at times intervals of 3 hours each between trains due primarily to the advent of the motor car and particularly the operation of private buses on the Anzac Highway.

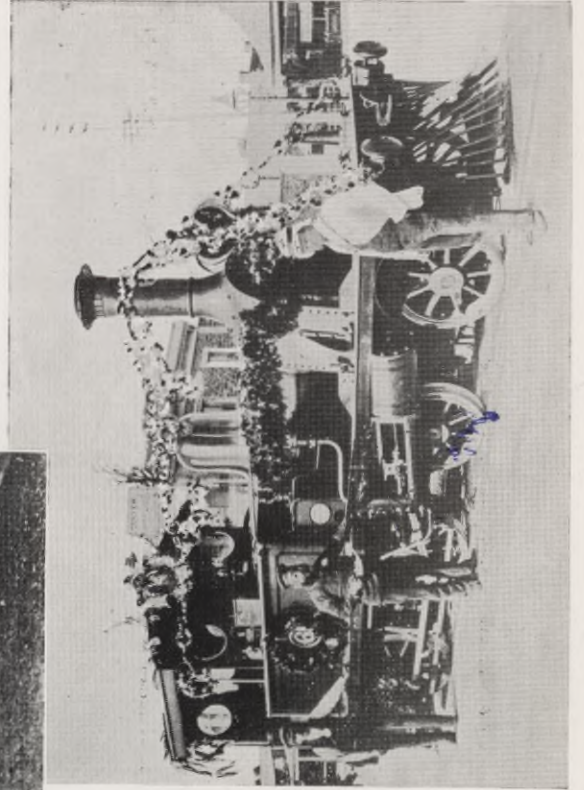
Almost immediately upon it being taken over by the Tramways Trust in April, 1929, the South Terrace-Glenelg line was electrified and opened on the 15th of December of that year, and one of the most up-to-date tramway services in Australia now operates on this line. The North Terrace line, however, remained closed, the industrial and financial depression of 1930 being given as

*Sixty-eight*

*Types of Engines  
used on the  
South Terrace  
and  
North Terrace—  
Glenelg Railways*



"G.D." Class Engine,  
1899.



"G.C." Class Engine, "DIRTY GERT"  
Decorated for Commemoration Day,  
Messrs. Rugless, Pompy Rowe and  
Tommy Dunn.

*"M" Class Engine, 1880  
Visit of  
The Duke  
and  
Duchess of York  
1901*



*"G. and G.B."  
Class Engines  
and Personnel*

the reason why this line was not electrified as originally proposed. Private buses along the Anzac Highway still continued to operate, and on the 12th of June, 1938, the Trust established a bus service between the City and St. Leonards. Other bus services to Camden, Ascot Park and Edwardstown were inaugurated, and in 1931 a petition was presented to the Trust signed by 597 residents of Richmond, Galway Gardens, North Plympton and Camden, praying that the existing bus services be retained as being more convenient than a railway service on the North Terrace line, in which also was expressed the view that the reopening of the line was unnecessary in view of the time table adhered to by buses. Many other people, however, held opposing views, and with the passing years a very strenuous local agitation was set up for the reopening of the line, the view of the Council being that it should be electrified.

In the meantime the old railway line and all station equipment had been removed, and whilst the Tramways Trust accepted the fact that it was its original intention to electrify the line it had since found it was not possible or expedient for it so to do. In August, 1930, the Trust received an intimation from the Government that it was proposed to revest the North Terrace line between the Hilton Road and Glenelg in the Railways Commissioner. The Tramways Trust pointed out that if this was done it would need to seriously consider discontinuing the South Terrace-Glenelg electric tramway service for the reason that it could not operate this service at a profit and meet competition on the North Terrace line. This would necessitate the line being operated by the Government.

In December, 1940, effect was given to this proposal, but instead of the line between the South Road and Glenelg being transferred back to the Railways Commissioner it was transferred to the Commissioner of Highways for the reason that without a specific Act of Parliament providing for the actual construction of a railway the Railways Commissioner is unable to acquire land in anticipation of such construction. With a recommendation, however, by the Railways Commissioner that an electric train service should be inaugurated on this line the Council is hoping that the day is not too far distant when this line will again be in operation.

## OPERATIONS OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST

The greatest single contributing factor in the residential development of the area has been the operations of the South Australian Housing Trust. In its initial activity the Housing Trust built houses solely for purposes of letting, the first of these erections in the West Torrens area being 31 double unit houses at West Richmond in 1938. This was followed by the erection of 14 double unit houses at Brooklyn Park in 1939. With the advent of World War II in September, 1939, the activities of the Trust came virtually to a standstill, and it was not until October, 1946, that any further houses were erected in the area, when by November of that year the erection of 10 houses in Lockleys, each one of which was for sale, was completed. This was followed by the erection of 62 houses completed in November, 1948, at Plympton Park, and by a further 103 houses in the Lockleys area in 1950; a further 59 in 1951 and 77 in 1952.

During 1952 there was erected also 56 houses in the Richmond area. In 1947-48 the Trust built 140 houses for sale and two houses for renting with a group of four shops in the area of North Glenelg east of the Tapley's Hill Road, which area was then in West Torrens but subsequently severed and annexed to the Corporation of Glenelg. In its endeavour to meet the desperate housing situation the Trust in September, 1951, commenced the erection of 68 emergency dwellings at Camden Park, and this was followed by the erection of a further 70 of such dwellings in Netley Estate in October, 1952. The Trust now has in hand the erection of a group of buildings comprising 56 flats on the Anzac Highway at Morphetville, and a contract has been let for the construction of 36 flats on the Anzac Highway at Camden. The Trust also holds a potential site for the erection of 32 flats on the Henley Beach Road at West Underdale. The Trust is the holder of a considerable acreage within the Municipality which it is hoped will form the basis of residential building activity in the years to come.

*Seventy-two*

## *Some Typical South Australian Housing Trust Homes*



*SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES ERECTED IN WEST RICHMOND IN 1938*



*HOUSES IN THE PLYMPTON AREA, 1948*

## *Types of Emergency Dwellings*



*TYPICAL EMERGENCY DWELLINGS AT CAMDEN, 1951*



*TYPICAL PREFABRICATED HOUSES, WEST RICHMOND, 1952*

## *Our Industrial Activity*

One of the pre-requisites of an area being constituted a Municipality is that the area concerned is occupied mainly for residential, business, industrial or manufacturing purposes or any one or more of those purposes. The municipal area of West Torrens meets all these requirements, not the least of which are its industries. Considerable areas within the Municipality have been set aside by the Council for industrial purposes. Within these areas are established factories, workshops and business undertakings, both large and small. Until more recent years the industrial area of the Municipality was confined more particularly to the relatively small portion of the Municipality east of the South Road, south of the Hilton Road and north of the West Beach Road, which area is devoted in the main to industrial activity.

Other and even more extensive industrial areas have been proclaimed within the Municipality which, however, in the main are as yet undeveloped for industrial purposes. Slowly but surely, however, industries are spreading throughout these areas, and there is no doubt that within the years to come the industries within West Torrens will play a very important part in the economic stability of the State. It is not possible to make reference to more than but a few of our industrial establishments and the following are included in this brochure as representative only of the industrial activity within the Municipality.

## WILES MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

THE WILES CHROMIUM & ELECTROPLATING CO. LTD. was incorporated in 1938, absorbing the business of Electroplaters and Galvanisers which was founded by the late Mr. J. F. Wiles in 1929.

At the beginning of hostilities in 1939 Messrs. Wiles Bros. proceeded with the development of the improved "Wiles" Steam Cooker which had been invented by their late father during World War I. They were successful in having the "Wiles" Cooker adopted by the Australian Army in 1940 as standard equipment, and at the company's premises in Manchester Street, Mile End South, under the directorship of Mr. J. K. Wiles, managing director, and his three brothers, Messrs. R. M., I. W., and J. C. Wiles, and 18 employees, production of this Steam Cooker was commenced. By the end of hostilities over 2,500 mobile and stationary units, valued at approximately £1,000,000, were manufactured by the company and supplied to the Allied Forces.

Early in the post-war period it was decided to manufacture agricultural implements, and in 1946 contracts totalling over £100,000 were successfully fulfilled for U.N.R.A.A., including "Wiles" seed and fertiliser drills, ploughs and cultivators, which incorporated the Clarence H. Smith designs and patents.

During the last five years a complete range of seeding and tillage implements has been developed, and "Wiles" implements have become firmly established in all States of the Commonwealth.

In 1948 the company purchased from Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation plant, equipment, stock and manufacturing rights for steel tiles, etc., and subsequently has designed and marketed very successfully "Wiles" steel buildings. Other lines include "Waldorf" trays, "Wiles" galvanised steel cisterns, steel grain silos and squatters' tanks, etc. The company also undertakes extensive contracts for Government Departments.

In June, 1951, Wiles Manufacturing Co. Limited converted to a public company, the Board of Directors being Mr. J. K. Wiles, Chairman and Managing Director; Mr. R. M. Wiles, Works Director; Mr. I. W. Wiles, Sales Director; Mr. J. C. Wiles, Director; Mr. C. L. Bonython, Director; Mr. J. F. Gibson, Secretary.

The company has shown remarkable expansion and at present has 412 employees.

## WILLIAM CHARLICK LIMITED

WILLIAM CHARLICK LIMITED was founded in 1904. A flour mill was established at London Road, Mile End South, in 1923, and since this date the company's activities have been conducted from this address. Mr. William Charlick was the first Chairman of Directors, and also the Managing Director. The number of employees at this time did not exceed 27 and the paid-up capital was £52,000.

Whilst from 1923 flour milling has been the mainstay of the business, in 1932 a subsidiary company, the Mile End Bag Company, was formed. This company now operates one of the most modern textile and multiwall paper bag factories in Australia, and, in addition, carries on an extensive trade in secondhand sacks.

The Metal Trading Company is another subsidiary of William Charlick Limited, specialising in non-ferrous and scrap metal.

To cater for prepared poultry and stock foods in pellet, granule and mash forms, a modern provender mill was purchased in 1946. Resultant products are now well established and have proven exceedingly popular. The company also operates as wheat merchants and are accredited licensed receivers of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board. The Australia-wide representation of several prominent British manufacturers of woodworking machinery is also held.

There are now 248 employees on the payroll and the paid-up capital has increased to £260,000.

Mr. James Maxwell Syme is Chairman of Directors and Mr. Claude Spurgeon Charlick, a son of the founder, Mr. William Charlick, who died in 1927, is the Managing Director.



## HUMES LIMITED

In 1912 Hume Bros. Cement & Iron Co. Ltd. purchased 15 acres of land extending from Railway Terrace, Mile End South, to the South Road, and a small factory was established on the Railway Terrace frontage. A few men were employed on general engineering and the manufacture of steel fences, while extensive experimental work was carried out on the patented Hume centrifugal method of making concrete pipes and lining steel pipes with concrete. These processes proved successful and contracts were obtained for the supply of large quantities of reinforced concrete pipes for irrigation and drainage.

Factories were established throughout the Commonwealth, and in 1920 the company was reorganised as Hume Pipe Co. (Aust.) Ltd., with a capital of £500,000 later increased to £1,000,000.

A subsidiary company, Hume Steel Limited, was also formed to undertake the manufacture of mild steel concrete lined pipes for water supply schemes. In 1952 this subsidiary was absorbed and the company now trades as Humes Limited with a capital of £5,000,000.

In 1949 an additional three acres of land fronting Birmingham Street was purchased and the factory that started from a small shed on Railway Terrace now virtually covers eighteen acres and employs over one hundred men on the manufacture of pipes for water supply, irrigation and drainage.

At the present time the company is making twenty miles of large diameter mild steel concrete lined pipes which will be used to convey water from the River Murray to the metropolitan area.

## KELVINATOR AUSTRALIA LIMITED

The company commenced operations at Anzac Highway, Keswick, in January, 1933. At its inception the products marketed were Kelvinator household and commercial refrigerators, petrol pumps and oil burners. To this production has since been added the manufacture of Washrite and Tray-way washing machines and electric computing petrol pumps. Initially the company employed 51 persons and had a nominal capital of £25,000, but its employees now number 1,910 throughout Australia, 948 of whom are at Keswick, and its capital is £1,000,000, of which £905,000 has been paid up.

The early personnel of the company was the late Mr. Wm. Queale (Managing Director), with Co-directors, the late Mr. F. H. Griffiths, the late Mr. L. G. Abbott, Sir Herbert Gepp and Mr. S. R. Chase, Secretary.

The present Board of Directors is Mr. A. B. Barker (Managing), Sir Herbert Gepp, Mr. A. L. Slade, Mr. M. R. Lodge, Mr. L. W. Marks, Mr. W. Scott, and Mr. S. R. Chase, Secretary.

During World War II the company's operations were almost entirely confined to the production of the firing mechanism for the 2 and 6 pounder anti-tank guns, Mark II trench mortars, Beaufort bomber parts and mobile refrigerators.

Although the company has branches in other States of the Commonwealth its principle production activities are confined to its Keswick and Finsbury plants.

## CHRYSLER AUSTRALIA LIMITED

Chrysler Australia Limited is established at Railway Terrace, Mile End South. The property occupied by the company was purchased in 1930 by Messrs. T. J. Richards & Sons Ltd., and since its acquisition by Chrysler Australia Limited has been very considerably extended and now covers a floor area of 403,600 square feet, of which 270,600 square feet is covered with buildings.

It has been used principally as a body building plant, but the activities of the company have greatly increased and today all component parts of Chrysler cars and trucks are brought into the plant and assembled into complete vehicles ready for the road. It is the only plant in South Australia that carries out such a full operation as this. During the war period practically the whole of the plant was engaged in the manufacture of munitions and aircraft components.

The Chairman of Directors is Mr. R. S. Thomson; the Managing Director is Mr. W. D. Ferguson; and the Secretary is Mr. W. E. Harris.

The company is at present employing approximately 800 men, but it is anticipated that this figure will reach 1,000 men when present production plans are in full swing.

## LIGHTBURN & CO. LIMITED

Early in 1946 Lightburn & Co. Limited, which had acquired the private business of A. H. Lightburn & Co., founded in 1919, purchased 100 acres of land at Morphett Road, Camden, and almost immediately building operations were commenced; the clearing of the ground, making of roads and the erection of factory buildings all being carried out by the company's own personnel.

In 1948 the first building was completed and the manufacture commenced at Camden of "Lightning" hydraulic jacks and concrete mixers which the company previously manufactured at other plants. By 1951 the factory had been considerably extended and the various plants were in full operation. Production now includes the Lightburn Washing Machine and the range of "Lightning" products—brick moulds, hydraulic jacks, mixers, trailers, wheelbarrows and wheels.

The company subsequently purchased an additional 66 acres, making a total area at Camden of 166 acres. In 1952 the decision was made to concentrate all the company's South Australian activities on this site, which now embodies their factory, South Australian branch and offices. Since the company's inception in 1946 the directorate of Lightburn & Co. Limited has remained unaltered, with Messrs. C. C. Cosgrove, Chairman of Directors; H. A. Lightburn, Managing Director; and D. F. Cooper, Secretary.

## PERRY ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

The company commenced operations at Railway Terrace, Mile End South, in 1913. In the year 1897 the late Mr. Samuel Perry purchased a small blacksmithing business in Hindley Street, Adelaide, and engaged in the building of carriages and trolleys, horseshoeing and general blacksmithing. As the business expanded further property was acquired in the City, but when the 12-acre site was acquired at Mile End South the whole of the operations were transferred to it, the number of employees by this time having reached 120.

In 1915 Mr. Perry purchased the firm of James Martin & Co., of Gawler, the then largest engineering company in South Australia. The business of the company prospered, particularly during the years 1914-1927, when a large percentage of the company's business was derived from the construction of locomotives and general rolling stock. In 1930 Mr. Samuel Perry died and his nephew, Mr. Frank T. Perry, took charge of the company. The company was incorporated as a limited company in 1931 with Mr. Frank Perry as Chairman and Managing Director.

During the Second World War the total number of employees increased to 1,250, and the company executed many large defence contracts, including the manufacture of the 25-lb. shell. Since the war the company has been mainly engaged in national projects throughout Australia, and most of the heavy engineering equipment for the development of these projects has been manufactured and supplied by the company. The original holding of 12 acres has been increased to approximately 20 acres and the number of employees at present exceeds 800.

## THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION LTD.

One of the largest factory premises in the Municipality is that of the S.A. Farmers' Co-operative Union Ltd. at Railway Terrace, Mile End South. This establishment covers 5½ acres and is the headquarters of the State-wide dairy produce department of the Union and gives employment to some 500 persons. The original building was completed in 1922 to provide office accommodation and for butter manufacture, cold storage facilities, city milk supply and to act as a clearing house for milk products, cheese, honey, hams, smallgoods, etc. Continual progress necessitated further space, and in 1947 a Government war-time factory in Scotland Road was acquired and is now utilised as an egg-handling floor to prepare eggs for both export and local trade. Further installations of equipment to meet the demands for city milk are now under way, thus ensuring future progress and stability.

The dairy factory, although the larger of The Farmers' Union establishments located in the Municipality of West Torrens, was not the first to be erected, for in 1920 the grain fodder and seed stores were built in London Road. This store has been equipped progressively with plants for grinding and blending stock and poultry foods and acts as a distributing centre for grain, veterinary preparations, potatoes, onions, etc. Expansion in the past decade necessitated the erection in 1950 of further buildings at Scotland Road, where a modern seed-cleaning plant prepares pasture seeds for use throughout South Australia and adjoining States.

## OUR STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS



*The Old Fulham School*

This school is not now in use, having been abandoned in 1916 when the Lockleys School was opened. It was established in the year 1862 with Mr. Alex W. Holmes as its Headmaster and with a daily average attendance of 16 children. In 1863 Mr. Charles W. Gregory replaced Mr. Holmes and he continued as Headmaster until 1876 when Mr. W. West was appointed, and by that time the average daily attendance had grown to 32.3 pupils. Mr. John Williams replaced Mr. West in 1878, but in 1879 Zella Williams was appointed Headmistress and continued as such until 1883, when Mr. Charles R. Tucker was appointed. In 1885 Mr. Edward Smith was Headmaster for twelve months, but in 1886 Mr. Joseph Mitchell was appointed and continued as Headmaster until 1891, when Emma Carroll was appointed Headmistress, and by that time the average daily attendance had grown to 54.5 pupils. Emma Carroll continued as Headmistress until 1910, when Hubert Moss was appointed Headmaster, and he in turn continued in this office until 1915, when Heinrich A. Schwartz was appointed and by which time the average daily attendance of children had increased to 107.3. The school was closed in 1916 and transferred to the new school building at Lockleys. It is now in occupation as a residence.

### *Lockleys School*

In 1916 the Lockleys School was opened in place of the old Fulham School under the Headmastership of Mr. Hubert Moss, who previously had been Headmaster of the Fulham School from 1910 until 1915, with a daily average attendance of 170.4 children. Mr. Moss continued as Headmaster until 1919, when Mr. William Bennett was appointed and by which time the average daily attendance had increased to 246.2 children. Mr. Bennett continued as Headmaster until 1927 when Mr. John L. Broadbent was appointed, and at that time the average daily attendance of children was 268.4. Mr. Broadbent continued as Headmaster until 1937 when he was replaced by Mr. Decimus D. Smith, the daily attendance of children having decreased to 162.1.

Mr. Smith continued as Headmaster until 1940 when he was transferred to the Headmastership of the Plympton School and was temporarily replaced by Mr. Lewis R. Kirby until 1942, when Mr. Robert Guerin was appointed and by which time the average daily attendance of children had recovered to 207.5. Mr. Guerin continued as Headmaster until 1948, when he was replaced by Mr. Henry C. Pearse, the attendance of children having increased to 291.4. In 1949 Mr. David A. Rees replaced Mr. Pearse and the number of children attending the school had by then increased to 320.7. Mr. Leslie N. Pearson, B.A., took charge in 1951, by which time the daily average attendance had jumped to 443.9 children, and Mr. Pearson was then replaced by Mr. Sylvester Smith, who retired in December, 1952, and in his stead Mr. A. M. Cant was appointed, but who, in turn, retired early in 1953, his place being taken by the present Headmaster, Mr. Murray J. Farrow, the average daily attendance of children being 516.7.



### *Camden School*

The Camden Public School was opened in October, 1919, with Mr. Maurice Locksley as Headmaster with a daily average attendance of 67.7 children. Mr. Locksley continued as Headmaster until 1932 when he was replaced by Mr. Edward H. Hodges and by which time the daily attendance of children had increased to 112.5. Mr. Hodges continued in office until 1935, when he was replaced by Mr. Walter S. Gent, who is the present Headmaster, with a daily average attendance of children in 1952 of 156.8.



*Cowandilla School*

The Cowandilla School was opened in 1916 with an average daily attendance of 338.4 children, the first Headmaster being Mr. Sydney W. Jackman. He continued in office until 1918, when Mr. George H. Bourke was appointed, who, in turn, was replaced by Mr. John G. Cornelius in 1920, by which time the average daily attendance had increased to 486.3 children. Mr. Cornelius was in turn replaced by Mr. William T. Hills in 1923 with an average daily attendance of 617.5 children, and in 1926 the Infant Department was inaugurated with a daily attendance of 225.2 children and a reduction in the number of children attending the primary school to 494.3.

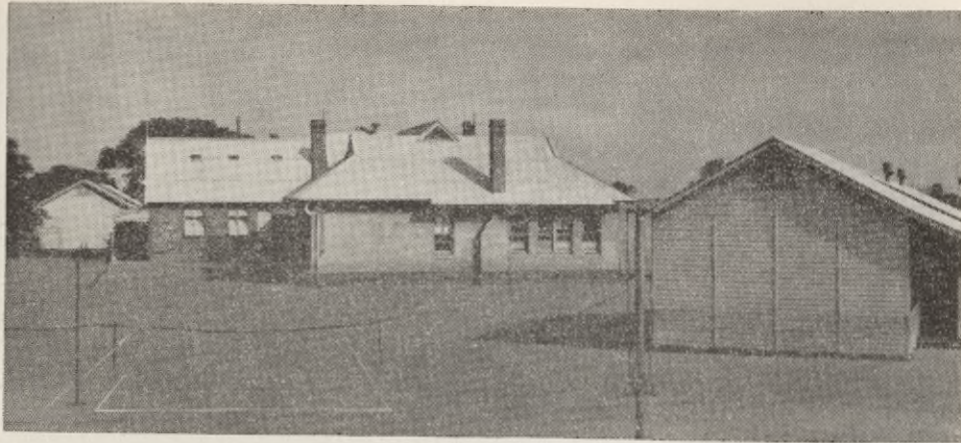
Mr. Hills remained Headmaster until 1934, when Mr. Josiah W. Odgers was appointed, the average daily attendance of children then being Infant Department 241.7 and the Primary School 487. Mr. Odgers was replaced by Mr. Herbert H. Rose in 1938, the attendance of children having by then slightly dropped to 152.9 in the Infant School and 476 in the Primary School. Mr. Rose continued as Headmaster until 1941, when Mr. Sydney H. G. Nancarrow, the present Headmaster, was appointed, the respective attendances then being 166.6 and 399.7, but which now have increased to 337.9 and 509.6 in 1952.



*The Richmond School*

The Richmond School was opened in January, 1898, with Josiah Willmott as Headmaster and an average daily attendance of 114.7 children. Mr. Willmott continued as Headmaster until 1906, when he was replaced by Mr. William T. Shapter, who again in 1909 was replaced by Mr. John G. Cornelius, the average daily attendance of children by then having increased only to 160.5. Mr. Cornelius continued as Headmaster until 1919, when Mr. Bernard A. McCaffrey was appointed, the average daily attendance of children then being 283.3. In 1924 Mr. Henry S. Nadebaum replaced Mr. McCaffrey, and by then the daily attendance had increased to 417.4. Mr. Robert Northey replaced Mr. Nadebaum in 1926, the attendance by then having increased to 460.1. Mr. Oscar A. Witt took office in 1927, and during his term the Infant Department was established in 1930 with an average daily attendance of 179.1 and an attendance in the Primary School of 437.9.

Mr. Colin G. R. Butterworth replaced Mr. Witt in 1931 and continued as Headmaster until 1936, when Mr. Leslie Edwards took over, by which time the attendances had decreased to 142.2 in the Infant Department and 287.2 in the Primary School. This was quite a substantial reduction from the peak attendance in 1930, when the combined attendance of the Infant and Primary Schools was 617. Mr. Robert B. Pocock, B.A., replaced Mr. Edwards in 1939, and he, in turn, was replaced by Mr. Ferdinand J. W. Schneider in 1940, when the attendance in the Infant Department had dropped to 107.5 and in the Primary School to 264.8. Mr. Schneider continued in office until 1945, when he was replaced by Mr. Percy W. McDonald, B.A., who, in turn, was replaced by Mr. Edgar R. Sexton, B.A. Mr. Benjamin P. Bowering, the present Headmaster, took over in 1949, when the average attendance was 158.3 in the Infant Department and 214.8 in the Primary School, respective figures in 1952 being 175.6 and 255.2 children.



*Plympton School*

The Plympton School was opened in 1862 with Sarah C. Jay in charge as Headmistress and an average daily attendance of 26 children. Grace Burnard took charge in 1863 and continued as Headmistress until 1873, when she was replaced by Margaret M. Myles, who, in turn, was replaced in 1876 by Edith M. Howie, by which time the attendance had increased to 75.3 children. Mr. William Radford was appointed in place of Headmistress Howie in 1881 and continued as Headmaster until 1893, when Mr. James Greenlees was appointed, and who, in turn, continued in office until 1907, when he was replaced by Mr. George Charlesworth, the average daily attendance by then having increased only to 74.4, although in 1896 it had reached as high as 119.7 children. Mr. Richmond T. Hitchcox took charge in 1910, and in 1912 Mr. John Jones was appointed Headmaster, the average daily attendance of children then being 93.8.

Mr. Jones continued until 1932, when he was replaced by Mr. Hillier Le Lacheur, B.A., the average daily attendance of children then having increased to 305. In 1935 Mr. Sydney H. G. Nancarrow took over from Mr. Le Lacheur, and he, in turn, was replaced by Mr. Frederick G. N. Cawte in 1937, who, in turn, was replaced by Mr. Francis C. Beech in 1939, the attendance then being 253.6. Mr. Decimus D. Smith took charge in 1940, when the average daily attendance was 232 children, and remained as Headmaster until 1950, when he was replaced by Mr. Norman L. Haines, B.A., by which time the average daily attendance had increased to 436. In 1951, when Eric Lapidge replaced Mr. Haines, the Infant School was established, the average daily attendance being 229.2, with an attendance of 353 children in the Primary School. Mr. Lapidge is the present Headmaster.

*Eighty-eight*

*SUB-BRANCHES OF THE RETURNED SAILORS,  
SOLDIERS & AIRMEN'S IMPERIAL LEAGUE  
OF AUSTRALIA*



*The Keswick & Richmond Sub-Branch Remembrance Hall,  
South Road, Marleston*

The charter of the Keswick & Richmond Sub-Branch was granted on the 18th of January, 1930, and the foundation stone of the Sub-Branch Hall was laid by Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven on January the 27th, 1934. There were twelve foundation members of the Sub-Branch and 58 members joined the first night. The first President of the Sub-Branch was Mr. J. Gleeson, and the membership now stands at 340. From the Keswick and Richmond area 298 enlisted in World War II.

*Eighty-nine*

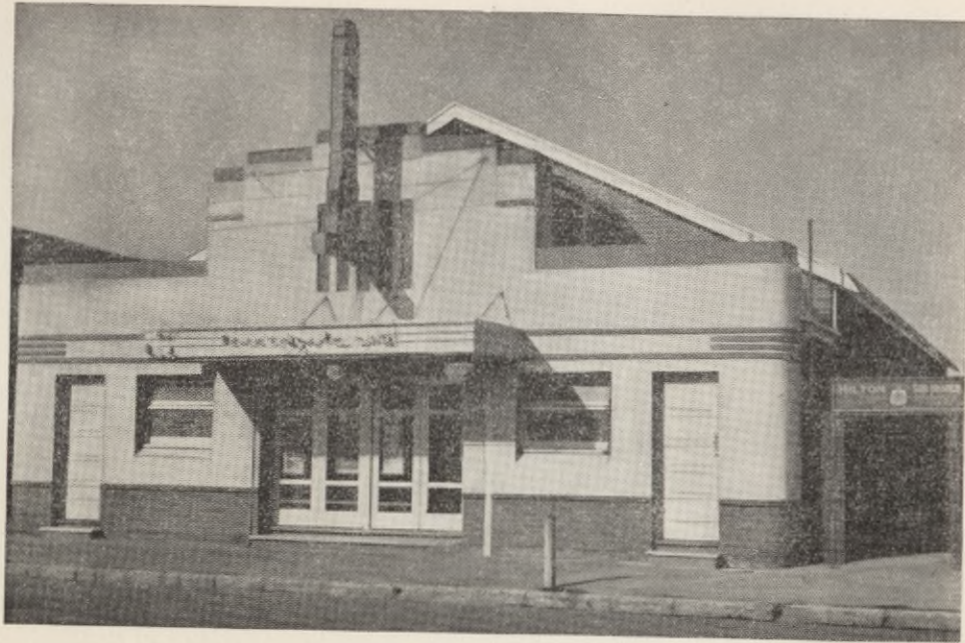


*Lockleys Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Henley Beach Road, Lockleys.*

This hall was built by the citizens of the Lockleys District as a memorial to the soldiers who had enlisted in the 1914-1918 War, and initial discussions in respect to the formation of a Sub-Branch of the Returned Soldiers' League took place in the Hall on July the 10th, 1935. At this meeting it was decided to approach ex-A.I.F. members in the Lockleys District in respect to the formation of a Sub-Branch and to call a meeting on July the 24th, 1935, for this purpose. Fifteen members attended and League Headquarters promptly gave its tentative approval to the formation of the Sub-Branch. On August the 14th Mr. Francis H. Wharton was elected the first Sub-Branch President, with Mr. R. R. West as Honorary Secretary. The first general meeting of members was held on September the 4th, 1935, when the charter for the formation of the Sub-Branch was received from League Headquarters, the membership at that time being approximately 40.

	President	Secretary
1935-38	F. H. Wharton	R. R. West
1939	J. Silcock	R. R. West
1940	A. Statton	R. R. West
1941	J. Ballantyne	R. R. West
1942	J. Ballantyne	R. R. West
1943	R. R. West	S. Douglas
1944	R. R. West	S. Douglas
1945	C. E. Wood	S. Douglas
1946	C. E. Wood	G. Seymour
1947	S. Douglas	G. Seymour
1948	S. Douglas	A. E. Robinson
1949-50	A. A. Small	A. E. Robinson
1951	H. Field	W. J. Cullen
1952	H. Field	J. L. Eldridge
1953	R. R. West	J. L. Eldridge

Since its inception the Sub-Branch has taken not only an active interest in its own affairs and the affairs of the League, but in its own local area as well. Some of its members, in Messrs. A. Ferris-Scott, H. H. Norman, Charles E. Wood, S. Douglas and A. Warhurst, have served as members of the West Torrens Council. It was responsible for the formation of the Lockleys Show Society, an organisation which plays a very active part in the interests of local charities. It has raised over £3,000 for the purpose of erecting Sub-Branch Clubrooms at the rear of the Memorial Hall on land which has been granted to it by the Council. This building, when combined with the Memorial Hall, will be known as the Lockleys Servicemen's Memorial Centre and will be used jointly by the citizens and by the Sub-Branch members. The present membership of the Sub-Branch is 250, and it is expected to exceed 300 by the end of 1953, and included amongst its membership is Mr. P. Davey, a winner of the Victoria Cross in World War I. Mr. Reg R. West, a foundation member and the first Secretary of the Sub-Branch, is still actively connected with it and is now its President. He has held an executive position since 1935; he is a member of the State Council of the R.S.L. and is a life member of the League.



*The Hilton Soldiers' Memorial Hall*

The inaugural meeting which resulted in the formation of the Hilton Sub-Branch was held at the residence of the late Mr. John Lewry, and at a general meeting of returned soldiers held on the 30th of May, 1930, the charter which had been granted by the League was presented and officers of the Sub-Branch were elected. The first President was Mr. Les Craigie, who occupied that position for 15 years, with Mr. Bill Link as the first Secretary and the late Mr. Syd Smith as Assistant Secretary. Successive Presidents who followed Mr. Craigie were Messrs. R. Blundell, J. Backler, P. Carroll and A. Cys. Successive Secretaries have been Messrs. E. Selway, A. Thressall, the late A. H. Dalziel, W. Nottage, the late G. Amos, Mr. Les Craigie, A. Stewart and A. Cys. The Sub-Branch has been directly represented on the League Council by the late A. H. Dalziel, who also filled the office of Secretary of the League, and L. T. Craigie. The Sub-Branch has also had members on the West Torrens council in Messrs. A. Burt, R. Wall and A. J. Dunning. An active Ladies' Auxiliary has materially assisted the Sub-Branch, particularly in its social activities. The fact that the Sub-Branch subsequently was able to erect clubrooms adjacent to, but distinct from, the Memorial Hall, was due very largely to Mr. R. Blundell and his band of voluntary workers, very ably assisted by the Ladies' Auxiliary. The Sub-Branch has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of its immediate area.

*SOME OF OUR SPORTING BODIES*



*THE CLUB HOUSE*

*The Kooyonga Golf Club*

The Kooyonga Golf Links, virtually in the heart of the Municipality, is very conveniently situated on the Henley Beach Road at Lockleys. The late Mr. H. L. Rymill, a member of the Royal Adelaide Golf Club and one who held the view that the number of people playing golf was rapidly increasing and golf would experience an impetus if greater facilities were provided, was the moving spirit in the founding and subsequent laying out of the Kooyonga Golf Club and its links. With other golfing enthusiasts in Messrs. W. A. Giles, J. W. McGregor, E. Leaver, P. Lamphee, A. J. Walkley and M. Wald, a syndicate was formed which purchased in May, 1922, from the late Caleb May's Estate an area comprising approximately 90 acres. Subsequently an



additional 40 acres was purchased from Mr. John White Mellor as well as a number of allotments in the Subdivision of White Park, and in 1923 the Kooyonga Golf Club was founded.

The late Sir Sydney Kidman was the first President and Mr. Rymill was the first Captain. Succeeding Presidents were Messrs. A. J. Walkley, E. Leaver, K. W. Neill and J. S. Kelly. Captains who followed the late Mr. Rymill were Messrs. E. Leaver, J. S. Kelly, R. S. Thomson, R. Sawers, F. S. Mann, R. G. Gibson, B. A. Shelley, F. V. Miers, J. S. Mehan, C. H. Miller, E. R. Lawrie and M. C. Bonnar. The first Secretary of the Club was the late Mr. F. S. Bromley and the present Secretary is Mr. G. K. Hutton. The Club at first laid out nine holes, and in 1924, with a membership of 80, commenced competitive play. The course was soon increased to 18 holes and today there are 900 members and the course is visited each year by more than 3,000 visitors from overseas, interstate and other parts of South Australia. An additional 35 acres was purchased subsequently, but this, in turn, was acquired by the Commonwealth authorities for airport purposes, and the present area of the Club remains at approximately 140 acres.

The course measures 6,520 yards, comprises 18 holes and has a standard scratch marking of 74. The reservoir supply of water is augmented by three deep bores which supply approximately 25,000 gallons an hour and operates 90 sprinklers. The professional course record is jointly held by Peter Thomson (Australian professional) and Ed Oliver (U.S.A. professional), 66, and the amateur record by W. S. Shephard (68), although the latter holds the unofficial course record of 63.

*Kooyonga*



A VIEW OF THE LINKS

Glenelg



THE CLUB HOUSE

*The Glenelg Golf Club*

In 1925-26 a number of enthusiastic golfers who felt the need of an additional golf course gave practical expression to their views and to the number of 20 subscribed £1,000 each for the purpose of purchasing land to found a golf course—now enjoyed by the members of the Glenelg Golf Club. The late Mr. H. L. Rymill, a previous member of the Royal Adelaide Golf Club and the founder of the Kooyonga Golf Club, was engaged to lay out the course, and the links were officially opened by the Governor of South Australia, Sir Tom Bridges, on the 21st of May, 1927. Prominent amongst the founders of the Club were Messrs. A. J. Roberts, S. T. P. Percival, E. W. Percival, Milo Sprod, W. C. Wood, H. B. Witty, J. W. Jackman, H. T. Hoepfer, A. J. Jackman, J. P. Kenny and H. Kidman.

Mr. Sam Percival was the first President of the Club and Mr. Sid Jackman the first Captain and Mr. W. H. Jeanes the first Secretary. After a promising start the Club, in common with most sporting bodies, felt the effects of the 1930 depression, and it was not until after the end of World War II that it came into its own as one of the progressive clubs of South Australia. In 1948, under the direction of the then Captain, Mr. E. Caradoc Ashton, supported by Mr. Frank A. Lewis, the Town Clerk of Glenelg, the Clubhouse was rebuilt almost solely by voluntary labour, and is today a monument to the efforts of the Club members. During this same year the Club had to re-design its course because of the compulsory acquisition of 45 acres of its property by the Department of the Interior for the construction of the Adelaide Airport. For this purpose the services of Melbourne's leading golf architect, Mr. H. V. Morcom, were retained, and the new layout of the course is now nearing completion.

The 1952 golfing season brought the Club prominently into the public eye. Bob Stevens, a prominent Club member, won the South Australian Open Title and followed this with the Australian Amateur Championship and the Associate Champion, Mrs. J. M. Watson, also won the State Women's Championship. The Club has 1,152 members. Club Captains have been:—

1927-30	S. Jackman	1940	J. E. McKee
1931-34	J. Hill	1941-44	V. M. Thomas
1935-36	J. E. Ashton	1945-46	W. B. Holt
1937	W. Crookall	1947-49	E. C. Ashton
1938-39	A. H. Guymer	1950-51	S. N. McKee
		1952-53	F. G. Collins

The present office bearers are:—

Patron: J. W. Jackman	President: C. H. Fidock
Vice-Presidents: A. McGlasson	V. M. Thomas      W. B. Holt
Captain: F. G. Collins	

### Lockleys Bowling Club

At a meeting in what was then known as the Lockleys Hall in Torrens Avenue, Lockleys, on the 13th of January, 1913, it was decided to form a Bowling Club, for which purpose a committee was appointed with Mr. W. C. Prettejohn as President, Mr. C. E. Vormiester as Secretary, and Mr. A. Rosewarne as Treasurer. Foundation members of the Club were Messrs. W. C. Prettejohn, W. Copley, S. Mussared, E. J. Smith, J. Fewings, J. Jones, J. G. Dawkins, C. H. Scown, W. Wilkes, A. Starr, A. Rosewarne, G. Burnett, A. H. Corbet, H. Sherriff, C. E. Vormiester and W. R. Hounslow, and subscriptions for the first season were fixed at £1/1/-. The grounds upon which the Club was established were provided by Mr. H. J. Cowell at a yearly rental of £27/10/- with a right of purchase for £550. In addition to the bowling rinks provision was also made for croquet and tennis. In October, 1913, it was decided to light two of the rinks at a cost of £9, and a further two rows of lights were installed in July, 1914, for £7.

Mr. W. R. Hounslow won the first Club Championship, and the Club commenced playing "A" Grade Pennants in 1919. Consideration was given in 1935 to moving the Club and establishing the greens on the Lockleys Recreation Reserve, but these negotiations did not eventuate in any finality and the Club decided to stay where it was and improve its facilities. In the meantime the tennis courts had been dispensed with and converted to bowling greens. In April, 1947, Club members considered the matter of the erection of a new clubhouse, and it was decided to take down the existing buildings and to erect a new and larger clubhouse on the site upon which it now stands. Members responded generously with offers of finance and labour and the new clubhouse was officially opened by the President, Mr. C. E. Wood, on Saturday the 11th of October, 1947, a social evening held on the 27th of September in the new clubhouse having financially been a great success. The alteration in the site of the clubhouse necessitated the dispensing with the croquet lawns, thus providing 17 rinks for bowling. Presidents and Secretaries since the inception of the Club have been:—

#### PRESIDENTS

W. C. Prettejohn .....	1913-1920	F. Munt .....	1923-1924
Dr. J. H. Leon .....	1920-1921	G. J. Rowell .....	1924-1925
W. R. Hounslow .....	1921-1922	W. Y. Scrutton .....	1925-1926
A. E. Rosewarne .....	1922-1923	T. A. P. Powell .....	1926-1927

#### PRESIDENTS (continued)

W. T. Hills .....	1927-1928	F. E. Compton .....	1938-1939
P. Wills .....	1928-1929	T. H. Hayman .....	1939-1941
A. E. Lasscock .....	1929-1930	A. W. Webber .....	1941-1942
D. J. Rowell .....	1930-1931	T. H. Hayman .....	1942-1946
W. H. Robertson .....	1931-1932	C. E. Wood .....	1946-1949
L. G. Voysey .....	1932-1934	Dr. C. H. Schafer .....	1949-1951
G. J. Rowell .....	1934-1935	A. K. Statton .....	1951-1953
T. H. Hayman .....	1935-1938		

#### SECRETARIES

C. E. Vormiester .....	1913	G. J. Rowell .....	1938-1939
W. R. Hounslow .....	1913-1919	G. Jennings .....	1939-1941
G. J. Rowell .....	1919-1923	F. H. Wharton .....	1941-1942
L. G. Voysey .....	1923-1925	E. G. Molineux .....	1942-1946
H. Thomson .....	1925-1927	A. K. Statton .....	1946-1948
A. E. Rosewarne .....	1927	L. G. Voysey .....	1948-1949
T. A. P. Powell .....	1927-1928	J. Burns .....	1949-1950
L. G. Voysey .....	1928-1932	G. J. Rowell .....	1950-1951
G. J. Rowell .....	1932-1933	C. G. Strawhan .....	1951-1953
C. H. Cave .....	1933-1938		

Club Life Members are Messrs. G. H. Pillifeant, T. H. Hayman, A. J. West, C. E. Wood, G. J. Rowell, D. J. Rowell and W. H. Robertson. Mr. A. K. Statton is now the President of the Club, and Mr. E. G. Stallard Vice-President, Mr. C. G. Strawhan Honorary Secretary, and Mr. S. Douglas Treasurer.

In 1939 the ladies formed themselves into a Bowling Club, with Mrs. D. J. Rowell as President, Mrs. England as Secretary, and Mrs. D. Hayman as Treasurer, the Club in its initial stages having 19 members. By 1953 the membership had increased to 46, with the Mayoress, Mrs. C. R. J. Veale, as President, Mrs. W. S. Sweetland as Secretary, and Mrs. W. L. Martin as Treasurer. In the meantime Life Membership was conferred upon Mrs. Rohde. The Club had a very successful season in 1952-53, its First Division winning the South Australian Women's Bowling Club Association Pennant, and in the State Carnival held in March, 1953, one of the Club rinks, comprising Mesdames Veale, Baldock, Day and Hank, were runners-up in the State Championship.

### *Glandore Bowling Club*

A meeting of local residents interested in the formation of a Bowling Club and convened by Messrs. D. S. Fidock and M. R. Pickup was held on the 21st of May, 1943, with Mr. Norman H. Taylor, O.B.E., as chairman. The meeting decided to form a Bowling Club and a committee was appointed to report to a later meeting. An option was obtained over suitable land in Wellington Street, Glandore, and at a further meeting on the 25th of June, 1943, a proposal to form the Glandore Bowling Club was carried with Mr. Norman H. Taylor Chairman, Mr. M. C. Wood as Vice-Chairman, Mr. D. S. Fidock as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. M. R. Pickup as Treasurer. The committee was empowered to purchase the land over which an option had been obtained and various functions were held for the raising of funds. The greens were planted and completed in February, 1944, and on the 12th of May of that year was held the inaugural general meeting of Club members at which Mr. Norman H. Taylor was elected first President, Mr. M. C. Wood Vice-President, Mr. D. S. Fidock as Secretary, and Mr. M. R. Pickup Treasurer.

The clubhouse, loaned by Mr. M. C. Wood, was subsequently purchased by the Club and furnished, and the greens were officially opened on the 21st of October, 1944, with a membership list of 110. The Club won the 4th Division Pennant in its first season in Pennant Games and also annexed the Third Division Pennant in the 1945-1946 season. Three other pennants have been won by the Club, and in 1945-1946 it also won the Third Division State Rink Championship, and in the 1949-50 season Mr. Alf Eltis, a Club member, was runner-up in the State Four Bowl Championship.

Presidents of the Club who followed Mr. Norman H. Taylor have been Messrs. L. C. Knight, D. S. Fidock, J. C. Johns and A. H. May. Mr. May at present holds this office, with Mr. L. S. Robinson as Vice-President, Mr. D. S. Fidock as Secretary, and Mr. H. J. Gregory as Treasurer.

### *Underdale Bowling Club*

In 1934 Mr. Richard C. Fielder, of Torrensville, Mr. Alexander Ferris-Scott, of Brooklyn Park, and Mr. H. H. Norman, of Underdale, decided to inaugurate the formation of a Bowling Club at Underdale, and with the assis-

tance of a few friends laid down two rinks on the property of Messrs. A. Norman & Sons, Holbrook's Road, Underdale, and the old home of Mr. Arthur Norman was used as a clubhouse. Convened by Mr. H. H. Norman a meeting was held at his residence on January the 9th, 1935, at which nine persons were in attendance and at which meeting a committee was appointed, comprising Mr. H. H. Norman as Chairman, Mr. A. Ferris-Scott as Secretary, Mr. C. A. Way as Treasurer, with Mr. Arthur Norman as the Patron of the Club, which position he held until he died in May, 1950. The annual subscription was fixed at £1/1/-.

The old home of Mr. Norman was renovated, and prior to the 1935-1936 season two additional rinks were laid down, and a year later a further two rinks were available. In 1938 the Club purchased land from Mrs. A. E. Norman and laid down a further six rinks, giving the Club twelve full rinks. The first official opening of the rinks was held on the 19th of October, 1935, at which 52 persons were present, including 22 Club members. The first annual general meeting of the Club was held on July the 23rd, 1936, by which time the membership had increased to 37. Mr. H. H. Norman was elected President, Mr. Ferris-Scott continued as Secretary, with Mr. H. C. Jarman as Treasurer. The Club membership has steadily increased to its present number of 116. Mr. H. A. Tremethick is now the Club President, Mr. H. F. E. May is the Secretary, Mr. L. N. J. Sutton is the Treasurer, and the Club Patron is Mr. R. E. Norman. Of the foundation members of the Club those still connected with it are Messrs. F. Faint, H. C. Jarman, R. E. Norman and Mr. H. H. Norman, who held the Presidential office for 10 years.

A very strong adjunct of the Club is its women's membership. The formation of the Underdale Women's Bowling Club had its genesis in a bowling outing on the Stirling Bowling Greens in 1936. Arising from this outing twelve of the ladies in attendance at the outing decided that one game a week would be an enjoyable outing, and the rinks of the Underdale Bowling Club were made available to them. Subsequently a Ladies' Committee was formed with Mrs. H. H. Norman as President, which position she held for nine years. Mrs. R. E. Norman acted as Secretary and Treasurer and still retains the latter office, the Secretaryship being taken over by Mrs. E. H. Ryan. The

first committee of the Club was elected on July the 7th, 1937, with Mrs. A. Norman as Patroness. The Club first played Pennant Games during the 1937-1938 season, and the Club now has a membership of 55 members. The Ladies' Club is now hoping to erect a clubhouse and lay down six rinks on property generously donated by Mrs. A. Norman, who continued as Patroness of the Club for twelve years. Officials at present are Mrs. L. Sutton, President; Mrs. E. H. Ryan, Secretary; Mrs. R. E. Norman, Treasurer; and Mrs. H. H. Norman, Patroness.

*Holdfast Bay Women's Bowling Club*

The Holdfast Bay Women's Bowling Club, with Mrs. S. M. Baker as President, Mesdames D. W. Boath and A. E. Fuller as Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. C. Howie as Honorary Secretary, and Mrs. E. E. Sweeney as Honorary Treasurer was granted a 10-year lease by the Council on the 1st of July, 1947, of a site on the Novar and Camden Recreation Ground upon which it established its new bowling green. The green was officially opened for play on the 25th of January, 1949, with Mrs. W. L. Trathen as President, Mrs. H. C. Howie as Honorary Secretary, and Mrs. H. E. Moore as Honorary Treasurer. The 1951-52 season was the most successful the Club had had since its formation 22 years previously, when it won the First Division Pennant, and one of its members won the State Singles Championship and one of its rinks were runners-up in the State Rink Championship. The present officials of the Club are: President, Mrs. D. W. Boath; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames R. Solomon and A. E. Fuller; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. H. C. Howie; and Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Moore.

*Some  
of our  
Churches*



METHODIST CHURCH,  
MARION ROAD,  
PLYMPTON.



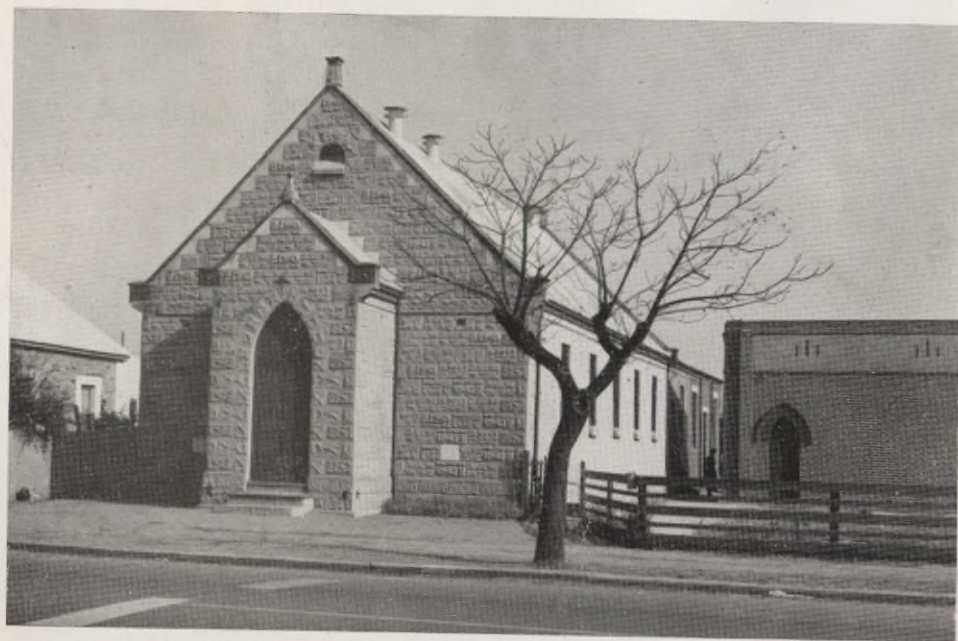
CHURCH OF ENGLAND,  
CLAYTON AVENUE,  
PLYMPTON.



CATHOLIC CHURCH,  
EVERARD AVENUE,  
KESWICK.



*HILTON BAPTIST CHURCH, ROWLAND ROAD, HILTON*



*BLACK FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH ROAD, GLANDORE*

### *Hilton Baptist Church, Rowland Road, Hilton*

This old church was established on the 22nd of January, 1872, through the transferring of 10 members from the Flinders Street Baptist Church who lived in the Hilton area. The Rev. Wilton Hack became the pastor of the church and his ministry met with early success which, however, did not continue, for the church fell into difficult times through which, however, it has survived to this day. From 1872 until 1882 laymen conducted services in the church, when the Rev. E. G. Ince was appointed and remained in charge of the church until 1884. The Rev. G. J. Clark was in charge until 1898 and the Rev. F. J. Steward until 1903. From 1903 until 1905 Mr. P. J. Clark conducted services, and Mr. W. Sharpe took over until 1907. The Rev. J. H. Sexton was in charge until 1911 and the Rev. J. Paynter until 1914, when the Rev. R. Taylor took over and officiated until 1915. This ministry was then taken over by the Rev. R. Marks, who officiated until 1921, and from 1922 to 1924 services were conducted by the Rev. C. F. Smith, 1925-1929 by the Rev. T. Vigis, from 1929 to 1932 by the Rev. W. A. E. Nankivell, and from 1932-1934 by the Rev. E. B. Turner.

The Rev. D. J. Morris took over from the Rev. Turner and continued in charge until 1936, but from then until 1941 laymen conducted services until Miss M. Sinclair was appointed deaconess and administered the church services for a period of five years. Upon her departure the pulpit has been occupied by laymen, and from June, 1952, by students from the Baptist College. The church has always been open for service each Sunday and a Sunday School has been available for children of the neighbourhood.

### *The Black Forest Baptist Church, South Road, Glandore*

The first meeting of church members was held on May the 17th, 1913, at the residence of Mr. A. E. Young, Forest Avenue. It was decided to form a church called the Black Forest Baptist Church, and the Rev. A. Hyde, who was in attendance at the meeting, offered to accept pastoral charge for one year without remuneration, which offer was gladly accepted. It was first decided to purchase a block of land at the corner of South Road and Addison Road, but after consideration a larger block was purchased at the corner of the South Road and Forest Street, Glandore, for the sum of £131. Upon

this allotment the present church building was erected with one room at the rear, leaving space on the northern side for the erection of a larger church later.

The foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Goode on Saturday, June the 21st, 1913. Being the only church in the neighbourhood the growth of the Sunday School soon necessitated the erection of a Kindergarten Hall, and this was added to early in 1923. In 1927 more accommodation for the Sunday School classes was needed. The building of a larger church was considered, but finances permitted the erection of only three rooms to form the vestry block of the future church. During the pastorate of the Rev. D. J. Morris the old building was completely transformed. Cedar pews from the Kapunda Baptist Church were re-made and fitted by voluntary labour, cedar choir seats were installed, a cedar pulpit, stained glass memorial windows were donated by members of the church and the whole of the interior was re-painted and the floor was re-surfaced and polished. Hearing aids were installed, and in a beautiful memorial Communion cabinet there is a book of remembrance in which names of deceased members are enrolled.

For some time the church was connected with the Edwardstown Circuit and later with Richmond, but in 1928 it was decided to have a full-time pastorate, and this has been maintained since that date. The following ministers have served the church:—

1913-1916	Rev. A. Hyde.
1916-1918	Rev. H. D. Archer
1918-1920	Rev. A. Hyde and Rev. E. B. Woods, B.A., B.D. (six months)
1920-1923	Rev. A. E. Page, B.A.
1923-1928	Rev. W. K. Steward
1928-1939	Rev. H. Heard.
1939-1953	Rev. D. J. Morris
1953	Rev. Stewart Mitchell



*Church of Christ, Allen Avenue, Brooklyn Park*

On the 10th of February, 1924, a meeting of Church of Christ members residing in Underdale and Brooklyn Park was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Arthur, 28 Holbrook's Road, Underdale, to consider the establishment of a church to serve the neighbourhood. The outcome of this meeting was that on Sunday, March the 2nd, a church service was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, followed almost immediately by the starting of a Sunday School which met in a large shed on the same property. Land was immediately purchased in Allen Avenue and the building of a new chapel commenced. Through voluntary efforts of labour, material and the raising of money the church was opened on Sunday, October the 4th, 1924, only six months after its erection had commenced. Additions were made at the rear of the building during the following year.

Several years later additional land was bought on the northern side of the church to provide for future extensions. The purchase of the land and the erection of the church was done almost entirely by loan from the Savings Bank and from church adherents, the latter advances being interest free and most of which were later made as gifts to the church. When the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the church was celebrated in October, 1949, the property

was completely freehold. Pastors G. Tease and J. Wiltshire were the initial pastors, followed for a period of eight years by Pastor James Gordon. Pastor Gordon was followed by Pastors F. Cornelius, W. Beiler and A. H. Wilson, and then a short Brotherhood Ministry until Pastor A. E. Brown, the present evangelist, took charge five years ago. Active church membership numbers 100. The foundation stone of a brick classroom measuring 18 ft. by 30 ft. and a modern kitchen were laid during Christmas, 1951, and as the result mainly of voluntary effort six months later the building was completed and in occupation. The present minister of the church is Pastor A. E. Brown, Secretary Mr. S. H. Sherriff, and Treasurer Mr. J. E. Smith.

*Presbyterian Church, Goldfinch Avenue, Cowandilla*

The Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia decided during 1923 to close the church situate in Wainhouse Street, Torrensville, and early in 1924 a block of land was purchased in Goldfinch Avenue, and the church hall from Torrensville was transferred to it. The building was opened for public worship on Sunday, the 23rd of March, 1924, the service being conducted by the Rev. W. R. Milne. At the close of the service on that Sunday afternoon a board of management was appointed comprising Messrs. Henderson, Senior and Junior, Payne, with Mr. K. S. Milne as Secretary and Mr. J. W. H. Bradbury as Treasurer. The Sunday School was opened on Sunday, the 31st of March, with Mr. J. W. H. Bradbury as Superintendent, and on the 24th of May, 1924, the late Rev. F. H. Patterson commenced his ministry which lasted until 1927.

During the ministry of the Rev. Patterson a new board of management was elected, comprising Messrs. N. Dimble, R. Pearce, W. M. McKee, with Mr. K. S. Milne continuing as Secretary and Mr. J. W. H. Bradbury continuing as Treasurer, and a number of improvements were carried out to the church building, including the erection of two wooden rooms for Kindergarten purposes. 1932 saw the formation of a branch of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union, and in 1936 was formed a branch of the Presbyterian Fellowship of Australia in the interests of the young people. Notwithstanding financial stringencies imposed by the depression during 1930-1933 the church has been cleared of debt and a substantial building fund has been inaugurated.

In 1940 a Bible Class room was added and opened free of debt, and in 1948 a Baptismal Font was unveiled and dedicated in honour of those who served. A new Kindergarten Room was built to replace the original building in 1946, and this also was opened free of debt.

In 1946 the Rev. W. Gibson Johnstone was inducted to the joint congregation of Cowandilla and Black Forest for a period of three years, at the end of which the congregation requested an extension of his appointment. The pulpit in the church was formally in Chalmers Church, North Terrace, and is said to be over 100 years old. The oldest foundation member of the congregation is Mrs. J. Wardrop, who recently celebrated her 80th birthday. Other foundation members are Mrs. A. McLachlan, Mrs. O. Donaldson, and Mr. J. W. H. Bradbury. Past ministers and interim moderators of the church are as follows:—

	PAST MINISTERS	INTERIM MODERATORS
1924	The late Rev. F. H. Patterson	Late Rev. W. Floyd Shannon
1928	The late Rev. F. C. Campbell	Late Rev. D. Chapman
1929	Mr. A. W. Nicholls	Late Rev. D. Chapman
	Rev. C. E. Howland	Rev. A. C. Weber
1930	Mr. A. H. Davidson	Rev. A. C. Weber
	Mr. E. B. Robinson	Rev. A. C. Weber
1934	Late Rev. C. W. Dron	Rev. P. E. Wylde
1935	Rev. W. G. Cowley	Rev. P. E. Wylde
1936	Mr. A. B. Erskine	Rev. P. E. Wylde
1939	Mr. T. Russell	Rev. A. T. Cotterell
1940	Mr. D. Stewart	Rev. A. T. Cotterell
1941	Mr. R. J. Scrymgeour	Rev. C. W. McLeod
1944	—	Rev. A. T. Stevens
1945	Mr. E. W. Perkins	
1946-53	Rev. W. Gibson Johnstone	



## CONTROLLING OUR FLOODWATERS

On the 14th of March, 1935, assent was given to the Metropolitan Drainage Act No. 2201 of 1935 under the provisions of which, authority was given by Parliament for the taking of remedial measures to prevent the ever-recurring flooding of the River Torrens and the lesser water streams of the River Sturt and the Keswick and Brownhill Creeks. The passing of this Act was the consumation of agitation and effort by Councils controlling the areas immediately west of Adelaide, and no one feature in the development of our own area has played such an important part as this drainage scheme. For many years prior to the passing of this Act the flooding of the smaller channels of the Keswick and Brownhill Creeks was of frequent occurrence, particularly during the winter months, and even at times following a cloud burst during the summer; it was unusual for the winter to pass without the overflowing of the Sturt River, perhaps on more than one occasion, and every now and again there came the more serious and damaging flooding of the River Torrens. These major floods not only inundated and washed away the Council's roadways, interrupted tramway traffic along the Henley Beach Road, caused inestimable damage to market gardens in the Underdale and Lockleys areas, but flooded also the homes of the people on occasion to the depth of two or three feet.

Because of the ever constant fear and uncertainty of the recurrence of these floods the residential development of large tracts of the Lockleys, Brooklyn Park and Fulham areas in particular remained stagnant, and there was no, or very little, prospect of development unless the flooding of these areas was prevented. And this is what the scheme, carried out under the Metropolitan Drainage Act, did. Those parts of the Sturt and the Brownhill Creeks which were subject to flooding were enlarged, straightened and concrete

channelled; the Keswick Creek was concrete channelled for the whole of its length in the West Torrens area to the Morphett Road and the River Torrens was generally enlarged and a completely new channel cut to the sea with its outlet at South Henley Beach.

Since that work was done none of these watercourses has overflowed; areas which previously could not be built upon because of the ever constant fear of flooding have been subdivided into residential allotments and thousands of homes have been built thereon, and from the minds of everyone in the previously affected areas has been removed the fear of flooding which was ever present whenever a heavy rain occurred. The Councils which benefited by this scheme, in addition to our own, were Woodville, Thebarton, Henley and Grange, Marion and Glenelg, but because flooding in these areas was contributed to by Councils north-east and east of Adelaide they, too, had to contribute towards the cost. The capital money for the effecting of this scheme was provided by the Government, but interest on two-thirds of the amount is payable by the Councils named in the Act. Certain of these Councils are also responsible for contributing towards the cost of the maintenance of the work, the total annual liability of our own Council being £2,520.

## THE ANZAC HIGHWAY

South Australia's St. Kilda Road is the Anzac Highway. After many years of agitation by the Corporations of Unley, Glenelg and our own Council assent was given on the 20th of October, 1937, to the Anzac Highway Agreement Act, 1937, wherein the three Councils concerned agreed with the Commissioner of Highways that upon the reconstruction of the Anzac Highway by the provision of an up and down roadway, footpaths on either side with a cycle track on the outer edge of each footpath and the planting of a centre plantation, the three Councils would pay 22 per cent. of the cost of construction, in addition to which the Councils also agreed to bear the cost of planting and maintaining the centre and the footpath plantations, in addition to which the immediate Council concerned agreed also to bear the cost of the construction of footpaths along that section of the Highway within its respective area.

The length of the Highway reconstructed was approximately 4 miles 33 chains, extending from Nottingham Avenue, Keswick, to the Brighton Road, Glenelg, and the total amount payable by the three Councils concerned in this connection was fixed at £31,248/3/7, of which amount £14,061/13/7 is the contribution payable by our own Council. After the planting of the centre and side plantations had been affected an honorary committee was set up by the Commissioner of Highways comprising five members with himself as Chairman, each of the three contributing Councils having a direct representative on this committee, the fourth member of which is appointed by the Commissioner. The responsibility of West Torrens towards the cost of maintaining this plantation is 9/20ths of the whole. Glenelg Corporation contribute a similar amount and the Corporation of Unley 1/10th.

The annual cost of maintaining the garden strips is limited to £2,000 a year, except with the consent of the Councils concerned, but because of the very great increase in wage costs in recent years the annual maintenance cost is now in excess of this amount. The reconstruction and beautification of this Highway has encouraged the erection of many beautiful homes, and it is, without doubt, the outstanding highway in our State of South Australia.

One hundred and twelve



## The Anzac Highway

THE TURNING OF THE FIRST SOD.

1st February, 1938.

Left to Right—

A. P. BLESING, Esq.  
(Minister of Local Government).

W. FISK, Esq.  
(Mayor of Glenelg).

J. McG. SOUTAR, Esq.  
(Mayor of Unley).

Cr. A. CHAMBERS.  
(District Council of West Torrens).

Typical  
Sections  
of the  
Highway



Day

Night



## *The Adelaide Airport*



THE FIRST HANGAR. ERECTED 1953

## THE ADELAIDE AIRPORT

South Australia's major airport has for the last few years and still is in the making right in the heart almost of the Municipality. The possible establishment of this airport within the Municipality first came under the notice of the Council per medium of a suggestion which appeared in the "News" by Councillor J. S. Philips of the Adelaide City Council that there were, in his opinion, two suitable sites within the metropolitan area for the establishment of a modern airport, one being an area about two miles long and by one and a half miles wide along Tapley's Hill Road, between Henley Beach Road and North Glenelg—the site actually chosen—the other being between the South Road and the Springbank Cemetery near Marion. The suggestion that an aerodrome might be established on the Tapley's Hill Road site was first raised as far back as 1936, when representations were made by the late Mr. C. A. S. Hawker, M.H.R., when he asked the following question in the Federal House: "Will the Minister for Defence not only consider the question of obtaining a more central site for an airport in Melbourne but also make the matter a general one and approach the various governments of the States where the airports for the capital city are not centrally situated in an endeavour to obtain their co-operation in finding sites more convenient and more favourable from a commercial point of view. I refer more particularly to Adelaide, but if the same difficulties are felt in the other States, the Minister should lose no time in having sites selected before they are applied to other purposes."

In May, 1938, the site was inspected by the Hon. H. B. C. Thorby, who was then Minister of Defence in the Federal Government. Nothing, however, eventuated from these representations and no further activity took place in this connection until reference appeared in the press that it was proposed after the war to provide Adelaide with an additional aerodrome as part of the Federal Government's proposal to provide at least two airports for each capital city of the Commonwealth, following which, on the 1st of August, 1944, the Town Clerk wrote to the Director-General of Civil Aviation pointing out that publicity had already been given to the proposed site on the Tapley's Hill Road and asking if some information could be submitted as to whether or not the Department had any proposals in mind in respect to this particular site. On the 17th of August, 1944, in reply to this letter, the Director-General of

Civil Aviation replied setting out the requirements of a modern airport and intimating that the site between Glenelg and the Henley Beach Road was considered to be a suitable site for the establishment of a modern airport.

Mr. M. M. Fricker, Engineer of the Department of Civil Aviation, subsequently expressed the view that he was not only of the opinion that the Tapley's Hill Road site was the only suitable site within the metropolitan area but that such site was the best in Australia. The Council, however, expressed alarm that the establishment of the airport would mean the closing of the West Beach Road, the most direct route from Adelaide to the sea, and the Morphett Road, and considerable opposition was voiced by the owners of properties whose lands were to be acquired for the purposes of the airport. The proposed airport was very fully considered by the Council at a special meeting on November the 13th, 1945, but as at that time the Council had not received any official intimation that the airport was to be definitely established it deferred any final decision until further and more authentic information was available. The property owners concerned, however, at a meeting of protest held on the 20th of November, 1945, voiced the strongest opposition to the proposed establishment of the airport, but apart from its original protest against the establishment of the airport because of its effect upon the Morphett Road and the West Beach Road the Council did not pass any further resolutions either in favour or against the airport, but at a meeting on the 19th of February, 1946, it did suggest to the Minister of Aviation that the airport be named either the "John Curtin" or the "Adelaide" Airport.

The Federal Government gave its approval to the establishment of the airport at an estimated cost of £1,600,000 on the 18th of January, 1946, the compulsory acquisition of the land for airport purposes being gazetted in Commonwealth Gazette No. 229 dated the 5th of December, 1946. The area of land acquired under this Order was 1,772 acres, representing 21.5 per cent. of the total area of 7,798 acres which comprise the Municipality. Subsequently on the 29th of November, 1951, the Commonwealth Government acquired a further 140 acres in the form of a strip of land running diagonally between the Tapley's Hill Road and the Military Road to provide for the possible construction of an additional runway. Although it was originally anticipated that the airport would be ready for the commencement of aircraft operations in 1949 indications are that it will still be some considerable time before the airport is in regular operation.

## *What of the Future?*

The preparation of this relatively brief account of the operations of Local Government in the area of West Torrens over the last 100 years has been interesting, informative and exciting, and in its compilation it is perhaps understandable that one's mind is projected 100 years hence and an endeavour is made to encompass therein what stories the compiler of the history of the Council at the end of the next 100 years will have to tell.

None of those things which are now the common stock-in-trade of Council administration, with the exception of the horse and dray and the pick and shovel were then heard or perhaps even dreamed of. The typewriter, the telephone, the dictaphone, the dictagraph, the copying, adding and accountancy machines, motor trucks, bulldozers, front-end loaders and the like were not then available to man as aids to his administration. Outside of the field of Local Government, wireless, television, refrigeration, air travel and the thousand and one other things which man has given to himself, though perhaps in some cases existing in the imagination of men, had not materialised into actual existence. All these things and many hundreds of others are now common to everyday life, and we wonder how our forebears existed without them.

But what of the next hundred years? Are we to die or are we to prosper by the development of the Atomic Age? Is man's inhumanity to man to be curbed and perhaps eliminated or will it be fostered and developed until the predominating influence in the world is intolerance? We have our present-day problems pressing and crowding in upon us, but this does not close the door to the realisation that we have problems of the future confronting us to which we must begin to shape up now. Apart from the continued civic development of the area in the making of roads and footpaths, the collection and disposal of household refuse in a modern way, there are at least two major responsibilities with which we are faced. One is the building of a Civic Hall and the other is the development of our recreation grounds and ovals.

The foresight of the present and past Councils has provided the basic requirements in both these cases. The land is already held adjacent to the Council Chambers and Corporation Office on Rowland Road, Hilton, as a site

for our Civic Hall, and we have at Camden Park, Plympton, Richmond and Lockleys four major oval areas besides a number of other recreational areas, merely awaiting a full development. As in most things, finance is the major obstacle which future Councils will need to overcome. On present day costs at least £100,000 would be required and possibly £150,000 to build and furnish a Civic Hall in keeping with the status of the city. A far greater amount will be needed to bring our ovals up to the standard set by modern requirements. These are problems with which the future faces us, but the solving of which will be for those who assume civic responsibilities during the century which is now just at its dawn. One feels constrained to congratulate the present and past Councils upon what has been done to make these dreams possible and to charge those who follow on with the challenge and the responsibility of giving effect to them both.

FINIS

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