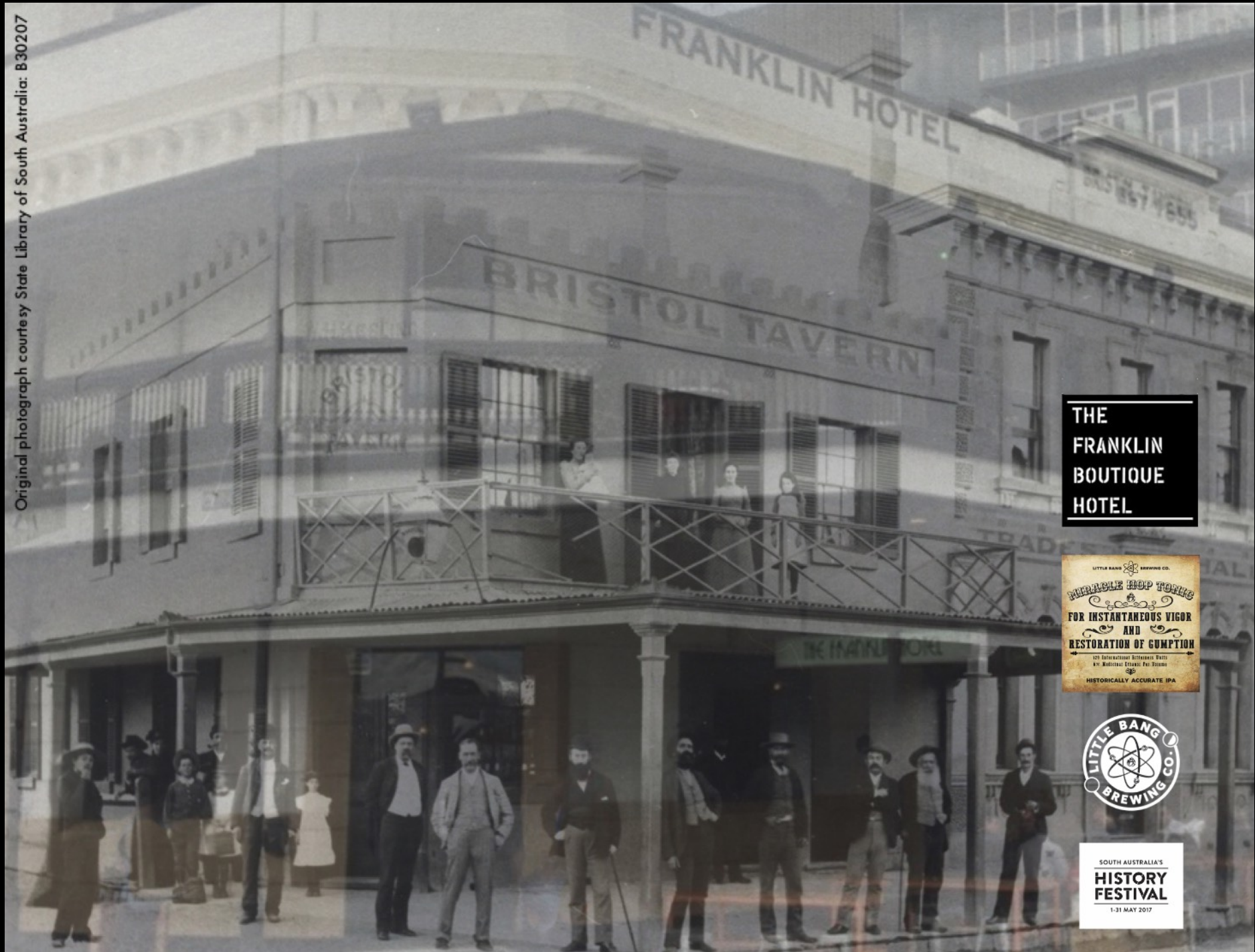


Original photograph courtesy State Library of South Australia: B30207



**THE
FRANKLIN
BOUTIQUE
HOTEL**

LITTLE BANG BREWING CO.
MIRACLE HOP TONIC
FOR INSTANTANEOUS VIGOR
AND
RESTORATION OF GUMPTION
125 International Bitterness Units
4% Alcohol (50g/L), Per 200ml
HISTORICALLY ACCURATE IPA



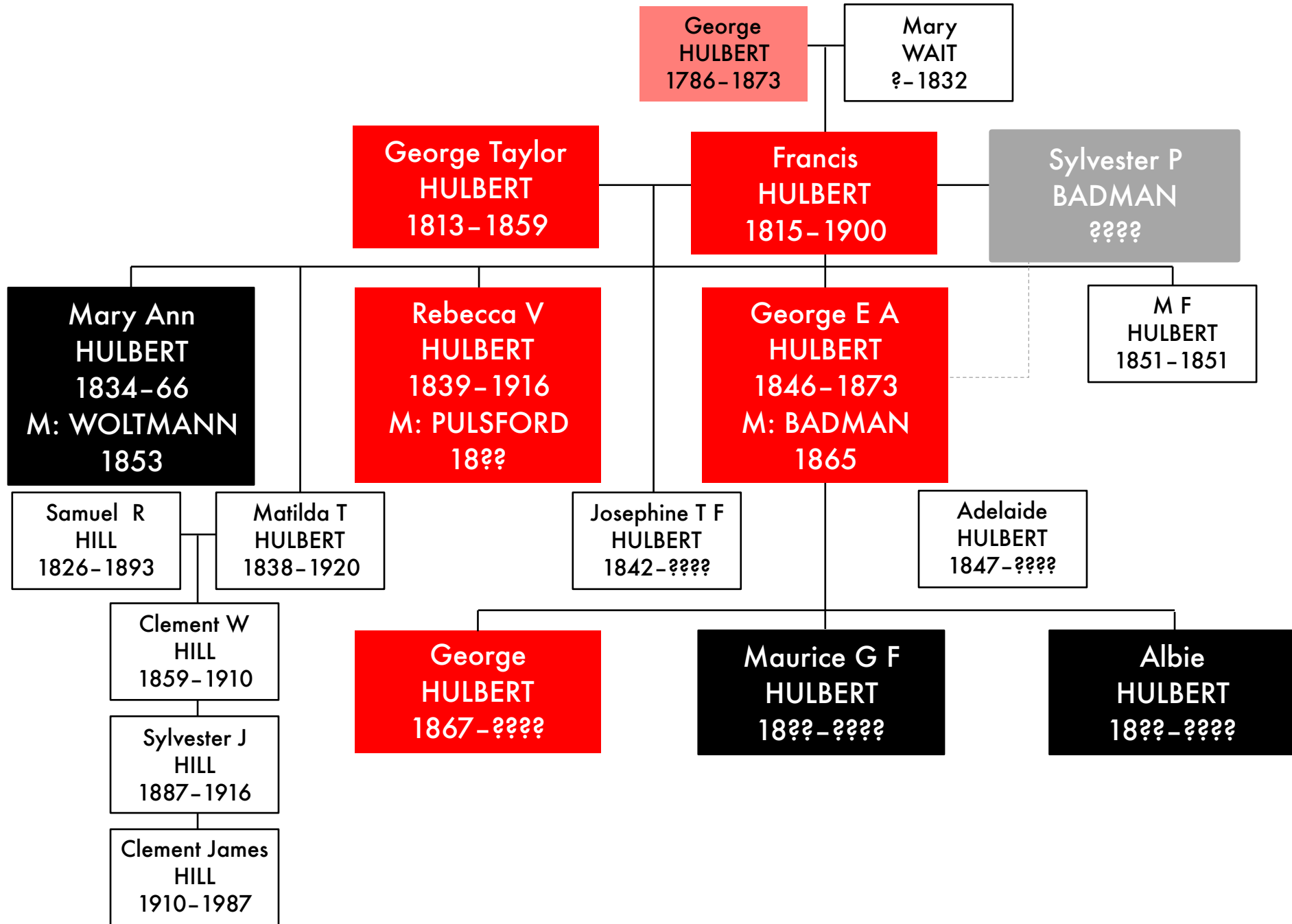
SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S
**HISTORY
FESTIVAL**
1-31 MAY 2017

**A (personal) pub-crawl through
colonial Adelaide**

HOTEL FRANKLIN

The first hotel on this site, the Bristol Tavern, was licensed in 1855. It was not unusual for public houses to be public meeting places and the inaugural meeting of the United Trades and Labour Council was held on the premises on 31st January, 1884. This building mostly dates from 1910-11, and is typical of many commercial buildings of the period with a chamfered corner entrance, verandah and balcony.







Devon Arms



Red Lion Inn



Earl of Zetland Hotel



Royal Hotel



Bristol Tavern



Newmarket Hotel

The Hulbert/Badman pubs

- A snapshot of colonial Adelaide pubs
 - Six of approx 120 Adelaide pubs (in 1870s)
 - 5% of pubs, <2% of licensees
- Changing role of (Adelaide) pubs:
 - British origins of (Adelaide) pubs
 - Evolution of Adelaide pubs
 - Technological change: architecture and pub technology
 - Leisure: entertainment, sport, gambling, dancing...and drinking
 - Gender: women, 'that social evil', domestic violence
 - The 'republic of the bar': political and industrial activism
- Business economics: how did some pubs survive?

Gold! (1852)

ARRIVAL IN ADELAIDE OF THE FIRST GOLD ESCORT DIRECT FROM MOUNT ALEXANDER.

Sent by	lbs.	ozs.	Addressed to
Geo. Hulbert... ..		5	Frances Hulbert
Samuel Hill	2	8	Self
Oliver Hulbert		2	Mary Hulbert



Three Crowns (Devizes, Wiltshire) 1911

“By the end of the nineteenth century, drinking places and spaces were changing.... Physically the public house was becoming a more inclusive category....**The pub, as a recognizable single type, albeit one which exhibited considerable variation, had by the mid nineteenth century evolved from several more or less distinct drinking places.** But at this moment of its creation and when its numbers reached a peak, so its importance in society began a long decline....”

(Paul Jennings, *A History of Drink and the English 1500-2000*, 2016)

Adelaide pubs, 1837–c1900: overview

“Here, at first landing, everything they see puts them in mind of home... Familiar looking inns and shops and genuine English barmaids or shopmen, take one quite by surprise. The glass of beer drawn out of the London-made engine... is, *tout ensemble*, English and comfortable.”

(George Wilkinson, *The Working Man's Handbook to South Australia*, 1849)

Licensing, regulation & policing

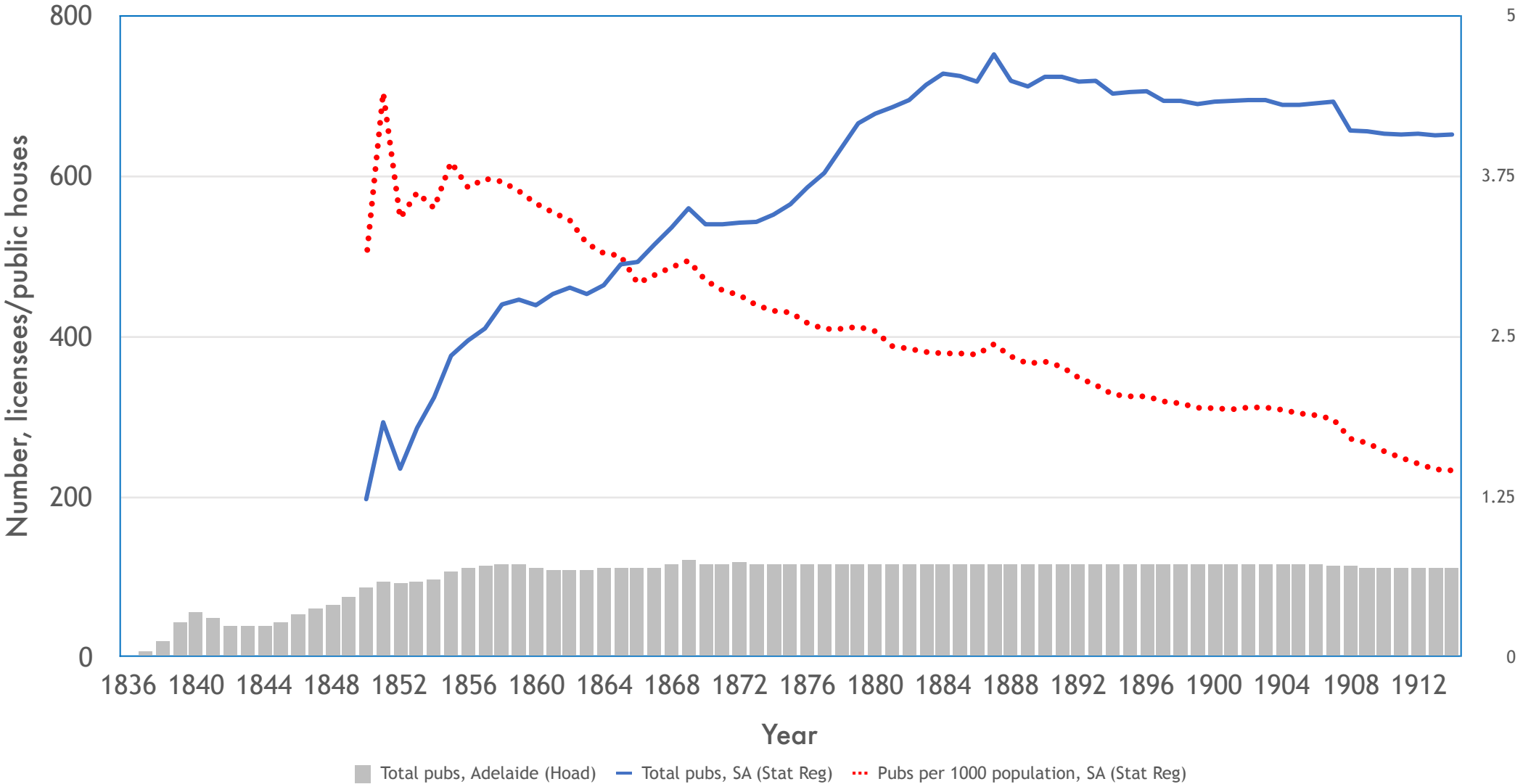
- Individual, *not* premises
- Licensing legislation, 1837, 1839, 1858, 1869, 1872...1917...
 - Licensing authority and regulatory framework
 - Categories of licenses
 - Annual fee and sureties
 - Restrictions:
 - Operating hours (and Sunday trading)
 - Size, standard and amenity of premises
 - Customers (age, Aborigines)
 - Women (licensees, barmaids)
 - Entertainment, esp gambling
 - Other responsibilities: night lamps, bodies & coroners' inquests...
 - Penalties, policing

Number of Adelaide pubs, 1837 - c1900

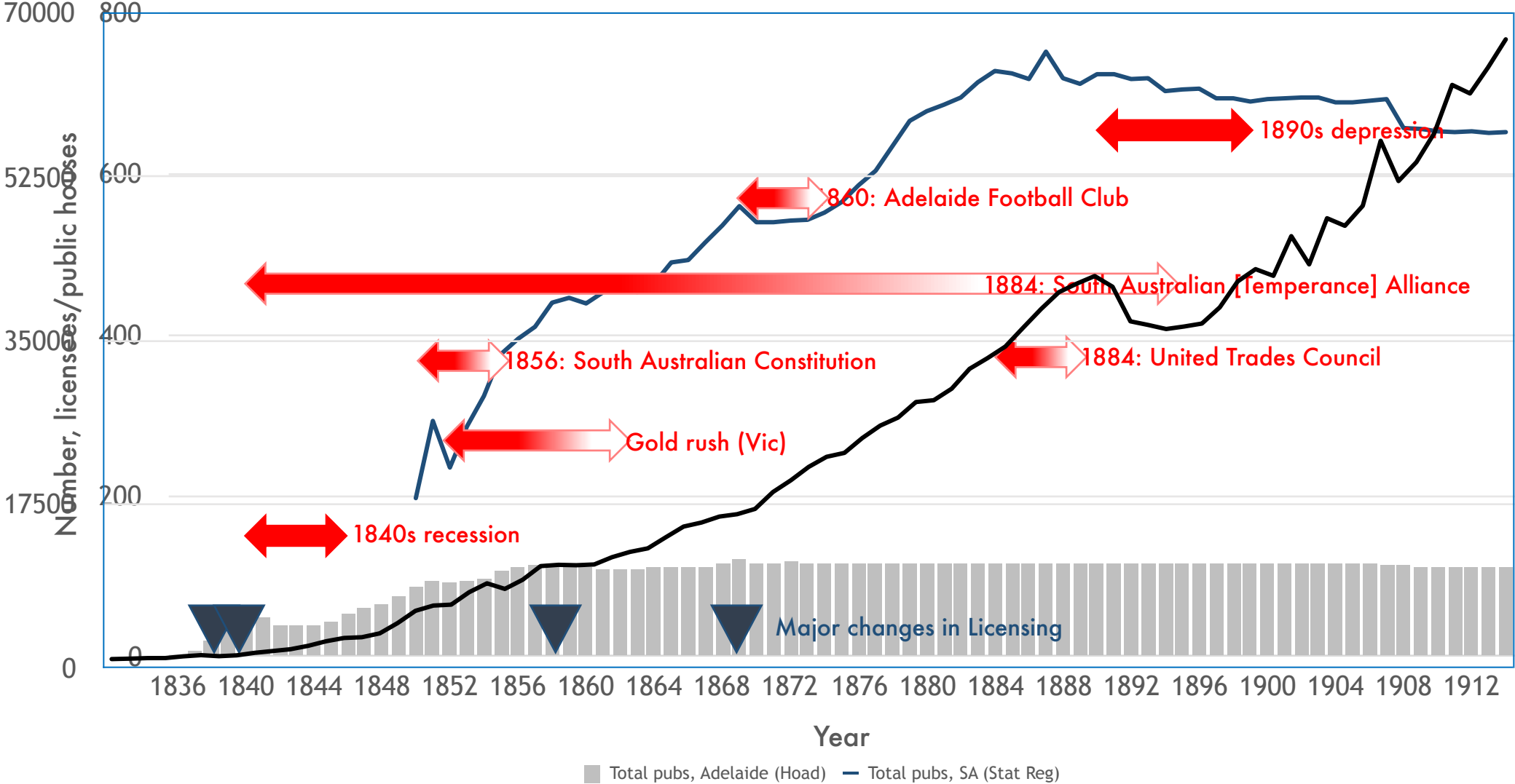
“About 234 public houses (pubs for short) in the city have been licensed between 1837 and 2005. Overall there have been over 400 names used for these separate city establishments. The most hotels trading at any one time was between 1886 and about 1905 when there were 128. Currently [2005], there are about fifty nine hotels still trading within the city and North Adelaide. Of the 75 hotels licensed before 1842, around thirteen of them were still trading in 2005 using the original license.”

(Patricia Sumerling & Katrina McDougall, The City of Adelaide, a thematic history, 2006)

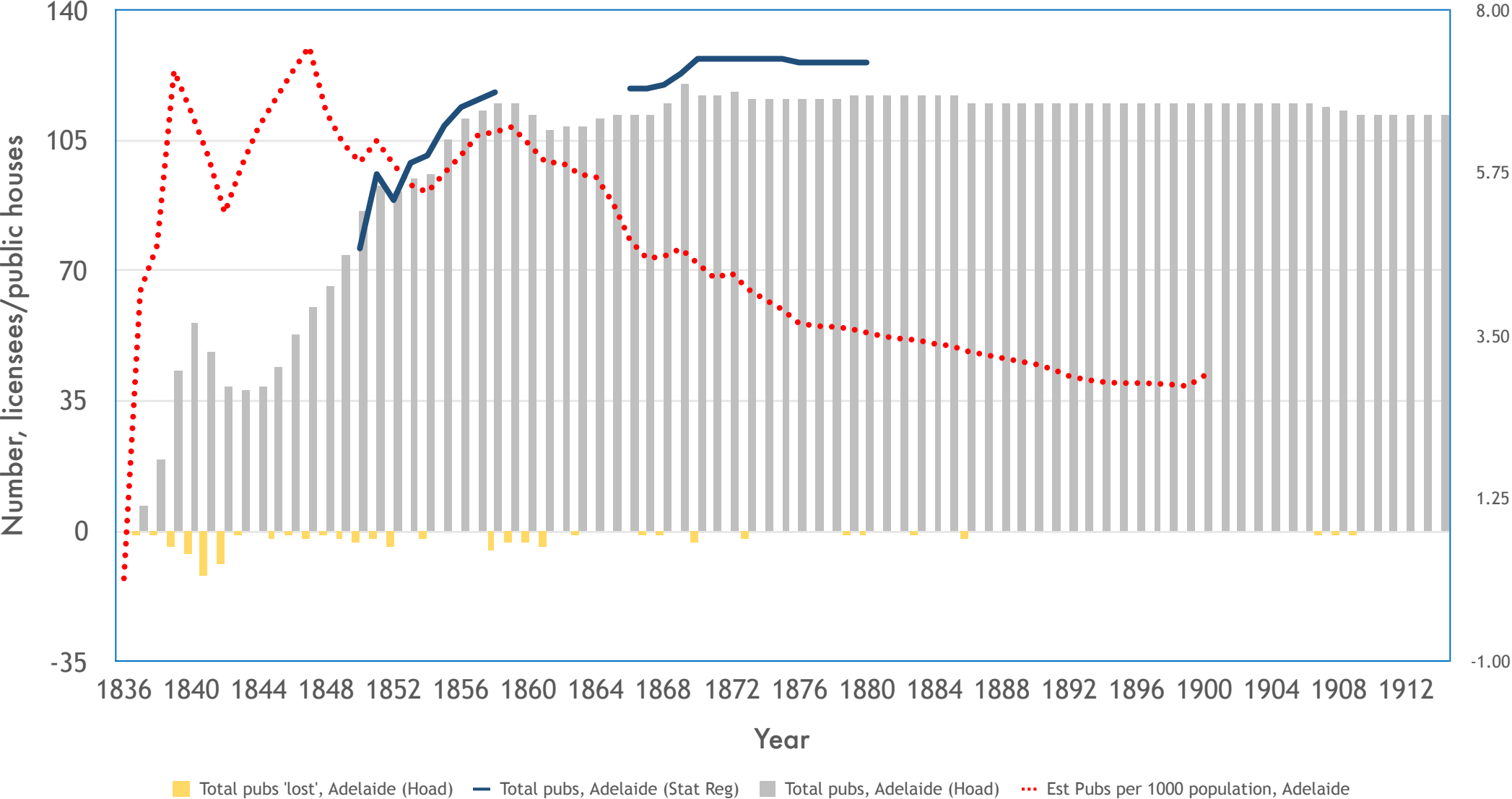
Number of South Australian pubs, 1837-1914



Number of South Australian pubs, 1837-1914



Number of Adelaide pubs, 1837-1914



“The evidence adduced goes to show that **in the City of Adelaide the increase in the number of public-houses has not kept pace with the increase of the population of late years.** [However] many are of the opinion that public-houses (especially those doing mostly a bar trade) are still too numerous, particularly in country districts.... There is a great want of really first-class hotel accommodation for families and visitors to the City.”

(South Australian Parliamentary Papers, *Report of Commission [on] Liquor Laws*, 1879)

“... Of course from the point of view of many conscientious total abstainers who regard alcohol as a poison, an advantage would be gained by [reducing the number] of public houses.”

(South Australian Parliamentary Papers, *Report of Commission [on] Liquor Laws*, 1879)

South Australian Temperance Movement, 1840–

- South Australian Temperance Society, 1854
- Temperance 'Demonstrations', Burnett's evangelical abstinence movement, 1880s–
- South Australian [Temperance] Alliance, 1884–

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

We take this opportunity of giving to our readers and the friends and members of this Society an account of the proceedings which have occurred in connection with the demonstration made by the Society during the past week; and, at the same time we explain that the reason we have not noticed it more fully previously to the present moment is, that we deemed it better to present the whole account in one issue, to show more clearly what has actually been done by the Society.

We took occasion to notice the erection of a spacious pavilion, in which to conduct the festival, and this place having been commodiously fitted up at no small expediture of time, trouble, and money, by the Committee, religious worship was held in it on Sunday (yesterday se'ennight) when three sermons were preached, that in the morning by the Rev. H. Cheetham, who selected the 15th verse of the 2nd chapter of Habakuk, as his text, and on which occasion about 600 persons were present, and listened attentively to the Rev. gentleman's appropriate address. In the afternoon upwards of 3000 persons assembled to hear the Rev. Joseph Dare preach from the 11th and 12th verses of the 20th chap-

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

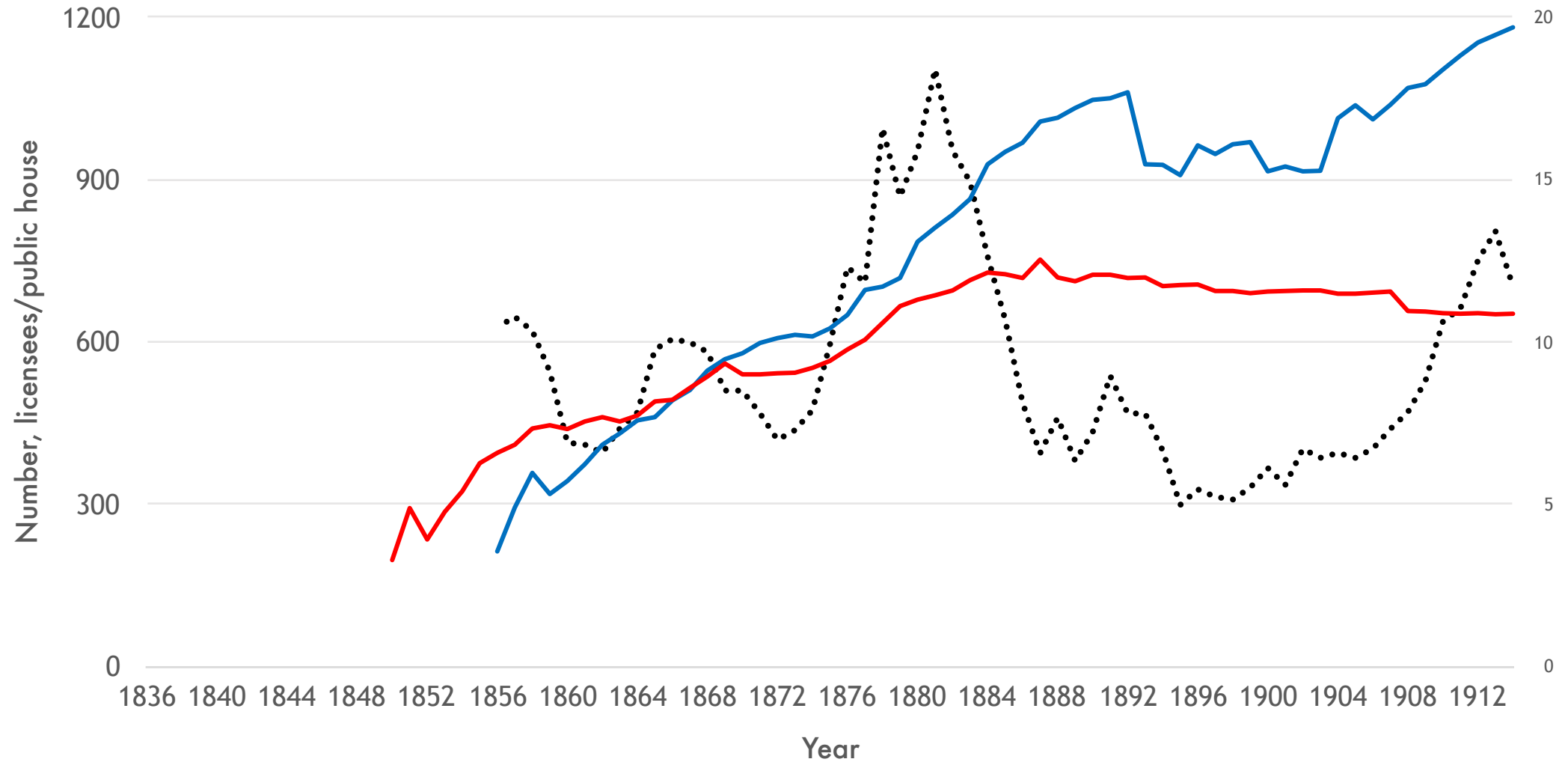
On Thursday evening, August 20, a gospel temperance demonstration in connection with the mission work carried on by Dr. H. G. Guinness took place in the Town Hall, Adelaide. Previously a large number of persons assembled in Light-square, lighted by about 100 torches, and accompanied by two bands, and afterwards marched through several streets. The procession halted opposite the Register Office, where the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne" were played, and cheers were given for Dr. Guinness, after which the crowd dispersed. In the meantime the Town Hall had become almost filled, so that great difficulty was experienced in accommodating members of the procession. The chairs were placed closely together, the adults were requested to take the children on their knees, the aisles were crowded with persons standing, and yet hundreds could not be admitted. An overflow meeting was consequently held in the

MR. MATTHEW BURNETT'S SERVICES.—Shortly before 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, April 18 Mr. Matthew Burnett, accompanied by a singing band, left the Pirie-street Church for Light-square, to address the denizens of that neighbourhood preparatory to holding a service in the church. The procession passed down Waymouth-street, and increased as it approached the square, on the north side of which a halt was made. A large number of persons were attracted, until there must have been something like 500 present. Conspicuous amongst the assemblage was a considerable sprinkling of roughs and abandoned women, but with one or two exceptions the crowd listened quietly and with an air of interest to the exhortations of the speaker, who finally pressed upon them to come and hear him at the Pirie-street Church. Then the procession returned to Pirie-street, singing popular hymns the while, and very soon after its arrival the church was densely packed, even to the aisle.

**City of Churches
or
City of Pubs?**

**...and what caused drunkenness and consequently
violence and immoral behaviour?**

South Australian pubs and churches, 1856-1914

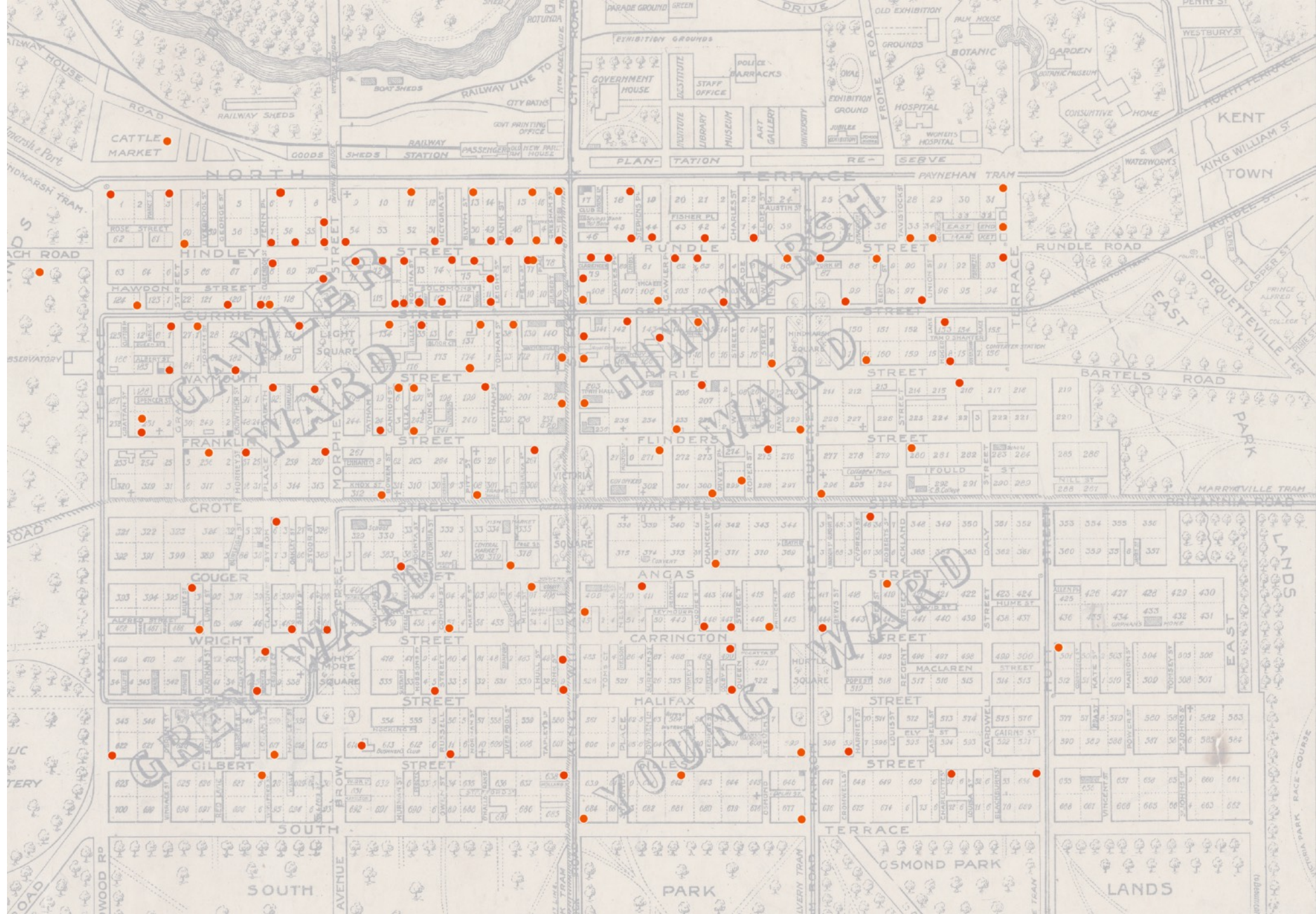


— Total pubs, SA (Stat Reg) — Churches and places of worship ... Drunkenness per 1000 population

Correlation pubs:drunkenness = 0.56

Correlation churches:drunkenness = 0.63

Distribution of Adelaide pubs, 1837 – c1900



NORTH

SOUTH

GLAVINERD

WONG WONG WARD

Streets shown include: North Terrace, Rundle Street, Flinders Street, South Terrace, North Street, Hindley Street, Gertrude Street, Franklin Street, Grote Street, Couger Street, Wright Street, Gilbert Street, Brown Street, North Street, Rundle Street, Flinders Street, South Street, North Street, Hindley Street, Gertrude Street, Franklin Street, Grote Street, Couger Street, Wright Street, Gilbert Street, Brown Street.

◀ Newmarket Hotel

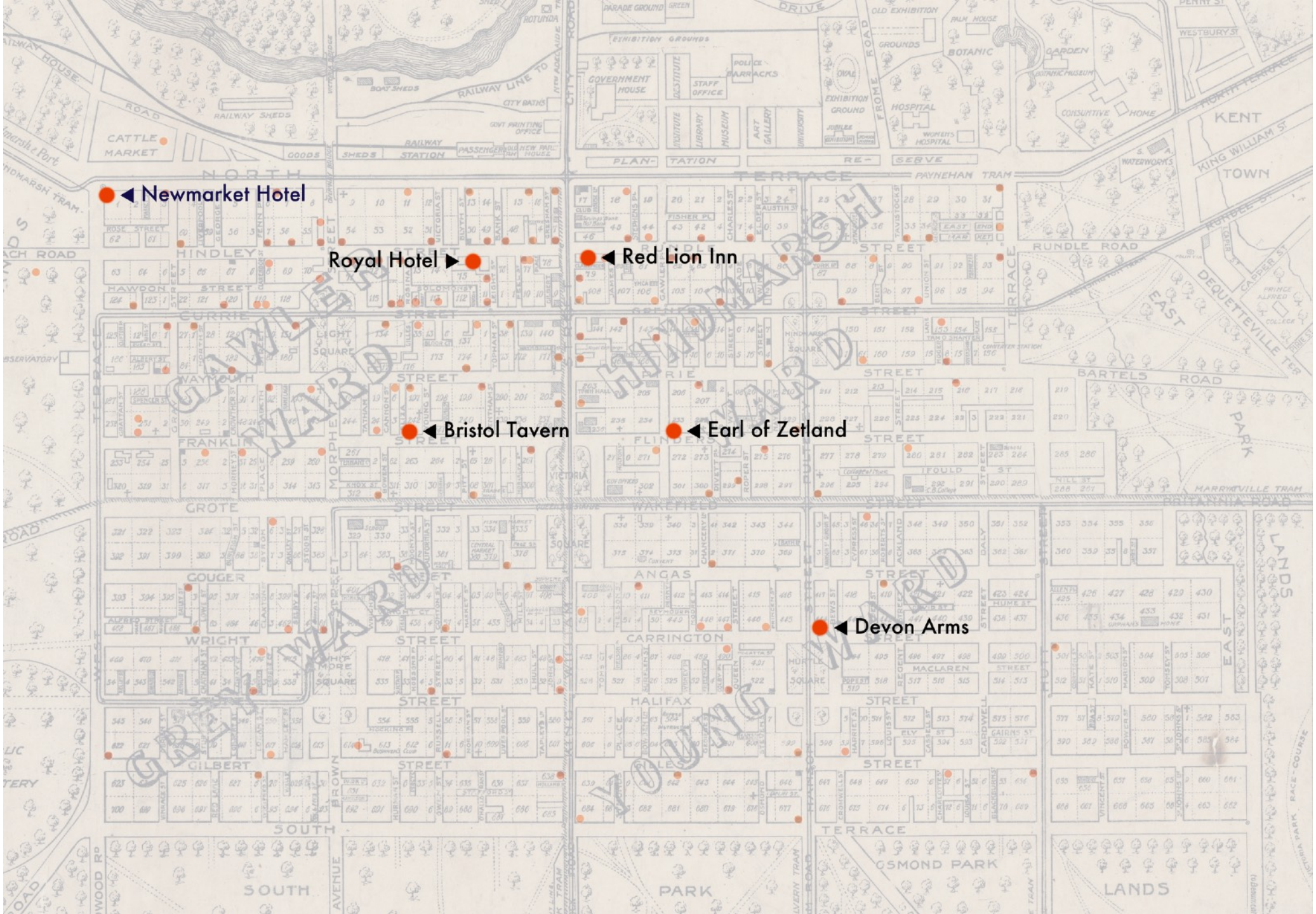
Royal Hotel ▶

◀ Red Lion Inn

◀ Bristol Tavern

◀ Earl of Zeland

◀ Devon Arms



Devon Arms [Earl of Aberdeen, Coopers' Alehouse]

- 316 Pulteney St [Hanson St]
- Built 1846?
- First licensed 1850(?)
- Rebuilt/relocated 1879 and renamed 'Earl of Aberdeen'
- Licensees include:
 - George T Hulbert, 1853–1854



Devon Arms (c1860)

Bristol Tavern [Franklin Hotel]



Bristol Tavern, c1894

Bristol Tavern [Bristol Hotel, Franklin Hotel]

- 92 Franklin Street
- Built c1853-54?
Rebuilt c1866-68?, c1910, c1940...
- First licensed 1855
- Licensees include:
 - George T Hulbert, 1855–1859
 - Carl Woltmann, 1859–1866
 - Sylvester Badman, 1866–1868
 - George E Hulbert, 1868–1873
 - Mary Hulbert, 1873–1877
 - Maurice Hulbert, 1904–1908



Bristol Tavern, c1894

Red Lion Inn

- 13a Rundle Street
- Built 1845
Renovated 1868, 1962
Demolished 1966
- First licensed 1845
- Licensees include:
 - Sylvester Badman, 1859–1861
[Frances Badman resident to 1871]
 - M G F Hulbert, 1914



Red Lion Inn c1960

Earl of Zetland Hotel

- 44 Flinders Street (cnr Gawler Pl)
Integrated with the Freemason's Hall
(intended to serve visiting lodge members;
Earl of Zetland was Grand Master).
- Built 1870,
(possibly by Sylvester Badman)
Demolished
- First licensed **1869**
- Licensees include:
 - Frances Badman, 1871–1883
[which *might* explain the spiral 'Masonic'
staircase in the Newmarket!]



Earl of Zetland Hotel c1956

Royal Hotel

- Approx 65 Hindley Street
- Built 1847; 'de-licensed' 1920
- First licensed 1847
- Licensees include:
 - George E Hulbert, 1869–1870
 - Frances Badman, 1870–1872



Newmarket Hotel

- 1 North Terrace
- Built 1847; extensively rebuilt 1883-4 (Roland Rees architect)
- First license 1847
- Licensees include:
 - Rebecca Pulsford, 1883
 - Francis Badman, 1883-1899
 - Rebecca Pulsford, 1900-1916



Newmarket Hotel 1875



Newmarket Hotel c1930

Origin Of "Butcher Glass"

F. E. SLATER, Plympton, writes:—

"Dear Vox.—Re the butcher glass
In the late 80's, Mrs. **Badman** was keeping the **Newmarket Hotel**, North terrace and at that time, if anyone called for a glass of beer, they would be served with a glass that would hold a half-pint, or if you called for a pint you would get an Imperial pint. Mrs. **Badman** told me that she thought that a pint was too much. When four or five butchers would come in from the market, choked with dust, and have a round of pints, some of them would get a bit shaky after a few visits to the bar. She ordered glasses to be made that would hold three-quarters of a pint, and as she got them for the butchers she called them 'butcher glasses.' That is the origin of them."

The Bristol Tavern



Bristol Tavern, c1894



Bristol Hotel 1909



Bristol Hotel c1925

The Bristol Tavern: coroners' inquests

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. Woodforde held an inquest on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the Bristol Tavern, Franklin-street, on the body of Elizabeth Jane Dower, an infant of a month old, who was found dead by its parents in bed with them in the morning. From the evidence of the father and mother, and of Dr. Gosse, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, it appeared highly probable that the child rolled over upon its face during the night, and, being naturally very feeble, had been unable to recover its position, and had consequently been suffocated. A verdict to that effect was accordingly returned.

(1858)

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. Woodforde held an inquest on Thursday afternoon, at the Bristol Tavern, Franklin-street, relative to the death of a man named Henry Trevenen, who died at that place the same morning. It appeared, from the evidence of several witnesses who were examined, that the deceased on the afternoon of the previous day called at the shop of Mr. Harrold, butcher, of Young-street, and enquired for Mr. Harrold. As he was not then at home Mrs. Harrold asked him to take a seat till he should return. The deceased accordingly sat down under the verandah, and after waiting for some time he was seized with a fit and fell with some violence upon the pavement, by which a severe wound was inflicted upon the back of his head. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, and the unfortunate man was removed to the Bristol Tavern, where he was attended by Dr. Mayo, Dr. Gosse, and Dr. Bayer. For a short time after his removal he

(1861)

On Wednesday morning an inquest was held at the Bristol Tavern, Franklin-street, on the body of Henry Joseph Mellor, aged 16 months, the son of Thomas Fox Mellor, of Franklin-street. Mr. Mellor stated that last evening, shortly before 11 p.m., whilst driving from Mitcham, and in turning the corner in Franklin-street into Morphett-street, the mare fell. He recollected nothing afterwards until finding himself on the ground after recovering consciousness. By a Juryman—Had not been drinking. Was driving carefully in a trot. Did not pull up suddenly, but by degrees. William Bishop, of Wright-street, tailor, stated he witnessed the accident last night. He heard the horse stumble, but before he could reach the party the horse had bolted. He lifted Mrs. Mellor from the ground. She exclaimed—“Oh, my child's skull is cut open.” Mr. Mellor immediately ran for Dr. Mayo, who came at once. Saw no heaps on the road. The horse

(1864)

The Bristol Tavern: Music Hall, 1901 - c1909

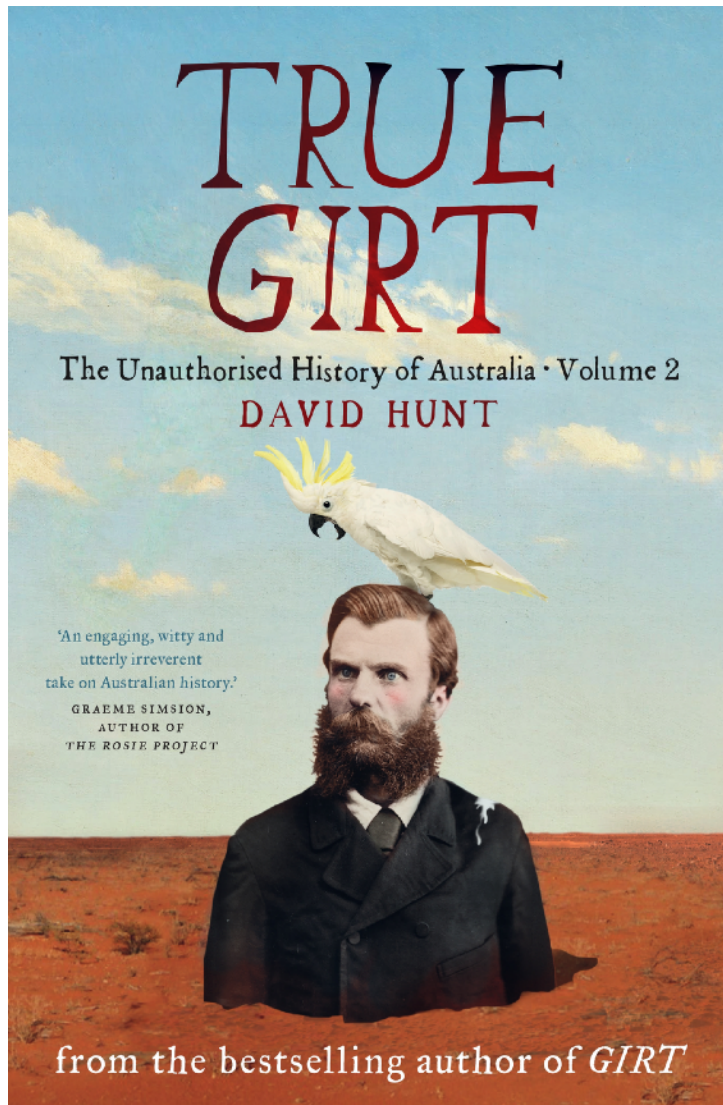
Bristol Music Hall.

Adelaide at the present seems to be well catered for in the line of amusements, but among those worthy of special notice may be mentioned the ever popular Bristol Music Hall, Franklin Street. This place continues to gain in public favor, and under the genial management of the courteous proprietor (Mr Maurice Hulbert) succeeds in putting before its galaxy of unlimited patrons one of the healthiest entertainments to be seen in the city. The tariff is so nominal that it is within the range of all, its continuous change of programme and artists are its trade mark. Among those appearing at present are Mr Wally Dawson (Australia's representative character comedian and expert dancer), Mr Jim Landy (the versatile and grotesque comedian and Irish impersonator), Mr Herbert Melrose (premier centre man and senior descriptive vocalist), Mr Walters (the pleasing and refined

Bristol Music Hall.

Never in the annals of music hall history has such a programme been presented as the one on Saturday evening. New artists made their appearance, and scored signal successes. The large attendance proved conclusively that other theatres have had no effect in diminishing the attendance at this popular resort. Signor Grimoldi was a great success, and as a conjuror and balancer is a marvel. His turns were artistic, and not the old kind of article. Val Clayton, the coster singer, was, as usual, well received. In conjunction with Professor Maddern he sang "Larboard Watch" splendidly. Professor Maddern was in fine form, and rendered some good songs, which were highly appreciated. The Royal Dioscope displayed some interesting pictures—one depicting the adventures of a footballer was good. The Vanity of Woman was another excellent picture. The whole of a very highly and efficient company showed

**Not all beer and skittles:
politics in Adelaide's colonial pubs**



“South Australia’s democratic reforms of the 1850s owe much to a group of fifty working men who met in an Adelaide pub to design an ideal system of government. After a couple of shandies, they decided that all men over the age of twenty-one should have the vote...”

Political [Reform] Association, 1850-

- Black Horse Hotel, Leigh Street
- Meeting in response to announcement of Legislative Council elections, leading to the SA Constitution Act
- “That the objects of the Association...be Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Short Parliaments, no Property Qualification, Equal Electoral Districts.
- Legislative Council partly elected, 1851 and 1855
- “...died a natural death when the ‘diggings’ rush commenced....”



Black Horse Hotel (1885)

Legislative Council election, September 1855

REPRESENTATION OF WEST ADELAIDE.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Forster took place on Saturday evening, at the Bristol Tavern, Franklin-street, for the purpose of forming a District Committee.

Mr. GEORGE WILDY was called to the chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that he had canvassed the neighbourhood about Franklin-street, and found, with scarcely an exception, the people were in favour of Mr. Forster. (Hear, hear.) He had, therefore, no doubt but that that gentleman would be found at the head of the poll.

Mr. W. BATES moved—

“That a District Committee be now formed to secure Mr. Forster's return.”

The speaker said the friends of Mr. Fisher were talking of the immense good that he had done to the colony. He thought they should point out those acts, as he for one had failed to discover them. The sentiments of Mr. Forster at Neales's Exchange, on Wednesday last, were so much in accordance with the wishes of the people that he for one should give him his active support.

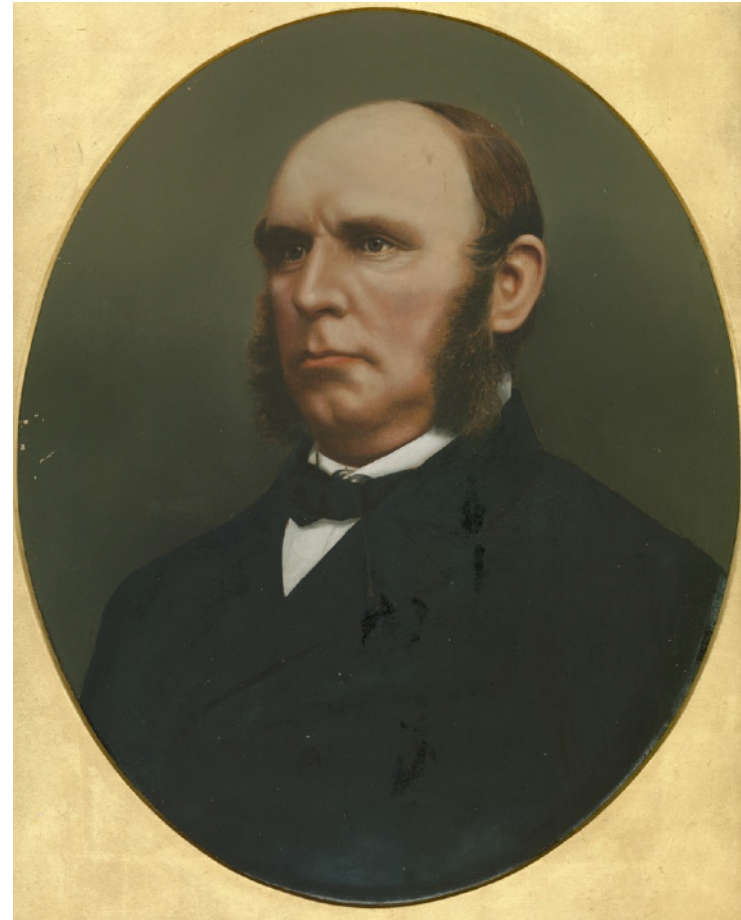
Mr. JOHN GILBERT seconded the resolution.

Mr. BULLOCK observed he should like to hear Mr. Forster's views of one or two points not yet touched upon by that gentleman, before he could pledge himself to work for him. Certainly he should not vote for a lawyer, for he thought they had enough of that class already.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen then gave their names for the Working Committee:—Messrs. George Wildy (Chairman), W. Bates (Secretary), J. Gilbert, G. Hulbert, J. Clark, J. Burden, J. Madge, R. Daws, C. Jeffery.

After a number of registration forms had been filled up, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.



Anthony Forster (1813–1819)
Politician, financier and newspaper
owner/editor

Legislative Council election, September 1855

IRISHMEN ELECTORS OF WEST ADELAIDE.

Who would **OPPOSE** the **EXTENSION** of the
FRANCHISE?

FISHER, the **TORY**.

Who would **GIVE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE**?

FORSTER, the **LIBERAL**.

Who would **DENY** you **VOTE BY BALLOT**?

FISHER, the **TORY**.

Who would **PROTECT** you by **BALLOT**?

FORSTER, the **LIBERAL**.

Who is most likely to serve the **WORKING MEN**, a
LIBERAL or a **TORY**? Answer the question your-
selves at the Poll, and **VOTE** for

FORSTER,

WITH POLITICAL LIBERTY AND PROGRESS!

243ev

Declaration of polls, West Adelaide, 1855

THE ELECTIONS—POLLING DAY.

WEST ADELAIDE.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the polling for this district commenced at the Blenheim Hotel, Hindley-street, around which place the loiterers—men, women, and children—assembled in such numbers that towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon, there was a dense crowd from the corner of King William-street to a great distance the other side of the polling-place. Everything during the fore part of the day—notwithstanding the continued annoyance of a most determined dust-storm, which imparted to all the “free and independents” a somewhat grim appearance—passed off with good-humoured jocularity. At 4 o'clock it became known that Mr Forster was at the head of the poll—a rumour which was very generally coupled with an increasing complaint, that the supporters of the other candidate had not been allowed a fair opportunity of tendering their votes. This appeared to produce considerable excitement amongst a large body of Irishmen who had assembled in front of the place; and all of a sudden some dozen or two of the most uproarious of them rushed into the hotel—



Blenheim Hotel (c1870)

Declaration of polls, West Adelaide, 1855

“One striking peculiarity throughout the whole proceedings of the day was, the very few Bachanalian to be met with – none of your “good old English” drunken men were anywhere to be seen, and *the intoxication of party spirit* was the worst inebriety to show itself.”

(*Adelaide Times*, 21 September 1855)

Constitutional Association, November 1855

- Hotel Europe, Gawler Place and Grenfell Street (Blenheim Hotel in December)
- Monitor passage of SA Constitution Bill and lobby elected members in favor of its platform
- "Universal suffrage...vote by ballot; triennial Parliaments for the House of Assembly; electoral districts based on population; members of the Legislative Council [forming] one electoral district..."
- Land tax and income tax

THE NEW CONSTITUTION BILL.

A public preliminary meeting (called by advertisement) was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Hotel Europe, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a constitutional association to watch the progress of the new Bill through the Legislative Council. About fifty persons were present.

Mr. Alderman GLANDFIELD, who was voted into the chair, read from the *Register* the advertisement calling the meeting. He presumed that the object was to form the nucleus of an association which should have its ramifications throughout the colony, Local Committees being formed in various places, with a Central Committee in Adelaide. By that means the members of Council might be assisted in ascertaining the opinions of the public upon each point in the Bill. There could be no doubt that the measure as it stood was diametrically opposed to the general wish. It gave two or three hundred persons in one district as much power as some thousands in another, thus neutralizing any benefit to be obtained by the extension of the franchise. Again, it did not include the ballot, which the Governor ought to have introduced in deference to the general wish of the people. ("The Governor-in-Chief, Sir," and a laugh.) It was not intended to form the association by way of holding out a threat to the Government, but simply as a means of upholding the hands of the elected members, and in order to prevent the necessity of future agitation by securing at once a suitable Constitution. (Applause.)



Hotel Europe (c1863)

Bristol Tavern and organised labour

- Meeting place and office for various trade's organisations
 - Amalgamated Society of Engineers, May 1869-
 - Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, from 1870
 - Locomotive Engine Drivers from December 1876
 - Building Trades' Council from 1870s to 1890s
 - SA Typographical Society, 1880s
- Eight Hours Movement, 1872-1875

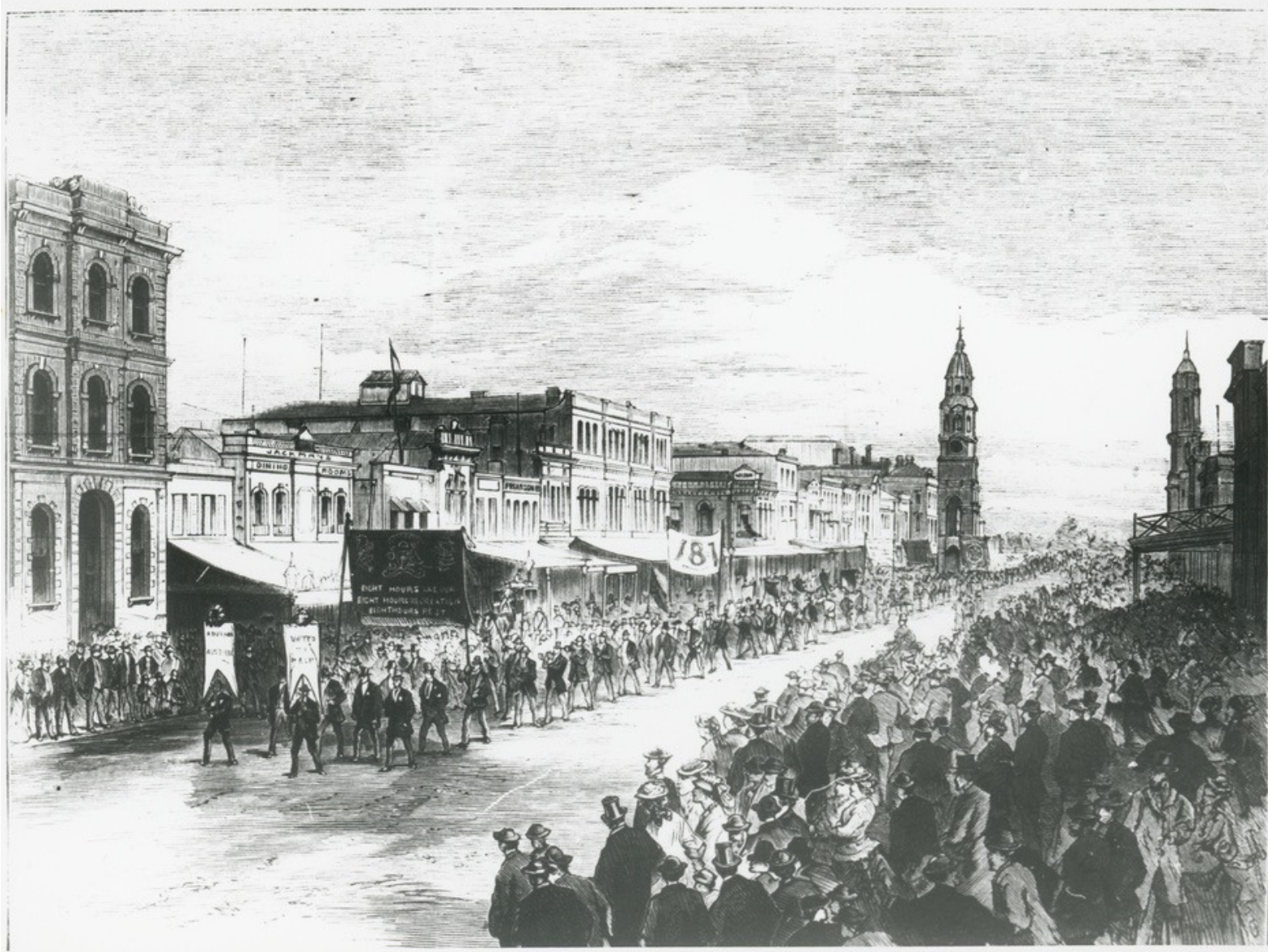
EIGHT HOURS' CELEBRATION.

At a Meeting of a Committee, consisting of 36 Delegates from the following classes of operatives:—Boot and Shoe Makers, Brick-makers, Cabinetmakers, Carpenters, Coach-makers, Ironworkers, Laborers, Masons, Painters, and Tailors, it was resolved that a HOLIDAY in above Trades be observed on SEPTEMBER 1st, 1875, to celebrate the inauguration of the Eight Hours' System in South Australia, in which movement members of all other trades are requested to co-operate. Committee meet on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 7.30 p.m.

Committee Room—Bristol Tavern, Franklin-street.

JOHN GODLEE, Chairman.

WM. WHITEHILL, Hon. Secretary.



Bristol Tavern and organised labour

- National Reform League, 1883
- Labour League, 1874-1884
- Unemployed Workers, 1884-
- United Trades Council, 1884-

NATIONAL LIBERAL REFORM LEAGUE.

The adjourned public meeting in connection with the National Reform League, for the purpose of discussing the depressed state of the labor market and the present political situation, was held in the hall adjoining the Bristol Tavern, Franklin-street, on Monday evening, August 13. There was a fair attendance. The president of the league (Mr. A. A. Kirkpatrick) presided. The CHAIRMAN referred to the bad state of the labor market, stating the fact that for the position of bailiffs to the Local Court—six being required—200 applications were received, proved that employment was scarce. A firm in the city required a man or so and 200 applied; and another firm in Port Adelaide had advertised for one man and 150 applied for the position. This proved beyond a doubt that the labor market was crowded, and how any member of Parliament could stand up and say the scarcity of labor question was greatly magnified he could not understand. Certainly the Government had offered relief work at 5s. 6d. per day, but that rate of wages could not keep a man and his family. Again, he understood that the work in question was laborers' work only, and the Government should remember that plenty of mechanics could not do pick and shovel work. What the league wished to advocate was a more equitable mode of taxation. He condemned the present system of taxation as pressing too heavily on the working classes. He was pleased to learn that the Government had introduced a property tax,

DEPRESSED LABOUR MARKET AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—A public meeting to deal with the above topics was held at the Bristol Tavern, on Monday evening, under the auspices of the National Reform League. There was a moderate attendance, and resolutions were passed favouring the Government taxation proposals, and affirming the desirability of establishing works for the manufacture of locomotives and railway rolling stock. Several of the speakers favoured a land tax, but were willing to take the proposed property tax as a first instalment of legislation to equalize the burdens of the State. Payment of members was also referred to as the only means by which the working classes would be fairly represented.

MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION SCHEME.

A meeting of unemployed artisans was held at the Bristol Tavern on Monday morning. There were about 150 men present, and Mr. J. Z. Sellar presided.

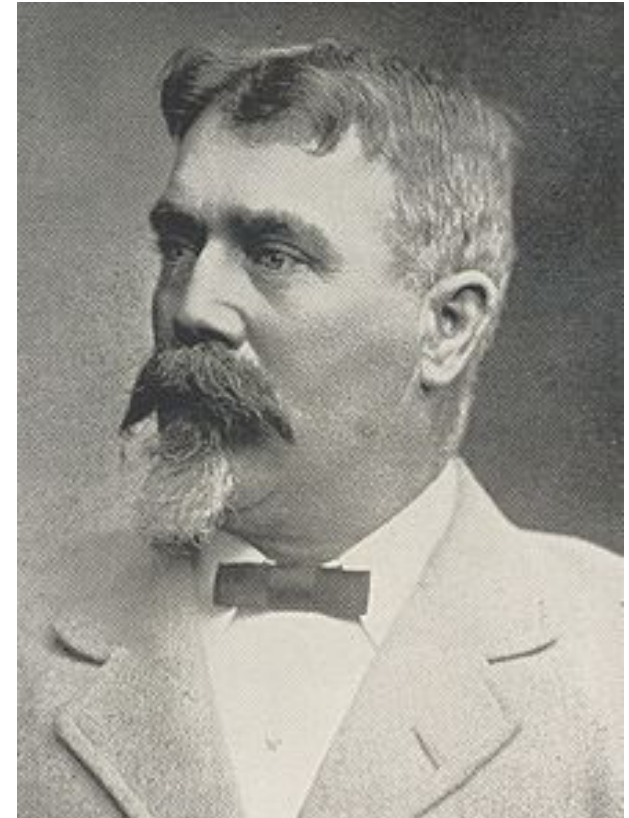
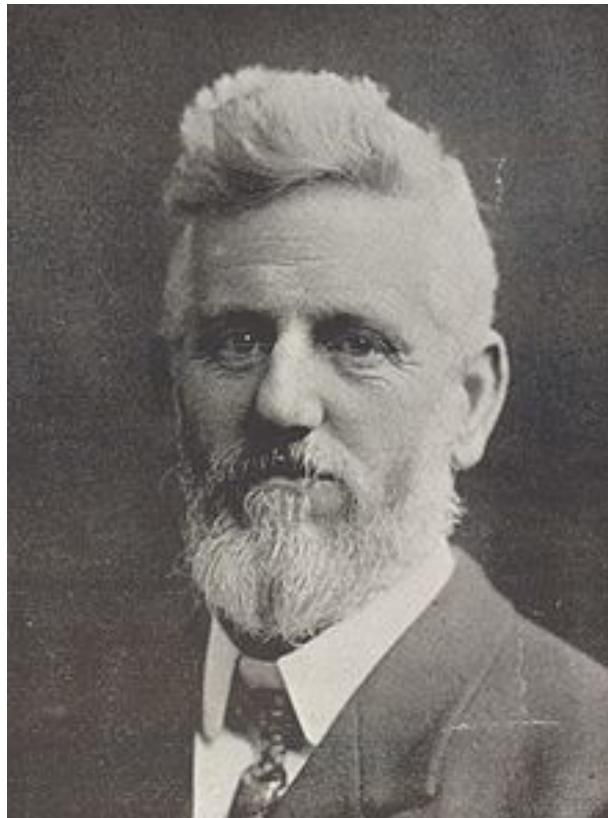
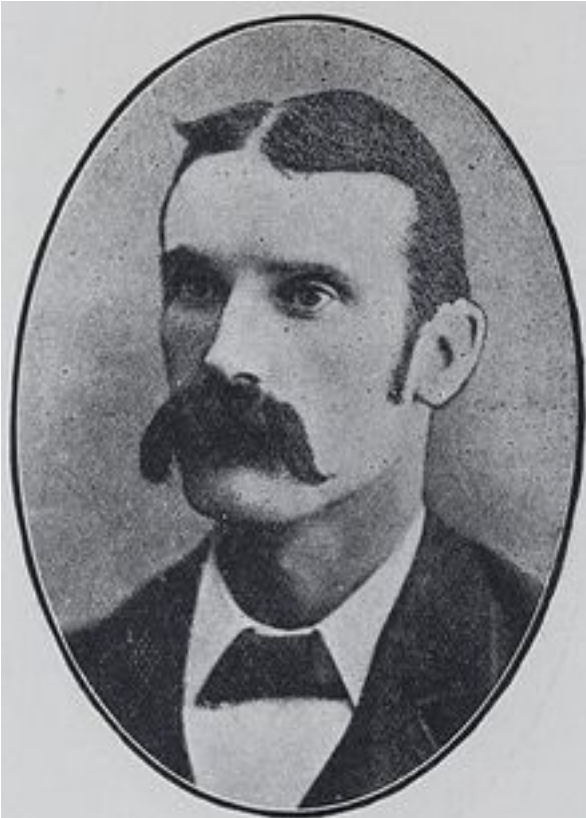
The CHAIRMAN said he was extremely sorry that it had been found necessary to hold that meeting. It was, however, what had been expected by all who had observed the manner in which the affairs of the colony had been administered in the past. It had been pointed out by the Reform League at a public meeting held in the Albert Hall some years ago that the colony would have to pass through a period of severe depression unless things were altered, and their prognostication had proved only too true. It had been stated that the working men of the colony were to a great extent to blame for their present sufferings, and that it was only those who would not work that were in destitute circumstances. As a retail grocer, and one who had the letting of sixty seven houses, he claimed to be able to judge of this statement, and from his personal observation he could say that there was a great amount of distress at the present time among our artisans. The Commissioner of Public Works had said that many of them were "loafers," but he would say that the Commissioner had no right to condemn a whole class because of his knowledge of one or two. There were no doubt some persons among the artisans of the colony to whom this term could be fairly applied, but he would say there was no class of the community whose numbers did not include some to whom the term "loafers" could be applied in its common acceptation. (Mr.

UNITED TRADES COUNCIL.

A preliminary meeting of various trade and labour Societies was held at the Bristol Tavern, Franklin-street, on Friday, February 1, to consider the advisability of forming a United Trades Council, and to discuss the present depression in the labour market. Some thirty artisans were present and Mr. F. A. Freer was voted to the chair. He said he was glad to see present representatives of various Societies of plasterers, carpenters, engineers, bricklayers, masons, and labourers, representing some 6,000 working men. He would explain what they meant this Trades Council to be. It was to consist of delegates from all representative trade and labour Societies throughout the colony, which should meet at certain intervals to discuss questions connected with trade and labour, and also to consider the political affairs of the colony. He thought as working men they ought to be doing something to better their condition. The working man's position in this country was daily getting worse, and unless they united in their efforts they would never be able to remedy the evils under which they suffered at present. If they bound themselves together in a Trades Council they would be able to give their opinion in an effective manner on the important subject of immigra-

... and political Labor

- United Labor Party of South Australia (John McPherson, left), January 1891
- First Labor stable minority government (Tom Price, centre), 1905
- First Labor majority government (John Verran, right), 1910



Summary: the significance of colonial Adelaide pubs

- Alternatives:
 - Coffee/Temperance Hotels
 - Lodging and Boarding-houses
 - Church-based immigrant and labour services
- Special roles for pubs
- Consistent with evolution of British pubs, but some aspects uniquely (South) Australian
- Pubs hosted most significant 'movements' in South Australia over this period

... and that's worth drinking to

Colonial Adelaide pubs: the beer

What did colonial Adelaide drink?

We know that it wasn't lager...until about 1902!

KONIG LAGER BEER.

ESTABLISHING A NEW INDUSTRY.

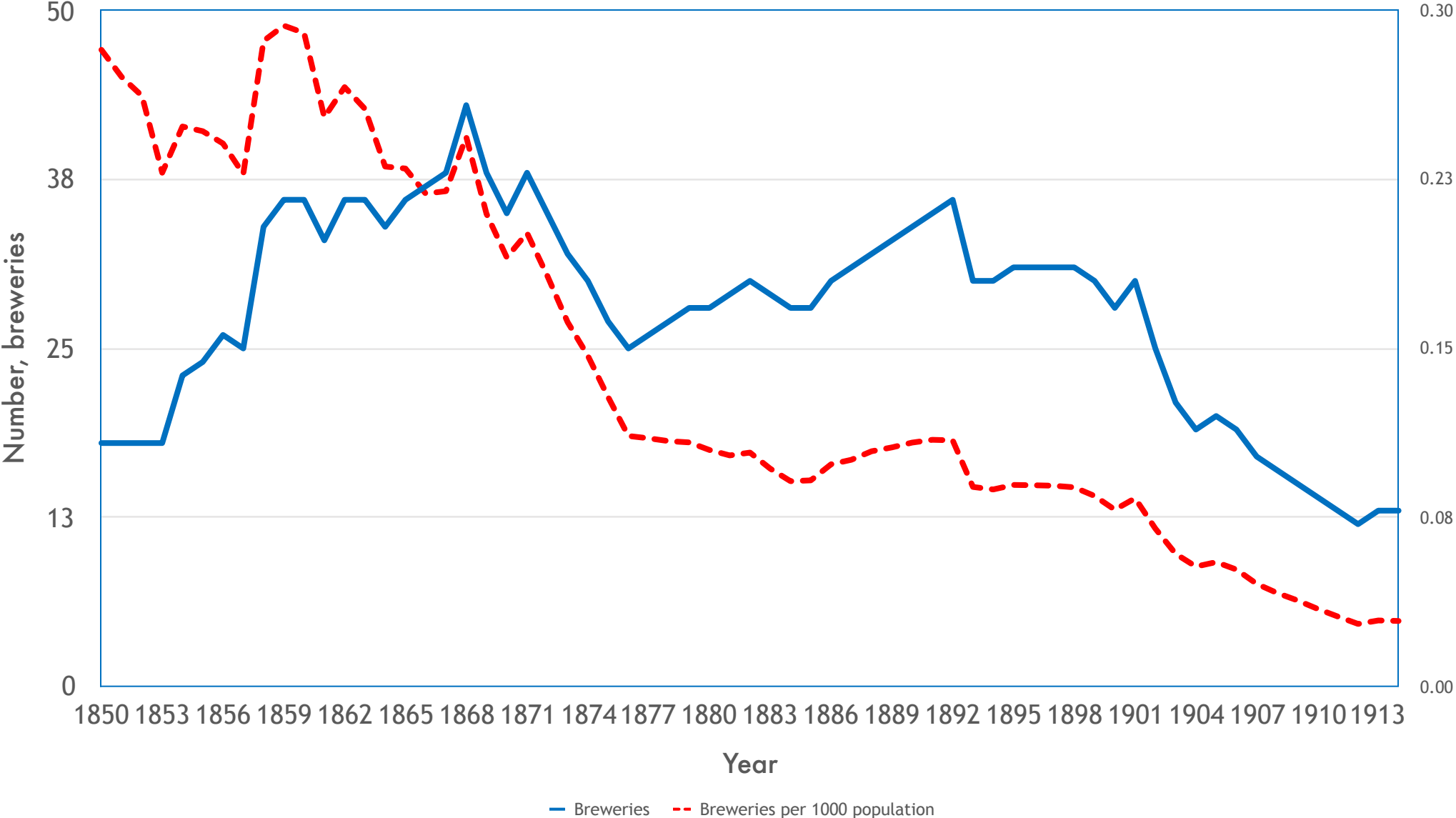
At the invitation of the directors of the South Australian Brewing Company, a large number of gentlemen assembled at the West-End Brewery on Monday, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new plant for Konig lager beer. The gathering comprised the President of the Legislative Council and members of the Legislature, the Mayor of Adelaide, and several leading business men. The managing director (Mr. R. A. Stock) welcomed the guests, who were treated to samples of the new liquor, which they seemed to appreciate. Around the room where the gathering was held were displayed highly-colored posters, in which were represented the members of the Federal Government seated at a banquet table covered with the choicest fruits and flowers of Australia and the long-necked bottles of Konig lager.



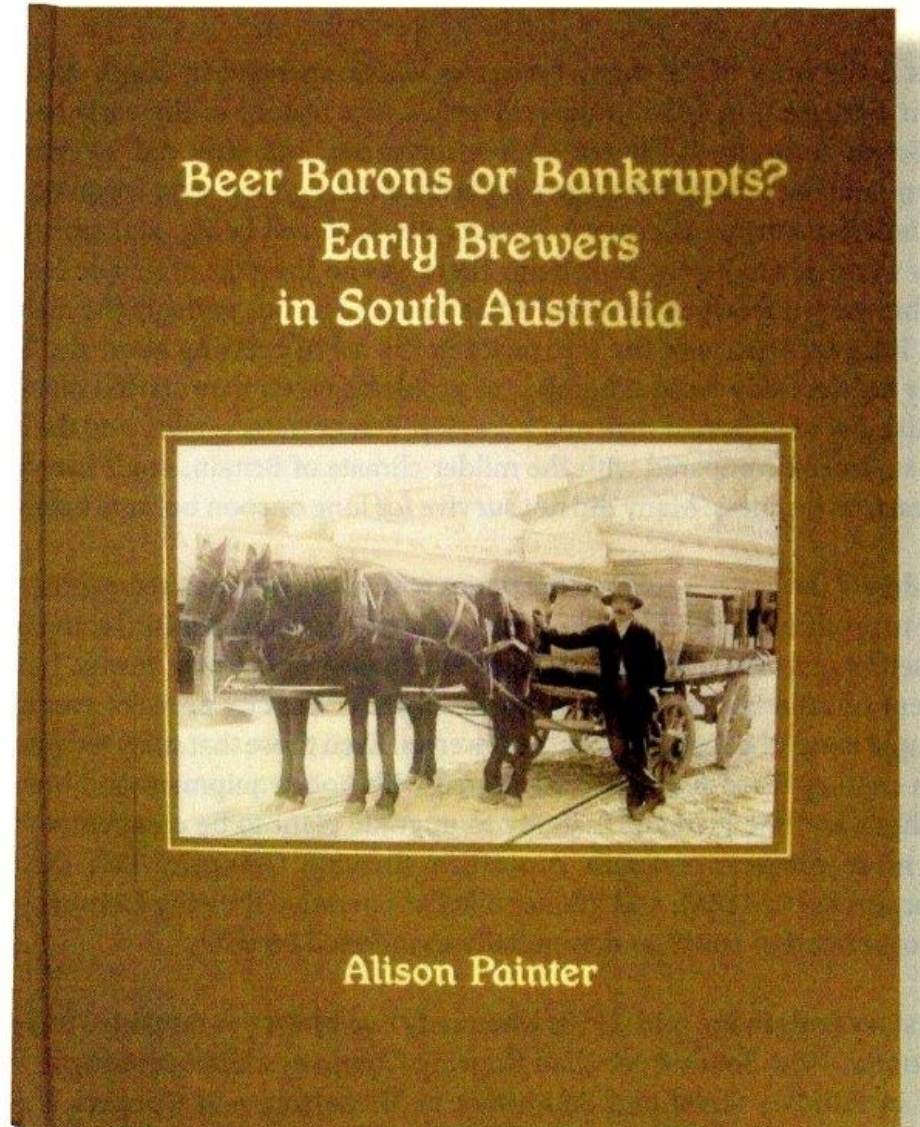
What did colonial Adelaide drink?

- Beer, wine and spirits
 - Consumption rates?
- The Industrial Revolution at 'the local' c1850: changes in pub architecture and 'technology'
 - Beer machines, refrigeration, (standardised) glasses, copper pipes
 - Beer bottles and the off-site trade
- Brewing
 - Malt
 - Hops and adulteration: opium poppies
- The international trade in beer
- Colonial breweries
 - "Colonial twang"

Number of South Australian breweries, 1850-1914



Alison Painter: *Beer Barons or Bankrupts...*



- "...the story of the many breweries which operated in South Australia from settlement in 1836 to the mid-1950s"

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What did the Hulbert/Badman pubs serve?

- Union Brewery, c1880s
- Caledonian Brewery (Hyde Park), c1900
- Walkerville Ale, c1909
- West End [Bitter], 1920s

FOR SALE, the BRISTOL TAVERN. For terms, &c., apply to C. A. Sandstrom, Bristol Tavern, Franklin-street; or W. R. Sowers, Union Brewery. 295c



LITTLE BANG



BREWING CO.

MIRACLE HOP TONIC



FOR INSTANTANEOUS VIGOR



RESTORATION OF GUMPTION

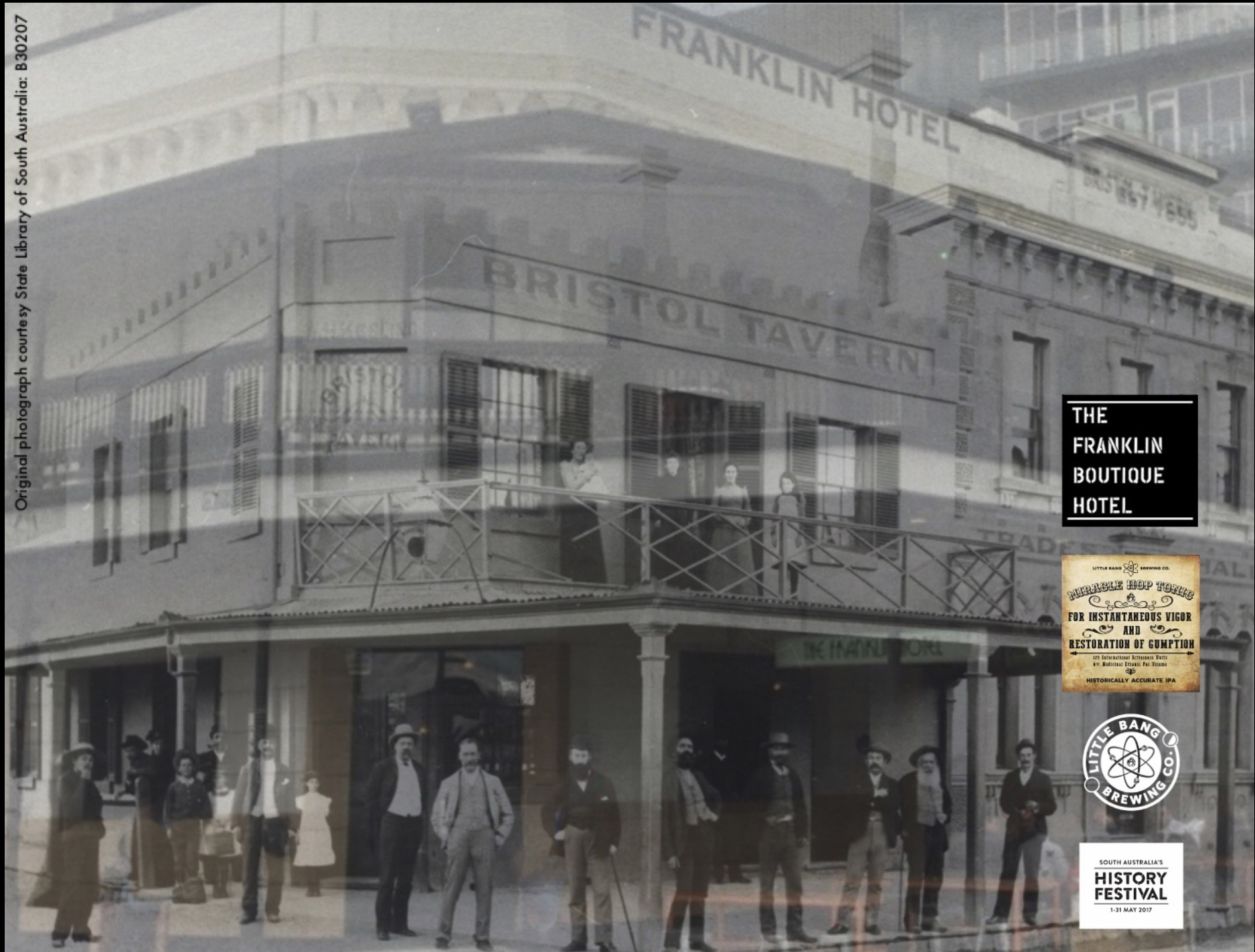
120 International Bitterness Units

6% Medicinal Ethanol Per Volume



HISTORICALLY ACCURATE IPA

Original photograph courtesy State Library of South Australia: B30207



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HOTEL**



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