

From the south of France to Hackney: the introduction of the olive into South Australia

Craig Hill. Liquid History
and
Michael Johnston, Olives SA



The South Australian Olive Industry, c1964

Liquid  History

Courtesy, Australian Broadcasting Commission

This version © Craig Hill, 2018

Three questions

- Why olives?
 - Horticultural experiment/acclimatisation
 - Not only olives: other exotic products
- Why France?
 - Major source of all things 'Mediterranean' for the British
- Why South Australia/Hackney?
 - Similar climate, topography, soils etc to Southern France
 - 'Systematic settlement' (Wakefield System linking land & labour):
 - 'Social experiment'; independent farmers, close settlement etc
 - Three 'governments': Colonial Government, Colonisation Commission, South Australian Company
 - Influential promoters of A&H esp citrus fruits, almonds, olives, silk, tobacco, flax

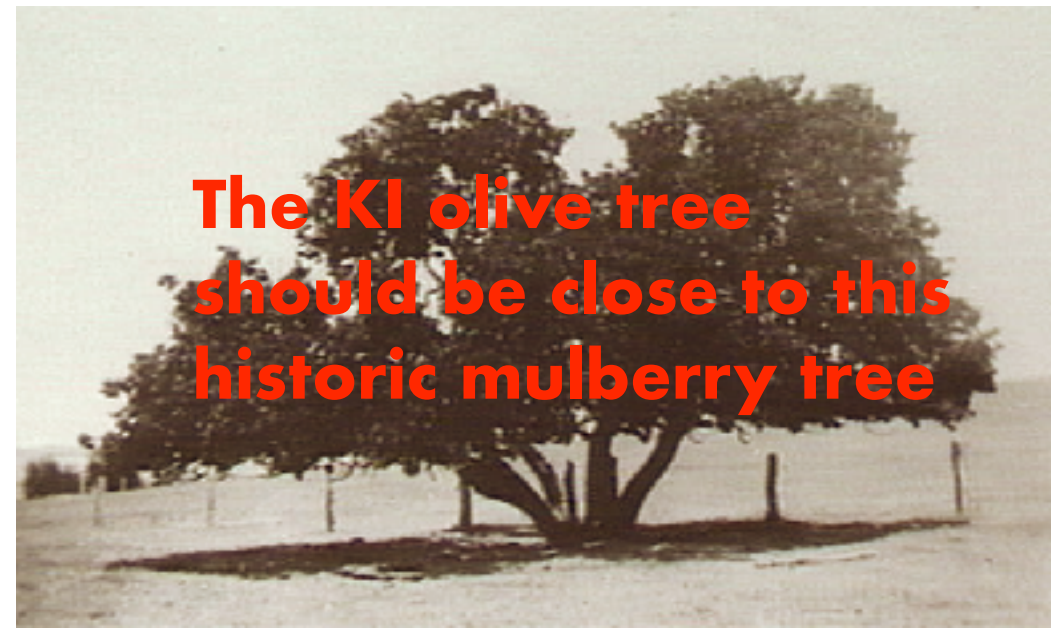
By 1914, South Australia boasted about 100,000 productive olive trees, at least 5 commercial oil presses producing up to 100,000 litres of oil per year and an industry that some predicted would soon rival that of Mediterranean Europe!

**The first olives in
South Australia
1836–1839**

The first olive in South Australia, 1836

"...in his reminiscences W.L. Beare, son of Thomas Hudson Beare, at the time second officer of the [South Australian] Company, stated that Charles Powell, gardener of the Company, planted fruit trees, olives and vine cuttings, nearly all of which grew; he also planted a mulberry tree on the island, which had come out on the *Duke of York*."

Arthur J Perkins, *South Australia, An Agricultural and Pastoral State in the Making...*



Other olives, 1836–1837

- Early olive importations
 - John Morphett
 - Charles Everard
 - Captain John Hindmarsh
 - **George Stevenson**
 - ...and possibly 3 others
- Small number of trees, uncertain varieties/quality
- **Stevenson's Garden, North Adelaide**



...have been introduced into the colony, and their peculiarly prominent in a certain deliberative assembly. Mr. Stevenson started a garden at North Adelaide, of about four acres, not far from "The Botanic Garden," started by Mr. Bailey, and these two gentlemen seemed to have entered upon a most active, though generous rivalry in the introduction and propagation of new plants from all parts of the world. Both these gardens were kept up for a considerable length of time, and Mr. Stevenson's house is standing at the present day, overshadowed by the first olive-tree planted in South Australia. That gentleman called me one day, and, pointing to the olive-berries, said, "Remember my words; these are the first olives produced in this colony. I may not live to see the day, but you probably will, when the olive will be one of the chief products of South Australia." After his death the garden became neglected, finally became a wilderness, was cut up, and a portion sold in allotments. The remainder, I hear, has fallen into the hands of Chinese, who are using it as a vegetable garden.



Stevenson on olives

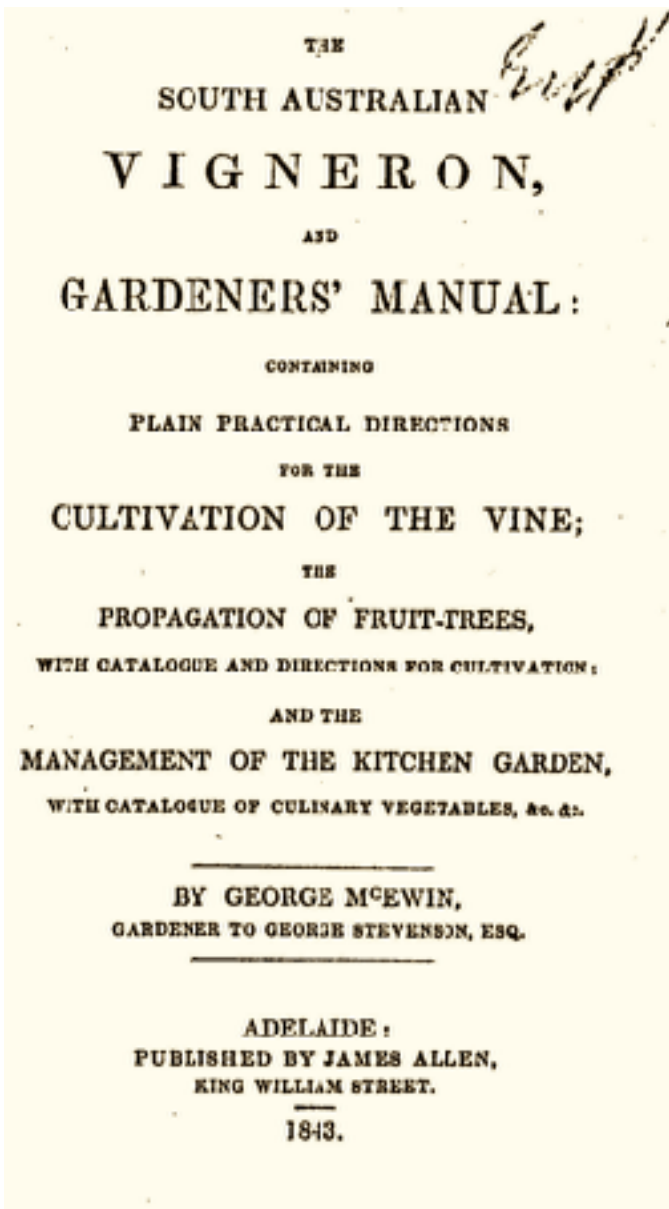
The Olive is another tree well adapted for our climate, and in respect of soil, the sunny slopes of our hills are admirably suited to its natural habits... You all know the mercantile uses to which the olive is applied, the delicacy and value of its oil, and its use or abuse as a pickle. In a few years it is probable that it may be cultivated here to some extent; but at present I have detained you at sufficient length on what is **certainly a tree that we can only plant for our children to gather fruit from.**

George Stevenson, Lecture to the Adelaide Mechanics' Institute, reprinted in *The South Australian Register...*, 16 November 1839

[‘A few and favoured parts only of the globe can grow the olive ... those parts that can *should* grow the olive. South Australia can, therefore South Australia *should* grow it.’

Samuel Davenport, *The South Australian Register*, 1875]

"about ten olive trees in the Colony" Dec 1843

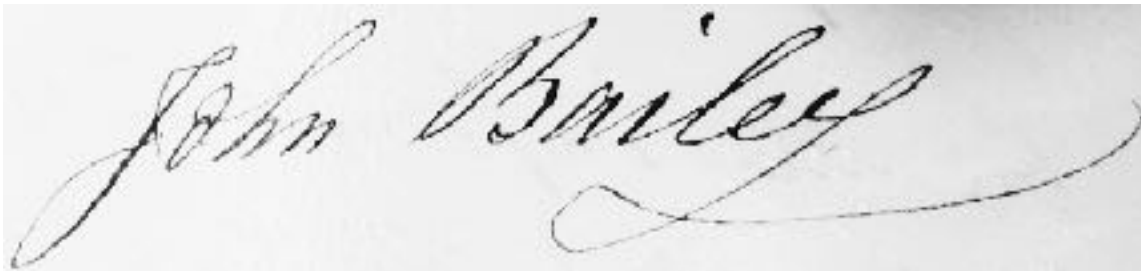


There are, perhaps, about ten olive trees in the Colony. It would be well if there were ten thousand, for a more valuable generous plant does not exist. Once planted, it requires no care, but continues to yield its increasing store for centuries. The age of the Olives at Tivoli, and near Hadrian's Villa, is unknown. That our climate and soil are most favourable for its growth, ample evidence is afforded by the specimens now growing. One in Mr Stevenson's garden, brought out seven years ago from Loddidge's a small twig, is a handsome tree; it bore fruit last season, and the promise for the present is abundant. Public attention at Swan River has been lately directed to the cultivation of this fruit, and a gentleman in that Colony states that two trees of seven years' growth bore fruit sufficient to produce a gallon each of fine oil. Plants, seeds, and cuttings will be procurable next year, and we would direct the attention of the settlers particularly to its cultivation.

**John Bailey
and The Hackney Garden
1844-1858+**

John Bailey

- 1801 – 1864
- 1815 – 1838: horticulturist/botanist;
Loddiges' Nursery, Hackney (UK)

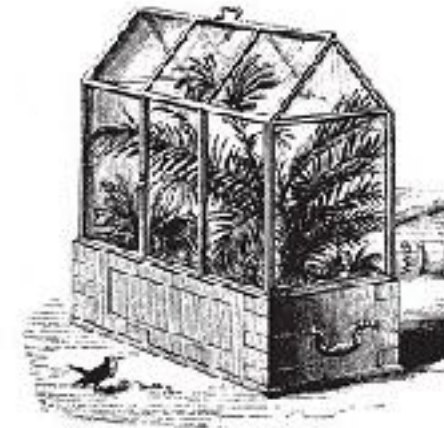
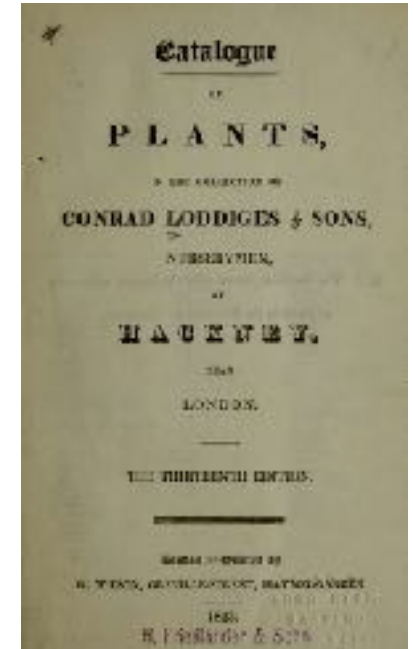


John Bailey



Loddiges' Botanic Nursery Garden, Hackney (UK)

- Site founded in 1740s by Johann Busch
- 1787–1816: Conrad Loddiges & Sons: Loddiges' Paradise Field Nursery
- 1816–1849: [Loddiges'] Hackney Botanic Nursery Garden:
 - Scientific approach to horticulture (including classification)
 - Specialised in importing (exotic species) & exporting plants (especially productive plants); reputation for packing plants for export
 - Imperial horticulture: acclimatisation
 - Experimental glass- and hot-houses; palms, ferns, orchids, etc; Wardian cases



John Bailey

- 1801 – 1864
- 1815 – 1838: horticulturist/botanist; Loddiges' Nursery, Hackney (UK)
- 1839: emigrated with family and staff to South Australia on *Buckinghamshire*, ; sponsored by South Australian Company and Loddiges
 - Introduced 6 olive seedlings etc
- May 1839: appointed Colonial Botanist [responsible for 'botanic gardens']

BOTANIC GARDEN. — We hear that the Governor has appointed Mr. John Bailey colonial botanist. Mr. Bailey is said to be a first-rate practical botanist; and, from his having been nearly twenty years in the gardens of the Messrs. Loddiges, there can be no doubt that his Excellency has selected the right person to establish and place our botanic garden on the highest footing. We are sure the colonists will cordially support the undertaking.



Bailey and the South Australian Company



List of Company's Passengers of 'Buckinghamshire'

Duplicate

| Names | Occupation | Age | Wife's Name | Age | Name & Age of Children |
|--------------------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| John Bailey | Apiculturist | 37 | | 39 | Great Motherly 12 Maria 5 Julia 2 |
| Geo Willis | Ag. Labour | 32 | Elizabeth | 25 | Margaret 11 James 1 |
| John Manson Bailey | Do | 15 | | | Engaged by John Bailey |
| Sarah South | Housemaid | 16 | | | |
| Robt. Robertson | Apiculturist | 25 | | 22 | |
| W. Hall | Ag. Labour | 22 | | 22 | |
| John Rolson | Do | 21 | | | Engaged by Robt Robertson |
| Kellen Thomson | Housemaid | 16 | | | |

Bailey and the South Australian Company

210 210

Manifest of the Ship Buckinghamshire 1868

William Moore Com^r & London Cleared Reported Cleared

S
AC
7B 108 S Cases Gold & Silver Specie South Australian Co D. M. Green Esq:
 S.A.C. 281 Col. Christie For on 100

| | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13 | 1 | Case of Books | C. Lewis Esq | and others |
| 14 | 1 | Case of Materials for a House | J. Sturt Esq | J. Sturt Esq |
| 15 | 1 | Case of Tools | | |
| 16 | 14 | 2 Cases of Tools & Tools | | |
| 18 | 19 | 2 Cases of Hearing & Tools | | |
| 20 | 1 | Case of Tools | | |

OLIVE CULTIVATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—In your article on the "Production of Olive Oil in South Australia," you state that the first olive-tree was brought out by the late Governor Hindmarsh, and that it was planted in the garden of the late Mr. George Stevenson in North Adelaide.

Now it may be correct that Governor Hindmarsh brought the first olive-tree, but the one referred to as having grown to so large a tree in Mr. George Stevenson's garden was brought from England by my late father, Mr. John Bailey, so long known as an early and successful horticulturist and botanist at the Hackney Nursery, and by him given to Mr. Stevenson. My late father brought out six of these trees, also the first West India lime, Bengal citron, and a number of other useful and ornamental trees and plants in airtight glazed cases, like little greenhouses, a number of which trees and plants arrived in good condition; but a number of them were lost, owing to there being no place prepared in the colony for their reception, and the season (a very dry one) and the time of year, March, 1839, proved fatal to a large proportion of these things. However, the olives grew, and grow still, for aught I know to the contrary, in the old Hackney Nursery (although twice removed before being finally settled there), and have been the source from which many thousands have been derived for planting in various parts of the colony.

I merely write this to correct an error, and because I think a party who does a good or useful thing should have the credit of it, and it will be in the memory of many colonists even now that my late father was one of the most indefatigable of the early horticultural colonists.

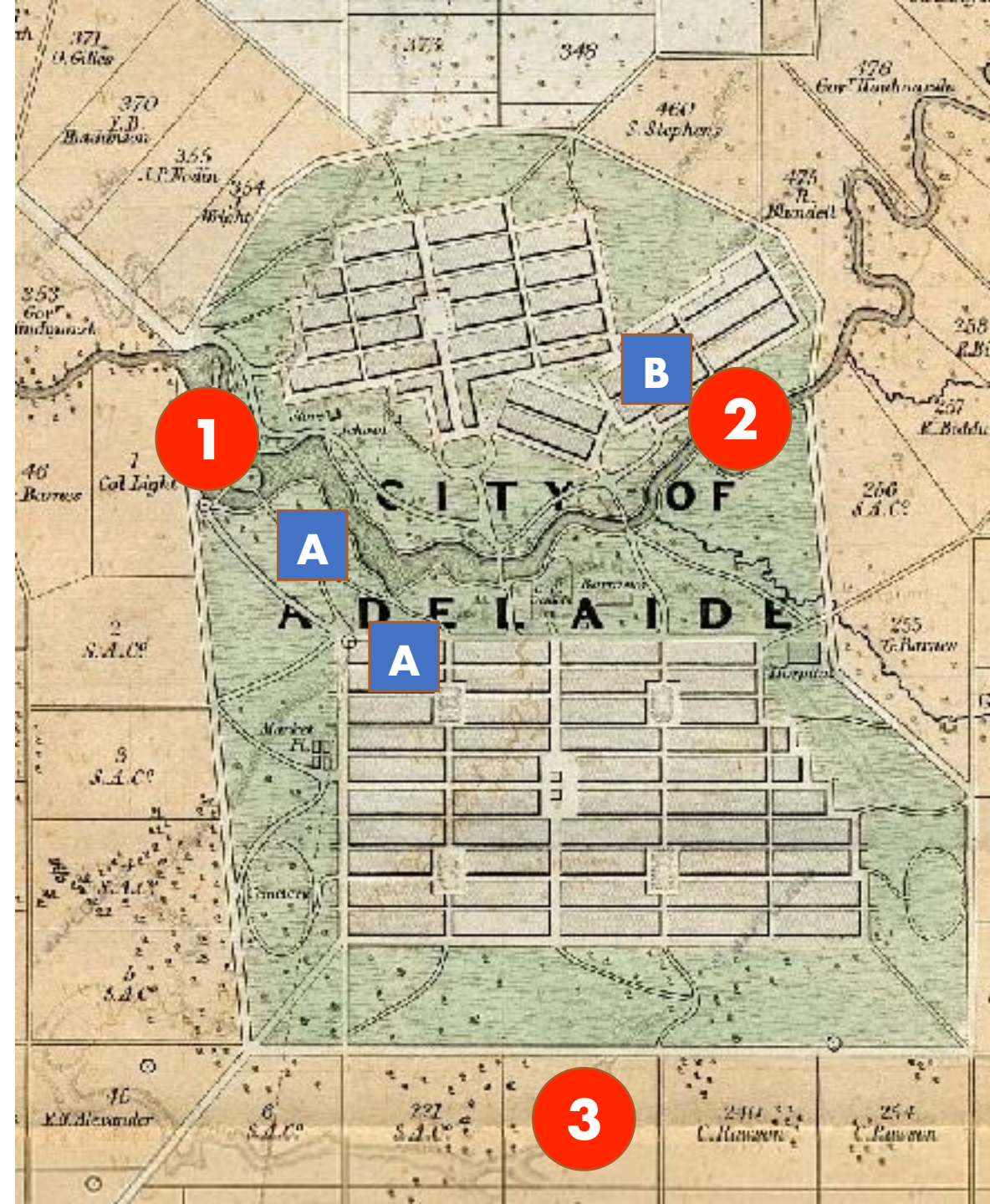
I am, Sir, &c.,

J. M. BAILEY.

Gawler, June 16, 1875.

Bailey in Adelaide

- 1839: Hindley Street? [A]; plants to George Stevenson's Garden [B]
- 1839: First Botanical Gardens [1]; abandoned as unsuitable
- 1839-40/41: Second Botanical Gardens [2] with George Stevenson; abandoned through lack of funding and disputes over ownership of stock
- March 1840: Leased Section 239 [3] from South Australian Company; abandoned in 1843-44 as unsuitable



First Hackney Nursery and Farm, July 1841

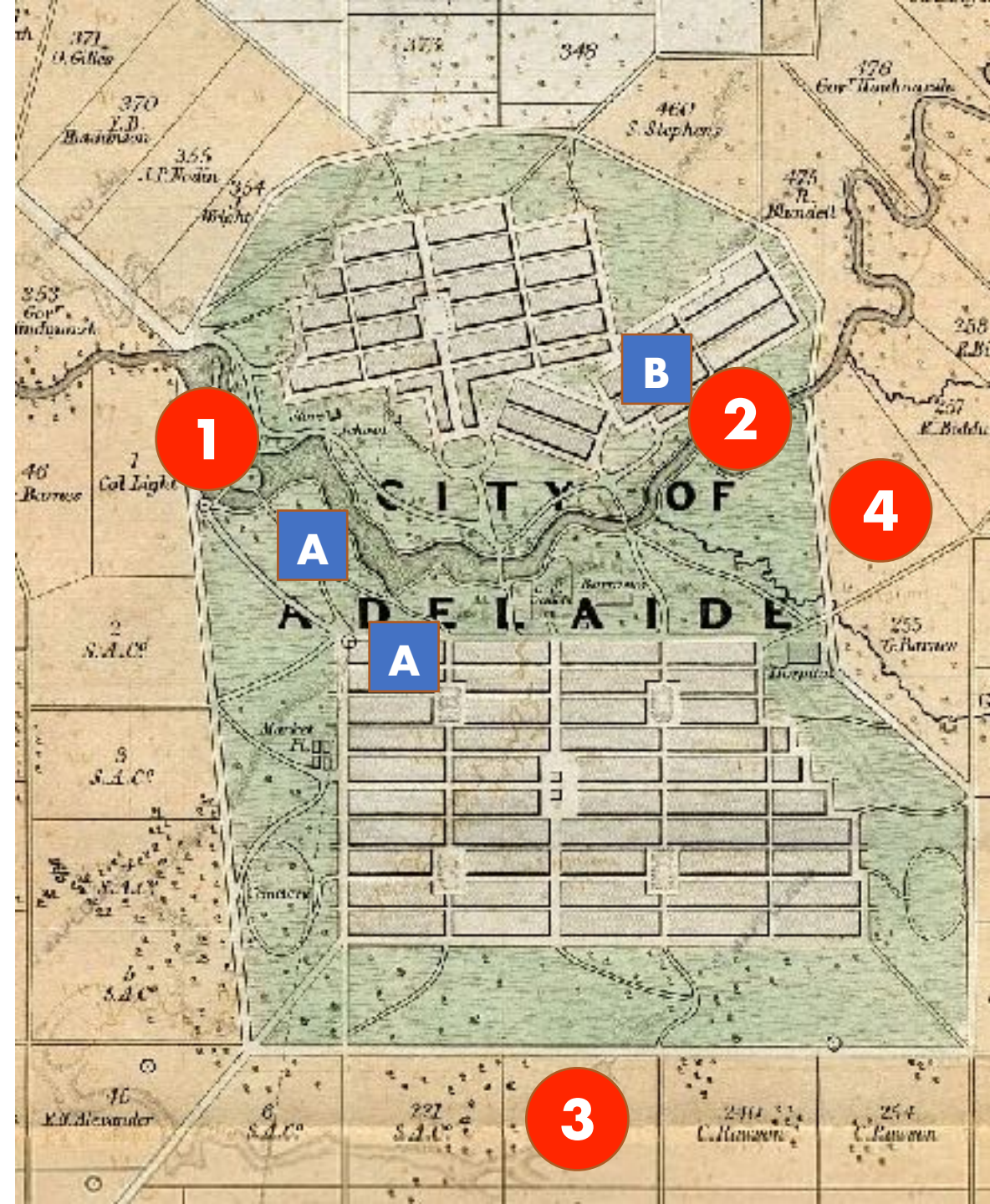
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THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous friends in the Colony who have favoured him with their orders, that he is now prepared to supply them with Fruit Trees, Flowering shrubs, &c., also several tons of good Seed Potatoes, Flour, Oats, Bran, &c. Orders left at the Botanical Garden, or at the Hackney Nursery and Farm, (Section 239), entrance adjoining Goodwood, will be punctually attended to
Terms cash on delivery.

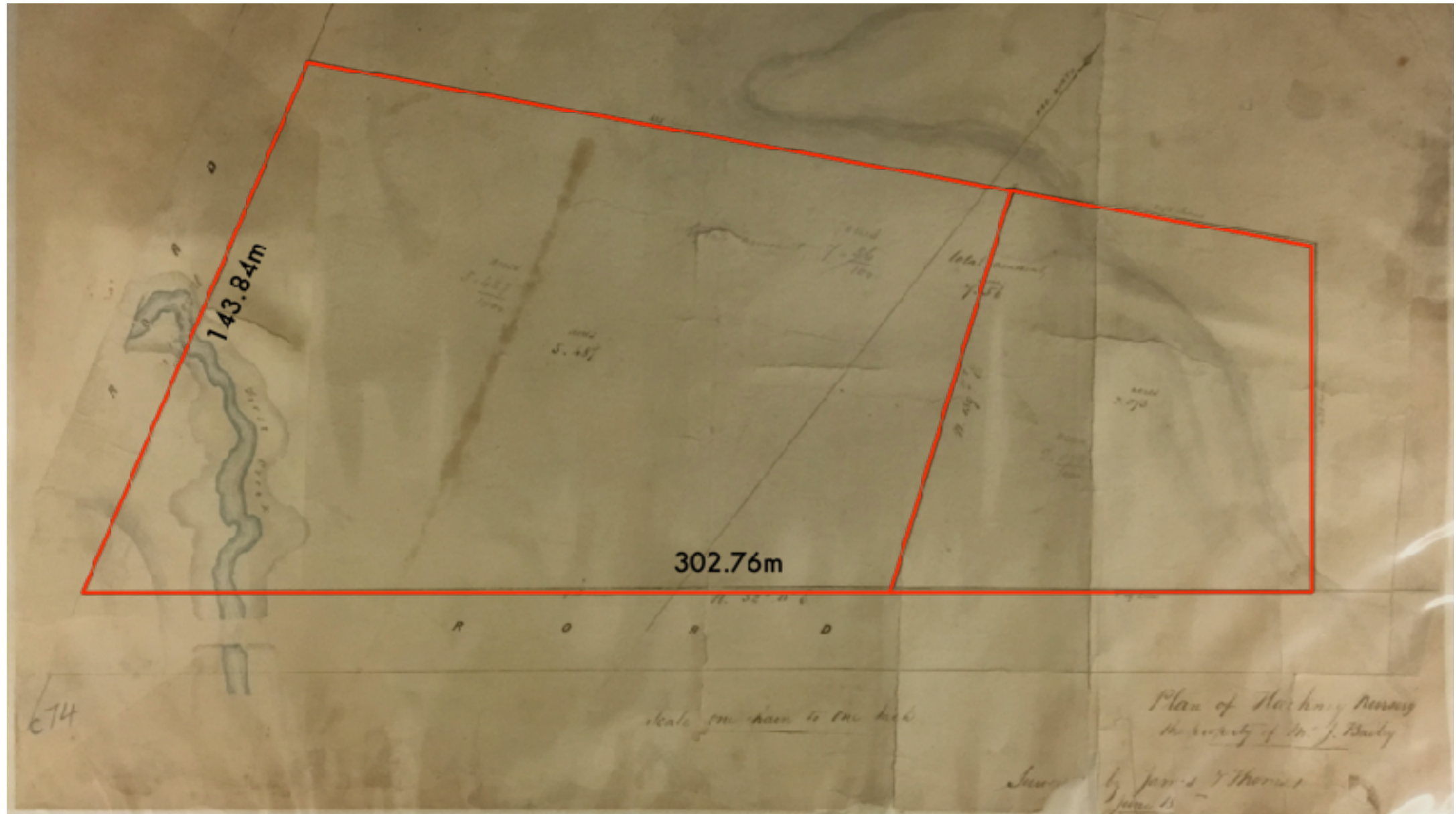
JOHN BAILEY.

Bailey in Adelaide

- **24 June 1844**: Leased south-western corner of Section 256 [4] from the SACo
 - Specifically “to establish a Nursery Garden”
 - To complement the adjacent SACo’s “Park Farm”
 - October 1853: Purchased land
-
- From 1851/52: progressive ill-health
 - From 1858-60 leased, then sold June 1872; subdivided progressively from 1876



Bailey's/Hackney Garden, 1845-1858+



Bailey's/Hackney Garden, 1844-1858+



Bailey's/Hackney Garden, 1844-1858+



Bailey's/Hackney Garden, 1844-1858+



Remnant olive trees

Bailey's Garden 1844-45, 1869...

Mr Bailey has now growing in his garden near Dr Kent's mill, a beautiful specimen of the Bengal Citron. The plant is now about four feet high, and is just ripening two fine fruit. These were measured on Saturday last, one being fourteen inches in circumference, and the other thirteen inches. The plant appears very healthy, was brought to the Colony by Mr Bailey, and notwithstanding it has been subject to one or two removals, it has thriven remarkably well. We advise our horticultural friends to visit Mr Bailey's garden to see it, as they will, we are sure, be much gratified.

HORTICULTURE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

It is not frequently that we find advertisements of sufficient general interest to be entitled to editorial notice; but we willingly regard the publication of the list of trees, plants, &c., which Mr John Bailey has with so much industry and success accumulated at his establishment, and which he announces in this day's paper, as ready for sale at the Hackney-Nursery, to be an exception to the usual rule, and of sufficient public importance to direct the attention of the Colonists especially to it.

Our readers will observe that a very large proportion of the finest European varieties of fruit trees, have been introduced into the Province. The best evidence of their adaptation to its soil is to be found in the splendid productions of the few gardens already established, and probably, during the fruit season, in Hindley-street. But the most remarkable feature to the Horticulturist in Mr Bailey's Catalogue, is the range of plants which can be grown in the *open air* in South Australia. A large number of the natives of the tropics and all varieties of the temperate regions flourish with a luxuriance which proves that both soil and climate are congenial, and that with even less than ordinary care, most of the choicest productions of India and Europe may be produced here.

Mr Bailey, we are glad to notice, has been appointed sole Agent in the Colony for Mr Macarthur, of Camden, so that our settlers will have the benefit of procuring through him the choicest productions of New South Wales.

BAILEY'S GARDEN.

He must be a very young colonist indeed to whom the name of Bailey's Garden is not familiar. Of all the well-known spots round Adelaide it is one of the best known.

...

It had its origin at a time when the capabilities of the soil of South Australia were little known, when the signs of advancing civilization were very scanty, and when a public or private improvement was an event worth talking about.

...

how the proprietor planned and toiled and schemed and planted in it with a view of rendering it a sight worthy of the inspection of future generations. A fertile soil lent its aid to cause the work to prosper under his hand, and the garden quickly attained the celebrity which it has long enjoyed.

...

It has ably performed its part in enriching other gardens with choice trees and plants and grafts, and the Botanic Garden is indebted to it for several of its rarest botanical treasures.

The South Australian Company and olives

South Australian Company's olives

- Encourage diversification, support land sales

“Having purchased a considerable quantity of land, **which could only become valuable by cultivation**, [the Directors of the South Australian Company aim]... to introduce a new description of emigrants – a farming tenantry, the flower of the yeomanry of the fatherland...” [SACo Prospectus/Deed]

- Relatively low cost and risk
- Success of early olive cultivation:
 - **Agricultural & Horticultural Exhibition, 1844**
 - Evidence of Stevenson's and others' olives
- Lobbying by George Stevenson

8. Fruits. (Best collection of, for which no prizes were separately offered). Prize to No. 146, George Stevenson, Esq., North Adelaide.

These fruits comprised the following :—

1. Citrons
2. Peaches
 - (1.) Red Newington
 - (2.) Royal Kensington
 - (3.) Millets Mignon
 - (4.) Royal George
3. Plums
 - (1.) Greengage
 - (2.) Magnum bonum
 - (3.) Damsons
4. Almonds
 - (1.) Jordan
 - (2.) Bitter
 - (3.) Hardshell, or common almond
5. Figs
6. Dried figs
7. Pomegranates
8. Passiflora idalis
9. Orange
10. Bananas
11. Olives
12. Guava
13. Medlar
14. Pineapple

} These six varieties of fruits are not in season; but as there may be no other opportunity this year, they were produced to show the healthy state in which they are approaching maturity.

Other choice collections were presented by Mr John Bailey, Hackney Nursery; Mr George Clark, Walkerville (fruit of egg plant); Hon. Jacob Hagan, Echunga; and Mr A. H. Davis, Moore Farm.

South Australian Company's olives

1. George Stevenson recommends importation of olives, mulberries, figs and almonds to William Giles (Colonial Manager, SACo), thence to David McLaren (Managing Director, SACo), 29 January 1844

- "...numerous sites on the Park Farm excellently adapted to the cultivation of the olive, mulberry and fig..."
- "Should the Company however desire to make an experiment on a scale worthy of itself I would recommend that they should send to Provence both for the best mulberry and olive plants – a couple of hundred strongly rooted young trees packed carefully in boxes and forwarded so as to arrive here in May or June would be stock sufficient to begin with as they can be propagated with rapidity and certainty from layers..."
- "Messrs Loddiges of Hackney are the best persons to apply to for further information and advice."

Gross oversimplification!

South Australian Company's olives

2. South Australian Company orders and ships olives August–November 1844

- "...it may be necessary to get them from the South of France...I have written on the subject to a house in Marseilles..."
- Robert, Gowers and Company, agents for P&O in Marseilles
- Very probably on advice from Loddiges; very probably sourced through the National Agricultural College, Montpellier
- "We have ordered 50 olive plants to be forwarded to us from Marseilles which should be sent by the first vessel after we receive them"

3. Olives sent from London on the *Taglioni*, 7 April 1845; arrived, 24 July 1845

4. Planted out adjacent to Bailey's Hackney Nursery, August 1845

Gross
over-simplification!

South Australian Company's olives

- Trees
 - Shipped as 'truncheons'; lengths (approx 1.5m) of olive branches
 - Vernalized (chilled) then packed in charcoal, cotton, hessian and canvas
 - 51 truncheons shipped; all viable on arrival
- Varieties:
 - 30 Oliviers Salonnen
 - 17 Oliviers Blanquet
 - 1 Olivier Verdale
 - 2 Oliviers Bouquettier,
 - 1 Olivier Gros Redonnau
- Trusted to the care of John Bailey

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Many of our fellow-colonists will be gratified to know that the olive truncheons imported some months ago from Marseilles, by the South Australian Company, are likely to do well, under the care of Mr Bailey, of the Hackney Nursery. The truncheons were planted within an enclosure of the Company's, adjoining Mr Bailey's nursery, and notwithstanding the sinister predictions of the uninitiated, most of them are now exhibiting indubitable proofs of vitality.

SACo's olives

“The very great progress the olive trees received per *Taglioni* last July and placed under my charge has induced me to give the following report... It is known that the olive will retain its vitality longer than most trees when the branch or truncheon is severed from the parent tree but it gives me great pleasure to state that those imported by the Company have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Many of them having made shoots from two to three feet in length and the few that have not grown yet are now full of sap to the top of the stem and during the coming spring I have no doubt will all grow and it would give me pleasure to be able to plant the remaining piece of ground next season if I should be able to increase so many from them.”

John Bailey to William Giles, 7 July 1846

Bailey's olives

- Estimated 17,000 olive trees propagated (up to 1858)
- SACo divests "Park Farm" from June 1845; progressively leasing and selling the remainder of Section 256
- Bailey purchases Bailey's Farm outright, 1853; leases SACo olive grove; effectively assumes ownership
- Protracted lease & sale of Bailey's Garden (1872) and SACo's olive grove (1878)
- **Stock sold or otherwise removed**

LAST SALE.

CATALOGUE

OF

Rare & Valuable Plants,

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

SHRUBS, &c.,

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

BY

GREEN, PARR, & LUXMOORE

AT

MESSRS. BAILEY & SON'S,

HACKNEY NURSERY,

ON

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1858.

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

THE ABOVE IS THE LAST OF A SERIES OF SALES OF THE
WHOLE OF MESSRS. BAILEY & SON'S CHOICE COLLECTION.

Bailey's olives

- Several remnant olive trees in Hackney
-
- Horticultural/commercial interest only
 - Propagation by 'layering'
 - Sale of trees
 - Use in contract plantings
 - Bailey had no or little interest in producing olive oil



Bailey's olives – Great Exhibition 1851

“The Committee has forwarded a small case packed in accordance with the expectations of Her Majesty's Commissioners and containing olive oil. The produce of trees raised from truncheons imported from Marseilles by the South Australian Company in 1845.”

Samuel Davenport to Sir Henry Fox Young, 9 November 1850

- Initiative of the South Australian Company
- Olives processed by George Francis, future Director of Botanic Gardens



By Authority of the



Royal Commission.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE WORKS OF

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS,

1851.

THE EARTH IS THE LORD'S, AND ALL THAT THEREIN IS:
THE COMPANY OF THE WORLD AND THEY THAT DWELL THEREIN.

LONDON:

SPICKER BROTHERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS; W. CLOWES & SONS, PRINTERS;

Continuators to the Royal Commission,

29 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, AND AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, HYDE PARK.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

AVENUE R., AREA 30.

The BAROSA RANGE MINING Co. by Messrs. COOKE BROWN, & Co. 10 King's Arms Yard, Moorgate St.—Stones of copper ore, as raised from the lodes. Sulphuret of copper, containing 40 per cent. of pure copper, raised in the Lyndoch valley, about thirty miles from Adelaide, South Australia.

GRANAM & HALLETT, South Australia, Prop.—The following articles are from the mines of Barra Barra:—

- 1 Red oxide of copper.
- 2, 3 Green carbonate of copper.
- 4 Red oxide and carbonate combined.
- 5 Red oxide and blue carbonate.
- 6 Strata in which the minerals occur.
- 7 Native copper.
- 8 Malachite and red oxide of copper.
- 9 Fibrous malachite.
- 10 Cabinet specimens, arranged.
- 11 Views of Barra Barra mine and smelting-house, and of the township.

The Barra Barra mines present one of the most striking examples of successful mining speculation with which we are acquainted. From indications which were regarded as the most favourable character, the mine was started on the 5th of September, 1845, with a capital of 12,300*l.*, subscribed by a few merchants and traders at Adelaide. The following returns of ore raised from the commencement of the undertaking to September, 1850, will exhibit the extraordinary success of this undertaking:—

| | Tons. | Cwt. |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| September 30, 1846 . . . | 6,359 | 10 |
| " 1847 . . . | 10,794 | 17 |
| " 1848 . . . | 12,791 | 11 |
| " 1849 . . . | 7,789 | 16 |
| " 1850 . . . | 16,692 | 9 |

Making a total in 5 years of 56,425 $\frac{2}{3}$ of copper ore, varying in quality from one containing 30 per cent. of copper to much that produces 70 per cent. of that metal. The money value of this is 756,103*l.*

Nearly all the copper ore raised at the South Australian mines has been hitherto sent to England, and smelted at Swansea; but there has been recently a smelting establishment introduced which promises to be of great advantage to the colony.

The number of people now employed at the Barra Barra mines are 1,003.

HALLETT, R. & SONS, Broad St. Ratcliff, London, Imp.—Articles from South Australia:—

- 1, 2 Wheat.
- 3 Hard soap.
- 4 Olive oil.
- 5 Five cases, containing specimens of opal and other rocks allied to precious stones.

GRAND ROGUERY OF 1851.

Our readers are aware that the grain of this colony, its wheat in particular, was the agricultural wonder of the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851. Nothing at all approaching to it in quality had ever before been seen in England. It was perfection; and it established beyond all controversy that the wheat of South Australia was the finest in the world.

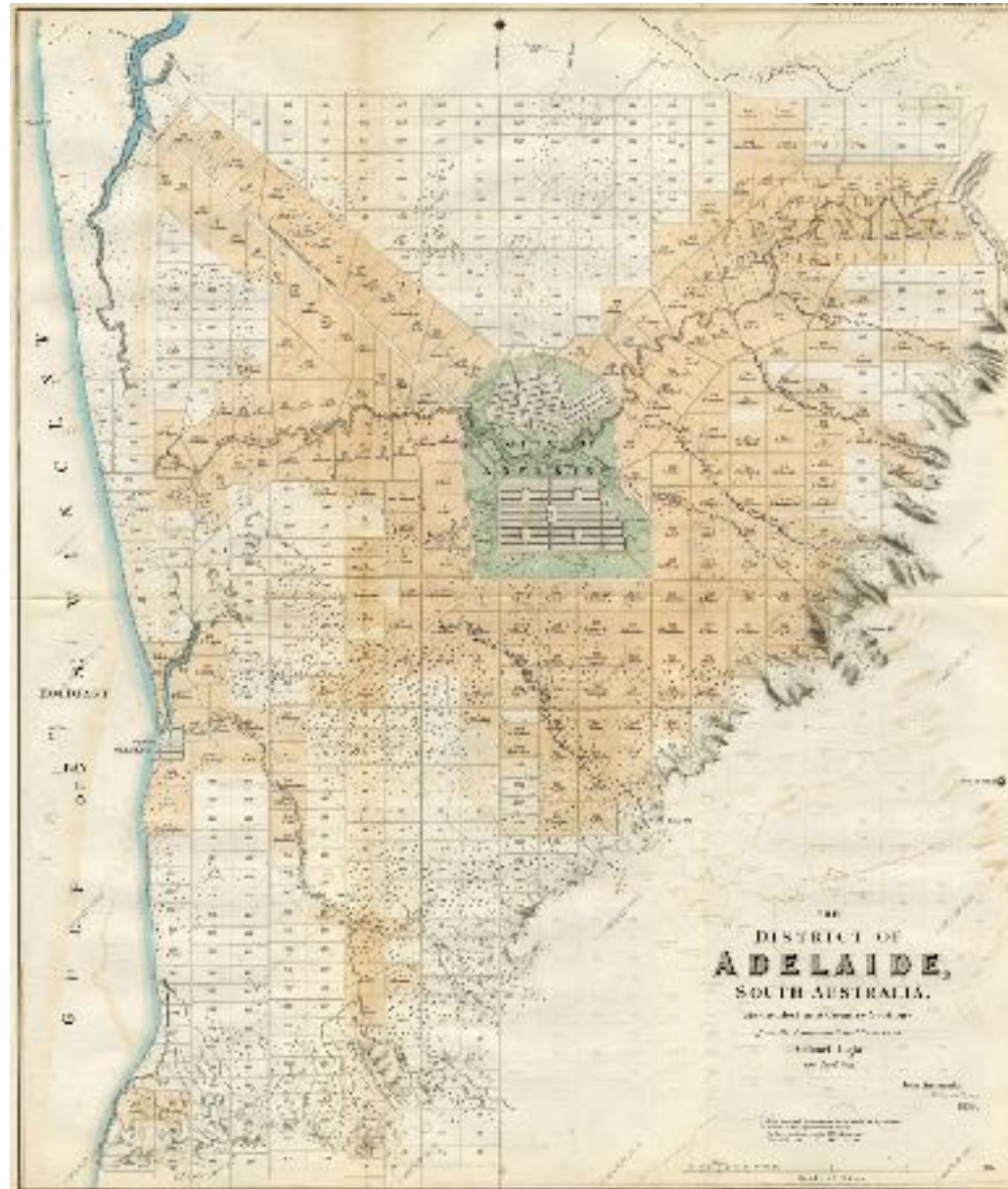
In addition to its grains, there were also exhibited copper ores from the Barra; gold from the Victoria Mine; precious stones from the Barosa; olive oil from the South Australian Company's plantation; botanical and other specimens of great beauty and value. All these productions were consigned to the care of Messrs Richard Hallett and Sons, Broad street, Ratcliff-highway, London.

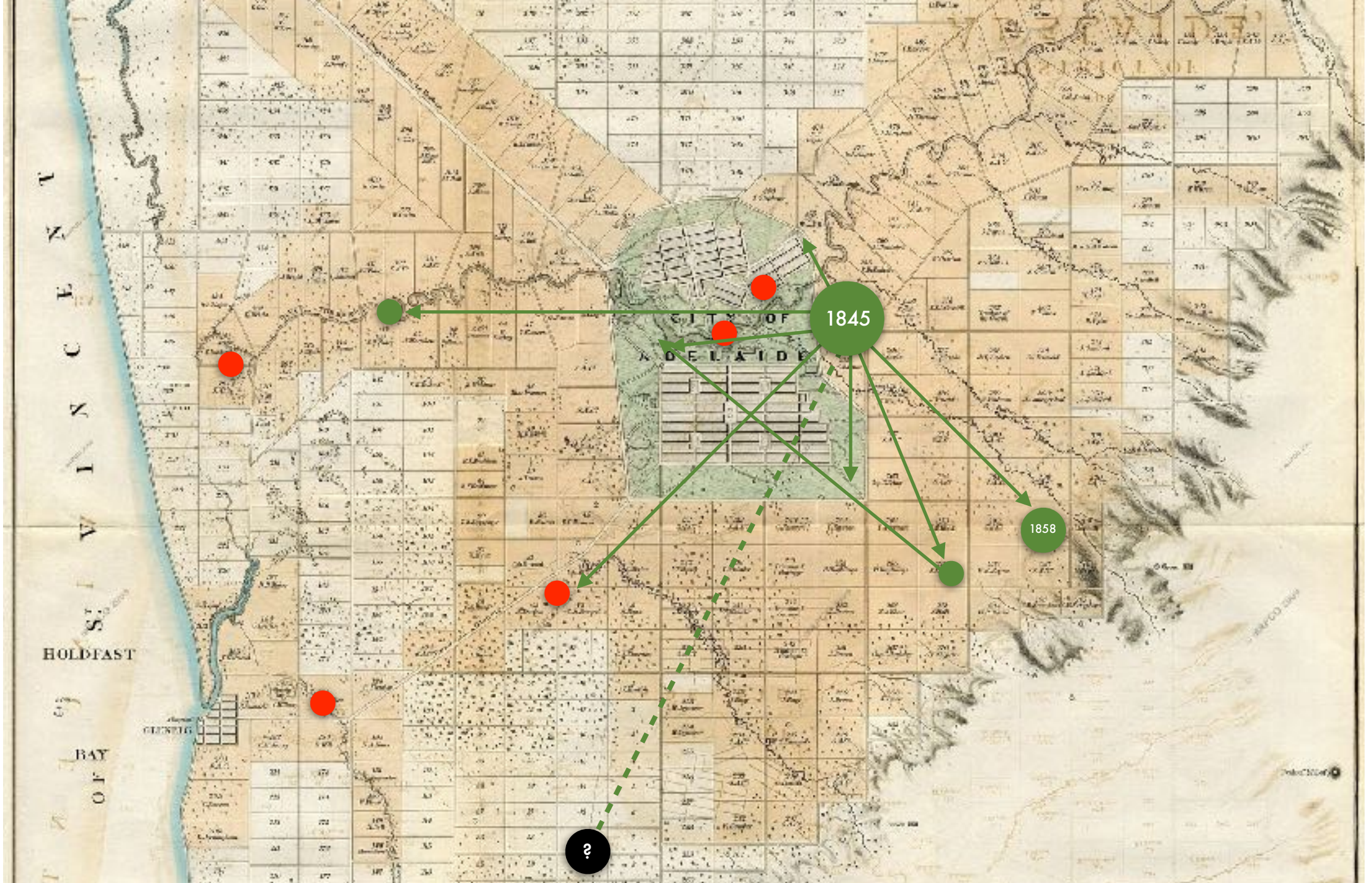
We entreat a perusal of the Report of the Committee, published at length in our advertising columns this day, in order that no one may be astounded by the announcement of the fact that, from that hour to this, the Committee have heard nothing whatever from Messrs Hallett and Sons as to what they have done with the valuable property entrusted to their care.

Thus much they have ascertained, that Messrs Hallett and Graham did receive the gold medal for the Barra ore, and that Messrs Hallett and Sons did receive the gold medal for the finest wheat in the world, grown in South Australia; but beyond these facts, all is blank. Officially, further the Committee know nothing. In place of being able to communicate actual results to those farmers who established the superior wheat-producing powers of this colony, all that they can say at this moment is, that Messrs Hallett and Sons have—we do not mince the matter—we say have *fraudulently* appropriated to themselves as principals the profit and the credit which belonged exclusively to those for whom they only acted as agents and consignees.

The late hour at which we had access to the documents we publish precludes the arrangement of the leading facts with a running commentary thereon, which we had proposed to ourselves from a previous general knowledge of what has really taken place. To-morrow we hope to find time and space for both.

Bailey's olives - major distribution, 1852+





Bailey's olives - Adelaide Parklands 1854-1856

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Gum | 300 - 500 | 800 |
| <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | 23 12 13 22 5 3 | 90 |
| Olives | 20 11 50 16 10 20 | 135 |
| Willow | 5 5 8 6 | 26 |
| Halimolobos | 12 10 10 | 32 |
| Poplars | 6 3 | 9 |
| Cypripedium | 26 9 34 16 10 1 | 96 |
| Salix Bonin | 8 6 15 4 | 33 |
| Ulmus | 6 10 | 16 |
| Ulmus | 6 5 10 | 21 |
| Berberis | 6 6 10 | 22 |
| Alantia | 6 10 10 | 26 |
| Casuarina | 4 30 | 34 |
| Ash | 6 | 6 |
| Beech | 2 | 2 |
| Wattle | 4 | 4 |
| Andromeda | 4 | 4 |
| | | 135 4 240 10 |
| 1354 Acres at 4/6 each £304-10 0 | | |
| To Labour £221-19-0 | 2141-2 1/2 | |
| To Trees 48-1-6 | 60 1/2 | |
| English Olive 23-1-6 | | |
| Water 1-11-6 | | |
| Commission 14-16-6 | | |
| £369-7-0 | | |



Bailey's olives - Adelaide Gaol



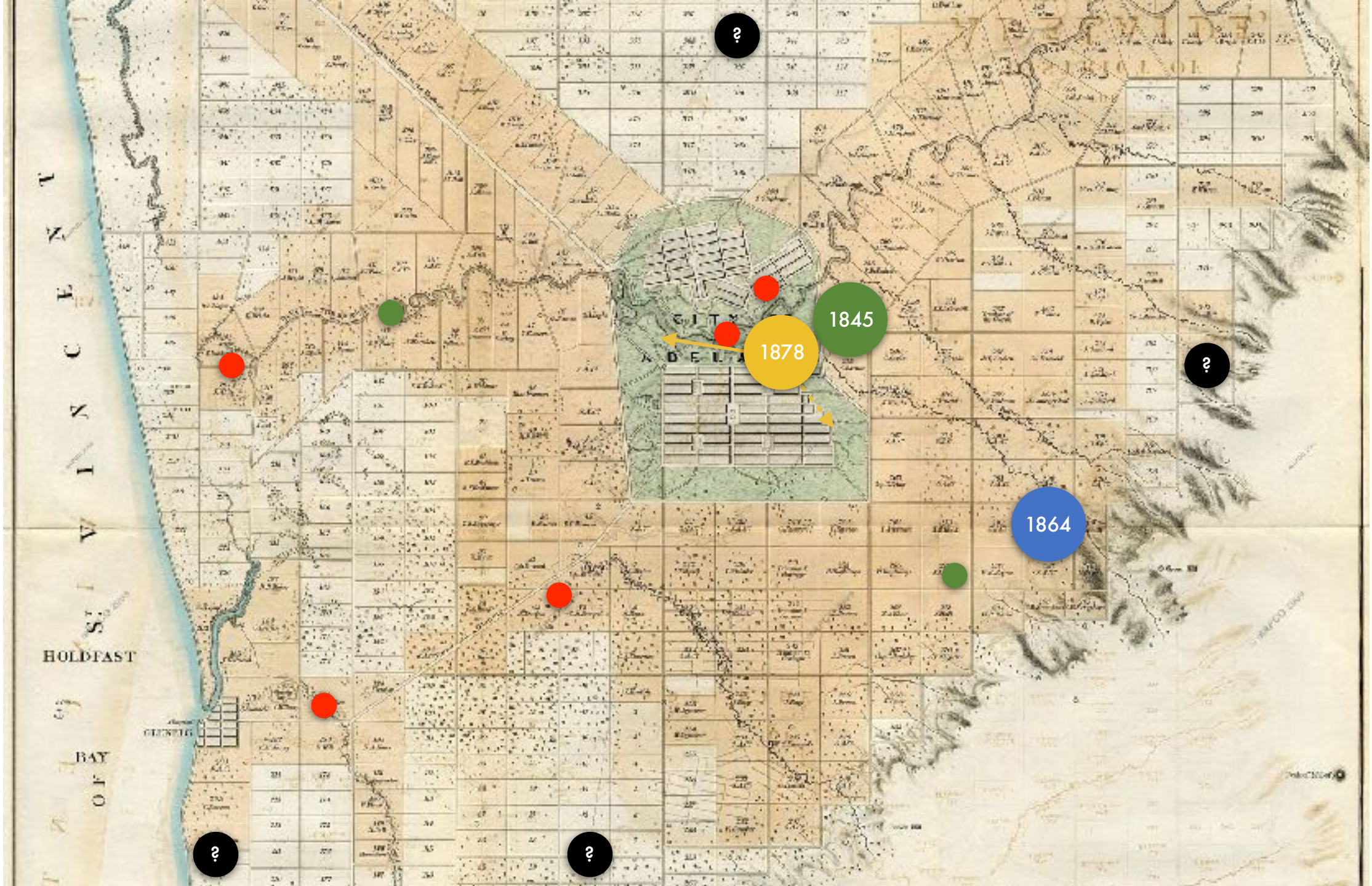
Bailey's olives - Samuel Davenport, 1858/1864?



Bailey's olives - Thomas Hardy, 1852?



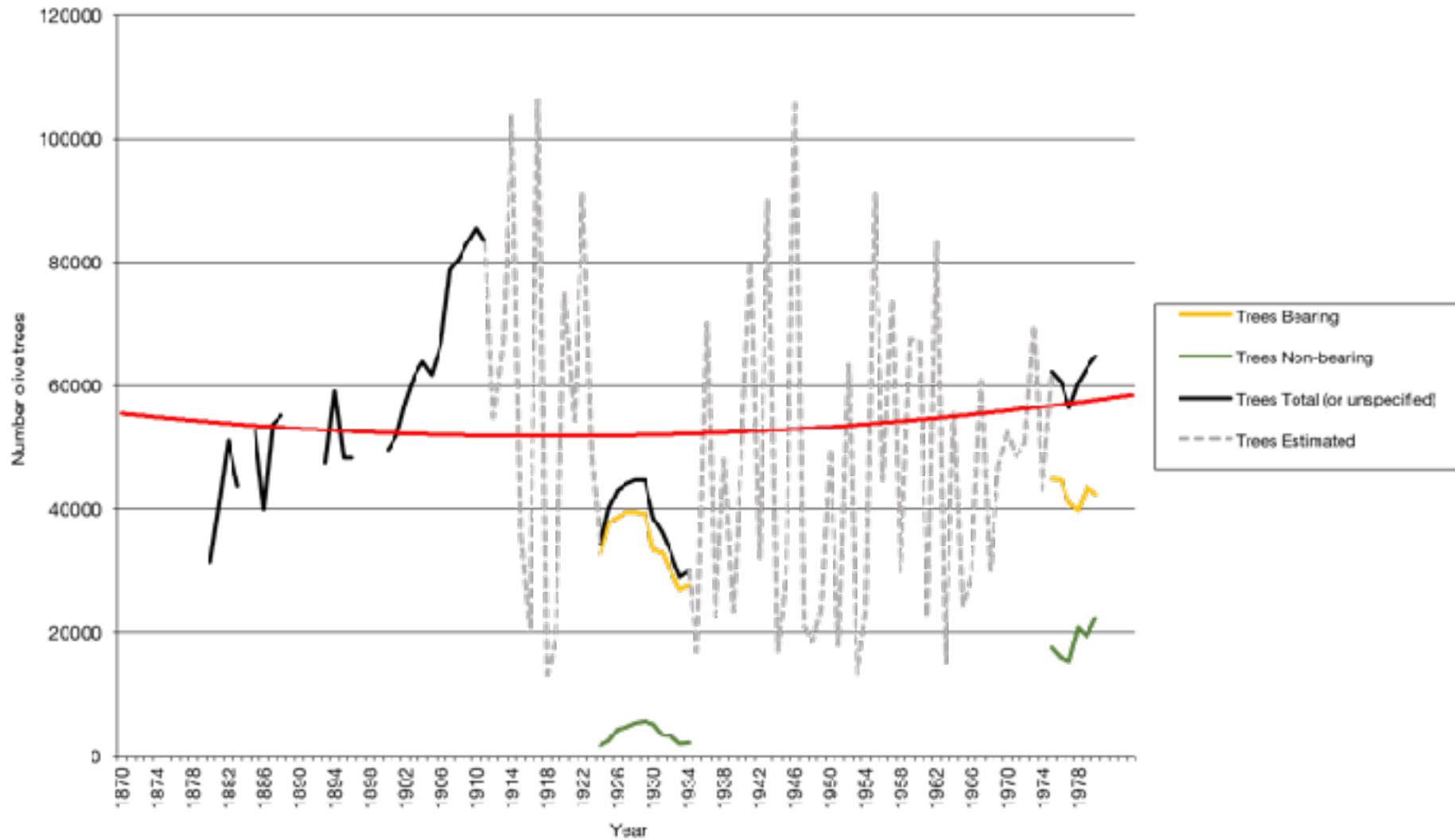
The growth and decline of the colonial olive industry



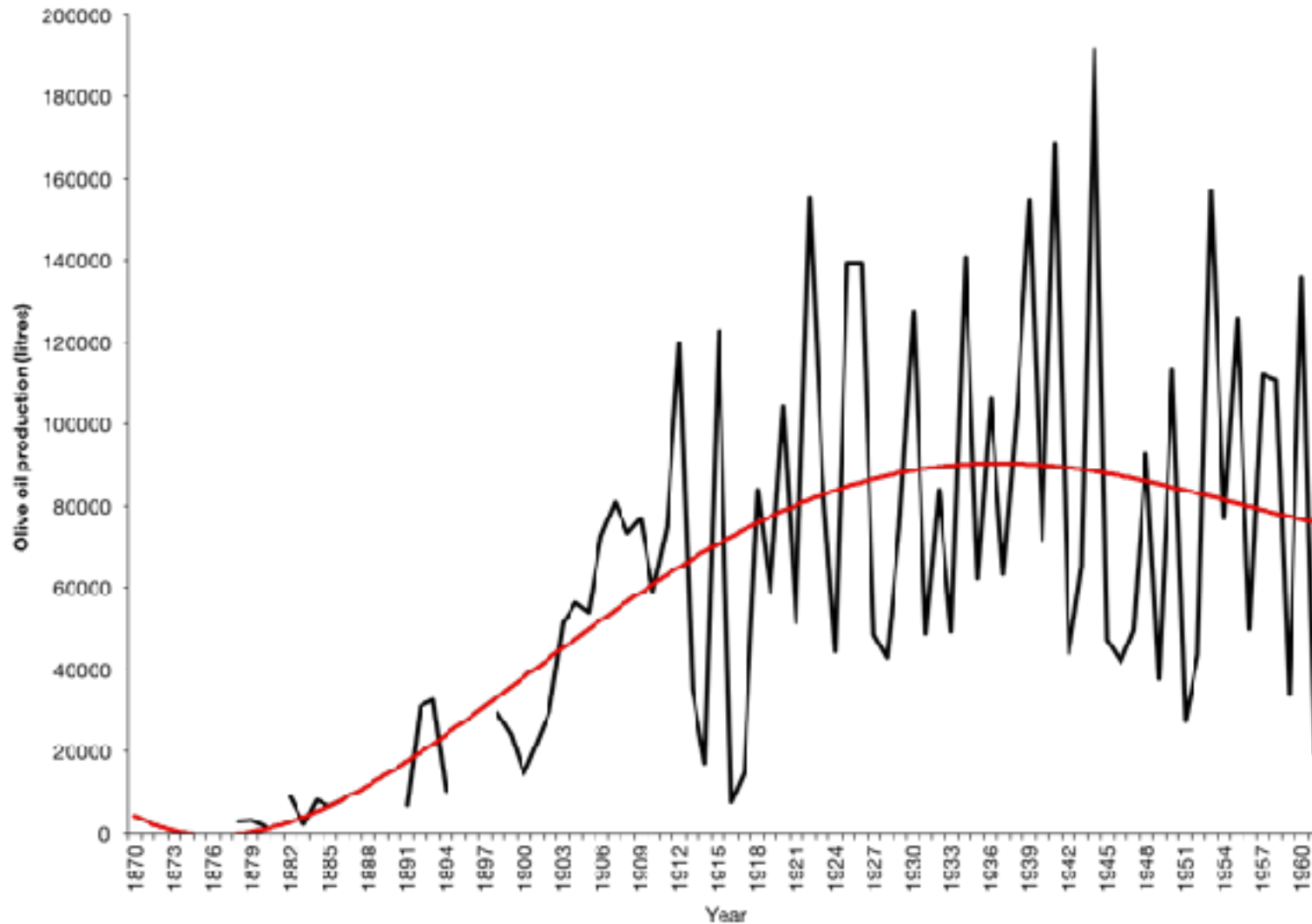
Other significant sources of olive stock

| Year(s) | Imported by (from) | Number of varieties | Number of 'trees' |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1863-64 | Davenport (France) | 13 | 40{?} |
| 1876-78 | Boothby (Italy) | 1 | 50 |
| 1877 | Davenport (France) | 16 | 46 |
| 1877 | Davenport (Italy) | 10 | 24 |
| 1883 | Davenport (Spain) | 3 | 8 |
| 1892 | Perkins (France) | ? | 4? |

Olive trees, South Australia, 1870-1980

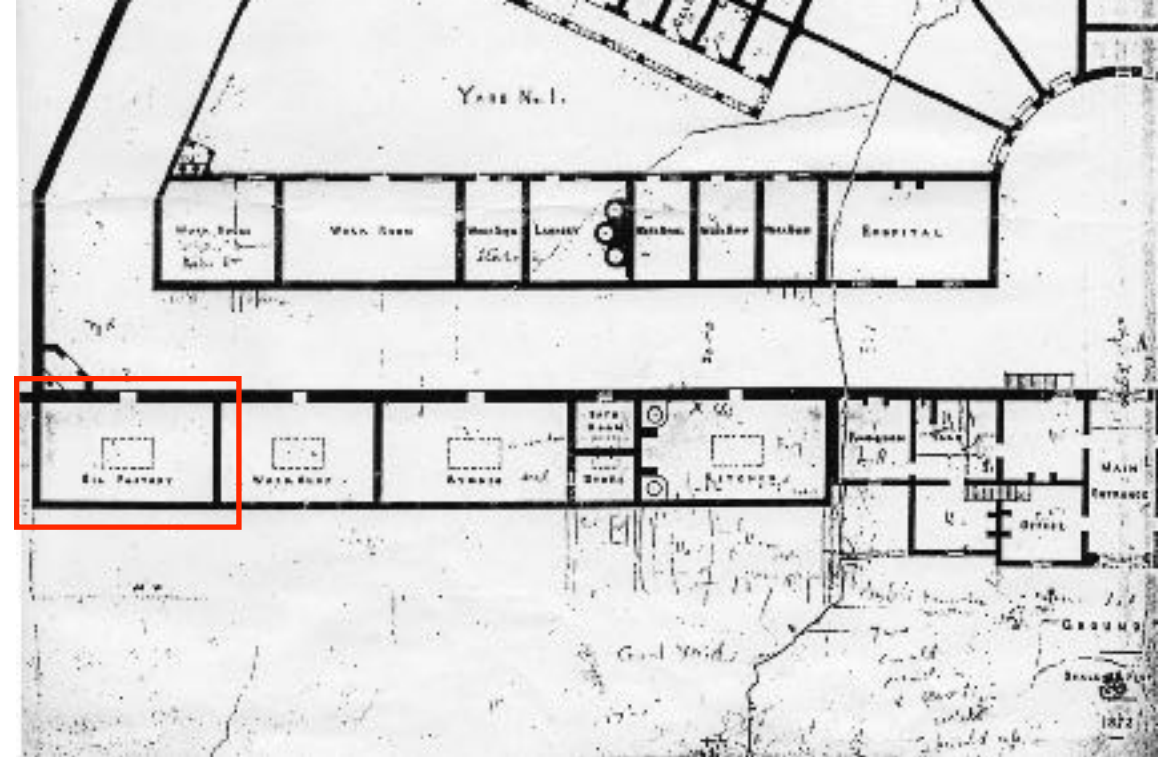


Olive oil production, South Australia, 1870-1960



Colonial olive oil

- First viable presses
 - 1870 - 25 years after introduction
- Uses for olive oil
- Quality of colonial olive oil
 - Adulteration



Faulding's, Virgin Olive Oil

THIS OIL
is expressed from the
oldest ripe fruit of
the Olive, Europe.



THE OIL comes from the ripest portions of the Olive, and is expressed in an extraordinary fine state of purity. It is the best of the Olive, and is the most valuable for medicinal purposes. It is the only Olive Oil that has been awarded a Gold Medal at the World's Exhibition, London, 1883. It is the only Olive Oil that has been awarded a Gold Medal at the World's Exhibition, London, 1883. It is the only Olive Oil that has been awarded a Gold Medal at the World's Exhibition, London, 1883.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

THE OIL is the finest in the world, and is the only Olive Oil that has been awarded a Gold Medal at the World's Exhibition, London, 1883.

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Faulding's Virgin Olive Oil

THE OIL is the finest in the world, and is the only Olive Oil that has been awarded a Gold Medal at the World's Exhibition, London, 1883.

THE OIL is the finest in the world, and is the only Olive Oil that has been awarded a Gold Medal at the World's Exhibition, London, 1883.

Caution. Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Faulding's" is blown in the glass of every bottle. Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Faulding's" is blown in the glass of every bottle.

We Guarantee the purity of our Olive Oil. THE BEST IN THE WORLD

THE OIL is the finest in the world, and is the only Olive Oil that has been awarded a Gold Medal at the World's Exhibition, London, 1883.

F. H. FAULDING & CO.
ADDELAIDE,
And in London, Perth and Sydney.