



A.N.D.F.H.G. Inc. News Sheet

Issue 125 – Feb. 2025

ELECTED COMMITTEE 2024-2025

PRESIDENT	Peter Applebee
VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall
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	Andy O'Donohue
FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER	Peter Applebee
LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER	Ivan Randall

Hello Members,

All is fresh and new in 2025; we start the year with a pending signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Salisbury & District Historical Society for our full use of the Old Court room at 3 Ann Street. This is the room we currently have only half the use of. Thankfully we can now spread our wings a bit. Also, we get this rent free, Salisbury council is covering our costs in this respect.

As part of this move forward, an area will be set aside for Local History Resources. This will likely consist of a Desk, Bookcase and one of our existing Computers dedicated to the same. Included will be our full set of South Australian BMD books for those who are less computer literate or just prefer to pick up a book. We must thank Trevor Mead for finding another incomplete set of books, which managed to now bring us into surplus.

Salisbury Council is now expanding its financial commitment to 3 Ann Street, by picking up the base cost for both groups. This frees us up to expanding our Resources that we can provide and you will find the first example of additions to our electronic data in this newsletter. More to come as the year evolves.

Moving forward in February we restart our User Groups with Legacy group on the 3rd and Family Tree Maker restarts on the 15th. Check our Calendar for further Dates.

In March we have the Connections 2025 Congress in Brisbane, this is the first real national event since Covid. Because of Key Members commitments to this we will be unable to open to the public on Thursday the 20th and Monday the 24th.

For South Australia's History Month, we have recommitted this year with Friends of Willaston Cemetery and Gawler Cultural & Heritage Centre for another Willaston Cemetery Walk on the 24th of May. We also have been booked in with the Salisbury Library's History Month to do a couple of research help afternoons at Salisbury Community Hub.

A New Year and a Fresh Start.

Regards ANDFHG

Disclaimer

The Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc. does not accept any responsibility for the opinions or the accuracy of the information contained in this newsletter

Additions To the Website Members Area

Relative Thoughts Jan 2025
Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group Inc.

Ghost Buster Nov. 2024
Campbelltown District Family History Society Inc

Young & District Family History Group Inc.
Lambing Flat Leader Dec. 2024

Whyalla Family History Group
Newsletter Dec 2024

Additions To the Library

- 953 An Earl's Son - The Letters of Hugh Proby
- 954 Only a Madman - the story a small boy - the history of a small town - a memory from the Flinders Ranges
- 955 The Story of Keith - 1851 -1973
- 956 The Rainbird Murders - 1861
- 957 Civil Registration
- 958 A Pioneer Walk - through the churchyard of St. Marys South Road

Additions To the Electronic Data

Northern Territory Census 1881 - 9 pages
Northern Territory Census 1891 - 43 pages
Northern Territory Census 1901 - 43 pages
Glance at Australia in 1880 - 579 pages
Record & Trades Register 1887-1888 - 286 pages
1928 Motor Trade Directory Australia 1928 - 798 pages
1930 Motor Trade Directory Australia 1930 - 614 pages
1936 Motor Trade Directory Australia 1936-37 - 711 pages
Press Directory of Australia and New Zealand - 326 pages
1913 Australian Pastoral Directory 1913 - 274 pages
1923 Australian Pastoral Directory 1923 - 356 pages
1925 Australian Pastoral Directory 1925 - 386 pages
1931 Australian Pastoral Directory 1931 - 412 pages
1939 Australian Pastoral Directory 1939 - 478 pages
1954 Australian Pastoral Directory 1954 - 602 pages
1937 Cooks Interstate Business Directory 1937 - 652 pages
1898 Wragges Australasian Almanac 1898 - 394 pages
1900 Wragges Australasian Almanac 1900 - 406 pages
1903 Wragges Australasian Almanac 1903 - 399 pages
1886 Wellbanks Australian Nautical Almanac - 525 pages
1942a Telephone Directory 1942 Military Personnel - 76 pages
1883 Australasian Medical Directory & Handbook 1883 - 222 pages
1886 Australasian Medical Directory & Handbook 1886 - 292 pages
1892 Australasian Medical Directory & Handbook 1892 - 278 pages
1896 Australasian Medical Directory & Handbook 1896 - 204 pages

What is a Probate Genealogist?

Probate genealogists are used by executors administering an intestate estate. Sometimes probate genealogists are associated with or part of a legal firm. There are also some firms in Europe and the United Kingdom dedicated specifically to service legal firms that need the assistance of a probate genealogist. Australia does have some probate genealogists but the quality of the work of some individuals can be variable. An external Probate Genealogist can be expensive to use, and must be managed very carefully - and that is another subject I may try to cover another day.

How many Intestate estates may be allocated to a Probate Genealogist?

Technically a Probate Genealogist should NOT have more than 70 different estates - some large, some very large and the rest medium size. So, one has to try to regularly move each estate along - and keep things moving and juggle the matters so that regular progress is evident. Occasionally one may find an executor will want very fast results for the research required. Yet fast research that is NOT accurate is never acceptable. So, accuracy has to be the standard. And although a deceased person died in South Australia the persons entitled to share in the estate may live in different states and may have all lost contact with each other. Since research must be carefully cross-referenced to ensure accuracy, it follows that 24 hours is not realistic in most instances. As the population increases in size it is important to realize that there can be several people with the same name - but different birth dates and different parents. If research is not carefully checked, and not cross referenced then an inaccurate result would be very embarrassing. I never had an inaccurate result - but have seen inaccurate results when I have been asked to check a result - and have had to be ever so tactful and diplomatic in how I approached the person who has muddled up - such as calling the brother of the deceased as his "nephew" when it was a brother. And although this is a fictitious name, below, I did once have three different estates at the same time with three men all called (for instance) "John Smyth" who were unrelated to each other - born in three consecutive years and all died in the same year in the same area. I had to assign a different colour sticker on each file and carefully check all correspondence as it came in so it was put into the correct file. The only major difference was that each man was born in a different state but all ended up dying in the same area.

What does a probate genealogist in Australia need to know? First the probate genealogist must know the law pertaining to intestacy in the state where the deceased died. For South Australia that used to mean section 72J of the Administration and probate act. It was an elegant and succinctly written Act.

But that Act has been superseded by the Succession Act 2023 - and the part a Probate Genealogist needs to know is Division 3 Thus 105 -109 (within Division 3) explains who can share in an intestate estate. It does reflect how the world has changed. For instance, instead of just mentioning a spouse the new act refers to IF "a person dies leaving a spouse AND a domestic partner"

For Intestate estates where it appears the person lived alone and nothing much is known about their relatives - those are the estates that will likely need a Probate genealogist to locate more information.

It also helps if the probate genealogist has a good grasp of history.

It is imperative too that all research is well documented: Such as what records were searched, and on what day, and the record number - and even "NO RESULTS" or the actual results - that is important so that no one wastes time searching for a record that has already been searched. Because even "NO RESULTS" are important to demonstrate that the person may not have been born where a well-meaning person claimed was the "birth place" which later turns out to be inaccurate.

There is often no need to engage an overseas researcher if the person arrived in Australia from some countries overseas. Ancestry "all access" allows research for 20th century births deaths and marriages in England and Wales. Another source - for a small fee - can find similar records in Scotland. And for a small fee one can access the most recent electoral roll-on line for England. Though research in Ireland was sometimes a problem - hence why I used to use a very reliable probate genealogist based in Scotland for any Irish research as his results were consistently accurate and well documented. The National Archives for Australia "record search" is also very important as it allows searching for immigration records. Such records will often show a photo of the person at the time they applied to enter Australia and those files will show the place of birth and even the parents of the person who applied to settle in Australia.

BUT National Archives will not be as useful re persons who arrived from the United Kingdom - the records for these persons were a little more difficult to access. The said records can be found by knowing the flight number or the date a ship arrived.

After awareness of the Law the probate genealogist needs Tact and diplomacy plus people skills to listen carefully and to keep an open mind without calling out what appears to be a lie. Because before a probate genealogist ever makes contact with a person, they may already know the parents and grandparents of the person contacted - but the first call is to discover some details - then a letter to the client will be sent to confirm the details provided.

A probate genealogist must not reveal addresses nor private information and married surnames of other relatives to any relatives who wants to be supplied with that information. An external researcher must also respect this rule.

How does one start the research to find the next of kin? By carefully examining the death certificate - which is usually accurate - but sometimes is not.

Then the next step depends on whether the person was born locally or not. If it appears the person was born overseas then it is likely that a National Archives search will be done. Sadly, if a person has remained in an Aged Care facilities for many years prior to their death then there may no surviving family documents available to locate next of kin. So, the search will commence to find what is required

Every time research reveals more it is added to the family tree. I love REUNION (Apple) as my favourite program to create a tree. I also like the water-fall style tree available in REUNION as it uses the least amount of paper.

Once a Probate Genealogist has completed the research for an intestate estate then Statutory declarations are created regarding all the entitled next of kin who can share in an estate. Occasionally one may have a name, a date and place of birth but no current residential address can be found and the person has not died - according to records. Thus, that share must go into a Trust and be kept in trust for the rightful recipient. That money - when I did the work - had to remain in trust for the rightful recipient - that amount did NOT belong to the government. But I am not sure if the new Succession 2023 Act has altered that rule.

Sometimes you can reach a road-block when trying to complete a tree. It is moments like this when a visit to the State Library to read some old newspapers (when newspapers included masses of information about local residents) can help.

The Genealogy Society on Unley Road has some excellent Church records.

Including the names of parishioners who had been suspended from the Church for turning up drunk on Sunday Morning to the Church service.

And the Roman Catholic Archives have often been a very useful source to search for baptisms where the birth was never officially recorded at the Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages but the child had been baptised in a South Australian Catholic Church. Those baptisms show the names of a Godparent too. Every time I wrote to Catholic Archives in Wakefield Street seeking

permission to search the baptisms I included a donation equivalent to a South Australian birth certificate cost. The Nuns were always lovely to me whenever I needed to search their baptismal records.

State Records too have some amazing records that could be useful for anyone seeking to learn more about people in South Australia in earlier decades.

I do hope you enjoyed reading about the work involved to be a probate genealogist.

**Written By Suzanne Maiden
Former Probate Genealogist with SA Public Trustee.**

Bunyip, Friday 4 October 1907, page 3

Gawler's Early Days.

A CHAT WITH MRS. GEO. CAUSBY. A RESIDENT OF SIXTY YEARS.

One of the oldest surviving residents of Gawler is Mrs. Causby, widow of the late Mr. George Causby. She arrived in the town in July 1847. With the exception of three or four years at Melrose in the sixties Mrs. Causby has resided in this neighbourhood ever since. She has seen the town spring from a bush hamlet to what it is at the present time, and conversation with her regarding the early days is of the most interesting character. Chatting with a reporter of "The Bunyip" a few days ago she imparted much information, which will be read with special interest just now.

Mr. and Mrs. Causby came to South Australia in the same ship as the late Hon. James Martin and the late Henry Dundas Murray. Mr. Murray was one of the proprietors of the Gawler Special Survey, and was afterwards the special magistrate in this district. This gentleman had been to the State seven years before, and was returning to it to settle. The vessel anchored at Holdfast Bay on July 1 1847, and Mr. and Mrs. Causby came to Gawler straight away. Mr. Martin remained in Adelaide for a time, and did not settle in Gawler until June of the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Causby came to Gawler on the recommendation of Mr. Murray, who was anxious that they should settle on land of his at Turretfield. The early experiences of colonial life made a great impression upon Mrs. Causby. There were no roads and very few settlements between Adelaide and Gawler. They arrived here in a cart, but when they reached at the South Para it was too swollen for them to cross, and they were brought over the river in a boat. They stayed at the Old Spot Hotel for a week. The bedrooms consisted of pine huts at the back. Mr. Henry Calton was then the proprietor. There were very few buildings in the town. The Gawler Stores had opened, but that was before Mr. James Harris came. There was another shop up the street kept by Mr. Jacobs. There was not a single church, but the late Rev. Canon Coombs had arrived, and preparations were being made to build the first St. George's Church. A well was being sunk to secure water.

After living at the Old Spot for a week Mr. and Mrs. Causby removed to a house on Church Hill. This building was erected by the late Samuel Pope, and is still standing. It is situated opposite Mr. H. B. Crosby's residence in Finnis Street. They lived there for two or three months, and then removed to Turretfield. The late Hon. Walter Duffield came to Gawler about that time, and he and his family lived for a time in the house which Mr. and Mrs. Causby vacated. Mr. Murray on his previous visit used to camp on the Park Lands, and he pointed out to Mrs. Causby the spot where he used to sling his hammock. At Turretfield Mr. Murray had a large area of land, and kept cattle and sheep. Most of the stock in those days had to be brought overland from New South Wales. Mr. Causby had a wool washing and boiling down place at Turretfield, and

had some land from Mr. Murray. There was no farming in the neighbourhood of Rosenthal or Lyndoch in those days. Neither were there any roads. The first crops Mrs. Causby remembers to have seen in the neighbourhood of Gawler were those grown by Mr. Bassett near what is now the Railway Station, and the late Mr. Lally, the other side of Willaston. When Mrs. Causby went to Turretfield there were no neighbours within many miles, and she saw no white people except when she visited Gawler. There were plenty of aboriginals about, but they never gave any trouble as they were well treated. There was only light scrub between Gawler and Turretfield, but heavy gum trees towards the river. The North and South Paras were much more frequently in flood in those days, and as there were no bridges great inconvenience was felt. People would come into Gawler, and be unable to return on account of the flooded condition of the river. In the same year as they arrived, Mr. Uren, who kept a boat for the convenience of those who wished to cross in times of floods, was drowned. A bridge had previously been erected over the North Para in line with Murray Street, but had been washed away. It was in the following year, 1848, that a bridge over the South Para, near what is now the Mill Inn, was started.

The Victorian diggings proved a great attraction to the people who lived in this district, and most of the men journeyed thither. By this time settlement had increased in the district around Lyndoch and Turretfield, but all the men left for the diggings except Mr. Causby and a school master. Some of those who went to the diggings did well and when they came back made things very lively. They carried on all sorts of pranks, decorated horses and rode them wildly up the street, and many of them soon lost all they had gained. After a few years at Turretfield, Mr. Causby took the Old Bushman Hotel. He next built the Criterion Hotel, Gawler West, just after the railway was opened in 1857, and subsequently kept the Globe Hotel in Murray Street. A few years after he went to Melrose, and when he came back from there carried on a butchering business, for many years. He died in May 1876. When the Causby's were in the Old Bushman Hotel, the Oddfellows and Foresters' Lodges used to meet there. At the recent social to Mr. P. Cheek in celebration of his jubilee, he referred in humorous terms to the early experiences of the lodge in the Old Bushman Hotel, where conviviality was the order of the meetings. When Mr. and Mrs. Causby were in the Globe Hotel, the Oddfellows, Foresters, and Freemasons held their meetings there, and it was in the same house that the famous Gawler Humbug Society assembled. Mrs. Causby remembers very clearly the celebrities of the Humbug Society, and the hilarity and interest that were created by that notorious body. She knew Mr. Jefferson Stow, one of the founders, very well indeed. He was a boarder at her hotel, and carried on an agency business in the town for several years. Mr. Geo. Isaacs, Dr. Nott, and other Humbug Society celebrities were also intimately known to her, and she recalls with amusement the part which the empty ginger beer bottle used to play in the proceedings of that society. "They were a good sort of people" says Mrs. Causby, "They would do anything for any-body." At this time Mr. Causby was very well to do, and was the owner of several shops and houses in the town. He built a shop opposite to what is now Mr. John Rogers' butcher's establishment, to serve as an auction mart for Mr. Edward Clement. One of Mr. Causby's shops was let to the Institute as its first home. This was in 1857. In those days considerable trouble was caused by the rushing water from the hillside after a good fall of rain. Mrs. Causby has frequently seen the shops flooded in that part of Murray-street, and the owner standing in water passing goods out through the window to be taken to places of safety. It was a frequent occurrence for cellars to be filled. The condition of the main street in the early days was also in great contrast to what it is now. It was nothing to see teams stuck in the centre of the road for hours. Bullock teams were frequently in evidence, and mule teams were also frequent. A disadvantage of the early days was the absence of money. Paper cheques were used frequently even for pence. Needless to say, considerable loss was occasioned on this account as paper was easily destroyed. Mr. Causby took a great interest in politics, and at the elections in those days was very prominent as a partisan. He subscribed £50 towards the salary of the late Mr. E. L. Grundy, who was elected as one of the Members for Barossa in 1860, and was paid by his constituents. Mr. Causby provided horses and traps at election times, and did a lot of driving about in the interest

of candidates whom he supported. The excitement on such times was even greater than on similar occasions of the present day. It was Mr. Causby who bought for Dr. Popham the cannon which afterwards signalled the arrival of the English mail from time to time. Mrs. Causby, although in her 83rd year, enjoys good health and has the possession of all her faculties. She has had her share of the ups and downs of life. Of her 16 children only four survive (Messrs. Joseph and Herbert Causby, of Gawler South, Mrs. H. W. Ayling, of Willaston, and Mrs. Walter Hine, of Orroroo). Several of her children died after they had reached adulthood.

La-Belle-Alliance arrived in Adelaide 1st July 1847 with Mr. and Mrs. George Causby, James Martin and Henry Dundas Murray are all recorded as passengers in Adelaide Observer Saturday 3 July 1847, page 8.

South Australian Advertiser, Tuesday 2 February 1864, page 3

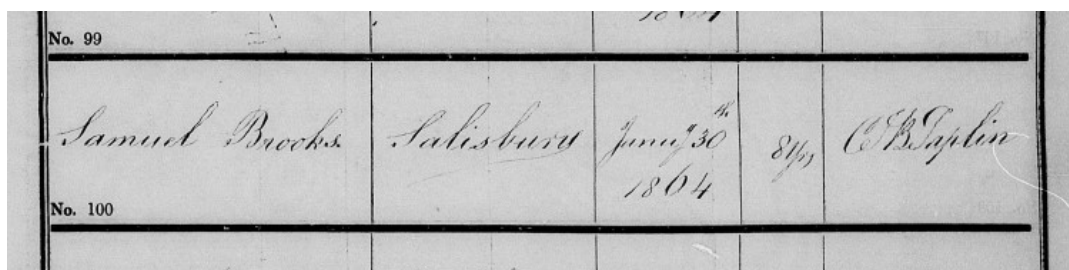
SALISBURY.

[Correspondent] February 1.

On Saturday night last, Police-trooper Ewens apprehended a man, well-known in the township by the name of Billy Brotherhood, on a charge of stabbing a railway labourer, named George Cleale, in the yard of the Governor MacDonnell. As none of the local magistrates were at home to-day his examination will not take place till to-morrow, which is one of the limited jurisdiction days at the Local Court. The circumstances of this case might really deter persons from rendering assistance to others while under the influence of drink. It would appear that the prisoner had lain down in Mr. Scott's yard, and his face was exposed to the rays of the moon. Cleale, knowing it to be dangerous for a person to be so exposed, out of kindness attempted to remove him, and Brotherhood after being raised, deliberately drew his knife from his pocket and stabbed Cleale in the breast, inflicting a severe wound. Fortunately, the point struck against one of the ribs, which diverted its course. No immediate danger is anticipated, unless inflammation sets in; but the great loss of blood occasioned will probably confine him to bed for some time.

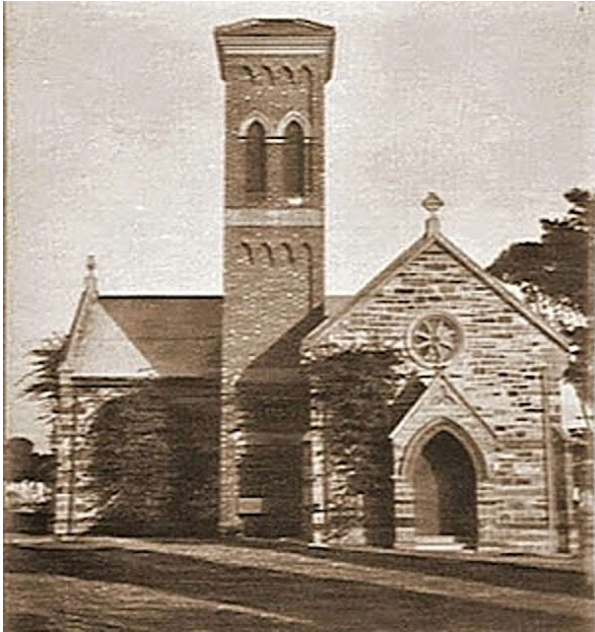
As my report of the inquest on Samuel Brooks, I held before Dr. Woodforde on Saturday, was so hurried I had no opportunity of giving particulars, which I now subjoin. The accident took place on the property of Mr. Raymond, Salisbury, where two of that person's sons were engaged in excavating a cellar. They had during the day been undermining a portion of it, and at the time of the accident were endeavouring to break down the earth from the top. The child, Samuel Brooks, was playing about where his uncle was at work, and, no immediate danger being anticipated, had not been warned away. Suddenly, however, the bank gave way, and the earth, amounting to some tons, fell, crashing the child beneath it. Assistance was promptly on the spot, and the remains of the child dug out, when a sight which made the stoutest heart quail presented itself—the poor child being crashed to pieces. The remains were picked up by Police-trooper Ewens and carried to Mr. Raymond's house to await the inquest. Much sympathy is felt for the parents of the child, and a large number of the inhabitants attended the funeral, which, took place on Saturday evening.

From Burial Register St. Johns Anglican Cemetery, Salisbury part of our collection.



Adelaide's First Cremation

Adelaide can lay claim to many firsts, but perhaps the most unusual of these would have to be the building on the first crematorium in the southern hemisphere.



Built in 1903 at West Cemetery it was made to resemble a gothic mortuary chapel, and the chimney disguised as an Italianate bell tower.

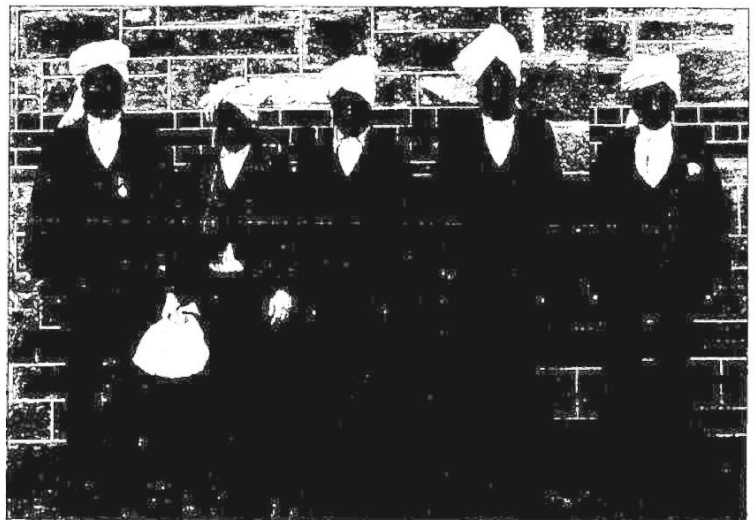
Up until the late 19th Century, cremation was not generally accepted and looked upon as a practice of heathens. Cremation was legalised in 1891, but the fact the first crematorium was not built until 1903 shows the reluctance in accepting this method of dealing with the dead.

Although the new crematorium had “practiced” with animals, the first human cremation was that of Bishin Singh on 4th May 1903. Singh had arrived in Adelaide from the Punjab 15 years previously and ran a successful business in Hindley Street. At this time there were few Asian immigrants, and they were regarded as somewhat of an oddity, with their

strange clothing and unusual religious beliefs.

Following Singh's death on 2nd May, his body was prepared at his Hindley Street home – washed, scented and coated with ghee (clarified butter), and Brahman payers recited over him. He was visited and farewelled by his family and friends.

On 4th May Singh's body was loaded onto a hearse and driven to West Terrace Cemetery, a number of his countrymen walking behind the hearse. A large unruly crowd had assembled and lined the route to the cemetery. Whole families attended, many bringing their children, all to witness the “Indian get burnt”. Many members of the media were also present to witness the event. There were about two hundred curious onlookers assembled around the new crematorium by the time the hearse arrived at the cemetery.



Friends of Bishin Singh collecting his ashes

The wooden coffin, which represented the wood of the funeral pyre, was covered with a white cloth and inundated with floral wreaths, and was carried into the crematorium by six of his countrymen. After a further recitation of prayers, the coffin was drawn into the superheated oven. As was part of the requirements of the Sikh religion, 16 Indians were admitted to watch the body burning through a round aperture in the furnace door. The press were also invited to witness the cremation.

There were many articles written in newspapers over the following days, showing a fascination with the beliefs and rituals of the Brahman religion.

It was not until 1925 that another crematorium would be built in Australia – that at Rookwood in Sydney. Until then, for over two decades, bodies were brought to South Australia from other Australian states to be cremated. The crematorium used coke and mallee wood; the heat generated requiring the bricks to be renewed after every 50 cremations. This forced up the costs, and by 1930 there were only 36 or 37 cremations annually. In the 1950s, there were numerous complaints about heavy smoke from the crematorium being blown by west winds across the city. The crematorium was closed in 1959 and demolished in 1970. A total of 4,762 bodies were cremated there.



Today all that remains of the crematorium are the underground chambers.

Written and Research by Helen Stein.

More Untold Stories from Willaston Cemetery Guided Walk

Sat. 24th of May 2025 1:30pm - 3:30pm
Booking reqd. via events@andfhg.org.au
Fee \$10 per head - (Afternoon Tea incl.)

Note - Attendance numbers are limited
A joint initiative - Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group and Friends of Willaston Cemetery

A.N.D.F.H.G

Per Nos Habito Patrius



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

Committed in Promoting Family History Research

NIUSIA

by Beth Paterson

directed by Kat Yates

How do you honour the legacy of a woman you hardly knew?

....and didn't really like?



Niusia was a Holocaust survivor. Her granddaughter, Beth, only remembers an angry, dying woman. She's ready to learn her stories, but what she discovers is all the questions she didn't know existed, and wasn't allowed to ask.

Through NIUSIA, Beth weaves together memories, handed-down stories, and interviews to examine the precarity of identity, and the haphazard cultural legacy second, third, and fourth generation immigrants are handed. Discovering what happens when aspiration becomes assimilation after fleeing war and devastation for belonging and safety, NIUSIA asks: "What does remembrance look like when all I remember is the space where questions should go?"

Following a sell-out development season at La Mama Theatre and a critically acclaimed, award-winning premiere as a Melbourne Fringe Theatre Judge's Pick, *NIUSIA* is embarking on an extensive 2025 tour, with its first stop at the Adelaide Fringe. *NIUSIA* took out the Regional Arts Victoria supported-Market Ready Award (Melbourne Fringe 2023), is a proud recipient of the 2025 Adelaide Fringe Fund, and has been selected for the 2025 year 12 Victorian Drama curriculum.

Playing across a strictly limited 2-week season at the Goodwood Theatre & Studios and supported by an award-winning team of creatives, including director and collaborator Kat Yates (*Flies on What If Island* - Melbourne Fringe 2024 Access and Inclusion Award), *NIUSIA* is a timely story of self-discovery, cultural euphoria, and relationships to the past. A must-see for audiences across all generations, don't miss out on the return of this '*courageous, hilarious, and affecting work*' (Farrago)!

'★★★★ - one of the finest solo, biographical shows I've ever seen' (Theatre Matters)

'ground-breaking, needed, clever, entertaining, and satisfying theatre' (Toorak Times)

'a profoundly validating experience' (The Jewish Independent)

When: Feb 25-27 (6:30pm); Mar 1 (3pm); Mar 3-6 (6:00pm), Mar 8 (3pm), Mar 9 (1pm)

Where: Goodwood Theatre & Studios

Tickets: \$27-\$32, available [here](#)

For more info, interview requests, and images, please contact: arypresentation@gmail.com



GOODWOOD
THEATRE & STUDIOS

*** ADELAIDE
* FRINGE * 2025**
adelaidefringe.com.au