
THE DATA

Assembling this work has involved many conceptual and logistical challenges. Below is detailed the rationale for organising the data contained in the Chronological Index, the main index contained in this work.

Entry

Each entry comprises a single line. Each line's entry has been given a consecutive number from 1 to 9,852. This line entry number is the principle means of accessing the information contained in the Chronological Index from the locational, nominal, categorical and national indexes. These subsidiary indexes are found towards the end of the volume.

Date

The 'Date' column gives the date, or approximate date, on which the named show *opened* at the location given in the second column of each line entry. The date is presented in abbreviated form in the order day/month/year, the standard Australian format.

These dates are based on contemporary newspaper advertisements, other published material such as programs and posters, and other material such as circus management records. Advertised dates were subject to alteration especially because of disagreeable weather which may have delayed a company's passage by road or prevented the tent being erected and so on.

In smaller towns, a show might stay only one night. In a larger provincial town, such as Ballarat (Vic) or Newcastle (NSW) a show might be positioned for several nights, a week or more. In a large city such as Sydney or Melbourne, a show might be positioned for several weeks or even months.

All dates listed represented Mondays thru Saturdays. It was well into the 20th century before shows could exhibit on a Sunday or a public holiday. Large circus companies, such as Wirth Bros Circus, began to regularly use rail as their

regular means of transport from the 1880s and could, potentially, visit a different town every night. Until the 1920s, smaller 'road' shows travelled by covered wagon and covering perhaps 20 miles (about 30 kilometres) a day and playing three or four towns per week at the most. During the 1920s and 1930s, most roadshows converted to motorised transport which enabled them, potentially, to play a different town each night.

Location

The 'Location' column gives the name of the city, town or region that the circus or other show visited on (or about) the date specified. In some cases, the conventional spelling of names of some cities and towns has altered since the 19th century, while the names of other cities and towns may have been changed completely. The names presented are the names as currently used and spelt.

Thus, the name of the colony, Van Diemen's Land, has been presented as Tasmania (TAS), its official name since 1855. The NSW town originally known as Germanton has been presented as Holbrook, its official name since World War I. The Victorian seaport of Belfast has been listed under its modern name of Port Fairy. The early settlements of Hobart Town, Port Phillip, Moreton Bay and Port Darwin have been recorded by their modern equivalents of Hobart, Melbourne, Brisbane and Darwin respectively. For towns and cities located within the United States of America, the name of the relevant state of the Union has been identified according to the standard abbreviation.

Some of the Australian locations listed represent the suburbs of larger cities, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane or Perth. These names of these locations have been qualified by 'S', 'M', 'B' or 'P' as appropriate.

In some cases, due to the brevity of source information, the precise location could not be given except in a general sense by giving the name of a district or region.

Region

For Australian locations, 'region' represents the modern-day state or territory of Australia in which the 'location' is to be found, as follows.

NSW	New South Wales
VIC	Victoria
QLD	Queensland
SA	South Australia
WA	Western Australia
TAS	Tasmania
NT	Northern Territory

Areas within Australia have been classified according to *contemporary* state jurisdictions notwithstanding that these may have altered since the colonial era. Most importantly, the colonies of Victoria and Queensland, originally within the colony of New South Wales, were separated from the mother colony in 1855 and 1859 respectively. Thus, although Ipswich lay within NSW in 1857, it has been a part of Queensland since 1859. Ipswich has therefore been classified within the area 'QLD'. Beyond Australia, 'region' chiefly represents the name of the country in which the 'location' is found, as follows -

ARG	Argentina
CAN	Canada
CHI	China (including Hong Kong)
CHL	Chile
FI	Fiji Islands
FRA	France
IND	India
JAP	Japan
NC	New Caledonia
NEI	Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia)
NZ	New Zealand
SAF	South Africa
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America

Name of Company, Troupe or Artist

Variations of spelling of personal names abound in early sources, while promotional descriptors, often verbose and boastful, are often inconsistent or unreliable. The advertised titles of travelling shows were subject to wide variation. Where there have been obvious departures in spelling, for example 'Dicinoski' instead of the more prevalent 'Decenoski', spelling has been standardised in favour of the more prevalent spelling.

As the entries have been collected over some 35 years of research, sometimes from second hand sources, elaborate show names were often transcribed in a summary form, especially in the early years of my research. Therefore, it may be found that the full name of a circus or other show might be much longer (and more exquisite) if the original source is consulted. Qualifying terms such as 'Royal', 'Grand', 'Monster' and so on were liberally used in the promotion of travelling shows but usually had little substance beyond the purpose of 'puffing' a show's alleged merits. The American style of advertising showed its impact after the visits of the large American circuses in the 1870s and 1880s.

For some entries, additional information is given about the venue occupied, key personnel, or character of the entertainment.

Category

As the title of this work implies, this Index is principally devoted to the movements of circus companies in Australia. However, my research uncovered the names of many other types of travelling entertainments. I have attempted, as presented in the table below, to classify the multitude of travelling shows into some basic scheme of classification. This is no straightforward task as an extraordinary range of entertainments have been toured throughout Australia and many defy precise classification. As a starting point, I have relied on the advertised description of the show

as the basic indicator of *genre*, although this is not necessarily reliable. Shows differed widely in character, even within a single *genre*; shows often embraced more than one *genre* of entertainment; shows of different *genres* occasionally allied themselves with each other ('amalgamated' in the parlance of circus people); and sometimes altered their very character according to the artists available.

The word 'circus' (Code 'A') implies first and foremost, an equestrian-based entertainment presented in a ring surrounded by spectators. However, circuses usually employed brass bands and were often accompanied by menageries and sideshows of various descriptions. It would appear that these ancillary entertainments were sometimes owned by the circus proprietor but sometimes leased (or leased out) as concessions. While most circuses exhibited under tent, early circus entertainments of the 1840s and 1850s were given in especially constructed buildings known as amphitheatres.

In the following table, I have attempted to provide definitions of some of the more significant *genres* to appear in the Index. I do not claim infallibility and further research in the years ahead may well lead to a more refined and comprehensive set of classifications. A 'coarse' approach has necessarily been adopted in attempting to arrive at a system of generic classification and the following table summarises the scheme adopted for the preparation of the Index. In principal, each of the entertainment enterprises listed in the Chronological Index has been assigned one code notwithstanding that two or more codes could be applied. The code assigned to an enterprise is believed to reflect its fundamental, essential or underlying character.

Code	Genre	Explanations & elaborations
A	CIRCUS	<p>Touring circuses, amphitheatres</p> <p><i>Circus</i>: an organised sequence of equestrian and other performances given within a ring of spectators by a travelling company of horses, riders, acrobats, clowns and performing animals. This classification includes both touring circuses and circuses presented in permanent circus buildings, with, or without, ancillary entertainments such as menageries and sideshows.</p>
B	CIRCUS TROUPES	Circus troupes, solo circus performers
C	TRAINED ANIMALS	Separate presentation of domesticated, trained animals such as dogs, monkeys and/or camels.
D	WILD & EXOTIC ANIMALS	A separate exhibition or collection of wild and/or exotic animals and/or reptiles, whether trained or untrained, for exhibition, often called menagerie, zoo or wild beast show. Itinerant circus companies were often accompanied by their own menageries or sideshow exhibitions of wild and/or exotic animals.
E	EXHIBITIONS	<p>Artists, balloonists, boxers, cyclists, glassblowers, horsetamers, horsetrainers, illustrators, models, parachutists, pyrotechnicians, sharpshooters, shooting galleries, skaters, trick riders, waxworks, wrestlers.</p> <p><i>Glassblower</i>: a person skilled at creating objects such as bottles, vases, or other decorative or practical items from molten glass.</p> <p><i>Waxworks</i>: an exhibition of human-like figures, made of wax, and placed in statuary poses.</p>
F	DANCE	Ballet, dance, dancer, dancers
G	FIXED IMAGE – NON FILM	<p>Bio-tableau, chromoscope, chromotropes, cosmorama, dissolving views, limelight, magic lantern, optical, phantasmagoria, photoplay, photoplay, pictures, polytechnic, sciopticon.</p> <p><i>Chromoscope</i>: an apparatus which photographs objects of every description in their true colours.</p> <p><i>Cosmorama</i>; an exhibition in which a series of views is seen reflected by mirrors through a</p>

series of lenses, with illumination, to make the views represent reality as closely as possible.

Dissolving views: a method of exhibiting magic lantern slides involving the employment of two or more lanterns, placed either side by side, or one over the other. The lanterns are so arranged that their optical axes converge, thus producing coincident discs of light on the screen. A mechanism on or in front of the lantern makes the projection of the first image disappear while the second appears. From the early 20th century, dissolving views became less common as motion picture films began to provide more sophisticated effects.

Magic lantern: an optical instrument consisting of a case enclosing a light, and having suitable lenses in a lateral tube, for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room, greatly magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens.

Phantasmagoria: an optical effect produced by a magic lantern. The screen is placed between the spectators and the instrument, and the figures are often made to appear as in motion, or to merge into one another.

Photoplay: a play for representation or exhibition by moving pictures.

Sciopticon: A kind of magic lantern

H FREAKS

Curiosities, dwarfs, giants, living wonders, midgets, museums, pygmies.

J ILLUSION

Conjuring, conjurors, fakirs, fire-eaters, hypnotists, illusionists, impersonators, ledgermain, magicians, mesmerists, mystery, ventriloquists, wizards.
Fire-eater: a juggler who pretends to eat fire.

Illusionist: a magician or conjurer who produces illusions by sleight of hand; someone who performs magic tricks to amuse an audience.

Mesmerist: an earlier name for hypnosis or hypnotism, the art of inducing an extraordinary or abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient. It is believed to be a state between sleep and wakefulness, in which a person is more susceptible to suggestion than when awake.

Ventriloquist: a performer who projects his/her voice through a hand-held wooden dummy

K	INFORMATIONAL	Educational, religious, illustrated & c.	
L	MEDICINAL	Curers, eucalyptic oil salesmen, ointments & c.	
M	MIMICAL	<p>Pantomimes, tableaux vivants.</p> <p><i>Pantomime</i>: a dramatic representation by actors of an event, narrative, or situation using only gestures and bodily movements, without speaking; a dramatic and spectacular entertainment of which dumb acting as well as burlesque dialogue, music, and dancing by clown, harlequin, etc., are features.</p> <p><i>Tableaux vivants</i>: a representation of some scene by means of persons grouped and placed in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motionless, as if statues.</p>	
P	MOVING BASED	IMAGE, FILM-	<p>Animated pictures, animatograph, animatoscope, biograph, bioscope, bondascope, cinematograph, cineograph, film, kinetoscope, kinetoscope: marvelscope, motion pictures, mutascope, pathoscope, picture show, projectoscopic, scenescopic, talkies, telescopic, theatregraph, theatrescope, vitagraph, wonderscope,</p> <p><i>Animatograph</i>: a camera and projector (1906) developed by R.W.Paul, a major improvement over its 1896 predecessor, the Cinematograph that produced steadier images with much less flicker.</p> <p><i>Bioscope</i>: camera & projector devised by Georges Démeny and Léon Gaumont in 1895, based on Demeny's Phonoscope of 1892.</p> <p><i>Cinematograph</i>: an older name for a movie projector, which introduced flexible celluloid film into photography in place of glass. a machine. The portable Cinematographe projector, developed by the Lumiere brothers in France in 1895, was based on Edison's ideas, initiated the era of motion pictures. The Lumière Cinématograph was a combined camera, projector and printer. It was based in part on the Kinetoscope. From Dickson's invention the Lumières took the idea of a sprocket-wound film and from Reynaud that of projecting the successive frames on a screen. The Lumières slowed the rate of exposure in projection from the 46 frames a second used by the Kinetoscope to 16 frames, a rate still used.</p> <p><i>Kinetoscope</i>: an obsolete form of moving picture viewer, in which a film carrying successive instantaneous views of a moving</p>

scene travels uniformly through the field of a magnifying glass. The Kinetoscope passed a strip of film (created by the Kinetograph) rapidly between a lens and an electric light bulb while the viewer peered through a peephole at the top. The observer sees each picture, momentarily, through a slit in a revolving disk, and these glimpses, blended by persistence of vision, give the impression of continuous motion. The Kinetoscope was first publicly exhibited in New York in April 1896. *Theatrograph*: also called the Cinematograph, Cinematographe and Cinematoscope. Rapidly projecting a series of pictures (25 to 50 frames per second) onto a screen, it produced the illusion of continuous motion and initiated the era of motion pictures. The first public demonstration of the Cinématographe took place at the Grand Café, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, on 28 December, 1895. Within months the device was being used throughout Europe and North America. Projected motion pictures were first shown to a paying audience in Australia on Saturday 22 August 1896 at the Melbourne Opera House, Bourke Street, when the touring American illusionist and conjuror, Carl Hertz, demonstrated his amazing 'Cinematographe' with numerous short movie films including street scenes of London and London bridge, a dancer, and a seascape.

Q MOVING IMAGE, NON-FILM BASED

Dioramas, mirrors, panorama.

Dioramas, mirrors: a mode of scenic representation, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening. By a combination of transparent and opaque painting, and of transmitted and reflected light, and by contrivances such as screens and shutters, much diversity of scenic effect is produced.

Panorama: an exhibition of a series of paintings on canvas, joined together to form one very long canvas sheet that was wound onto a vertical roller. From this roller the canvas was moved across the stage and wound up on a similar roller on the other side. The canvas could be illuminated from behind, from the front, or by a combination of both, using oil or gas lamps.

R MUSICAL

Bands, instrumentalists, operatic, orchestral, singer(s),

- S PARTICIPATORY** Carnival, fairs, fetes, merry-go-rounds, razzle dazzles, riding galleries, swing boats.
- T POPULAR MUSIC** Bellringers, comic vocalists, concert companies, elocutionists, gleemakers, illustrated songs, jazz, musical clowns, musical combinations, musical comedy, opera bouffe/comic opera, operatic, ragtime, syncopated music, vocalists.
Bellringers: players of musical handbells.
Musical comedy: developed out of burletta or light opera in Vienna, London and New York. Musical song and dance scenes linked by a story or book. Boy and girl dancers and singers. There were chorus girls, producers, directors and titles.
Elocutionist: a public speaker trained in voice production, gesture and delivery
- U POPULAR THEATRE** Burlesque, clown, comedian, comedy company, comique, delineators, impersonators, drawing room entertainments, frivolities, frolics, gaieties, humorist, indigenous, juvenile, minstrels, minstrel shows, monologues, national revue specialties, variety, vaudeville,
Burlesque: a theatrical entertainment of broad and earthy humor, consisting of comic skits and short turns.
Minstrel shows: all male show of plantation songs and dances. Black-faced troupe with white faced interlocutor or middleman and six endmen who played the bones and tambourines. Minstrel shows began in the USA with Thomas D.Rice in 1830.
Revue: a variety show with topical sketches and songs and dancing and comedian. Originally satirical reviews of current news and entertainment in Paris and London. Developed into song and dance shows around 1912 with chorus girls, show girls, topical sketches, several scenes based on a loose theme and with a tite to the show. One or two good speciality acts so that the show could be called 'A Variety Revue' or 'Vaudeville Revue'. There were chorus girls, producers, directors and titles.
Variety: a show consisting of a series of eight to ten individual acts of diverse type presented in rapid succession without announcement.
Vaudeville: a variety show of seven or eight acts of great diversity and skill without interruption or announcement. As in Variey, each acts was quite separate and specialty acts

of every description made up the greater part of the bill.

V	PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC	Electro-biologists, phrenologists, physiognomist
W	RODEO	Buckjumping, rodeo, rough riders, wild west
X	SOUND	Gramophone, phonograph, phonoscope, polyphone, zenophone, <i>Gramophone</i> : an instrument for recording, preserving, and reproducing sounds, the record being a tracing of a phonograph etched in some solid material. Reproduction was accomplished by means of a system attached to an elastic diaphragm. <i>Phonograph</i> : an instrument for reproducing sounds, especially music, previously recorded on a plastic cylinder or disk as a pattern of bumps or wiggles in a groove.
Y	TELEPATHIC	Clairvoyant, fortune teller, mindreader, palmist, <i>Clairvoyant</i> : a person capable of discerning objects, while in a mesmeric state, which are not present to the ordinary senses. <i>Mindreader</i> : a person with the power of communicating thoughts directly, a magician who seems to discern the thoughts of another person (usually by clever signals from an accomplice). <i>Palmist</i> : a fortuneteller who predicts someone's future by reading the lines on his/her palms.
Z	THEATRICAL	Biodrama, bioplay, comedietta, comedy, marionette, <i>Biodrama, bioplay</i> : a drama of the underworld containing elements of music, theatre improvisation, mythology and psychology. <i>Comedietta</i> : a brief comedy.

Origin

This abbreviation gives the national origin of the show, whether actual or presumed. In attempting to define the national origin of a circus, I have taken into account the following criteria where possible.

- nationality of proprietor
- geographic origin of the show
- geographic destination of the show
- nationality of performers
- national sentiments expressed in promotional material

However, these criteria cannot always be established, may be contradictory, and may complicate rather than clarify the question of national origin. In many cases, perhaps most, defining the national origin of a show is a perplexing and extremely problematic matter. Until 1901, Australia was a collection of British colonies, and therefore not a 'nation' in the strict sense. So, were there *any* Australian shows before 1901?

Also, how should we classify Probasco's Circus, organised in New Zealand in 1896, when New Zealand was still a British colony, by an American showman employing substantially Australian circus performers, and which subsequently (1898-9) toured the Australian colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, before moving on to the Philippine Islands in 1900? On balance, I have classified Probasco's Circus as an *Australian* show. As another example, how should we classify Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus, operated by an Italian-born showman, advertised as an Italian circus, employing substantially American performers, but chiefly operated throughout South-East Asia? On balance, I have classified Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus as an *American* circus.

As a result, the national origin ascribed to each show is somewhat arbitrary. Where I could not arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, I have used 'Australia' as

the 'default' classification but this is by no means beyond question. The following codes have been employed to represent national origin.

1	Australia
2	British Isles
3	USA & Canada
4	Japan
5	Continental Europe
6	New Zealand
7	China
8	India, Afghanistan
9	South Africa
10	South America
99	Natural exhibits, no national origin

Sources

The source column contains the abbreviated source of the information for the entry. Most entries were gathered from contemporary newspapers and magazines of Australia, New Zealand, USA, UK and elsewhere as detailed below. In some cases, information was obtained from alternative sources, such as surviving managerial records, personal memoirs, letters, playbills and programs. In a few cases, unfortunately, the source of the information was not recorded. In these cases, a local newspaper is the most likely reference to consult.

A	Advertiser, The [Adelaide]
AA	Adelong Argus
AA	Albany Advertiser
AAdv	Ararat Advertiser
AB	Albury Banner
ABP	Albury Border Post
AC	Armidale Chronicle
ACR	See Bibliography: St Leon, M. [1984]
ADN	Albury Daily News
AE	Armidale Express
AG	Avoca Guardian
Age	Age, The [Melbourne]

AJ	Atlanta Journal
AMJ	Adelong Mining Journal
AMP	Avoca Mail & Pyrenees District Advertiser
AO	Alpine Observer
AO /SAR	Observer, The [Adelaide] & South Australian Register
AP	Alpine Pioneer
APCA	Ararat & Pleasant Creek Advertiser
Arg	Argus, The [Melbourne]
Aust	Australasian, The
AV	Australian Variety
B	Bunyip [Gawler]
B & AE	Braidwood & Araluen Express
BA	Bairnsdale Advertiser, Bendigo Advertiser
BAr	Burrangong Argus
BC	Ballarat Courier
BCh	Burrangong Chronicle
BCr	Brisbane Courier
BD	Braidwood Dispatch
BDN	Bega Daily News
BDT	Bathurst Daily Times
BE	Benalla Ensign
BEN	Bendigo Evening News
BEP	Ballarat Evening Post
BFP	Bathurst Free Press
BG	Belfast Gazette [Port Fairy]
BH	Bunbury Herald
BHA	Broken Hill Argus
BHT	Broken Hill Times
BI	Benalla Independent
BL	See Bibliography: Van Matre, J. [1950]
BLN	Bairnsdale Liberal News
BLS	Bell's Life in Sydney
BLV	Bell's Life in Victoria
BM	Barrier Miner
BME	Bacchus Marsh Express
BMN	Barraba & Manilla News
BN	Burrowa News
BO	Braidwood Observer
Boom	Bommerang
BP	Bridgeport Post
BR	Bundaberg Reporter, Burra Record
BrC	Broadford Courier
BS	Benalla Standard
BS	Star, The [Ballarat]

BSt	Bega Standard
BT	Bathurst Times, Bingara Telegraph, Buninyong Telegraph
BtT	Ballarat Times
BULL	Bulletin, The [Sydney]
BW	Border Watch [Mt Gambier]
BW	Bandwagon [Journal of Circus Historical Society Inc, USA]
C	Courier, The [Brisbane]
C&CA	Creswell & Clunes Advertiser
CA	Coleraine Albion, Creswick Advertiser, Cumberland Argus
Cap	Capricornian
CArg	Cumberland Argus
Cash	See Bibliography: McConville, T. [1947-50]
CC	Camperdown Chronicle, Cobargo Chronicle
CCh	Cornwall Chronicle
CDT	Chicago Daily Tribune
CE	Cooma Express
CEU	Candelo & Eden Union
CFP	Corowa Free Press, Cowra Free Press
CFPr	Casterton Free Press
CG	Crookwell Gazette
CGG	Clunes Guardian & Gazette
CH	Colac Herald
CH	Cootamundra Herald
CHDA	Coffs Harbour & Dorrigo Advocate
CHe	Cobar Herald
CHR	Chronicle [Footscray]
CHT	Chiltern Times
CI	Coonamble Independent
CL	Cobar Leader
CM	China Mail [Hong Kong], Cumberland Mercury [Parramatta]
CME	Cooma Monaro Express
CN	Camden News
COMI	Constitution and Ovens Mining Intelligencer
CP	Cairns Post
CR	Castlemaine Representative, Colac Reformer
CRA	Clarence & Richmond Advocate
CRE	Clarence & Richmond Examiner
CS	Canowindra Star
CT	Canterbury Times, Cobden Times
(C)TH	Charters Towers Herald
CTPA	Cumberland Times
CTT	Charters Towers Times
DA	Dandenong Advertiser
DB	Dimboola Banner

DBE	Dunolly & Betbetshire Express
DC	Deniliquin Chronicle
DCSS	See Bibliography: Sissons, D.C.S [2000]
DD	Dubbo Dispatch
DDG	Darling Downs Gazette
DE	Donald Express
DH	Devon Herald
DI	Deniliquin Independent
DJ	Detroit Journal
DM	Daily Mercury [Mackay]
DME	Daylesford Mercy & Express
DR	Daily Record [Rockhampton]
DS	Dunmunkle Standard
DT	Donald Times
E	Express, The [Drouin]
EA	Euroa Advertiser
ECT	East Charlton Tribune
EDC	Eastern Districts Chronicle
EMA	Echuca & Moama Advertiser
EP	Evening Post [Ballarat]
EPT	Eyre Peninsula Tribune
Era	Era, The [London]
ES	Elmore Standard
EVY	Everyone's
FA	Forbes Advocate
FB	Braid, Mr F. [Ballina]
FCHKG	Friend of China & Hong Kong Gazette
FFP	Finley Free Press
FPG	Forbes & Parkes Gazette
FS	Federal Standard
FT	Fiji Times
GA	Grafton Argus, Geelong Advertiser, Goulburn Advertiser [Murchison]
GAd	Goulbourn Advertiser
GEP	Goulburn Evening Post
GEPP	Goulburn Evening Penny Post
GGE	Geraldton Guardian & Express
GH	Goulburn Herald
GIE	Glen Innes Examiner
GM	Gippsland Mercury [Sale], Gympie Miner
GR	Grenfell Record
GRA	Grey River Advocate
GSH	Great Southern Herald
GSS	Great Southern Star
GT	Gippsland Times

GT	Gundagai Times, Gympie Times
GTTA	Germanton Times & Tumbarumba Advocate
HA	Herberton Advertiser
Hanley	See Bibliography: Hanley
Hawk	Hawklet, The
HBWC	Hawkes Bay Weekly Courier
HC	Hawkesbury Chronicle
HG	Hillgrove Guardian
HN	Hillston News
HS	Hamilton Spectator, Hay Standard, Hillston Spectator
HT	Horsham Times
HTC	Hobart Town Courier
HTDC	Hobart Town Daily Courier
IA	Inglewood Advertiser
IC	Intercolonial Courier
IGA	North Australian & Ipswich & General Advertiser
IM	Illawarra Mercury
IMP	Illustrated Melbourne Post
Inq	Inquirer, The [Perth]
IO	Ipswich Observer
ISN	Illustrated Sydney News
IT	Inverell Times
JD	June Dispatch
JH	Jerilderie Herald
JT	Japan Times [Tokyo]
KA	Kilmore Advertiser
KE	Kowree Ensign
KFP	Kilmore Free Press
KG	Kyneton Guardian
KH	Kapunda Herald, Koroit Herald
KI	Kiama Independent
KM	Kalgoorlie Miner
KO	Kerang Observer
KS	Koroit Sentinel
KT	Katoomba Times
KWT	Kadina & Wallaroo Times
L	Lorgnette
Lach	Lachlander
LAE	Los Angeles Express
LE	Launceston Examiner
LL	Lockhardt Leader
LLG	Lang Lang Guardian
LM	Lithgow Mercury
LN	Liverpool News

LS	Longreach Standard
LT	Lyttleton Times
LW	Logan Witness
LWM	Lake Wakatip Mail
M	Mail [Brisbane], Mercury [Hobart]
MA	Macleay Argus
MAA	Mt Ararat Advertiser
MAM	Mt Alexander Mail
Martin	See Bibliography: St Leon, M. [1984]
MBC	Moreton Bay Courier
MC	Mansfield Courier, Maryborough Chronicle, Mildura Cultivator, Muswellbrook Chronicle
MCh	Macleay Chronicle
MD	Mortlake Dispatch
MDA	Maryborough & Dunolly Advertiser
MDM	Mackay Daily Mercury
MDT	Melbourne Daily Times
ME	Molong Express, Moruya Examiner
MG	Mudgee Guardian
MGE	Moree & Gwydir Examiner
MGS	Mt Gambier Standard
MI	Murrumbidgee Irrigator
MJ	Mineapolis Journal
ML	Mudgee Liberal
MLM	Mt Leonora Miner
MM	Maitland Mercury
MM	Monaro Mercury
MMA	Mt Morgan Advocate
MMC	Mt Morgan Chronicle
MMT	Mt Morgan Truth
MP	Murray Pioneer
MQT	Murrurundi & Quirindi Times
MR	Mining Record [Grenfell]
MRT	Manning River Times
MS	Murrumburrah Signal
MT	Morpeth Times, Murchison Times
MTRA	McIvor Times & Rodney Advertiser
NA	Northam Advertiser, Northern Argus [Blythe]
NAr	Narrandera Argus
NC	Nelson Colonist
NCB	North Coast Beacon
NCH	North Coolgardie Herald
ND	Northeastern Dispatch
NDS	Northern District Standard

NE	Narrandera Ensign
NEE	North Eastern Ensign
NFP	Nhill Free Press
NH	Narrabri Herald
NH	Narracoorte Herald
NI	Namoi Independent
NM	Northern Miner
NMH	Newcastle Morning Herald
NO	Narrogin Observer, Nyngan Observer
NOS	New Orleans Sentinel
NQH	North Queensland Herald
NQT	North Queensland Telegraph
NS	Numurkah Standard
NST	North Shore Times
NSt	Northern Star
NT	Nepean Times
NTT	Northern Territory Times
NTTG	Northern Territory Telegraph & Gazette
NWC	North West Courier
NYC	New York Clipper
NYT	New York Times
NZH	New Zealand Herald
NZM	New Zealand Mail
NZS	New Zealand Star
ODT	Otago Daily Times
OL	Orange Leader
OM	Opal Miner [White Cliffs]
OMA	Ovens & Murray Advertiser
OS	Omeo Standard
PA	People's Advocate
PAD	Port Augusta Dispatch & Flinders Advertiser
PBT	Pinaroo & Border Times
PCN	Pleasant Creek News
PDT	Peak Downs Telegram, Port Denison Times
PE	Parkes Examiner
PFG	Port Fairy Gazette
PG	Portland Guardian
PHE	Peak Hill Express
PKT	Peking Times
PMH	Perth Morning Herald
PMN	Port Macquarie News
PO	Portland Observer
PPA	Port Pirie Advocate
PPG	Port Pirie Gazette

PPH	Port Phillip Herald
PR	Pastoral Review
Prog	Printed program, author's collection
PT	Pastoral Times
PT	Petersburg Times
Punch	Punch [Melbourne]
PV	Pambula Voice
Q	Queenslander
QA	Queanbeyan Age
QM	Quorn Mercury
QO	Queanbeyan Observer
QT	Quambatook Times, Queensland Times
RA	Ripponshire Advocate
RC	Rushworth Chronicle
RDB	Rockhampton Daily Bulletin
RE	Rochester Express
Ref	Referee, The [Sydney]
RG	Riverine Grazier
RH	Riverine Herald
RM	Rockhampton Mercury
RMB	Rockhampton Morning Bulletin
RP	Renmark Pioneer
RR	Riverine Recorder
RRE	Richmond River Express
RRH	Richmond River Herald
RS	Rutherglen Sun
SA	Shepparton Advertiser, Southern Argus [Strathalbyn]
SA	Singleton Argus
SAA	South Australian Advertiser
SAd	Shepparton Advertiser
SAG	South Australian Gazette
SAM	St Arnaud Mail
SAO	Observer, The [Adelaide]
SAR	South Australian Register
SAr	Southern Argus [Goulburn]
SAS	San Antonio Star
SAT	St Arnaud Times
SBMJ	South Bourke & Mornington Journal [Dandenong]
SBT	South Bend Tribune
SC	Southern Cross [Juee]
ScAd	Scone Advocate
SCMP	South China Morning Post
Scr	Scrutineer & West Camden Advocate
SCT	Southern Cross Times

SE	Seymour Express
SEE	South East Ensign
SES	South Eastern Star
SET	South Eastern Times
SHG	Swan Hill Guardian
SLS	St Louis Star
SM	Sydney Mail
SMH	Sydney Morning Herald
SN	Shepparton News
Spec	Spectator
ST	Shoalhaven Telegraph
Stan	Standard
Sun	Sun, The [Brisbane]
SWN	Sydney Weekly News
T	Times, The [London]
TAT	Tumut & Adelong Times
TB	Toledo Blade
TBMT	Twofold Bay & Maneroo Telegraph
TC	Toowoomba Chronicle, Transcontinental [Port Augusta]
TCJ	Australian Town & Country Journal
TDB	Townsville Daily Bulletin
TE	Tamworth Examiner, Terang Express
Tele	Telegraph
TES	Townsville Evening Standard
TG	Tatura Guardian
TH	Taranaki Herald, Tatura Herald, Townsville Herald
TI	Temora Independent
TL	Talbot Leader
TM	Tatiara Mail
TMN	Mungindi News, The
TN	Tamworth News
TNS	Northern Standard
TO	Tamworth Observer
TPN	Pinaroo News
TR	Traralgon Record
TS	Temora Star, Tenterfield Star
TSA	Silver Age, The
TT	Tarrangower Times
TW	Week, The [Brisbane]
UI	Urana Independent
UMT	Ulladulla & Milton Times
USA	Urana Shire Advocate
UT	Uralla Times
UWT	Uralla & Walcha Times

V	Variety
VN	Vancouver News
VTS	Violet Town Sentinel
WA	Wagin Argus & Arthur Dumbleyung
WA	Warwick Argus, West Australian
WAT	West Australian Times
WBBN	Wide Bay & Burnett News
WBS	Warnambool Standard
WC	Western Champion, Wanganui Chronicle, Waranga Chronicle [Rushworth], Williamstown Chronicle
WCR	West Coast Recorder
WD	Wangaratta Dispatch & North East Advertiser
WE	Wedderburn Express, Wycheproof Ensign
WEP	Evening Post [Wellington, NZ]
WG	Western Grazier [Wilcannia], Warragul Guardian
WGC	See Bibliography: Crowley, W.G.
WH	Warracknabeal Herald
WH	Western Herald
WhCh	Whanganui Chronicle
WI	Western Independent [Bathurst]
Wirth	See Bibliography: Wirth, G. [c1925]
WP	Western Post [Mudgee]
WRG	Windsor & Richmond Gazette
WRN	Wagunyah Rushworth News
WS	Western Star [Roma], Warnambool Standard
WSB	Werribee Shire Banner
WSt	Warialda Standard
WT	Waikato Times, Westport Times, Wilcannia Times, Wellington Times
WT	Wallaroo Times
WWA	Wagga Wagga Advertiser
WWE	Wagga Wagga Express
YC	Yass Courier, Young Chronicle
YCh	Yea Chronicle
YCRA	Yarrawonga Chronicle
YM	Yarrawonga Mercury
YPA	Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser
YW	Young Witness & Burrangong Argus