Title: A 'civilized' drink and a 'civilizing' industry: wine growing and cultural imagining in colonial New South Wales

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Abstract: My starting point for this thesis was the absence of a foundation history of Australian wine growing conducted by an historian rather than researchers in other disciplines or the media. I have used existing work on wine history in New South Wales from 1788 to 1901 alongside a significant body of new research to create an historical argument suitable for incorporation into more broadly-themed narratives of Australian history and to inform studies of wine growing in other academic fields. My main argument is that although wine growing proved of little economic value in colonial primary production compared with nation-building commodities - such as pastoralism, wheat growing and gold - advocates of the cultivation of wine grapes believed wine growing embodied beneficial, even transformative, cultural value so they persisted in attempting to create a 'civilizing' industry producing a 'civilized' drink despite lacklustre consumption of their product and very modest profits. Several times, from 1788 to 1901, these advocates spoke out or wrote about wine and wine growing as capable of creating order in a wild or 'savage' landscape and within a settler society shaped culturally by shifting adaptations to both imported and 'native' influences in agriculture as well as alcohol production, consumption and distribution. While the methodological framework employed here falls mainly within cultural and economic history, sociological theories have contributed to findings on causation. The result is a comprehensive narrative of colonial wine growing in New South Wales enriched by links to key developments in Australian colonial history and with reference to wine growing in other British colonies or former territories.

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This is because civilization and culture are different aspects of a single entity. Civilization can be viewed as the external manifestation, and culture as the internal character of a society. Thus, civilization is expressed in physical attributes, such as toolmaking, agriculture, buildings, technology, urban planning, social structure, social institutions, and so forth. New attitudes towards religion, with the decline of traditional churches, and a desire for personal freedoms, induced desires for sexual
freedoms, which were ultimately accepted by large sectors of the Western World. Equality of the sexes in politics and economics, the women's liberation movement, and the freedom afforded by contraception greatly changed the role of women in all aspects of society. Civilization can be distinguished from other cultures by their high level of complexity and organization, and by their diverse economic and cultural activities. According to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary culture is “the custom and believes, art, way of life and social organization of a particular county or particular group.” On other hand civilization is “a state of human society that is very developed and organized” and “all people in the world and the societies they live in, considered as a whole. The relationship with our daily life differentiates between culture and civilization. Indian culture is rich and diverse and as a result unique in its own way. Indian culture operates at two. levels-the individual and the group. Back to civilizations The Australian people represent a civilization in Civilization VI. Their colors are orange and white (green (#0B8D05) and black (#000000) in Rise and Fall), and they are led by John Curtin. Even with devastating droughts and a plague of rabbits that permanently ravaged a good deal of Australian farmland, the new country prospered and led a quiet existence. The Australian Parliament passed laws (some of dubious distinction, such as the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901), the nation cobbled together a national army and navy from the remnants of the colonial armed forces, and Australia itself dipped its antipodal toe into the colonial business when British New Guinea became the Australian-administered Territory of Papua in 1906.