

The South Australian GENEALOGIST



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The South Australian Genealogist

Journal of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc.



Front Cover: Officers and Committee of the No. 1 Mothers' Band in the Adelaide Town Hall for Mother's Day on 14 May 1916. An article published in *The Advertiser* on 17 March 1916 reported that the band was formed 'by ladies desirous of helping to cheer lonely and motherless soldiers.' (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, PRG 280/1/9/79)



Back Cover: Ladies' Aviation Day in Adelaide was declared on 7 January 1920. Here a mother carrying two small girls, one holding a doll, watch Captain JR Moore flying his Sopwith Dove bi-plane from Glenelg to Adelaide with the Lady Mayoress of Adelaide, Deborah Hackett. As reported in the *Observer* on 17 January 1920 even the doll was an interested spectator. (Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia, PRG 280/1/9/367)

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Future Issue Deadlines

for advertisers and Genealogy SA contributions.

August 2025

Submissions by 30 June 2025

November 2025

Submissions by 30 September 2025

Other submissions will generally be published in order of receipt.

Submissions may be emailed to:

saghs.editor@saghs.org.au.

Please note the guidelines in 'Notice to Contributors and Advertisers' on page 60.



Genealogy SA
Helping find your family history

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A Message from the President

by Robert Blair



In June a large number of memberships expire, a legacy of having memberships expire at the end of the financial year, a practice that took place when the membership records were manually processed. With that in mind it is a good time to remind members of the benefits of membership in the Society and why maintaining membership is valuable.

Firstly, there is access to the Society's online indexes which is the reason most people join the Society. The online indexes currently contain just over eight and a half million records. New data is being added as fast as we can process it.

Our indexes cover a wide range of record types such as births, deaths and marriages, schools, cemeteries, hospitals, shipping and miscellaneous records, which in themselves cover a very diverse range of subjects. For South Australian research no other database covers such a wide range of records and with our ongoing projects the range will only increase over time. While births, deaths and marriages may be the most sought after records, the range of records we have can help add flesh to the family tree placing people at specific locations and identifying events and activities in their lives.

For serious family historians the online indexes can be a gold mine of information.

Secondly, there is the Society Library. Its holdings make it the largest repository of material relating to family history and allied subjects in the state. While some of our projects for our online indexes are digitising material that is found in our Library, most of it will never be digitised, or may not be for years to come. Of particular note are the birth, death and marriage records – both in civil registration and church records, the family histories and local histories. Access to the birth, death and marriage records on microfiche and computer, where researchers can view the full details of the registrations, can save hundreds of dollars through not having to purchase copies of certificates. Remember too that viewing the registrations can give a lot more information than is given in our online indexes, especially after 1908. Use of the Library by members is free apart from any photocopying charges, and members also have the ability to borrow some of the books.

Another benefit for members in the library is the Society's subscription to Ancestry, Findmypast, The Genealogist, My Heritage, British Newspaper Archive, Cornwall Family History Society databases and Emerald Ancestors which can save members hundreds of dollars a year by not having to purchase a subscription themselves. In addition, the Society Library is an affiliate library for Family Search which enables researchers using their own Family Search account to view records in the Family Search collection that are restricted to a Family Search affiliate library and are not able to be viewed from home.

The Society's research service includes general research, transcriptions and lookups. Members are charged at half the rate for non-members which is a member benefit in itself. Transcriptions are of the birth, death and marriage registrations in the Society's collection and need to be ordered through the relevant section of the online indexes. While members are encouraged to visit the Society Library in person to view the records, if you are unable to do so for any reason the transcription service can answer your needs at a very modest cost. Lookups are for further detail, where available, from other sections of our online indexes other than the birth, death and marriage records. Members living more than 100 kilometres from Adelaide can have up to two hours of free general research each year. Note that this does not include the transcription and lookup services.

The Special Interest Groups are another member benefit. There would be very few members who would not benefit from one of the eight groups in the Society. Fields of interest cover geographic areas of England, Scotland, Ireland and Europe (especially the Germanic region) as well as computing, DNA and writing family histories. Meetings are held monthly except December and January. Currently meetings are held through Zoom, although some groups have hybrid meetings with attendance in the Society Library possible. The meeting programs are listed on the Society's website in the Events Calendar and contact details for the convenors are listed in the Society Journal.

The Society holds seminars and talks which are another member benefit. The talks held each month, alternating between a Tuesday evening and a Wednesday afternoon, are free for members. Seminars on research and DNA are held regularly with concessional prices for members. Details of these and

links for booking are in the Events Calendar on the website.

Finally, members receive the quarterly Society Journal, have the benefit of being able to visit the libraries of other genealogy societies interstate for free, provided that society is a member of the Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations, which includes all the major state based societies, and have free access to the Library Edition of My Heritage through a link on the Society's website in the Members Only pages. This latter benefit does not include the ability to create family trees in My Heritage or access the DNA pages, but can save on having to pay for a subscription to My Heritage.

When all the benefits of membership are considered, the potential is there for having a growing database of South Australian records and access to records and databases through the Society saving hundreds of dollars a year. Remember family history is an ongoing activity – there are always more links to discover and continually more people and events to record. You can go on forever.

The Society also has more than 200 members who are volunteers in one or more of the many activities or projects. While most live in Adelaide, there are some remote members working from home wherever they live. These members have volunteered to give back something to the Society to enable it to continue meeting the needs of researchers. If you have found membership of the Society beneficial to your research and would like to give something back in addition to continued membership, why not volunteer today. If you are interested, please contact Nicola at saghs.admin@saghs.org.au.

From the Editor

by Kathy Ahwan



On the second Sunday in the month of May Australians celebrate Mother's Day.

As I reflect on the day with my mother, I remember making a card at school, and then over later years being able to give her gifts of slippers, clothes, chocolates, books and flowers. But as I write this, I hope that she understood that my appreciation and gratitude for everything that she had done for me was not limited to this one day of the year.

Then curiosity got the better of me and I wondered how Mother's Day started. A search of Trove found an article published in the *Australian Women's Weekly* on 7 May 1969 attributing Janet Heyden as the pioneer for Mother's Day in Australia. In 1923, when visiting an old friend in a Sydney Hospital Mrs Heyden became concerned over the number of lonely and forgotten aged mothers that she saw, many of whom had lost their husbands or sons through World War I. This prompted Mrs Heyden to campaign throughout the city for donations to buy presents for these mothers. Businesses responded and bags of gifts were provided to these neglected mothers. This resulted in the start of Mother's Day in Australia (although it was based on a similar theme in the United States of America supporting widows and mothers who had lost

husbands and sons in wars). The response to Mrs Heyden's campaign was so great that 'excess' bags were later provided to 'old and neglected fathers' thereby starting the tradition of Father's Day in Australia.

It is interesting to note that the article also quoted Mrs Heyden's daughter who said that her mother 'later became disappointed by the commercialism of Mother's Day and the loss of its original meaning, but she, nevertheless, considered that this commercialism would do more good than harm—because commercial interest provided publicity which reminded people of the occasion'. I wonder what Mrs Heyden would think of Mother's Day some 60 years later?

To mark Mother's Day we called for articles on influential women in your family, or women who have had an impact on your life or society. Thank you to all who submitted articles, including those who had not written an article before. Unfortunately, not all articles received could be published in this edition due to limited space, but they will appear in a future Journal.

The articles published have uncovered some very impressive women, and it is no wonder that the authors wanted to share their stories.

In her article Bernadette Thakur recounts her great-aunt Effie, who trained as a school teacher, a career that would last for over 50 years. In telling the story of her great-aunt, the admiration that Bernadette has for her, and the influence that she had on Bernadette's life and career, shine through.

Derek Byerlee tells the story of his grandmother, Edith Bawden, who served as a school teacher in the early 1900s in rural

South Australia. Edith's story is indeed one of courage and hardship, living and teaching in remote areas of the state. Her career ended with her marriage in 1907, but her love of teaching continued through the correspondence school and later tutoring Derek and his brothers, all the while managing the farm in the 1930s after her husband passed away.

Charlene Goodridge tells the story of her grandmother, Ruby, affectionately known as Nanna Rose. Ruby found herself with two young children after her husband deserted her. In 1918 she gave birth to another daughter, but unable to support her, left her on the doorstep of Mrs Georgina Cook. Ruby was charged with abandoning her daughter, for which she was given a good behaviour bond. Ruby later reconciled with her husband resulting in another six children. But it was not until researching her Nanna Rose that Charlene discovered a family secret, and a relationship that was not what she thought it was.

Judith Deane-Freeman tells the story of her great-great-grandmother, Jane Dyster, who

defied the common view during the 19th century that a woman's place was in the home. When her husband died in 1876, leaving Jane with seven children, she had no alternative but to find work to support her family. What follows is a story of a woman who came from a working-class background and became a woman of economic means through business ventures.

Lastly, Janet Scarfe writes about her aunt, Jean Campbell, who worked as a woman police constable in South Australia during the 1930s. As with the times, when Jean married she had to give up her work as a woman police constable. Following the breakdown of her marriage Jean was appointed the state's Senior Woman Peace Officer in charge of enforcing security among women workers in Adelaide's munitions factories. Jean passed away in 2007, aged 100 years.

I think that you will find these stories powerful and moving.

Happy Reading
Kathy

South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Soc. Inc. 52ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



ADVANCE NOTICE OF MEETING

The 52nd Annual General Meeting of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society Inc. will be held on **Wednesday 22 October 2025** in the Society Library, 201 Unley Road, Unley, at 7.30 pm by order of the Council.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Full, Associate and Life Members entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting of the Society may give notices in writing of motions, duly proposed and seconded, for any business to be put to the meeting.

Notices of Motion must be signed and with the Secretary by close of business on Friday 27 June 2025.

Dale Johns, Honorary Secretary
28 March 2025

Remembering Aunt Effie: Susan Ephrem Howard (1896-1990)

by Bernadette Thakur

My great-aunt Susan Ephrem HOWARD lived a long life. She was born on the family farm near Yongala in the mid-north of South Australia on 7 August 1896. Effie was 12 years younger than my grandmother Mary Lillian HOWARD (1884-1962) and the seventh of nine children in her family.

It is 35 years since she died, but I remember her with love and gratitude. Without her inspiration as a role model when I was a child, my life would have turned out very differently. Aunt Effie never advised me in any way, but she had a profound influence on my life. To my everlasting regret, she probably never knew how important she was in my life. Aunt Effie was modest and unassuming. I remember her as petite in stature, softly spoken and always nicely dressed.



Susan Ephrem HOWARD as a young woman, date unknown (Image courtesy of the author)

Effie was a continuing presence throughout my childhood. As a young child, I didn't know about her background or distinguished career, but it was obvious to me that she was much loved and respected within her family. My mother's great affection for her filtered through to me as I was growing up. Once, when my mother was herself old and visiting Effie in the retirement home where she lived towards the end of her life, she attempted to tell Effie how much she meant to her, and Effie abruptly cut her short. Effie expressed her love for her family in practical ways, but she was not demonstrative.

My earliest memories of Aunt Effie date from visits to Adelaide in the May school holidays, after my parents bought their first car in about 1954. I grew up in Whyalla and this annual holiday to Adelaide was magical, beginning with the long, slow all-day road trip. Whyalla's climate was hot and arid. Each summer dust storms blew in on strong north-westerly winds. There were no big trees or lush parks and gardens in Whyalla. To my child's eyes, Adelaide was beautiful, especially the parklands seen from a ride on 'Popeye' on the River Torrens.

We usually stayed with my grandparents who lived in the inner-city suburb of Parkside. Effie, who was then in her sixties, lived with her widowed sister Catherine (my great-aunt Kate) and her brother Patrick HOWARD in the nearby suburb of Frewville. The HOWARD family were very close. They enjoyed one another's company. I remember the sound of their quiet voices and conversations over endless cups of tea. They had a lot of family stories to share with my mother on this annual visit. I don't remember the

older generation being particularly interested in children. My brothers and I were treated kindly but we were not fussed over.

As I began to reflect on Effie's life, I wondered why her parents gave her the unusual name 'Ephrem' which had not previously appeared in the family. Ephrem is a masculine name of Hebrew origin meaning fruitful. I discovered that she was named after her father's younger sister Susan HOWARD who had died about four months before Effie was born. Susan, whose religious name was Sister Mary Ephrem, had died aged 38 at the Sisters of Saint Joseph convent on Dale Street, Port Adelaide on 31 March 1896. The cause of her death was tuberculosis. Sister Ephrem had dedicated her life to the service of the poor and her good works were appreciated by the community in which she lived. Her remains were placed in the church at 6 pm on the day of her death and the Rosary and prayers were recited at intervals up to 10 o'clock. Several touching tributes were published in the newspapers after her death.

The continuous stream of people, old and young, who visited the church during that time to get a last glimpse of their late kind friend and sympathiser testified to the high esteem in which the deceased religious was held by those among whom she had spent the half of her lifetime. Though debarred, through her weak health, for the past two or three years from her loved occupation of teaching in the school, she continued nevertheless to be at the service of those who came to her for religious instruction until compelled to take finally to her bed, two months before her death.¹

My great-grandparents John and Margaret HOWARD came down to Adelaide from their farm for her funeral. When Margaret's baby was born, her parents named her after her deceased aunt.

Effie's childhood and teaching career

The HOWARD children attended Sunnybrae School, originally called 'The Hundred of Yongala South School', for their primary school education. The school, which opened in 1891, was built of stone and was originally an early settler's house. Two rooms were converted into one with a large fireplace to keep the children warm during Yongala's cold winters. An average of 25 children attended the school each year.² For her secondary education Effie's parents sent her to Saint Aloysius College, Angas Street, Adelaide where she was taught by the Sisters of Mercy. My great-grandparents ensured that all four of their daughters received a good education.

When she finished school Effie may have spent a few years helping on the family farm and musing about what to do in the next stage of her life. She may have recognised that, with so many young men dying in the World War I, her prospects of finding a marriage partner were slim and she would need to make a life for herself as a single woman. Perhaps she decided to follow the example of her aunt Sister Mary Ephrem who was a dedicated teacher. Effie did not leave a memoir, so I have no insight into her thinking at this time of her life.

She commenced her course of training as a school teacher in the State Education Department on 1 January 1917 when she was 20 years old. Her training course ended six months later. At the time training for six months was considered sufficient to equip student-teachers with the skills they needed. On 1 July 1917 she was appointed to Armagh School located in a small village near Clare and so commenced a career in teaching which extended over the next 50 years. Her inspection reports from her first teaching post describe her as a very

good teacher, gentle but firm, methodical, capable, thorough and effective.

In January 1921 she was appointed to Copper House School in Burra as Head Teacher. She remained in this post for the next three years, after which she was transferred to East Adelaide School where she taught from 1924 to 1929.

In the eulogy read at her Requiem Mass at Saint Raphael's Church, Parkside on 11 October 1990, my mother's younger brother, Andrew DEMPSEY, described his visits to the HOWARD farm when he was a young boy in the 1920s:

My first recollection of the Howard family is of visits to their farm home near Yongala on Sundays for tea. Always it seemed to me at times when Auntie Ef was home supposedly on holidays but actually making a substantial contribution to the farm work and the serving of sumptuous meals to hosts of uncles, aunties and cousins who descended on the farm for those noisy farm-family gatherings.

In the 1930s Aunt Effie taught at Flinders Street School, Sturt Street School and Wellington Road School. During these years she studied part-time for her BA degree. Her degree subjects were Education, Logic, Latin, Psychology, English, Ethics and Geology. Aunt Effie was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Convocation Ceremony held in Bonython Hall at the University of Adelaide on 7 December 1937.³ This must have been a proud moment for Effie and her family.



*Graduation portrait of Susan Ephrem HOWARD, 1937
(Image courtesy of the author)*

Between April 1938 and 1940 Aunt Effie taught in Port Pirie where her reports describe her as ladylike, with a refining influence, diligent, helpful and competent. She somehow found the time to continue studying and received her Diploma in Education in 1940. Effie's next posting was to Port Adelaide School where she taught for two years, followed by a six-year posting to Norwood Junior Technical School. She was promoted to Senior Mistress in 1943. Her reports in these years describe her as ladylike, cultured, assiduous, thorough, effective, hard-working and very capable.

On 1 January 1948 Effie took up the post of headmistress of Adelaide Girls Technical School, followed three years later by an appointment as headmistress of Nailsworth



Girls Technical School. On 6 September 1953 she was transferred to Norwood Girls Technical School as headmistress. Effie retired from this position on 6 September 1956. Throughout her working life Effie received a substantially lower salary than her male colleagues for doing essentially the same work. She was conscious of this injustice. It was a satisfaction to her when 'equal pay for equal work' legislation was finally introduced in Australia in 1969.

Following her retirement from teaching Effie made a further contribution to education by working as a temporary assistant in the Correspondence School until her resignation from the Education Department of South Australia on 1 April 1958. An extract from an education inspector's report of 1957 describes her as being 'conscientious, cheerful, interested, helpful, and capable'.⁴ These were qualities Effie demonstrated in all areas of her life.

In 1958 Effie made a trip to Europe. She sailed on the P&O liner *Strathmore* with a Catholic tour group. Effie was a good correspondent and postcards and letters arrived from Colombo, Lourdes and Rome. In a long letter to my mother sent from Rome on 1 June 1958 describing Lourdes, a stop in Nice en route to Rome by train, and an audience with the Pope, Effie says 'Tell Bernadette I remembered her especially at Lourdes.' I was 10 years old. Effie's travels left an indelible impression on me at this young age.

Following her trip to Europe Effie took up a teaching post at Mercedes College, a prestigious Catholic girls' school located in the suburb of Springfield in Adelaide. She remained in this post until 1967. Effie may have felt at home teaching at Mercedes for her family had strong links with the Sisters of Mercy. Two of her nieces were Sisters of

Mercy: Patricia Margaret DEMPSEY (1913-1970) (Sister Mary Joseph) and Beatrice Mary SMITH (1921-2001) (Sister Mary Gabriel) as well as her cousin Vera Mary HOWARD (1897-1988) (Sister Mary Benedict).

At the end of primary school my best friend throughout those seven years was sent away to board at Mercedes College. After that, whenever I saw her at Mass on Sunday or shopping in the main street, she avoided me and never spoke to me again. It was a consolation to me that my Aunt Effie was a teacher at Mercedes, that she was somebody I could be proud of.

Memories and influence

The school I attended, St Teresa's, was small and under-resourced. The Good Samaritan nuns did their best to give the girls a basic education which would equip them to get a job. Most girls left school at 14 or 15 at the end of their Second or Intermediate year. Two nuns taught the entire secondary school. There was an emphasis on practical subjects like bookkeeping, shorthand and typing. The school did not have a library or science laboratory.

I continued to Leaving year in 1964. Because of the limited curriculum offered by the nuns, I enrolled for Italian and Ancient History through the Correspondence School. I was allowed to sit in the convent garden to study by myself. During that year Brother O'DONOGHUE, the principal of the newly opened St John's Christian Brothers College, gave me a copy of the Calendar for the University of Adelaide. Reading the Calendar, I discovered that I did not meet the requirements to matriculate as I didn't have a subject in the maths or science category. I was therefore ineligible to apply for admission to university. This was a devastating blow at the time.

When I mentioned my desire to go to university to the principal of St Teresa's, Mother Gabriel, she was horrified. She asked my mother to come in for an interview and said, 'You should encourage Bernadette to get these foolish ideas out of her head. If she goes to university, she will lose the faith.' Mother Gabriel reported me to the parish priest, Father Timothy TOAL, who called me in to the Presbytery. He launched into a severe reprimand, accusing me of the sin of pride and saying, 'You've been a parasite on the nuns for years.' I was left badly shaken by this meeting. As a counterweight to this culture of ignorance, I was fortunate to belong to a family which valued education and especially to have a role model like Aunt Effie. Unconsciously perhaps, the idea sank into me that if Aunt Effie, two generations ahead of me, could go to university, then perhaps I could also.

After getting mediocre results for my Leaving Certificate, in 1965 I enrolled at the Whyalla Technical High School. In the middle of that year I left for the United States as an exchange student. I attended Penfield High School in Rochester, New York where one of the subjects I studied was Biology. When I returned home in August 1966 I went back to Whyalla High and resumed studying a few more subjects. At the end of the year I passed the exams in Biology and Ancient History and duly received my Matriculation Examination Certificate. It took me two years and a roundabout route to achieve this goal.

In 1967 I enrolled as a student at Flinders University. During my years at Flinders, I was a regular visitor to the home of Aunts Effie and Kate and Uncle Pat. I was a student away from home and they opened their hearts and home to me. I knew I would always receive a warm welcome from them. My visits usually included a delicious afternoon tea. They sometimes shared amused glances

at how much I ate. I was poor and my diet at the time was probably not that good. Their home-made food was irresistible.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree from Flinders University in 1970, followed by a Master's degree from Queen's University in Canada in 1974. The fact that unlike my peers, I did not leave school at a young age but continued to tertiary study, is due in no small measure to the profound influence on my life of my Aunt Effie.

When I visited Effie and Kate at their home in Frewville to say goodbye before I left for an overseas trip in December 1971 (little knowing that I would be away from home for the next 40 years) Aunt Kate cried. Perhaps she sensed that she would never see me again. Effie was her usual stoic self. I saw Effie from time to time over the next 20 years on visits back to Adelaide, but I never saw dear Aunt Kate again, for she died on 28 January 1973 a year after I left Australia.

In her will Aunt Effie bequeathed her estate to her five nieces, the daughters of her sisters Mary Lillian (my grandmother), Catherine Francesca (Aunt Kate) and brother John (Jack) HOWARD. Her will may have reflected her desire to remedy injustices towards women. Her bequest gave my mother some relief from financial worry in her final years. Happily for me, it enabled my parents in 1993 to have an enjoyable holiday in New Zealand where I was living at the time with my family. I am grateful to my Aunt Effie for her legacy to my mother.

Today, if the subject of Aunt Effie comes up in conversation with my relatives, faces will light up and everyone will have an affectionate story to tell about her. I am afraid that when 'the last one who remembers' passes away, Aunt Effie's life



Effie, left, aged 90, and her sister Hilda/Sister Mary Lawrence of the Little Company of Mary, Adelaide, 1986 (Image courtesy of the author)

will be forgotten. Effie lived a quiet life but did incalculable good in the world. George Eliot's words at the conclusion of *Middlemarch* about the central character Dorothea apply equally well to my Aunt Effie.

Her full nature...spent itself in channels which had no great name on the earth. But the effect of her being on those around her was incalculably diffusive: for the growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts; and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs.⁵

REFERENCES

- ¹ Obituary, *Southern Cross*, 10 April 1896, p. 4.
- ² Ward, Gladys, *The Yongala Story*, Adelaide, Lutheran Publishing House, 1974, p. 241.
- ³ Conferring of University Degrees, *Advertiser*, 11 December 1937, p. 25
- ⁴ State Records of South Australia, Series GRS 9084. Education and Employment of Teachers 1915–1963. Digitised copies of the records of Susan Ephrem Howard downloaded 5 March 2025.
- ⁵ Eliot, George, *Middlemarch*, London, Classics, 1994, p. 838.



Library Open Hours

Phone 08 8272 4222

Address 201 Unley Road, Unley

www.genealogysa.org.au

Tuesday 10:00 am - 9:00 pm

Wednesday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm

Thursday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm

Saturday 10:00 am - 4:30 pm

& selected Public Holidays



Public Holiday Opening Hours 2025

The Genealogy SA Library will be
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King's Birthday – 9 June 2025

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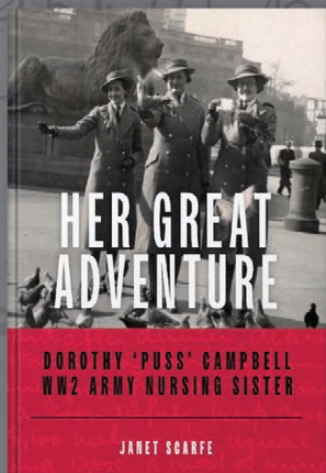
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'Puss' story is as much that of the Australian Army Nursing Service as her own. A thoughtful commentator has opined that the Australians of the World War 2 period were the 'greatest Australian generation'. I would contend that the stoicism and sense of service that Janet conveys to us all through the prism of 'Puss' Campbell's time in uniform reinforces that notion very strongly.

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- General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK AC(MIL) CVO MC (RETD)

Female School Teachers as Unsung Heroes of South Australia's Settlement: My Grandmother Edith Bawden

by Derek Byerlee AO

Around 1900 hundreds of young female school teachers scattered across rural South Australia (SA) provided basic education to farm children. Many of these, including my grandmother, Edith BAWDEN, or Granny as we knew her, served in remote schools on the fringes of agricultural settlement. Edith, like many of her colleagues, married a local farmer in 1907 and settled 30 kilometres north of Orroroo, where her descendants still live.

I grew up in the same farm household with Edith, and although she was by nature very reserved and quietly spoken, she sometimes shared her experiences. However, only after I began researching her life story did I appreciate her courage and the hardships she must have endured in her five years of teaching. As a product of the Victorian era, she was brought up to be stoic, to not complain about hardships suffered, and certainly not to boast of her achievements. The contribution of Edith and her many female teacher colleagues to pioneering settlement has now largely been forgotten in the history of the region.



Edith, probably taken at her marriage in 1907 (Image courtesy of the author)

A middle-class upbringing

Edith's father was a school headmaster, and Edith enjoyed a middle-class childhood in the most important rural towns of the mid-north of SA. Born in Riverton on 23 April 1881 she spent her early years in Clare and attended school at Port Augusta and Port Pirie where she completed primary schooling. By all reports she was a good to excellent 'scholar'; even in Class 1 at Port Augusta she was reported as obtaining maximum marks. She also prided herself on cursive writing skills for which she received a prize at the age of 10.

As a teenager, Edith was a keen member of the Sunbeam Club that catered to rural children. In a published letter she wrote to Uncle Harry at the *Adelaide Observer* that sponsored the Club, she noted how she enjoyed an excursion to the countryside to observe nature, a hint at her future life.

Port Pirie, April 9, 1895.
Dear Uncle Harry—We always read your letters, and take a great interest in them. I have wanted to join your Sunbeam Society for a long while, but mother thought it was no good until we had somebody to look after our Circle, but I don't think it is good to wait any longer. We went to the Gorge a little while ago. We started at 10 a.m., and got into the Gorge at noon. The scenery is beautiful. The earle hills covered with trees and ferns on both sides. The road is narrow and so winding that you cannot see one hundred yards before you. We passed over the creek forty-nine times in going to the Gorge Hotel. We had dinner out under the trees, picked some ferns and flowers on top of the hills, and then got ready to drive home. It rained going home, but we had had a lovely day. I will now conclude with love to Aunt Sophie, Cousins Bessie and Bertie, and yourself. I remain, your affectionate Niece,
EDITH BAWDEN (12 years 11 months.)

Edith's letter to the Adelaide Observer, 20 April 1895, p. 34

Given her excellent school record, and the fact that her father was a graduate of the Adelaide Teachers College, we could reasonably expect Edith to have continued to higher studies. However, as there were no high schools outside of Adelaide at the time, both Edith and her younger sister, May, chose to join a second tier of teachers to serve the expanding rural hinterland.

Women as bush teachers in the early 1900s

By the late 1800s, SA had developed a two-tiered school system designed to reach the most children at the least cost. In Adelaide and towns where school attendance reliably exceeded 20 children, public schools were built with government funds and staffed mostly by certified teachers.

In sparsely populated rural areas, so-called provisional schools with eight to 20 children were constructed by communities and staffed by teachers with minimal training and with a salary that was half or less that of teachers in public schools.¹ This division corresponded to a profound gender imbalance. In SA in 1901, head teachers at public schools were 88% male while 'head teachers' (the only teacher) in provisional schools were 86% female.²

Cheaply constructed provisional schools staffed by a low-paid teacher were an efficient way to provide a basic education to the largest number of children in these areas to enable them to be effective citizens in the rural communities where they were expected to remain. In 1901 there were 416 provisional teachers scattered across the state, employing about one-third of all teachers. Nearly 100 of these were posted to the dry Northern District (hereafter the North), as defined by the Education Department.

To prepare to be a provisional teacher Edith began her teaching career at 14 years old

as a 'monitor' through on-the-job training in the classroom from 1895 to 1897 with a certified teacher at Port Pirie State School at the same school she had attended and where her father was the headmaster. There is no record of her activities then until 1900, but it is likely that as the eldest daughter she stayed with her parents to help care for her sick father after his early retirement in 1897 to Napperby, a few kilometres from Port Pirie.

On 23 April 1900 (her 19th birthday), Edith became a monitor at the public school in the small town of Auburn in the Clare Valley, again likely arranged through her father's contacts. By all reports, Edith was a successful and popular monitor. Her skills were extolled by the local paper when 'the school was very prettily decorated with pictures and there was a fine show of manual work.'³ At Visiting Day for parents in 1901, Edith was presented with a 'nice dressing case' as a gift from her pupils. In relation to her later teaching career, this was an easy posting, and she had pleasant memories of her time there.

School postings beyond Goyder's Line

After about three years as an on-and-off-again monitor, Edith was ready to move into a paid teaching position. Although her official title for her first posting in the North was provisional teacher on probation, she was unusually well trained relative to her peers.

Edith spent five years, 1902-1906, teaching at four bush schools in the dry northern margins of the wheat belt. All her schools were outside Surveyor-General George Goyder's famous line of rainfall drawn in 1865 that came to be used to delineate the northern limit for closer settlement for farming from land only suitable for large pastoral leases for sheep grazing. These areas had recently been settled with unfounded optimism in what was expected

to become the breadbasket of SA but, as droughts became the norm, the region slowly declined, leaving hundreds of ruined farmhouses and many ghost towns today.

In 1902 when Edith moved north, the area was just emerging from an extended period of distress known as the Federation Drought. The school inspector for the North despaired that ‘the failure of the crops for the last four or five years ... and the consequent poverty of the farmers militates against the successful working of the schools ... One teacher informed me that many of the children did not have enough to eat.’⁴ Loneliness, poor accommodation, low pay, and lack of a career path were additional challenges for the teachers sent to this remote area.

Her first three postings were very isolated. Because two of these were closed at the end of the school year, Edith required another posting. This sort of turnover was not unusual; Yapoonna her first posting, for example, with only nine children had had seven teachers in 12 years. For her final teaching year in 1906, Edith was transferred to Milcowie close to her parents' home in Napperby, perhaps as a reward for her four years of hardship.

Edith Bawden’s school postings 1902-1906

Year	School	Comment
1902	Yapoonna	On the Willochra Plain 15 kilometres north of Wilmington and 15 kilometres south-west of Bruce. No other facilities. School closed end of 1902.
1903	Erskine	On the Black Rock Plains 25 kilometres east of Orroroo. Also a church and part-time post office. School closed end of 1903.
1904-1905	Mt James	On the eastern side of the Mt James Range 20 kilometres north of Carrieton. No other facilities.
1906	Milcowie	20 kilometres south of Napperby on the western side of the main Flinders Ranges. No other facilities but a more agreeable landscape.

NOTE: Edith started at Moonta Public School before being sent north in 1902.



The Yapoonna School building after it was moved to its new location nearer the Flinders Ranges. Note the windows open to dust and flies (Image courtesy of Wilmington Centenary Book Committee, Beautiful Valley: A history of Wilmington and District, 1876-1976, Centenary Celebrations of Wilmington & District, 1976)

In many ways life in these one-room schools was quite similar to what I have described in *The South Australian Genealogist* for my school in the same area half a century later.⁶ Here I focus on Edith's special challenges as a young female in this region, drawing on her stories, SA school records, newspaper reports, and the annual reports of the school inspectors for the North.

Getting around in the bush

For every new posting and for long holidays, getting to and from the school was quite an adventure in the early 1900s. Edith could use an extensive railway system to travel to her school from her home in Napperby but all of her schools were many miles off the railway line and entailed another step to get to the family with which she boarded. It was customary for someone from the community to meet a new teacher at the station but for subsequent trips she was mostly on her own. All the schools were connected through mail coach to a railway station that carried a few passengers, but the service was infrequent (only once a week for Erskine) and added a trip of several hours to the rail journey of six hours or more. The school year provided four weeks for summer holidays but only one week for other holidays leaving Edith little time to travel to and from her parents' home.

Once settled into a school Edith was able to take advantage of the new craze of bike riding to travel daily to and from school and within the community. The 'push bike' with pneumatic tyres had just come into wide use and women as well as men were welcomed into the new sport once the flashing of a bit of ankle was accepted. Cycling also caught on as a popular means of transport in the bush after 1898 when Albert MCDONALD, a local lad from Orroroo, dramatically demonstrated its adaptability by riding his bike across Australia through trackless desert and wilderness from Darwin to Adelaide in

29 days.⁷ In each of her postings she was 15 to 25 kilometres from a township with a shop and other services, a long bike ride, but still a way to occasionally escape on the weekend. For example, at Mt James School she is recorded as attending social functions and services at the church in Yanyarrie 'only' 16 kilometres away. At the same school, the story of how William FISHER, a local farmer, knocked her off her bike as he was driving a horse and buggy around a blind curve in the Yanyarrie Creek became part of family lore. Fortunately, Edith was not injured and indeed it was the beginning of an acquaintanceship that blossomed into their marriage.

Boarding

The community was responsible for finding suitable board with a local family that was not too distant from the school. Conditions were primitive with no heating in the bedroom where the teacher was expected to sleep but also prepare lessons by candlelight. One teacher in nearby Johnburg is reported as sharing her room with three girls that she taught during the day.⁸ An acute shortage of water was a perennial problem in the area and teachers not only shared their room but also often their weekly bath water. Another teacher at nearby Mookra had to close the school at the time of sheep shearing when she was evicted so that the shearers could be accommodated.⁹

The school

Not only were living conditions tough, but the schools themselves were of the simplest construction. As described by one inspector, 'too often the school accommodation is wretched sometimes consisting of deserted farmhouse of the most primitive construction, at other times an iron building where the thermometer reaches 112° [F] during some of our very hot days.' Although most farm buildings in the North were constructed from the plentiful local stone, most provisional

schools were made from corrugated iron that could be easily disassembled in order to shift to a new location to maintain sufficient school enrolment. For this reason, today there is no trace of three of the schools where Edith taught. The school at Mt James, however, was built of stone and, like the hundreds of abandoned houses that dot the countryside, has been reduced to a pile of rubble today.

School attendance averaged around 10 children with a high rate of absenteeism (over 20% at Mt James, for example). In the early 1900s before vaccines, school closures to curb infections were common. The biggest scourge in the North was an infection of the eyes known as blight or ophthalmia. Children's eyes became irritated by frequent dust storms and were then infected by the numerous flies in the schools that were open to the elements.¹⁰ The school at Erskine where Edith taught was temporarily closed when most children became infected. It was difficult to do much about droughts and dust storms, but some schools began to experiment with wire screens on windows and doors to control the flies and this eventually became standard practice.

Most children in these remote areas were shy and quite innocent of the outside world. As one illustration of this, one inspector was impressed with the children's ability to solve abstract monetary problems in the units of the time—pounds, shillings, and pence. However, when he gave the children the same problems using real coins they failed—reflecting not only their poverty but the fact that they lived far from any shop and rarely visited one.¹¹



Mt James School today, a pile of stones in a bleak and uninhabited landscape (Image courtesy of the author)

Interacting with the community

The communities in which teachers like Edith lived were made up of only a handful of families and provided limited opportunity for social and intellectual interaction. All teachers as 'outsiders' were immediately under the watchful eye of the community and enjoyed little privacy in their social life. Single female teachers, in particular, were expected to lead exemplary lives in terms of the strict social norms of the time. However, two events in the school year brought Edith directly into contact with the local community.

The annual Visiting Day was the occasion for parents to observe their children in the classroom. Available reports indicate that Edith passed with flying colours. In 1904 at Mt James School, 'Miss [Edith] Bawden put the children through drill, singing, reciting, history and geography. A spelling bee for the third, fourth and fifth classes revealed a remarkable proficiency in the art of spelling. The copy and exercise books, fancy and manual work were examined with great satisfaction to the visitors ... tea was provided for the parents and games and races were arranged for the children.'¹²

Another annual event was the school picnic that featured athletics and games supervised by the parents as well as a sumptuous picnic

‘dinner’ provided by the ladies. To increase competition, efforts were made to combine with another school at a location that was convenient to both, as well as scenic. The Yapoona school picnic, for example, was held several miles away under the main Flinders Ranges where rainfall was much higher and stately gum trees provided shade.

The Inspector’s visit

Last, but by no means least, was the annual visit of the School Inspector who was supposed to be both a mentor to the teacher and an evaluator of the teacher’s performance. Although some teachers feared the inspector’s visit, and surely Edith nervously faced her first visit, it seems that his visits were pleasant and productive. For one, as an experienced teacher, she received good evaluations over her career from very fair to very good, capable, industrious, and fair intelligence.¹³ She was also fortunate over her career to have inspectors who genuinely appreciated the teachers’ hard work and sacrifice under very difficult conditions. The following extracts from the annual inspectors’ reports for the North speak for themselves.

Far from the busy haunts of man, there was such a noble army of self-sacrificing enthusiastic educationists doing their work honestly and cheerfully under many disadvantageous circumstances.¹⁴

The young women who are far from home, without congenial companionship, lodging in a cottage with folks whose struggle for a living keeps intellectual life at the lowest ebb, teaching in a hut a mile from the nearest dwelling, yet strives after high ideals, maintains the sweetness of soul, and earnestly labours for their good.¹⁵

It is hoped that the claims of this large body of provisional teachers for consideration may never be forgotten.¹⁶

Amen! Reading such reports more than a century later, I was humbled by the service of my grandmother and her many female colleagues to the cause of education of the remoter regions of SA. I doubt that Edith read the inspectors’ reports, but I believe she was proud of her teaching career in the tiny schools in the bush. There is little doubt that as a female she was underpaid and discriminated against, but she did not see it that way and I never heard her complain about the conditions under which she lived and worked.

Epilogue

Although Edith’s time as a formal teacher ended when she prepared to marry in 1907 (an exit required by Departmental rules), she was, in fact, a life-time teacher. Lacking a school near the farm, she taught my mother and her sister in the 1920s with the assistance of the newly created Correspondence School that provided lessons and correction of exercises fortnightly through the postal service. In the 1950s, she emerged from retirement to tutor my brothers and me to augment gaps in our bush school education. I now realise that I was fortunate to have such an experienced teacher to give me a head-start in life. Yet another of Edith’s extraordinary achievements was to manage the farm for over a decade during the severe droughts and depression of the 1930s after she became a widow—but that is another story. Edith died in 1962 on the farm in the region where she had taught and lived since 1902.

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My Beautiful Nanna Rose (with a twist)

by Charlene Goodridge

I grew up with just one Nanna, as my other grandparents had all passed away.

I did not know much about Nanna in my early years - she was simply a lovely, caring lady who we would visit and who would visit us in return. I cannot recall any stories she might have told me - if she told any at all. Consequently, I did not fully appreciate her life from birth to death until I began researching the COLEMAN/ROSE family tree. Through this exploration, I discovered a woman who endured a challenging life, having been deserted by her husband several times while raising eight children. My mum, Doris Jean GOODRIDGE (nee ROSE), did not speak much about her mother; she rarely mentioned anything negative or particularly positive. However, I could sense love between mother and daughter. As I uncovered the story of my Nanna, I developed a newfound respect for her, accompanied by profound sadness and mixed emotions. Here is why.

Before I start Nanna's story, let me introduce my Auntie Dollie. Dollie, or Dorothy Jean, was born on 21 May 1918.¹ On 20 November 1935 Dorothy married Clarence George CHILD², who was born in 1913.³ He was affectionately known as Uncle Clarrie. I can recall, in my younger years, going to Quorn, South Australia, where Auntie Dollie and her husband lived. In my head I just always thought Auntie Dollie was a 'friend' of the family simply because I knew all my aunts and uncles (now all deceased) on both parents' sides. One day I asked my mum who Auntie Dollie was, but she never gave me a definitive answer. I never asked again, and Dollie never came up in any family research. But I noticed over the years as we saw Dollie more that she had a strong resemblance to Nanna and even to my mum.

Nanna, Ruby Caroline COLEMAN, was born 5 February 1890 in North Adelaide, South Australia.⁴ Her parents were James John COLEMAN and Eliza REEVES, married in 1889 in Prospect, South Australia.⁵ Ruby had one brother, Roy Lemon COLEMAN, born in 1892,⁶ and two sisters Doris Laura COLEMAN, born 1895 (sadly, Doris died in 1900 of meningitis)^{7,8}, and Gwendoline Eva COLEMAN, born 1897.⁹ All were born in Adelaide, South Australia.

James, a bootmaker, and his wife Eliza lived in Mylor, South Australia.¹⁰ That is also where William ROSE and his wife Emily (nee WARD) lived with their six children. William ROSE was a gardener.¹¹

In 1911, Ruby met Wilberth Samuel ROSE. Both were from Mylor. Wilberth was born on 21 July 1888, the third son of William ROSE and Emily WARD.¹² Their first son, Roy Keith ROSE, was born in Mylor on 2 October 1911.¹³ Soon after their son's birth, Ruby and Wilberth were married on 21 October 1911.¹⁴ Looking at the date between their wedding and the birth of their first son, it would appear Ruby and Wilberth had to get married quickly. Their second child was a daughter, Eva Juanita ROSE, born on 25 June 1913 at Hyde Park, South Australia.¹⁵

It was after Eva's birth that things in Ruby and Wilberth's marriage seemed to take a bad turn. Wilberth was summoned to court on information from Ruby that he had failed to maintain his two children, Roy and Eva. Ruby refused to live with Wilberth and did not let him see his two children. An arrangement was made for Wilberth to pay seven shillings a week. The bench permitted he be allowed to see his children.¹⁶

Ruby and her two young children now lived with her parents. She had found decent work in a city café. Her husband had deserted her, and she needed to support herself and her children.

On 18 May 1918, things took a turn for the worse. Ruby gave birth to a daughter, Dorothy Jean (Mavis), on a street in Parkside. I cannot imagine what had happened to Nanna or what she was going through. To give birth on the street must have been awful for her. What happened for her to fall pregnant? Was she attacked? Did she have an affair because her husband, Wilberth, was not around? Both mother and daughter were taken to the Adelaide Hospital and subsequently moved to the Queen's Maternity Hospital. When Ruby and her baby left the Queen's Home, Ruby's mother, Eliza, refused to let her return to her home. What was she to do? For me to find this out during my research was like opening a can of worms. My own mother or her siblings had said nothing over the years. I was both stunned and felt incredibly sad.¹⁷

What was Ruby to do now? Here she was with a month-old infant and nowhere to live with two young children to care for and no husband, no money, and no home. I believe Ruby could only do what she thought was good for her and her daughter. She had made her way to Mile End, where she left her crying baby on the doorstep of Mrs Georgina COOK with the following note:

Keep the darling for me. I will be down to see you next week. Don't give her up. Her name is Mavis. She was born on May 19. Be kind to her for my sake. She will be in good hands with you and I know you are to be trusted. Wednesday afternoon I will be down to see you - Love.

Ruby left her daughter with the note and a bundle of clothes. The baby was well-nourished and appeared well looked after.¹⁸

Mrs COOK contacted the police, and the child was first taken to Thebarton Police Station, then admitted to the care of the State Children's Department. Police Constable COCKS interviewed Ruby. Initially during the interview, she did not tell the truth. I can only imagine how scared she would have felt. Later, Ruby admitted to the constable that she was married and that she had been living with her mother. Also, she had honest employment in an Adelaide café to help support herself and two young children aged five and seven years old, and that her husband had left her some time ago.¹⁹ Ruby was charged with abandoning her baby.²⁰

On 21 June 1918, Ruby, carrying her one-month-old baby in her arms, was brought before the Adelaide Police Court. It was reported as being a sad case. Ruby sat near the dock, and most of the time she was in tears. She was advised by her representative, Mr FG HICKS, to plead guilty to abandoning her child at Mile End.²¹

Police Sub-Inspector BEARE said the woman had rendered herself liable to 12 months' imprisonment or a fine of £100. It would appear that the circumstances of the matter were in her favour. There were places she could have gone with the child, but she knew Mrs COOK could be trusted. Her lawyer Mr HINKS said this was an extremely sad and heartbreaking case. His defendant was an eminently respectable young woman. She even seemed younger than she was. He went on to say that she was married, but her husband had deserted her some time ago. He had turned out not to be the best husband and had left her to support her two children on her own. Ruby was in honest employment at an Adelaide café and left there for the purpose of going to the

maternity home. Mr HICKS asked that the *Evidence Publication Act* be extended to cover the name of the woman. It would be an enormous burden for her to go back to the café and have the finger of scorn pointed at her.²²

Mr EM SABINE SM replied 'I am afraid I cannot say it should be omitted in the interest of justice'. Ruby was discharged under the provisions of the *Offenders' Probation Act* upon entering into a bond of £5 and finding a surety for a similar amount that she would be of good behaviour and would undertake to come up for sentence if called upon within six months.²³

There is little known about what happened to Dorothy Jean (Mavis) after the trial. Wilberth came back to Ruby and went on to have two more sons: Ernest James ROSE born in 1920, and Ashley Reeves ROSE born in 1924, both at Parkside, South Australia.²⁴

On 16 March 1925, Wilberth Samuel ROSE, who did not appear in court, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by LH HASLAM SM for having defaulted in compliance with an order made against him on 29 January 1925, for the payment of 7 shillings and 6 pence a week in respect of each of his four children, Roy, Eva, Ernest and Ashley. The warrant was ordered to be withheld until applied for.²⁵

Once again Wilberth and Ruby got back together and had another daughter, Brenda Dawn ROSE, born in 1927 in Parkside, South Australia, where the family lived.²⁶ They attended social activities at Mylor, where Wilberth's father had a market garden. There was one social held at the Mylor Methodist Church on 11 August 1928. Mr E WILSON was the chairman, and Wilberth, who played the organ, played an overture. Contributing to the program were Eva ROSE and Dorothy COLEMAN.²⁷ Perhaps Dorothy was a friend of the ROSE family.

Wilberth and Ruby went on to have three more daughters. Betty Lorraine ROSE was born in 1930. My mother, Doris Jean ROSE, was born in 1931, and Valma Esma ROSE was born in 1935, all at Parkside, South Australia.²⁸

Sadly, Ruby's father, James John COLEMAN, passed away in 1935²⁹ and her mother, Eliza, passed away in 1936.³⁰

It was the death notice of Ruby's sister Gwendoline Eva DAVIS (nee COLEMAN), who passed away in 1938, when the penny dropped for me. The notice in the *Chronicle* published on 10 March 1938 read:

DAVIS- On the 2nd of March, at a private hospital, Gwendoline Eva, beloved youngest daughter of the late James and Eliza COLEMAN, and loving sister of Ruby, Roy, and adopted sister of Dollie.

I was confused. Who was Dollie? No, it couldn't be! The first thing to come to my mind was that it explained why my mum did not want me to do her family tree.³¹

Between 1939 and 1942, both Ruby and Wilberth were living back in the Adelaide Hills at Mylor. Wilberth enlisted for World War II at the age of 52 in 1941.³² He was a guard at war camps in Darwin and Alice Springs, both in the Northern Territory. He was later transferred to Glossop on the River Murray in South Australia. After the war Wilberth decided to stay in the Riverland and settled at Berri, South Australia again abandoning Ruby.

In 1946, Wilberth, now a gardener at Berri, divorced Ruby of Mallala on the grounds of adultery with Alfred Oliver Goldsworthy COUCH.³³ The divorce was uncontested. Wilberth remarried, and Ruby married Alfred in 1947. Alfred had been previously married, but at the time of their marriage he said he was a widower and Ruby was divorced.³⁴

Alfred Oliver Goldsworthy COUCH was born in 1896 in Allendale, Victoria. He died in 1971 at Quorn, South Australia, where Dorothy and her husband, Clarrie, also lived.³⁵

So, who was Dorothy Jean COLEMAN/ROSE? Her birth certificate has Wilberth as the father and Nanna listed as the mother. The date of birth was 21 May 1918.³⁶ To have an educated guess, Wilberth obviously knew about Dorothy, but I do not believe he was her father. I question whether Alfred might have been her father, but there is no proof. Nanna's parents, James and Eliza, obviously wanted to keep the secret in the family.

After the passing of her second husband, Alfred, in 1971, Nanna spent time living with her three daughters, Brenda, Betty, and Doris, for six months at a time. Every night

she would have a nip of brandy. She did not give this up even after she entered a nursing home. Nanna was not in the home for a long time. She passed away on 29 June 1979 at the age of 89 years at Gloucester Private Hospital, Prospect, South Australia.³⁷

I believe my beautiful Nanna Rose did the best she could with the cards she was dealt. It was not an easy life, and obviously, she wanted the best for all her children. I am sad she is no longer here so I could ask her about it. I wish my mum had talked to me about it. Nanna was a good mum; my mum was also a good mum. Mother's Day is the perfect day to celebrate the fact that I am lucky to be here thanks to my beautiful Nanna Rose and my beautiful mum. I am not judgmental in any way since life was so challenging for Nanna.



Ruby COUCH, with husband, Alfred COUCH, on the occasion of her 80th birthday, receiving posies from grand-daughter's Charlene GOODRIDGE (holding flowers), and Louise ENTWISTLE (Image courtesy of the author)

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The Shopkeeper

by Judith Deane-Freeman

In 19th century Adelaide, as in most other parts of the British Empire, there was a view that a woman's place was in the home. Furthermore, it was accepted that even for those women who needed, for a range of reasons, to earn an income, their roles were largely confined to the domestic sphere, for example working as servants. Recently some historians have examined primary sources and uncovered a different reality. It has been found, for example, that in the census of 1851 for NSW, the employment of women was inaccurately represented.¹ Half of employed women were listed as servants, but there was no documentation about what the rest of the working women were engaged in. It is now believed that many of the rest of the female population, who did not declare themselves to be working, were in reality hard at work engaged in sewing, laundry, bookkeeping, caring for lodgers among other similar money-making enterprises.

Through Trove and other online resources, it has been possible to track down a much more accurate picture of the roles of women in colonial life. No longer only the idealised wives and mothers of our colonial forefathers, women were found working in a wide range of roles, contributing in a significant way to the economy of the day. Hidden in plain view, these many women who worked in and ran small commercial enterprises, are finally being made visible and their contributions recognised.

The commercial world in the latter part of the 19th century was very much based on a small business model, a sphere in which the multi-skilled women of the day were able to succeed. Although many of their



Sarah Jane HIRST (DYSTER) c. 1885
(Image courtesy of the author)

small-scale enterprises were home-based and compatible with domestic responsibilities, they were important to the household and the economy. These were jobs such as laundry work, dressmaking, teaching, millinery, boarding-house keepers and midwives. Widows often took over the family business, having no doubt been closely involved before their spouse's death. With no welfare benefits and often children to care for, widows were found in a wide range of occupations including publicans, storekeepers, saddlers, jewellers, undertakers, tobacconists.²

When I began to search the records for information about my colonial great-great-grandmother, I found I had to rewrite her story in our family history. In the process, I discovered that the West End of Adelaide, in which she lived and worked, was populated with a thriving community of women who worked. And not only as 'working women'.

My great-great-grandmother, Jane DYSTER, so the story in our family goes, was widowed at a young age, and being illiterate, was cheated out of any wealth her husband had acquired. I was curious then to know how a mother of seven children, the youngest a baby in arms, managed to hold her family together for the next 30 or 40 years. This then is her story.

(Sarah) Jane was born in New Zealand in 1840 to Samuel and Mary FLORANCE who, originally from England, were very early settlers to that country. When Samuel drowned in 1847, Mary was left with no means of support for her family of four children, the oldest being seven-year-old Jane. Within two months Mary and children journeyed to Adelaide where her sister-in-law and brother-in-law were licensees of The Travellers Arms in Houghton in the Adelaide Hills. Mary and the children lived with the WILLIAMS family there and the children attended school for a time.³ Once the WILLIAMS family returned to New Zealand, Mary and her children were on their own again. It is assumed that Mary worked as a domestic and the older girls looked after the younger children until their mother took the time-honoured route to economic security and remarried. By that time Jane was 14 years old and went into service herself.

Around 1858-1859 she became housekeeper for a West End businessman and ex-convict, Thomas DYSTER. Although he was twice married, the father of three living children and some 25 years her senior, at the age of 19 years, Jane became his wife. Probably unknown to her, Thomas's second wife and his mistress had appeared before the court some years previously having been involved in an aggressive confrontation.⁴ However, Jane would have soon become aware of her future husband's dubious past when he was taken to court himself shortly before

their marriage, charged with failing to provide for an illegitimate child aged only 18 months.⁵ Shortly after their wedding, Jane was attacked in her home by the aggrieved mistress and mother of the child.⁶

I think it is fair to say then, that Jane was not the innocent and naïve woman sometimes portrayed by her descendants. She knew what she was getting into and was well up for it. Thomas did not, as far as we can tell, stray again.

Seventeen years later, in 1876, Thomas died leaving Jane with seven living children, the youngest, my great-grandfather, only six months old. She took over Thomas's West End enterprises, which included rental properties and a shop in Hawdon Street. This demonstrates, I believe, a previously acquired knowledge of the business.

Jane was listed in the *Adelaide Almanac and Directory for South Australia*⁷ (the Almanac) at different times over the next 30 years as a general trader, storekeeper, boarding-housekeeper and landlady. When researching this remarkable woman and her quiet achievements, I discovered that she was by no means the only woman who did not conform to the Victorian stereotype of house-bound womanhood. It became clear that women, whatever their reasons were for earning income, played a significant and unrecognised role in the economy of the time.

While many earned money in their own right and contributed to the economy in a variety of roles, others worked alongside their husbands, contributing to the success of the family business. I would like to place my great-great-grandmother back into the pages of history, draw her out from the shadows and by acknowledging her importance, also recognise those other forgotten pioneer women workers and businesswomen.



Jane DYSTER worked as an independent businesswoman from the time of her husband's death in 1876 until she retired to her daughter Sarah's house around 1907. During this time she raised a family and cared for her mother, who became an invalid around 1883 and was bedbound for 14 years prior to her death in 1903. When researching and reading the newspapers from the period, it is hard to comprehend the obstacles that Jane had overcome to survive the tough conditions in the West End of Adelaide at that time.

Not surprisingly, very early in her widowhood, Jane, like her mother, took the time-honoured route of seeking a new marriage partner, marrying Alfred HIRST on 6 August 1877. The relationship lasted long enough to produce a son, Henry, born in 1878, breaking down soon thereafter and leaving Jane with yet another dependent to care for.

The HIRST marriage remains an enigma. No doubt Jane was lonely. Perhaps she fell in love, finding this time around, a partner, aged 39 years, of a similar age to herself. Very likely Alfred, listed as a mason, was attracted to a woman of some means. It was, of course, a common practice for people of either sex to remarry hastily for economic reasons, emotional support, and protection. In this case, I presume the arrangement proved unsatisfactory as it was very short-lived. Fortunately, Jane and her family emerged relatively unscathed, which is surprising given the times.

Colonial Adelaide had, of course, inherited the cultural norms of a patriarchal society which had for centuries institutionalised the practice whereby women and all their possessions were the property of men. However, by the late 19th century things were slowly changing in England and therefore also in the colonies of Australia.

Although debate and controversy surrounded any discussion involving women's rights and the institution of marriage, in South Australia a *Matrimonial Clauses Act* was passed in 1858 to provide protection for women in difficult marriages and offer the potential to seek divorce. It also protected their property and income in the event of desertion, but if unable to afford court action, women were unlikely to benefit. After this time, while a widow or a divorcee was legally able to manage property and income, a married woman remained dependant on her husband.

Attempts to introduce a *Married Women's Property Act* attracted even more controversy and wasn't passed until 1884, South Australia being the first colony in Australia to do so. Finally, all women gained an independent and separate financial identity. They also inherited a joint responsibility and were liable for their husband's economic status. As this was around the time of the disintegration of Jane and Alfred's union, it is difficult to determine what role it had to play in their choices and decisions.

Being simple hardworking West End folk with little education, Alfred and Jane HIRST were possibly unaware of the debate and legislation affecting their rights playing out during their own personal dramas. Perhaps, when the relationship proved untenable for whatever reason, they were able to resolve things between themselves. Or perhaps Jane, taking advantage of the *Savings Bank Act 1875* and the *Building Society Act 1881* which permitted women to operate accounts (but not property) in their own name, had squirreled some money away. Whatever transpired, the family (without Alfred) left the Hawdon Street business around 1883. I surmise that around that time, Jane sold property to pay Alfred out, and he took the money and ran (or died, although I can find no record of that, or of a divorce).

The South Australian land title system (South Australia Integrated Land Information System, or SAILIS) records reveal a modest trail of property ownership and trading between 1881 and 1884, listing Jane HIRST or Jane Sarah HIRST as title holder. She was a survivor. She resumed trading under the DYSTER name by 1892 by which time the shadowy figure of Alfred HIRST had long disappeared into the vast quiet dark of the past. The descendants of his son Henry HIRST have no knowledge of either the origins or the fate of their forbear, Alfred.

The Almanac, which is at times inaccurate and inconsistent, nevertheless traces Jane's business ventures through the years from her husband's death in 1876 until 1901. Within months of his death, Jane was forced to take a tenant to court, once again proof that she was no pushover.

Local Court. July 1876

Mrs Dyster v M. Moran

For rent and dilapidations. Mr Wadey for plaintiff. Verdict for £5.15s. To be paid by weekly instalment of 2s.6d.⁸

Listed as being a storekeeper in Hawdon Street and sometimes in Clarendon Street, Jane is in the company of other businesswomen including Miss MCCOLL and Mrs BENBOW, also storekeepers. Jane left Hawdon Street by 1883 and had businesses at different times at 9 Hooker Building, 228 Hindley Street, 124 Weymouth Street, 122 Currie Street, and 152 Sturt Street in the city, and in Melbourne Street, North Adelaide. When locating her name in the Almanac, she is inevitably neighboured by other women in business, as storekeepers, boarding-housekeepers, dealers, dressmakers, charwomen, greengrocers, a picture frame maker, a second-hand dealer, washerwomen, nurses and even a cabinet manufacturer. Women in business were the hidden face of 19th

century economy, often only coming to public attention when a crime was committed against them or tragedy struck. Many, like Jane DYSTER, lived hard, undocumented lives providing for their extended families and contributing significantly to the growth and development of Adelaide as we know and enjoy it today.

In 1884 Jane advertised a house with shop to let with or without stock, proving that she continued to buy and sell property.⁹ Mostly listed as a general trader, she sometimes kept a boarding house as well. While she had the care of her invalid mother and the worry of two sons who were in and out of prison, it is a remarkable achievement - particularly as, since she signed legal documents with a mark 'X', family tradition holds that she was illiterate.

Although she had little schooling, I find it difficult to accept that such a capable woman was unable to sign her own name and believe some other social factor was at play. Perhaps there was an assumption that a young West End woman would be uneducated, and legal paperwork was presented to her with her name already in print. Perhaps, at that time signatures, as opposed to marks, did not carry the significance that we have since attached to them. I have attempted to uncover historic conventions regarding this issue without success. Perhaps a reader of this Journal can help me out. It is even possible that acceptance of using a mark instead of a signature was a quirk of a particular time or a specific official in colonial Adelaide rather than an indication of illiteracy. In documents I hold in our family archive, I have evidence of this when a literate gentleman, an engineer, signed one certificate with a mark 'X' and then another with his signature. (A research project for someone with more patience than I have!)

Another possibility is that Jane felt too intimidated by officialdom to assert her abilities. Perhaps she learnt to write later in life, because there are samples of her writing in the war service record of her youngest son.¹⁰ Two letters found there, written in cursive, beautifully composed and expressing the feelings that only a mother could, give the lie to her being illiterate. I have no doubts that she could read and write, which by no means underplays her remarkable achievements in life.

Family tradition also holds that she was a strong personality and there is ample evidence that she was a loving and loyal mother. Jane died at her daughter Sarah BRIGHT's home in 1925, aged 85 years and is buried in the West Terrace Cemetery with her first husband Thomas.

Of course we can never really know of the motivations, the concerns, the whole breadth and scope of the lives of people long gone. We have only the stories handed down in families and the evidence found in documents, newspapers and official records.

It is time to re-examine those primary sources and search out these working women, who not only made a difference but helped shape our modern world. Like Jane, most of these women came from working-class backgrounds and were often driven by need rather than choice. Perhaps, like Jane, their literacy skills were undeveloped. Nor did they have the time to write the sorts of diaries and letters which appear in the archives and were typically written by women from a more leisured, educated class.

However, there is no doubt that by exploiting the skills expected of them, such as cooking, sewing and cleaning, many women were able to juggle family commitments and set

up thriving businesses. Women juggling family commitments is something that resonates to this day. One wonders just how much has really changed.

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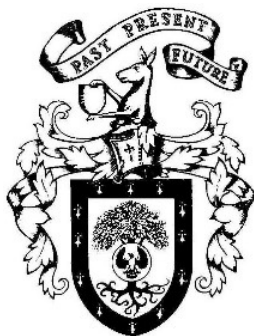


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NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCIL 2025-2027

This insert contains important information about vacancies on the Council for 2025 – 2027, and the nomination of members to fill those vacancies



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NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCIL 2025-2027

To nominate a person for the new Council to be elected at the 52nd Annual General Meeting, you are required to complete the form opposite and forward it to the Returning Officer by NOON on 31 July 2025.

If there is a need for an election, the Returning Officer will advise the nominees and request a statement and a photograph for inclusion in the August 2025 Journal of the Society.

In accordance with the Society's Constitution, the terms of the following Councillors expire at the 2025 Annual General Meeting, creating **five** vacancies on Council

David Ballinger

Robert Blair

Dale Johns

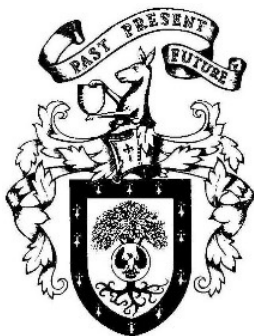
Phil Lokan

Andrew Peake

All retiring Councillors are eligible for nomination and re-election.

ML Stephenson
Returning Officer
31 March 2025

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COUNCIL 2025-2027 NOMINATION FORM

(Please **write** in **block capitals** except signatures).

Name of Nominee: _____

Member Number: _____

Name of Proposer: _____

Member Number: _____

Signature: _____

Name of Seconder: _____

Member Number: _____

Signature: _____

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION

I, the above-named nominee, accept this nomination, being eligible in accordance with the Rules of the Constitution relating to Membership of the Society and to the Council.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

This form must be with the Returning Officer by NOON on 31 July 2025 in a sealed envelope addressed to the Returning Officer.

The names of those nominating will remain confidential until the close of nominations.

If there are more candidates than vacancies, an optional statement of no more than 150 words and a photograph will be requested from the nominee by the Returning Officer for publication in the August 2024 edition of *The South Australian Genealogist*.

If more than 150 words are submitted, the Returning Officer may edit the statement.

A photocopy of this form is acceptable.



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Jean Campbell: A Small But Important Part in SA's History

by Janet Scarfe

Growing up as children in Adelaide in the 1950s and 1960s, my sister Sue and I had two maternal aunts, Jean CAMPBELL and 'Puss' (Dorothy) CAMPBELL. They were a significant presence then and all through their long lives.

They and our mother (Betty SCARFE, née CAMPBELL) gave us a basic sense of family history. They and their two brothers had been brought up on the historic merino property 'Anlaby', near Kapunda, where their father Charles was overseer between 1904 and 1938.

For many years we visited the area regularly. Geoffrey DUTTON, Anlaby's then owner, extended an open invitation to the CAMPBELLS to see the property and remember their lives there. We picnicked at Anlaby's huge woolshed, heard the story of Dick DUTTON crashing his plane in the outbuilding courtyard, and saw the home the CAMPBELLS occupied.

We went on to the family plot in the St Matthew's Cemetery at nearby Hamilton. We saw the names on the CAMPBELL headstones. To us they were simply names. Our occasional questions met with brief answers.

By 2010 we had no forebears left to ask about the family. Curious about some family names she had heard, Sue turned to genealogical and other records. I chipped in as a professional historian, adding background, context and other research. The result was our joint publication, *The Campbells of Anlaby 1860 to 1940* (2021). The book was highly commended in the

Genealogy SA TT Reed Award for that year. It has been followed by my 'spin off', *Her Great Adventure: Dorothy 'Puss' Campbell WW2 Army Nursing Sister* (2024).

Like all family historians we found surprises as we pieced together our forebears' lives. For example, we knew very little about Puss's army nursing service until after her death in 2006. We found the daily diaries she had kept in England, Egypt, Palestine, Papua New Guinea and Queensland. They form the basis of *Her Great Adventure*.

We had bare details about Jean's earlier life. We knew she worked in David Jones department store as the staff trainer and a floor manager; we sometimes visited her after school. We also knew that she had been a woman police constable (WPC) recruited by the legendary Kate COCKS, something called a 'woman peace officer' (WPO), a hairdresser and a beautician. We were well into adulthood when we discovered she had once been married.

Jean never spoke to us about her life before we knew her. She brushed aside any questions we had about her past. We did know however, that she was tall, formidable, a stickler for rules and insistent on good manners.

When we pieced together her past from genealogical and other records we found a woman of resilience and adaptability. She had dealt with difficult circumstances and situations in her life and the lives of others.

Part of what we uncovered after she died at the age of 100 follows.

Woman Police Constable

Born in 1906, Jean grew up on Anlaby station. She was educated locally to Qualifying Certificate level (typically age 14) and learnt the piano and elocution. She spent some years at home helping her mother with household chores and the family. She churned butter, rode a horse, enjoyed tennis and competitive golf, and played the piano at local dances.

Young women like Jean in country South Australia had limited employment opportunities. Nursing did not suit her. In 1932 she joined South Australia's Women Police Office. Her uncle Charles KEENE almost certainly influenced her decision to apply. He was a sergeant at the Port Adelaide Station where several women police constables were based.

Kate COCKS and Annie ROSS had established South Australia's Women Police Office in 1915. It was the first such Office in the British Empire, tasked with the responsibility of protecting women and girls from harm. From the beginning the women police constables (WPCs) enjoyed the same pay as their male colleagues and had the same powers of arrest.

Kate COCKS selected her constables personally. Jean, number 22 on the Women Police Register, was one of her last appointments before she retired.

Jean spent a year as a probationary constable at the Adelaide Police Station. She learnt to interview and take statements, prepare reports for court, give evidence and patrol the streets. She learned first aid and jujitsu for protection.

The job was demanding with day and night shifts that often went beyond eight hours with one day off a fortnight. There was no uniform: women police on duty wore a street dress, coat, hat and stylish walking shoes.



Kate COCKS (front row, centre) with Women Police Constables, 1934, Jean CAMPBELL is in the back row, centre (Image courtesy of the author)

In 1933 Jean joined several other WPCs at the Port Adelaide Police Station. Port Adelaide was a working-class district still in the grip of the Great Depression. Unemployment was rife and so were the attendant social problems of poverty, drunkenness, violence in homes and child neglect. The work there brought Jean into contact with people and situations she had never experienced in her life.

Most days Jean and the other WPCs interviewed women and girls who sought government relief, usually in the form of clothing and food rations. They typed, then forwarded the request on to the relevant relief agency. They also spent considerable time checking that the applicants had received the aid and used it as intended, for the benefit of women and children.

Kate COCKS firmly believed employment solved many social issues. She urged her WPCs to find jobs for unemployed women and girls, ideally out of harm's way, for example in the country. Jean used her personal connections to find positions in Kapunda for two women. The outcomes of the arrangement were not recorded.

Jean spent time every day on the beat. Alone or with another WPC Jean patrolled the



Port Adelaide wharves and the numerous hotels. In summertime she policed local beaches and sand dunes. The WPCs issued warnings when they saw inappropriate behaviour against women and girls in public places and, if necessary, reported those involved, both culprit and victim.

The WPCs' most distressing and difficult work involved cases of rape and indecent assault. Jean interviewed the female victims and compiled evidence for court hearings. On at least one occasion she escorted a young girl for medical examination and handed over her underwear as evidence. Her evidence saw a 20-year-old man remanded for assaulting a 15-year-old girl on Semaphore beach. She and the senior WPC then dealt with the accused's mother who was 'hysterical' over the charges laid against her son. Successful convictions were rare, despite the effort Jean and the other WPCs put into seeing the accused charged.

Almost every day Jean and her colleagues interviewed women about drunken, violent and philandering husbands. They also dealt with neglect and mistreatment of children, often distributing clothing and blankets and referring the family to local church missions. Jean was taken aback at times by situations of extreme poverty. She and the WPCs tried to assist women affected by mental illness, sometimes referring them to Northfield Mental Hospital as a last resort. On several occasions she was confronted by women who had attempted suicide. The WPCs had no choice but to arrest them because suicide was a crime.

The WPCs counselled reconciliation in domestic disputes, as Kate COCKS insisted. They urged husbands to provide adequately for their families, to give up alcohol and to search for employment. Kate COCKS claimed the reconciliations were often successful.

The women police at Port Adelaide knew from experience that the domestic peace was usually short-lived.

Jean soon knew this firsthand in her own life. In 1936 she resigned from the Women Police Office to marry a fellow policeman, Sergeant John (Harry) BUTLER. The marriage was brief and unhappy. Harry had many problems. He had lost his wife and stillborn child 18 months earlier. Furthermore he was mentally scarred from fighting at Gallipoli and on the Western Front. Jean left him in 1938. It was a radical step but she was very aware of the effects of alcohol and domestic misery on women's lives. She suffered the indignity of being sued for divorce several years later on the grounds of her desertion.

Senior Woman Peace Officer

Jean could not return to the Women Police as in 1938 she was still technically married. She changed direction entirely. She retrained as a ladies hairdresser in 1940 and opened a salon. Two years later, in May 1942, she was appointed the state's Senior Woman Peace Officer (WPO). She was in charge of a team enforcing security among women workers in Adelaide's munitions factories.

By early 1942 Australia was moving urgently to a total war footing. A huge increase in munitions production was a key component of that. At the peak of production in mid-1943, there were 47 government-owned factories. The demand for labour was so urgent that restrictions on women's employment were lifted. By 1943 over half Australia's female workforce was employed in some branch of the munitions industry.

Three large munitions factories were built in Adelaide, at Hendon, Finsbury, and Salisbury/Penfield, and a further six in country South Australia.

Munitions work was tedious, repetitive and dangerous. The factories were potential targets for enemy attack, as well as open to sabotage, information leaks and theft. The Peace Officer Guard enforced security. They searched everyone entering Commonwealth premises, their bags and possessions. Women workers had to be searched by 'female persons'.

Jean was appointed to establish the women's peace officer unit, based on her policing experience.

Marian MARCH, women's reporter for *The Advertiser*, interviewed Jean about her role as South Australia's new Senior WPO. She reported that Jean had been appointed by the Commonwealth government, was well qualified and keen to get the important work underway. Her office was located in the city with the Commonwealth Investigations Branch which was responsible for intelligence and internal security.

In the first, then a follow-up, interview, Jean explained the duties were patrolling and searching. The WPOs were to make rounds through the factory work areas, women's changing rooms and the grounds, night and day, to ensure there was no contravention of the rules. They were to conduct thorough searches of women entering the factory, as well as spot checks. They would confiscate articles such as cigarettes, tobacco, matches, jewellery, hairpins, sweets or food. Prohibited items were potentially dangerous because they could trigger explosions.

Jean invited women interested in the role to apply. The qualifications she explained were personal rather than technical; 'a pleasing manner and an abundance of tact'.

Jean was responsible for recruiting staff, initially 20. Applications came directly to her office or via the Manpower Directorate/ Labour Exchange. She recorded applicants'



Jean CAMPBELL, Senior Woman Peace Officer, 1942
(Image courtesy of the author)

details in her notebooks: name, address, telephone number (if any), age and height, marital status, children and their ages, current employment, husband's occupation, and for a time, religion. Sometimes she included comments: 'good app', 'very nice', '✓', 'too short', 'large X', 'Police Record'. She sent successful applicants for a medical examination. She appointed women in a wide variety of situations – single, married, divorced, women with young children or with none.³⁶

13/9/43.
 Mrs. Ellen Hazel Rischmüller
 24 Edgcomb St
 Woodville.
 37 years.
 Husband H. E. Rischmüller
 employed Adelaide district
 Scholten. Byrs 5 girls 6 yrs.
 At present employed
 at Haddon. Production.
 Very nice

Extract from Jean CAMPBELL's notebook on potential recruits for the women's peace officer unit (Image courtesy of the author)

Jean drew up the six-day rosters covering day and night shifts. She rotated the officers between the factories in and near Adelaide on a fortnightly basis. This caused her officers transport challenges and undoubtedly annoyance. She visited each factory regularly, enjoying the privilege of a car and driver. She dealt with minor accidents among the staff and approved their recreation and sick leave. She also organised the uniforms, which were difficult to get and required surrender of precious clothing coupons.

The calibre of her staff was less than Jean had hoped. In October 1943 the factory workers enjoyed a public holiday. She called her WPOs together for a refresher course on manners and tact. She jotted down key points to make in her notebook. Firstly, WPOs should stand, she said, when a senior officer entered the room. 'We are not actually respecting the person – it's the uniform – remember ladies – it's the Kings Uniform' she reminded them. Secondly their searching technique needed improvement:

I want each Off' to place themselves in the girl's position – Supposing you were approached in a manner which you thought was anything but nice – you would naturally resent it – and so do they – remember – civility costs nothing – so in future just pay a little more attention.

Finally she warned them against 'yarns with men and discussing private business with men'.

From 1943 onwards the tide of the war changed and munitions production was wound down. Peace Officer numbers were progressively reduced. All WPOs became redundant between September and November 1945. Prior to retrenchment South Australia had 28 WPOs out of a total of 325.

Jean had to find yet another career after the war, and she did. She retrained as a beautician with the international cosmetics company Cyclax working at Myers then Miller Andersons. Severe neuritis in her hands forced her to resign. Her ardent admirer, the local Cyclax managing director, called her 'one of Cyclax's treasures'.

Jean then joined Charles Birks in Rundle St, Adelaide as the supervisor of the fashion floor, a position she continued when the store became David Jones. She was a tall and formidable presence, with her green pen for signing docketts and her white paper carnation she wore signifying her authority.

Jean's last position before her retirement was training officer at David Jones, Adelaide. There she instilled in new staff the distinctive brand of customer courtesy on which the store prided itself.

Conclusion



Jean CAMPBELL in her '80s (Image courtesy of the author)

Of her several careers, Senior Woman Peace Officer was the one of which Jean was most proud.

Jean CAMPBELL spoke only to her closest family members about her roles as a WPC and as the Senior WPO in South Australia. Family photographs, the journals of the Port Adelaide Women Police and her own notebooks as Senior WPO reveal that our Auntie Jean's personal and professional life was varied and challenging. Her career also cast light on the social history of a time of great economic upheaval.

Researching her life we learned of her capacity to adapt to circumstances and of her resilience. She had a remarkable life as well as her own part in South Australia's history.

Note: A longer version of this article and a full set of endnotes and references can be found in Scarfe, Janet, 'Protecting Women and Girls in Depression and War: Jean Campbell WPC, WPO', *The Journal of Professional Historians Australia*, Issue 8, 2024, pp. 45-55, <https://www.historians.org.au/circa-new-issue>.

Have You Hit a Brick Wall in Your Family History Research?



The Genealogy SA team of experienced researchers may be able to help.

General research can be done either at an hourly rate or a fixed fee.

Not a member? Genealogy SA can still help.

Request help by completing a Research Quote Request for research services at

www.genealogysa.org.au/services/research.

Members* - \$25.30/hour

Non-members - \$50.60/hour

* Genealogy SA members who live more than 100 kilometres from our Unley Library, or those unable to attend for disability/mobility reasons, are eligible for two hours free research annually.

Richard Merry: A Vision and a Passion



After almost 20 years voluntarily contributing to various activities within the Society, Richard Merry has decided to retire from his long-term involvement in our DNA Special Interest Group (SIG). He joined the Society over 30 years ago and has been actively pursuing family history for quite a while. However, it was on his initiative that the Society Council approved the establishment of the DNA SIG in May 2011. *(We believe that it was the first such group formed by a genealogy society in Australia).*

Of course, Richard willingly assumed the role of convenor, a position he has held continuously for the past 14 years, ably assisted, at times, by co-convenors. In that role, Richard was responsible for the overall management and operation of the SIG. This included scheduling monthly meetings, preparing and presenting most of the sessions, issuing reference material to group members and assisting them and other Society members with their individual concerns. His activities were not just restricted to the group, for he actively promoted DNA research in family history by being involved in external events such as radio interviews, television interviews, conferences and seminars, and by having material published in genealogy-based journals.

Under his leadership, the group has been very successful with consistent monthly attendances of 25 or more. Richard has given talks to the group at both introductory and advanced levels. He promoted the formation of the South Australia Dual Geographic DNA Project within a commercial DNA company (FTDNA) to examine the DNA profiles of SIG members in South Australia to identify the common or not-so-common areas from which group members' ancestors

originated. Not only that but he has provided one-on-one professional advice on DNA research to a significant number of Society members.

Richard not only led the Society's DNA offerings but he also served on the Library Committee for three years between 2008-2010, assumed the role of co-convenor in the re-formation of the Computer SIG for four years between 2014-2018 and, until recently, had volunteered in the Society Library over many years assisting members in their research endeavours.

He has also been quite active in the Guild of One Name Studies (GOONS) with his interests in the Merry (Merie, Merrey, Merrie etc.) surname from the 16th century in Oxfordshire - Ref: https://one-name.org/name_profile/merry/. One of his particular interests is the Oxfordshire DNA Project.

His has certainly been an outstanding effort of significant benefit to the Society, to those involved in the SIG, and to those who have sought his advice and assistance.

The Society has grown through his continued involvement and selfless dedication to raising the profile of DNA research in family history within our organisation and in the general research community. Add to that, his contributions to the Computer-SIG, the Library Committee and in the Library.

Thank You, Richard.

Dale Johns
Secretary
Genealogy SA



Photographic Corner

Information about your female ancestors is often very scant. You may find a birth/baptism, marriage, births of children and death, but little more. Yet they played many other roles in their lives.

Whether through paid employment, volunteering for organisations or unofficial family and friend support, women have contributed to society beyond their role as mothers. It is important that we, their descendants, record their contributions for posterity.



Four generations

(P00202-13F)

Four generations: Margaret Robin [nee Adamson] with her grandmother, Elizabeth Adamson, who is nursing her son, Arthur Falconer Robin, and her mother, Margaret Adamson [nee Kelly].



Lady Mary Colton (P00197-097)

Lady Mary Colton (nee Cutting) was a philanthropist, devoting her time to improving the lives of women and children. She was married to John Colton who was Lord Mayor of Adelaide and then Premier of South Australia. They had seven children. Mary was a founder of the Adelaide Children's Hospital and actively supported many organisations which cared for women and children in need. In 1892 she was the first female President of the Women's Suffrage League which led to South Australia, in 1894, becoming the second place in the world to give women the right to vote, and the first place to give women the right to stand for parliament.



Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella Wright

(P00262-14F)

An early achiever was Charlotte Elizabeth Arabella (Lottie) Wright. She was the first female to graduate with a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Adelaide. Lottie began her education at Port Adelaide Public School, then won a bursary to attend the Advanced School for Girls in Adelaide. After winning many academic prizes she matriculated at 17 years of age in 1884. She entered Adelaide University the next year and graduated in 1888. Lottie became proprietor and principal of the Semaphore (Girls) High School from 1890 to 1899. In 1899 she visited Kalgoorlie and decided to stay and privately teach pupils. There she married Frederick A Graham in 1900. The couple moved to Perth where a son was born. Lottie tutored students and was secretary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Auxiliary.



Phyllis Joan MacCuspie

(P00179-01)

Women served in many ways during wars. Twenty-one year old Phyllis Joan MacCuspie, from Port Lincoln, enlisted in the Australian Women's Army Service at Wayville on 16th November 1942 and served as a gunner. She sent this photograph to her family on 30th March 1943. She was discharged on 13th March 1946 and married John Peak Haigh two months later on 23rd May in Port Lincoln. The couple moved to Western Australia where two children were born.



Winifred Maud Wood with students at Woorongoolong School, Eyre Peninsula

(P00122-063F)

Teaching was a common occupation for young women. Many were appointed to small country schools and boarded with local families. Winifred Maud Wood was one such teacher. In 1928, at the age of 18, her first school of 11 students was at Woorongoolong on the west coast of Eyre Peninsula. Classes were held in the front room of the farmhouse. The *West Coast Sentinel* reported 'The new teacher is a very pleasant girl, fresh from the training college, and full of enthusiasm for her work.'¹ There Win met Harold Buckley, and after she was transferred to Hindmarsh Valley in 1933, she soon resigned and married him. She had four children and returned to teaching in the 1950s before retiring in 1970. She died in 1998, remembered as 'a dedicated and popular teacher for 19 years at Blackwood Primary School.'²



Vivian Hilda May Absalom

(P00102-106)

Women played a vital role for families living on the land. Vivian Hilda May Absalom was the daughter of John Allen Absalom who took up farming at Arden Vale, north of Quorn. Hilda married Alfred de Lisle Vernon McCarthy, a fencer, in Port Augusta in 1924. Like so many rural women Hilda was a hard worker who lived through many hardships while caring for her five children.



Caroline Dulcie Grimshaw who drove from Adelaide to Perth with female companion M Meynell, 1927

(P00217-189)

Some women have been especially intrepid. In May 1927 Adelaide Motors employee, Caroline Dulcie Grimshaw, with a female companion, M Meynell, drove from Adelaide to Perth and back in a Fiat 503. On one cold night the radiator froze and burst, so Caroline walked for 23 hours through the night to reach Norseman, 40 miles away. Later, when interviewed about her forthcoming marriage to Hubert Tucker, whom she had worked with for 10 years, Caroline stated that afterwards the couple planned to tour to Darwin, across to Cairns and back to Adelaide. Never to be deterred they did this in 1932. When they arrived in Rockhampton the newspaper reported:

A motor car and trailer, mud bespattered, the car adorned with a pair of buffalo horns and bundles of skins, and the trailer with a huge crocodile skin, attracted a good deal of attention when it pulled up in the city this afternoon. The travellers were Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tucker of Adelaide, who arrived in Rockhampton to-day from the Northern Territory.³

The couple had one son who became a doctor.



All Australian XI Hockey Team, 1914

(P00198-740)

Australians are known for their love of sport and women, both as individuals and team members, are enthusiastic competitors. South Australian Elsie Minnie Babbage was a member of the All Australian XI hockey team which competed in Sydney in July 1914. In the photograph she is second left in the back row. The Australians were defeated by the English 13 goals to 3. South Australia was runner-up to New South Wales in the interstate cup. Elsie was a member of the Aroha Hockey Club which later, along with the Sturt club and some Forestville players, combined to form the Adelaide Hockey Club in 1981. In 1915 Elsie married Horace Richard Alexander Trenouth and they had three children. The youngest was named Peggy Aroha.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Woorongoolong. New School, West Coast Sentinel, 25 Jan 1929, p. 7.
- ² Dedicated teacher will be fondly remembered, Hills Messenger, 9 Sep 1998.p. 10.
- ³ Daley River, Paradise for Game, Brisbane Courier, 21 Oct 1932, p. 17.

Research & Development Committee Update

by David Ballinger

Marriage Registrations Project

As advised in the last Journal, we are assisting the South Australian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and his team with the transcription of seven years of South Australian marriages between 1938 and 1945.

Previously I reported that the 1938 and 1939 marriage registrations have been completed and sent to the Registrar and released into our databases. I can now advise that the marriages for 1940 have been released into the databases.

Marriages for 1941 and 1942 years are expected to be completed by early July.

The transcribing of 1943 and 1944 marriages has now commenced and portions of those years are already moving through the checking and correction stages. This leaves only 1945 to complete. We envisage commencing that year during July.

We welcome any interest in assisting with this project either as data entry, checking or correction.

Note that due to restrictions on viewing the original images this work can ONLY be done in the Society Library.

External Scanning (Outreach program)

The scanning program for 2025 is arranged with multiple trips into country areas to work with the Lameroo and District Historical Society, the Mallee Tourist and Heritage Centre (Pinnaroo), the Penola History Room, Millicent History Room, Yallum Park Homestead, Whyalla Family History Group.

We will also continue the scanning of records at the Uniting Church Historical Society and Greek Orthodox Community of South Australia.

In addition we have three teams working from home scanning various records from the Theatre Organ Society of Australia (South Australia), Whyalla Family History Group, Mallee Tourist and Heritage Centre, and various small groups as well as our own source data.

The future for scanning

We are looking for additional people to be trained to use the scanners to supplement those volunteers already working in the program. Once trained you could be doing scanning in the library or onsite at suburban or country locations.

Wishing to become a part of the database volunteers?

As always, we are always looking for additional volunteers to do either data entry, data checking or data corrections.

Work can be done either at home or in the SAGHS Library

Working Bees

Our working bees have continued to be popular, and all have been successful in completing a large amount of backlog work and adding new volunteers to the teams.

The schedule for General working bees for 2025 is:-

Sunday 22 June 2025

Sunday 17 August 2025

Sunday 2 November 2025

Please note that these are ALL general working bees with work being done on paper checking, computer corrections, headstone image file renaming.

In July, there is a special headstone image renaming working bee:-

Sunday 13 July 2025

Online Databases

So far this year, we have updated the Marriage Registrations, Newspaper Births, South Australian School Admissions and have added a new dataset - Biographical Index of South Australians – Supplementary.

Database preparation work is currently being carried out on the Newspaper Deaths, Newspaper Births, All Other Records, Hospital Admissions, Cemeteries, Passengers to South Australia databases.

For further information

If you would like to:

- assist in our projects with data entry, checking or corrections or scanning of records,
- be involved with our working bees, or
- suggest potential scanning sites that may be a valuable addition to our databases,

please contact me on
saghs.randd@saghs.org.au.

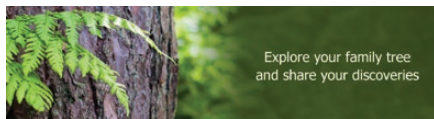
Thank you!

Finally, my thanks to all of the Research & Development committee, Projects Team Leaders, and volunteers for your continued devoted work during this time. Because of your work, we are in a better position now than ever. Well done!

David Ballinger FSAGHS

Chairperson, Research & Development Committee

Family Historian Special Interest Group



A family history program is an ideal companion to help family historians keep their research organised, at whatever stage of the genealogy they are at. Such software is designed to help:

- build your family tree,
- keep thorough and accurate research notes,
- include documents and photos,
- create lists, and
- generate an extensive range family tree charts and research reports.

Family Historian excels in all these aspects.

Read the full article at
<https://www.family-tree.co.uk/how-to-guides/family-historian-a-guide-to-family-history-software/>.

Join our Special Interest Group on the 2nd Tuesday of each month where we help each other to utilise family history tools to improve our genealogical research and recording.

For more information, contact
Co-Convenors: Malcolm or Trish at
saghs.familyhistorian@saghs.org.au.

News from the Special Interest Groups

Germanic & Continental European Group

The Germanic & Continental European (GCE) Special Interest Group has had a busy start to 2025. At the February meeting, Exploring Australian German Graves - Part 2, Aileen PREISS presented a PowerPoint about Pioneer Cemeteries around Australia. Starting on Kangaroo Island at Reeves Point near German Row in 1836, she followed the sad story of the PIPKORN family after the mother died on Kangaroo Island and they moved to Tarrington in Victoria. Next we visited the Klemzig Pioneer Cemetery with the memorials to many early South Australians including Pastor KAVEL. Member Denice RENDELL had sent in excellent photos of the Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery, where the name SUDHOLZ was discussed. Lyall KUPKE provided additional information on this name along with several other German names: JUST, BIRKENHAGEN, and SCHODDE. In 1842 the first German village in the Barossa Valley, Bethanien (Bethany) was settled by Pastor FRITSCH and a group of German Lutheran migrants. This village has an impressive cemetery. Travelling further into the mid-north a typical country cemetery can be found at Condowie near Snowtown, where the grave of GF WELKE, one of Pastor KAVEL's followers, is well preserved with the typical German script on both sides of the headstone. We then visited the site of Hoffnungsthal near Lyndoch and on to Kapunda Anglican Cemetery. In Queensland, Nundah Pioneer Cemetery holds the graves of the first free settlers at Zion Hill founded by Lutheran missionaries in 1838; this district was known as German Station. Hatton Vale in Queensland was mistakenly identified as being in New South Wales, which caused some discussion and correction – one way of learning! Then we visited Victoria where Germantown near

Geelong, Northcote and Ziebell's Farm at Thomastown - all provide many names and information. We moved on to New South Wales – Botany Pioneer Memorial Park and then Walla Walla in the Riverina. It's a big country so it was a only brief look, but the Northern Territory was represented by the Palmerston Pioneer Cemetery, principal burial ground until 1919. In Western Australia we visited Busselton, Merredin and Kojonup where the first digitisation of the cemetery has been successfully completed. The tour finished in Tasmania at the grave of Gustav VOSS in the Collinsvale (Bismark) Cemetery near Hobart.

Pat MUELLER, a new GCE member, is helping to prepare for a FALLAND family reunion later this year. She presented a PowerPoint with examples of the family headstones in the Stockwell Lutheran Cemetery. The cleaning of headstones to remove mould and lichen was discussed with its benefits and potential problems. Aileen guided the group to CCASA, the Cemeteries and Crematoria Association of South Australia, which offers advice about cleaning headstones and other relevant information. CCASA and GCE member Meredith HOLDEN recommended we become familiar with the information provided by CCASA.

Dirk WEISSLEDER, Vice-Chairman of the International German Genealogy Partnership recently travelled from his home in Berlin to Ziebell's Farm, Thomastown, Victoria to attend a celebration and launch of a replica of the ship *Pribislaw*. This ship arrived in Victoria in 1850 carrying Wendish emigrants, including a relative of Dirk's, who came to live in South Australia. Dirk was hosted by Robert WUCHATSCH who kindly drove him to Adelaide, making a quick visit to Lutheran Archives.



Dirk Weissleder's visit to the Lutheran Archives. Back row: Ben Hollister, Dirk Weissleder, Lois Zweck, Robert Wuchatsch, Lyall Kupke. Front row: Philip Mann, Victor Preiss, Aileen Preiss, Elvira Proeve.

Our March meeting was a revisit of a 2013 GCE outing *Following the Wendish Trail in SA*. Lyall KUPKE, GCE member and President of the Wendish Society of South Australia, provided an informative and interesting commentary to Aileen's PowerPoint. The new members in the group appreciated learning about the Wendish story.

April was a busy month with Bruce and Kaylene DOMMENZ organising a GCE outing to Pilgrim Lutheran Church Neukirch in Ebenezer, followed by lunch at the Stockwell Hotel and a visit to St Thomas Lutheran Church and Stockwell Cemetery.

On 17 May 2025, we will enjoy another GCE outing to the Tanunda Museum. Member Philip MANN was contacted through his web page by Mark CODY who generously gave Philip a naturalisation document of Daniel SCHLINKE, a relative of Philip's. Daniel was a confectioner arriving on 24 May 1839 from Hamburg, and needed a flour mill to support his business. The story of this water-driven flour mill at Bethany is very interesting.

We are pleased that following Robert BLAIR's appeal in June for a GCE SIG Co-Convenor to relieve Aileen a new member has offered her services and members in our group are keen to support her.

We look forward to the group growing with the help of hybrid meetings.

If you have any requests for topics please contact the Conveners.

Co-Convenors: Aileen Preiss & Kingsley Neumann saghs.gce@saghs.org.au.

Scotland Group

The topic for our first meeting for 2025 was 'The Journey of Marion and Sarah McBain'. Terry DUGGIN explained how he was able to resolve a mystery regarding members of his MCBAIN family who came to South Australia under the Highland and Island Emigration Scheme and were initially passengers on the HMS *Hercules*. The journey of the *Hercules* was disrupted shortly after the departure from Campbelltown, Scotland in December 1852, due to an outbreak of illness including smallpox forcing the ship to quarantine at Queenstown, Cork, Ireland.

Many passengers died in Ireland, a small number returned to Scotland, many resumed their journey on the *Hercules*, many were delayed and subsequently sailed on other ships, and some were separated from their families and sailed on different ships from the rest of their family. The disruption to the journey created difficulties for family historians in establishing what had happened to the 756 emigrants who had initially set out from Scotland.

Many of the families were related. Family names and forenames were repeated. The Scottish practice of using interchangeable names, like Marion and Sarah, due to their Gaelic and English forms, also added complexity to the investigation.

Terry showed the records relating to the MCBAIN family. One of the MCBAIN family had died in Ireland and the rest of the family later resumed their journey to arrive in South Australia on another ship. An unnamed child had been born at sea, but it wasn't clear from the records who the mother was.

Sometime after this initial research, Terry was contacted by a researcher from interstate who was seeking further information to confirm that her great-great-grandmother had been one of the *Hercules* emigrants. Subsequent research identified that this person was descended from the unnamed MCBAIN child. The child's father had died in Ireland and the child had been baptised at a church in Unley. The mother had remarried not long after arriving in South Australia, introducing another change of name further complicating the investigation. The results of DNA testing confirmed the conclusions.

The topic for the April meeting was 'My ancestors' places in Scotland and England: a

road trip' and was presented by Jo HANISCH. Jo and her husband had travelled to the United Kingdom last year. Jo gave an excellent presentation about the places where their family members had lived that they visited. Jo gained a deeper appreciation of what was important to her family in the past. Some had a close connection with a particular place or area and lived there for generations.

Jo shared some of the lessons learnt from their trip, particularly the need for planning and research in advance about where you want to go, how to get there, the difficulties at times of driving on the narrow roads and the need for flexibility.

We also discussed a new website from Historic Environment Scotland (HES): <https://www.trove.scot/>. HES is the lead public body set up to investigate, care for and promote Scotland's historic environment. There are over 1.2 million images on the website including images of Scotland's most important historic sites and buildings and images of objects in their archives. Have a look at the site, try a search by place name and you might find something of interest.

Our next meeting will be on Sunday 8 June 2025.

Convenor: Marcus Thornton
saghs.scotland@saghs.org.au

What's On

Listed below are upcoming events held by Genealogy SA. These events are current at the time of printing. Visit www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar for updates.

MAY 2025

- 1 **England Group:** Where to Find County Records for Berkshire, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
 - 6 **Twilight Talks:** Researching and Writing 'The Middling Sort', 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
 - 7 **Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
 - 12 **Irish Group:** Irish Settlement in SA from 1839, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
 - 13 **Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7 pm, via Zoom
 - 14 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** Naturalisation Certificates, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
 - 15 **Family History Writers Group:** Ways to Share and Preserve Your Family Stories, 7 pm, via Zoom
 - 20 **Library Tour:** 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library
 - 21 **DNA in Family History Group:** DNA Case studies, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
 - 25 **Using DNA for Family History:** 10 am to 3 pm, Genealogy SA Library
 - 27 **Library Tour:** 11 am, Genealogy SA Library
 - 27 **South Australia's History Festival:** Genealogy SA: It Started With a Volunteer and a Vision, 6:30 pm, Ayers House, North Terrace, Adelaide
 - 28 **South Australia's History Festival:** Skeletons in the Closet: Findings Secrets in Family History, 1 pm, Hetzel Lecture Theatre, State Library of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide
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JUNE 2025

- 1 **Working Bee – Marriage Registrations:** 10 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
 - 4 **Wednesdays@1:** Identifying Historical Photographs, 1 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
 - 4 **Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
 - 5 **England Group:** English Poor Law Records and Changes to the Workhouse, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
 - 8 **Scotland Group:** Using Social Media to Connect with Family, 2 pm, via Zoom
 - 9 **Irish Group:** My Ancestors' Places in Ireland: A Road Trip, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
 - 10 **Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7 pm, via Zoom
 - 11 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** Sharing Our Family History Research: Group Discussion & Shared Supper, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
 - 17 **Library Tour:** 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library
 - 18 **DNA in Family History Group:** Don't Ignore Your Small Matches, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
 - 19 **Family History Writers Group:** Terrible Tales Discovered on Trove, 7 pm, via Zoom
 - 22 **Working Bee – General:** 10 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
 - 23 **Online DNA Painter Workshop:** 6 pm, via Zoom
 - 24 **Library Tour:** 11 am, Genealogy SA Library
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JULY 2025

- 1 **Twilight Talks:** But There Were No Convicts in SA!, 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 2 **Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 3 **England Group:** Where to Find County Records for Cumberland, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 8 **Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7 pm, via Zoom
- 9 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 13 **Working Bee – Headstone Image Re-naming and Checking:** 10 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 14 **Irish Group:** Irish Records in Findmypast, 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 15 **Library Tour:** 7 pm, Genealogy SA Library
- 16 **DNA in Family History Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 17 **Family History Writers Group:** 7 pm, via Zoom
- 27 **Getting Started With Your Family History:** 10 am to 3 pm, via Zoom (**LIMITED PLACES**)
- 29 **Library Tour:** 11 am, Genealogy SA Library

AUGUST 2025

- 3 **Scotland Group:** 2 pm, via Zoom
- 6 **Wednesdays@1:** 1 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 6 **Genealogy Computer Users Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 7 **England Group:** Military Records for the Battle of Waterloo, 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom
- 11 **Irish Group:** 7:30 pm, via Zoom
- 12 **Family Historian Software Users Group:** 7 pm, via Zoom
- 13 **Germanic & Continental European Group:** 7:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library or via Zoom

17 **Working Bee – General:** 10 am to 3:30 pm, Genealogy SA Library

20 **DNA in Family History Group:** Adoption Case Study, 7:30 pm, via Zoom

21 **Family History Writers Group:** 7 pm, via Zoom

24 **Genealogy SA Family History Book Awards Presentation**

26 **Library Tour:** 11 am, Genealogy SA Library

Special Interest Groups

Meetings of Special Interest Groups are held each month online via Zoom or in the Genealogy SA Library.

For more information on joining a Zoom meeting please contact the Genealogy SA office on (08) 8272 4222, saghs.admin@saghs.org.au or visit the Genealogy SA online Events Calendar www.genealogysa.org.au/whats-on/events-calendar.

Regular Meeting Dates

Genealogy Computer Users Group:

1st Wednesday of every month
(not December and January)

England Group:

1st Thursday of every month (not January)

Irish Group:

2nd Monday of every month (not January)

Family Historian Software Users Group:

2nd Tuesday of every month

Germanic & Continental European Group:

2nd Wednesday of every month
(not January)

DNA in Family History Group:

3rd Wednesday of every month (not January)

Family History Writers Group:

3rd Thursday of every month (not January)

Scotland Group: 1st Sunday of every
2nd month (not January)

New Books in the Library

These items are now available in the Genealogy SA Library. The second copies are available for loan. To find these items and more you can search our library catalogue at www.genealogysa.org.au/resources/society-library/about-the-library.

Biographies

My Story by Otto HE Kretschmer	REF/KRE/A/BIOG
Baz Gransbury by Roger, Bill, John, Ken & Geoff Gransbury	REF/GRA/A/BIOG
Mount Magnificent Farm, 1867-1990 by Glen Stone	REF/STO/A/BIOG

Family Histories

The Pride of 'Christies Row': Sharam Heritage, Penola by Betty Byrne & Jill Fox	FH/SHA	2nd copy
The Weeks Ancestry of the Tamkin Family	FH Cabinet - W	
Farmers Devon to South Australia: The Story of James and Jane Rundle and Their Family by Peter Rundle, John Rundle, Pauline Wake	FH/RUN	2nd copy
Brooks & Colwill of Magill: 1847-2019 by Neil D Brooks & John H Brooks [Story of Susan Mildred Scott Brooks ancestral family chapter only]	FH/BRO	2nd copy
The Semmens from Ludgvan, Cornwall: Who Emigrated to South Australia in the 1840s, 1850s and 1870s: The Descendants of Thomas Semmens (1782:1860) and his Wives Mary Wills (1780:1821) and Martha Roberts (1805:1852) by Sandra Semmens nee Schaedel	FH/SEM	2 copies
From Teigh to Modbury: Immigrants John and Mary Pilmore: Arrived in Adelaide 1st August 1853 by Brian Garnett Pilmore; Karen Pilmore-Myers; Christopher Myers	FH/PIL	
Pilmore Historical Research and Eulogy for Freda Mary Pilmore collated by Brian Garnett Pilmore	FH Cabinet - P	
Gottfried Kowald – Anna Rosina Descendants by Ron Fiebig	FH Cabinet - K	
Roediger Roots in Australia compiled by PA Scherer	FH/ROE BOOK 1	
James Henry Gome 1801-1893 by Robert John Chappell	FH/GOM/Volume 2	
Thomas Philip Bastard 1848-1908 by Anne-Marie Hayes	FH/BAR	
Letter from Joan Plowright (nee Pryzibilla) to her Nephew John Pryzibilla, with Transcriptions for the Przybyla and Niemiec Family from the Immaculate Virgin Mary Roman Catholic Church in Dabrowka, Poland by Joan Plowright	FH Cabinet – P	
Haberecht Family History 1848-2004: The Descendants of Johann Gottlob and Maria Elisabeth (Huebner) researched and presented by Glenda and Don Haberecht	FH/HAB	
Ffarrington Family Tree by Margaret Kimpton	FH/FFA	
Gregory Family History: How Storied Connect Family by Glenda Gregory	FH/GRE	2 copies of Part 1 1 copy of Parts 1 and 2
The History of the Pine Hut Creek Buckley Family	FH/BUC	2nd copy

Indexes

SA Newspaper Births 1951: Revised and Updated November 2024

compiled by Neville Bottger

REF/BIR/SA/IND

Local Histories

Three Gravesites: Port MacDonnell by Wanda Hopkins (GenieWriter 5654) LH/PORT MACDONNELL

A Concise History of Wallaroo LH/WALLAROO 2nd copy

South Coast Limited: A History of the Victor Harbor and Milang Railway Lines in South Australia by Kim Bird LH/SOUTH COAST

The Rotary Club of Largs Bay Land, Sea Pageant, Fair and Regatta: Bicentennial Souvenir Booklet by the Rotary Club of Largs Bay LH/LARGS BAY [pamphlet box]

Relative Thoughts. A History of the First Ten Years of the Fleurieu Peninsula Family History Group by Timothy Wing LH/FLEURIEU PENINSULA 2nd copy

Hammond: Hundred of Coonatta by Nicholas Hall LH/HAMMOND

Nunyarra: Highlights of 101 Years by Brian Blackburn LH/BELAIR

Eleven Tales of Robe by Kathleen Bermingham LH/ROBE [pamphlet box] 2nd copy

The Sixth Eleven Tales of Robe by Kathleen Bermingham LH/ROBE [pamphlet box] 2nd copy

The Second Eleven Tales of Robe by Kathleen Bermingham LH/ROBE [pamphlet box] 2nd copy

The Third Eleven Tales of Robe by Kathleen Bermingham LH/ROBE [pamphlet box] 2nd copy

Rotary Club of Mitcham, South Australia: Rotary International District 9520: 50th Anniversary, 1962-2012 LH/MITCHAM [pamphlet box]

Mallee Tourist & Heritage Centre: Celebrating 25 Years, 1999 to 2024 by Max D Wurfel LH/PINNAROO

Pinnaroo, Its Roads, Streets and Some Notable People by Max D Wurfel LH/PINNAROO

Goolwa Primary School Bicentenary Celebrations 1879-1979 LH/GOOLWA [pamphlet box]

A Brief History of Nicolson Avenue Primary School by Ian McArthur LH/WHYALLA [pamphlet box]

Report on Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study, June 1968 by De Leuw, Cather and Company; Rankine and Hill; Alan M Voorhees and Associates LH/REP/ADE [large LH book]

Metropolitan Development Plan: Supplementary Development Plan. No. 1, Transportation Routes, 1971 by the South Australian State Planning Authority LH/MET/ADE [large LH book]

Development Plan Proposals: Metropolitan Area of Adelaide by South Australia. Town Planning Committee LH/MET/ADE [large LH book]

More About Mitcham by Annely Aeuckens LH/MITCHAM

The Roseworthy College Legacy: And the '68 Group

by Peter Donovan, Jane Donovan

LH/ROSEWORTHY

Sketches of Murray Bridge by VM Branson and Douglas Luck

LH/MURRAY BRIDGE

Writers Group

Oral History Handbook (5th edition) by Beth M Robertson

REF/ROB/WG 2nd copy

Writers & Copyright by Jo Teng

REF/TEN/WG

Reference - Cemeteries

Monumental Inscriptions, Monaro

REF/CEM/NSW

Reference - Indigenous

Nomad Girl: My Life on the Gibber Plains and Beyond

by Kanakiya Myra Ah Chee as told to Linda Rive

REF/AHC/INDIG

Second Koonibba Jubilee Booklet: 1901-1951

by joint editors E Harms and C Hoff

REF/HAR/INDIG

[Rare Books Cabinet]

Reference - War

George Harding's Boer War: The Life of a South Australian who Enlisted with the Fourth Victorian Contingent, 1900-1901 by Geoffrey Watts

REF/WAT/WAR

Reference - Shipping

Bound for South Australia by Graham Jaunay

REF/JAU/A/SHIP 2nd copy

Reference – General

Dating by Design 1840-1915 by Stephen Gill

REF/GIL/G

Dating by Design Twentieth Century by Stephen Gill

REF/GIL/G

Register of One Name Studies (37th edition 2021)

by the Guild of One-Name Studies

REF/REG/G

Register of One Name Studies (38th edition 2022)

by the Guild of One-Name Studies

REF/REG/G

A Latin Glossary for Family and Local Historians (revised edition)

by Janet Morris

REF/MOR/G

Reading Latin Epitaphs: A Handbook for Beginners by John Parker

REF/PAR/G 2nd copy

Reading Old Handwriting (3rd augmented edition) by Eve McLaughlin

REF/MCL/G

The Dead Horse Investigation: Forensic Photo Analysis for Everyone

by Colleen Fitzpatrick

REF/FIT/G 2nd copy

Reference - Australia

Humanity in Action: Celebrating 100 Years of Rotary Clubs in Australia and Island Neighbours edited by Paul Henningham OAM, Bob Aitken, Janet Lawrence, Dennis Chellingsworth

REF/HEN/A

Reference - South Australia

Trailblazers: 100 Inspiring South Australian Women

by Carolyn Collins and Roy Eccleston

REF/COL/A/SA 2nd copy

Gladstone Gaol, S.A. by the Gladstone Gaol Development Committee

REF/GLA/SA
[pamphlet box]

Vice-Regal: A History of the Governors of South Australia by Philip Payton

REF/PAY/SA

Irish South Australia: New Histories and Insights by Fidelma Breen, Stephanie James, Dymphna Loneragan, Susan Arthure

REF/ART/A/SA 2nd copy

A Glossary of Local Government Areas in South Australia 1840-1985

by E Jane Robbins and John R Robbins

REF/ROB/A/SA 2nd copy

South Australia: Horizons Beyond by Tony Baker and Megan Lloyd

REF/BAK/SA

Highway Through the Hills: The Story of Mount Barker Road contributions

by Stewart Cockburn

REF/COC/SA

Heritage Recipes. Book One drawings by Alison Lewis, compilation of recipes by Paula Brock, research and text by Diana Hancock

REF/BRO/SA

Reference – New South Wales

Broken Hill Volume 4, 1940-1973: Towards the Century by RHB Kearns

REF/KEA/A/NSW 2nd copy

Reference - Britain

Early Victorian Britain, 1832-1851 by JFC Harrison

REF/HAR/BRI

Family History Handbook 2025 by Helen Tovey

REF/FAM/BRI

Reference - England

The Cathedrals of England edited by John Blair and Joyce K Crowley

REF/BLA/ENG

Old English Villages by Anne Groe, Laurence Fleming

REF/GOR/ENG

Reference – Berkshire, England

Church Notes of Berkshire 1665-66 made by Elias Ashmole

REF/ASH/ENG/BRK

Reference – Cheshire, England

A Guide to Family Research Resources for the Macclesfield Area

by Joan Irving

REF/IRV/ENG/CHS

Prestbury Cheshire by the Prestbury Village Council

REF/PRE/ENG/CHS

Macclesfield Workhouse compiled by Jennifer Jones

REF/JON/ENG/CHS

Reference – Cornwall, England

Look at Cornwall in Colour text by B Newson

REF/NEW/ENG/CON

Reference – Hampshire, England

<i>The Condition of Children of the Poor in Mid-Victorian Portsmouth</i> by Jean Stanford and A Temple Patterson	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box] 2nd copy
<i>Portsmouth and the First Fleet, 1786-1787</i> by James H Thomas	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box] 2nd copy
<i>Sir Frederic Madden and Portsmouth</i> by John Webb	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box] 2nd copy
<i>Portsmouth – As Others Have Seen It. Part II, 1790-1900</i> by Margaret J Hoad	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box] 2nd copy
<i>Portchester Castle</i> by Prof Barry Cunliffe	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Palmerston's Folly: The Portsdown and Spithead Forts</i> by Alfred Temple Patterson	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>The Organs and Organists of the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury at Portsmouth</i> by Rev Phillip Barrett	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>The Naval Mutiny at Spithead, 1797</i> by A Temple Patterson	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Portsmouth Railways</i> by Edwin Course	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Portsea Island Churches</i> by Rodney Hubbuck	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Portsmouth During the Great French Wars, 1770-1800</i> by Alastair Geddes	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Portsmouth and the Fall of the Puritan Republic</i> by Dorothy Dymond	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Portsmouth's Water Supply, 1800-1860</i> by Mary Hallett	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>A History of Portsmouth Theatres</i> by H Sergeant	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Portsmouth – As Others Have Seen It. Part I, 1540-1790</i> by Margaret J Hoad	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>The Growth of Southsea as a Naval Satellite and Victorian Resort</i> by RC Riley	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Captain John Mason and the Duke of Buckingham</i> by Dorothy Dymond	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Methodism in Portsmouth, 1750-1932</i> by W Donald Cooper	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Portsmouth and the Crimean War</i> by Margaret J Hoad and A Temple Patterson	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Smugglers and Revenue Officers in the Portsmouth Area in the Eighteenth Century: As Shown in Customs Records</i> by Edward Carson	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Borough Government in Portsmouth, 1835-1974</i> by Sarah E Peacock	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]

<i>Portsmouth's Political Patterns 1885-1945</i> by GJ Ashworth	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>The Industries of Portsmouth in the Nineteenth Century</i> by RC Riley	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Common Lands of Portsea Island</i> by John Chapman	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Public Houses and Beerhouses in Nineteenth Century Portsmouth</i> by RC Riley and Philip Eley	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>The Evolution of the Docks and Industrial Buildings in Portsmouth Royal Dockyard 1698-1914</i> by RC Riley	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Art in a Dockyard Town: Portsmouth 1770-1845</i> by Nigel Surry	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]
<i>Threadgolds: The Development and Decline of a Portsea Ironmongers 1800-1988</i> by Ann Day	REF/POR/ENG/HAM [pamphlet box]

Reference – Lancashire, England

<i>The Registers of St John the Baptist, Hey 1743-1841</i> by the Lancashire Parish Register Society	REF/LAN/ENG/LAN
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Reference – Oxfordshire, England

<i>Images of Victorian Oxford</i> by Malcolm Graham	REF/GRA/ENG/OXF
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Reference – Sussex, England

<i>A Chronicle of Cuckfield</i> by Maisie Wright	REF/WRI/ENG/SSX
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Reference - Ireland

<i>Townland Atlas of Ulster</i> by Andrew Kane	REF/KAN/IRL
<i>Researching Farm Ancestors in Ireland</i> by William J Roulston	REF/ROU/IRL
<i>History of the Parish of Derry Keighan for Three Centuries</i> by Thomas Carmac	REF/CAR/IRL
<i>Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Volume Sixteen: Parishes of County Antrim V, 1830-5, 1837-8, Giant's Causeway and Ballymoney</i> edited by Angelique Day and Patrick McWilliams	REF/DAY/G/IRL 2nd copy
<i>Vanishing Kingdoms: The Irish Chiefs and Their Families</i> by Walter JP Curley	REF/CUR/IRL
<i>To Hell or Barbados</i> by Sean O'Callaghan	REF/OCA/IRL
<i>Who's Who in the Dublin Rising, 1916</i> by Joseph EA Connell Jnr	REF/CON/IRL

Reference - Scotland

<i>A Short History of the Church in Scotland AD 300-2015</i> by Roland S Ward	REF/WAR/SCT
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New Members & Their Research Interests

If you wish to contact any members listed below, please email the Society at saghs.members@saghs.org.au with your contact details.

ASHCROFT, Mrs Lesley (**ASHCROFT, BOWBRIDGE, BURBRIDGE, GILBERT, HAYES, MIATKE, WALTERS, WEBB**)

BROWN, Mrs Jenny (**BROWN, GOODE, HURLEY, MATTHEWS, POSSINGHAM**)

DAY, Mr Darryl (**DAY, GOLDNEY, JOPPICH, ROSMAN, ZWAR**)

DIXON, Mrs Jan (**BLOOMER, EDGAR, EVANS, HASKETT, SMITH**)

HAINES, Mrs Kaeli (**FOWLER, HORWOOD, LEWIS, WAGNER**)

HEPBURN, Ms Irene (**BEGG, BOVAIRD, ELDER, GAMBLE, STARK**)

HERRING, Ms Kate (**PONTT**)

LEESON, Mrs Vikki (**JAGER, LAMPE**)

MANEY, Mrs Dian (**CHAMPION, DODD, PEARSON, REID, SMITH**)

MASTERSON, Mrs Dianne (**SPENGLER, WAACK**)

MURRAY, Mrs Lisa (**BARRETT, BELL, COOK, HARRISON, JOHNSTON, REGUS**)

PICARD, Mrs Margaret (**FINNIS, FINNISS, HOLTON, PICARD, RIHOY, SEBIRE**)

READ, Mrs Heather (**DAVEY**)

ROSE, Miss Natalie (**BROWN, DWYER, ROSE, THOMAS**)

SPENCER, Mrs Kim (**BIDDLE, NEWBURY**)

THOMAS, Ms Jill (**BURN, BURNS, BYRNE, BYRNES**)

TRACEY, Mr Ashley (**DULY, TRACEY**)

WARD, Mrs Robyn (**MCALLISTER, WINKLER**)



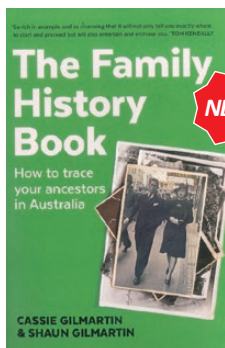
Library Tours

Have you walked into the Library and felt overwhelmed, not knowing where to start?

Why not join one of our Library tours and learn more about the many resources that we have to help you with your family research?

Tours are free for members. Check our Events Calendar for dates and times at: www.genealogysa.org/whats-on/events-calendar

Bookshop

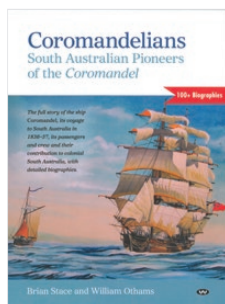


The Family History Book

by Cassie and Shaun Gilmartin

The Family History Book takes you through the steps of researching and building a family tree, finding records of births, deaths and marriages, looking up newspaper archives and probate records, researching immigration and shipping, examining military records, as well as discovering your story through DNA testing.

\$35.00 (Members: \$30.00)

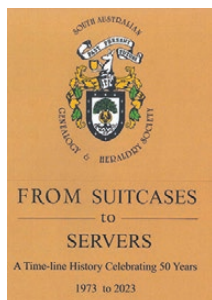


Coromandelians: South Australian Pioneers of the Coromandel

by Brian Stace and William Othams

The full story of the ship *Coromandel*, its voyage to South Australia in 1836–1837, its passengers and crew and their contribution to colonial South Australia, with detailed biographies.

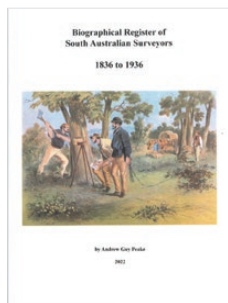
\$66.00 (Members: \$60.50)



From Suitcases to Servers, A Time-line History Celebrating 50 Years 1973 to 2023

Marking the history and growth of the South Australian Genealogy & Heraldry Society – from our early days, transporting our records in suitcases and cartons, to our modern organisation.

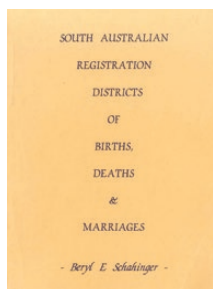
\$12.00 (including postage)



Biographical Register of South Australian Surveyors 1836 to 1936
by Andrew Guy Peake

The Biographical Register attempts to provide some basic information on the birth and death, and the surveying achievements, of over 460 surveyors who operated in South Australia.

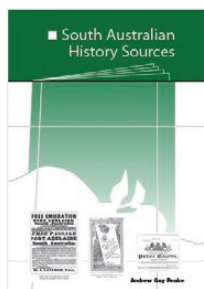
\$30.00 (Members: \$25.00)



South Australian Registration Districts of Births, Deaths & Marriages
by Beryl E Schahinger

This is a history of South Australia's registration districts and the records available, together with a wealth of practical suggestions for genealogists and family historians accessing South Australian vital records.

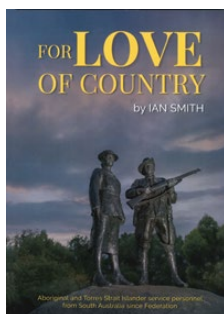
\$30.00 (Members: \$25.00)



South Australian History Sources
by Andrew Guy Peake

An essential reference guide for local and family historians researching in South Australia. This book is a revision of the 1977 edition, providing an update of South Australian history sources. The author notes the changes in record repositories, the increasing access through the internet, and the impact of privacy concerns on access to records and their content.

\$50.00 (Members: \$45.00)



For Love of Country
by Ian Smith

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service personnel from South Australia since Federation. This book chronicles the military service to Australia rendered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service personnel who have a verifiable link to South Australia. This book animates the lives and service of 422 men and women as a factual record of their service, their life and times before, during and after their service.

\$65.00 (Members: \$60.00)



Family History for Beginners & Beyond

by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc

This book has extensive references for both beginners and the more experienced family historian, and is a practical guide to help readers trace their ancestry and family story. This 16th edition builds on these solid foundations and includes five new chapters, some dealing with emerging trends in family history, others concerning formerly overlooked or more complex research. One of the new chapters tackles DNA research and the benefits of using DNA to further genealogy research. As one of the most active areas of genealogy, this section contains many references to internet resources and social media groups. Writing your story is another new chapter. It provides information on many ways to share and present your family history research including on-line or hardcopy, website, blogs and slideshows. The book also contains chapters on researching your First Nations people, tracing Chinese-Australian ancestors and exploring ancestors in New Zealand. The publication is B5 in size, spiral-bound for ease of reading and contains 310 pages of revised, updated and new material.

\$45.00 (Members: \$40.00)

All prices for goods and services quoted are in Australian dollars and inclusive of 10% GST. Please add 20% to listed prices to cover packaging and postage.

For more titles sold by SAGHS please check www.genealogysa.org.au/shop

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Service Fees & Charges

The fees listed below reflect the new fees and charges effective from 1 September 2024.

Login to the website to renew your membership through our safe online payment gateway.

Annual Subscriptions

Ordinary Membership:

Australian resident	\$121.00
Overseas resident	\$110.00

Associate Membership:

Australian resident	\$60.50
Overseas resident	\$55.00

An Associate Member is an immediate relative or partner living at the same address as an Ordinary Member.

Other Fees

Journal:

Journal only, per annum	\$46.00*
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**Within Australia. Postage calculated for Overseas customers.*

Library visitors fees:

(includes use of equipment)	
Per day or part thereof	\$30.00*

Members of other societies affiliated with AFFHO, and who reside outside of South Australia, are admitted at no charge (*proof of membership required*).

**The visitors fee is waived if an annual subscription is taken out on the day.*

Photocopies and Prints:

A4 \$0.20 A3 \$0.50	
Library overdue fines per week	\$1.00

Research services:

Members/hour	\$25.30
Non-members/hour	\$50.60

SA Look-ups:

Members	\$13.20 each
Non-members	\$26.40 each

Genealogy SA Transcription Service:

Transcriptions of certificates of SA Births (1842–1928), Deaths (1842–1989) and Marriages (1842–February 1949) held on microfiche and computer in the Society Library can be provided to members and non-members on payment of the respective fees.

Members	\$13.20 each
Non-members	\$26.40 each

The indexes of the records can be found on our website under Online Database Search and transcriptions can be individually ordered and paid for through our website: www.genealogysa.org.au/services/research

REWARD

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Notice to Contributors & Advertisers

Contributors

The Editor welcomes articles, photographs, letters, news and items of interest on any family and local history topics.

Electronic submissions only.

Email: saghs.editor@saghs.org.au

Submissions should be less than 3,000 words.

A Style Manual for submissions to *The South Australian Genealogist* is available at www.genealogysa.org.au/resources/handouts. For content and formatting not covered in this Style Manual, the *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers* (Digital Edition) will be used as a guide, see www.stylemanual.gov.au/.

Spelling follows the *Macquarie Dictionary* and *Fowler's Modern English Usage* is used to determine the grammatical structure of text.

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The Editor reserves the right without exception to edit articles.

Items accepted for publication in the Journal may also be added to the Genealogy SA website.

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Please send photographs or images as attachments via email. Save image files at maximum quality (e.g. 300 dpi TIFF or JPEG file format) aiming to make each

image at least 1MB. If you embed photographs or images into a document, please also send images as individual files.

Please provide a caption for each photograph or image that you submit. Clearly indicate the source of each photograph or image and that you have permission for their use.

The Editor reserves the right to include or omit, edit, and place photographs and images within the context of the text.

For Advertisers

Quarter page (128 x 43 mm)	\$33
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Full page (128 x 185 mm)	\$132

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Space must be booked two weeks before the copy deadline. Payment is required at the time of booking; prices quoted include GST.

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About the Society

MEMBERS

Members have free access to the Society's library and, subject to exceptions, may borrow material from the library for four weeks.

Members receive a copy of this quarterly journal free of charge, a monthly email newsletter and a discount on certain publications and seminars conducted by the Society.

Use of microform readers and computers in the Library is free of charge. Applications for membership are welcome from all those with an interest in genealogy and family history. Membership renewals are due annually from the date of joining.

LIBRARY

The Library is located at 201 Unley Road, Unley SA 5061. It holds an extensive book and non-book collection of resources for research. Non-members can access the library for a fee.

Accessible parking and wheelchair access is available at the rear of the building.

Website: www.genealogysa.org.au

RESEARCH SERVICE

Genealogy SA's prompt and efficient research service is available to family researchers and can access material outside of the Society's collection. While general telephone enquiries are welcomed, research requests must be in writing, stating full details of what is known and what is sought. Each request will be advised of the fee due for the time required. The Society web page has a research request form. Research on the sources used for entries in the Biographical Index of South Australians is available to all enquirers on payment of a prescribed fee.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Special Interest Groups cater for members with specific research interests. See What's On for details of meetings.

COMPUTER USERS GROUP

saghs.computer@saghs.org.au

DNA IN FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

saghs.dna@saghs.org.au

ENGLAND GROUP

saghs.england@saghs.org.au

FAMILY HISTORY WRITERS GROUP

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FAMILY HISTORIAN GROUP

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IRISH GROUP

saghs.irish@saghs.org.au

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