

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SA PUBLICATIONS

Journal

The *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia* has appeared annually since 1975, with the exception of 1978 and 1980 when there were two issues. Back issues of all numbers except 1, 4 and 9 are available at \$12.00 each (postage included). *Note however that stocks of some issues are running low.*

The contents of each journal are listed in the 'South Australian History in Journals' guidesheets included in Newsletters No's 77 (July 1988) and 79 (November 1988).

Newsletter

Back issues of more recent years' issues are available at \$1.00 each.

Guidesheets

These leaflets are made available gratis by the Society as a community service to promote history beyond its membership. They are issued as supplements to its Newsletters and additional copies are normally available in the Mortlock Library and the History Trust head office.

- No. 1 South Australian Local History 1. Guides, Indexes & Bibliographies (1978, out of print)
- No. 2 Good Reading in South Australian History (Revised edition 1987)
- No. 3 South Australian History in Journals—A Select List of Articles (1981)
- No. 4 Making History (1988)
- No. 5 South Australian History in Journals—2. A Select List of Articles (1988)

Occasional Paper

E.J. & J.R. Robbins *A Glossary of Local Government Areas in South Australia 1840-1985* (1987) \$3.00 + \$1.00 postage

Joint Publications

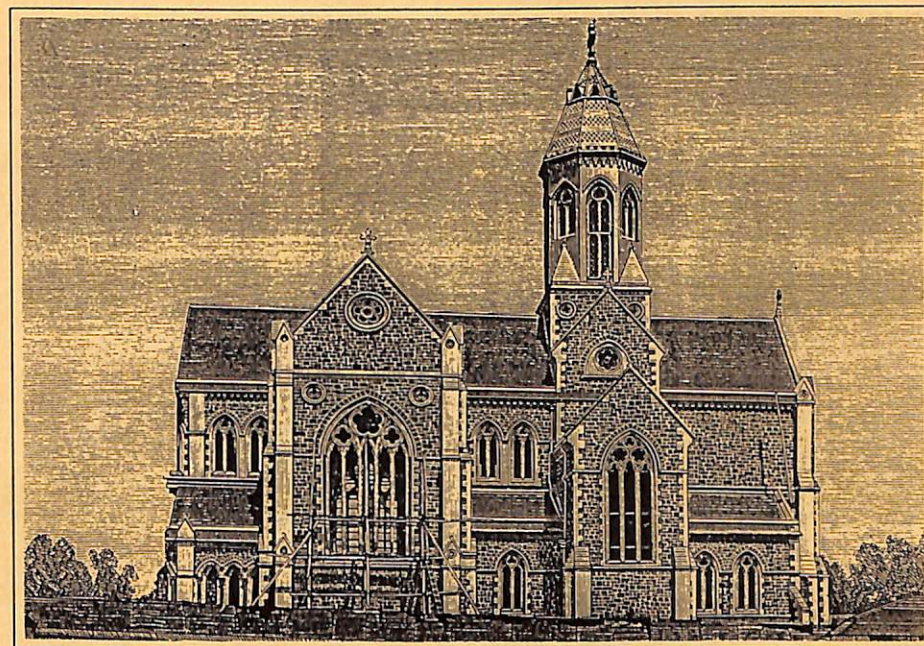
S. Marsden & R. Nicol (eds) *The Politics of Heritage* (1990) [with the History Trust of S.A.] \$7.50 + \$1 postage. Available direct from the History Trust only.

various *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register* A facsimile reproduction of volume 1, 18 June 1836 to 29 December 1838. (1988) [in association with the S.A. Government Printer] \$35 (limp) or \$75 (hard back). Available direct from the Government Printer and selected Adelaide bookshops.

The Historical Society of South Australia Inc.

Newsletter No. 97 November 1991

Christmas Issue



Registered by Australia Post
Publication No. SBH 1254

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Institute Building, 122 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide 5000

OBJECTS

- (a) to arouse interest in and to promote the study and discussion of history, especially South Australian and Australian history
- (b) to promote the collection, preservation and classification of source material of all kinds relating to South Australian and Australian history
- (c) to publish historical records and articles
- (d) to promote the interchange of information among members of the Society by lectures, readings, discussions, field trips and exhibitions
- (e) to co-operate with similar societies throughout Australia
- (f) to do all such things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of any of the above objects

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FOUNDED IN 1974

Cover Illustration:
St Peters Cathedral, Adelaide, in the 1870's

CHRISTMAS GIFT IDEA

As part of a membership drive, we are encouraging members to present a Christmas gift subscription to their friends and relatives this year. All members will have friends, relatives and colleagues who would be interested in sharing the activities and publications of the society.

To arrange a gift subscription simply fill in the form enclosed with this newsletter (feel free to make copies if you want to arrange more than one gift subscription). **Return to the address on the form.** Each nominated recipient will receive a Christmas card and a personal letter of welcome to the society together with your name as the presenter of the subscription. Delivery guaranteed before Christmas. The 1992 gift subscription will include the bi-monthly Newsletter, the annual Journal, and involvement in our exciting lecture and tour programme.

Please help us build the society while we help you solve the problem of Christmas gift giving.

With best wishes for Christmas and the coming year

Robert N Nicol
President

SALE SALE SALE

The Society has for sale back copies of the *Journal*. Should you wish to complete your set, replace a lent but never returned issue, have permanently a favourite article or give a most desirable Christmas present to a friend then we can help. Send a cheque or postal order to the treasurer

Price \$15

SOCIETY NEWS

ENVELOPE MAILING LABEL

Following a suggestion from a member, the mailing label on your envelope has been changed. In the top right hand corner it now includes the date to which you have paid your membership dues. Thus members who pay one year at a time will find that they are financial to December 1991, or to December 1992 if they have already paid for the following year. (The computer program used by the society can record payments up to year in advance.) Term members will find that they are financial for ten years after they took out term membership, and life members are given a century of membership!

When you receive your program and membership renewal form next year, you need not pay if the label on your envelope shows that you are already financial for 1992.

DOCUMENTS

Adelaide City Council Heritage Incentives Scheme

A major commitment to the conservation of the City's Heritage has been made by Council through successive budget allocations for funds to defray the cost of conservation of heritage listed properties in private ownership.

The financial incentives scheme has been in operation since early 1988 and since that time over \$600 000 has been made available in the form of grant assistance for the conservation of heritage listed buildings.

Monies have been made available to assist with the conservation of St. Peter's Cathedral; render repair at Holy Trinity; salt damp correction at Scot's Church; stucco repair at the Uniting Church, Brougham Place; the restoration of the Rotunda and the former Director's Residence at the Zoo; facade restoration of the Adelaide Arcade; repainting and basement of the former Bank of Adelaide (ANZ King William Street); and the repainting and the repair of Boehm Terrace; Archer Street, for example.

Major initiatives have been identified including the following:

- (1) Restoration of 273-277 Waymouth St. one of the few remaining Regency styled buildings in Adelaide to remain (over \$60 000 staged assistance from the Adelaide City of Council).
- (2) Structural stabilisation of 293 Morphett Street (\$15 000 plus).
- (3) Bay window restoration and balcony reinstatement at Botanic Chambers, North Terrace (\$50 000 plus).
- (4) Complete restoration of stained glass at St. Lukes Whitmore Square, staged over three years.
- (5) Restoration of facade of RAA annexe, Hindmarsh Square (\$15 000 plus).
- (6) Restoration of first floor facade and roofing of Wet's Coffee Palace, Hindley Street (\$40 000).
- (7) Archaeological investigation at the former Queens and Royal Victoria Theatre site (\$20 000 plus).
- (8) Conservation Plans of Beehive Corner, West's Coffee Palace, Tavistock Buildings, Waterhouse Chambers, have been carried out with funding provided by Council and the State Government (\$60 000 plus).

To date some one hundred and thirty applications have been made for assistance from the Council's heritage incentives scheme.

Ref: *City Messenger*, 28/8/91

Fast Times Expected in the Grand Prix; Course Inspected

By "The News" Motor Writer

Representatives of the A.A.A., the official body controlling motor competitions in Australia, inspected the grand prix course at Port Elliot yesterday and expressed satisfaction with the preparations for the big car and motor cycle races to be held on December 26 and 29.

A representative of the Highways Department and F. H. Morgan, the New Zealand entrant in the grand prix, also inspected the circuit. Morgan expressed the opinion that fast times would be set up.

The organisers, Messrs. G. L. Morris and W. J. Murphy, will remain in the district from next Sunday until after the races to direct the sandbagging of corners and the erection of public enclosures.

Mr. Morris said today that elaborate precautions would be taken to ensure that there was no hold up in the race.

The first car in the grand prix will be sent away at 12.30, and the scratch man at 1.26. The race should finish shortly after 5 o'clock.

Mr. Morris pointed out that as the first event is timed to start at 10.30., it will be necessary for the grand stand and other spectators who wish to view the race on the inside of the course to reach their position before 10 o'clock.

Nearly 100 entries have been received for the motor cycles race and the promoters are concerned whether the fields should be limited. Stanley Woods, the international rider, is among the entrants. Woods will arrive at Fremantle on Saturday, and Mr. W. J. Murphy, who is managing the motor cycle events, has forwarded the speedman copies of the aerial picture of the course, which will be published in "The News".

Ref: *News* 3/12/1936

Subway Scheme

The recent suggestion of Mr. Anthoney, M.P., that a subway for pedestrians might be constructed in North Terrace, near the railway station, was mentioned in the report on the traffic committee at this afternoon's meeting of the City Council. No recommendation was made by the committee.

Ref: *News* 19/10/1936

Interest On Mortgage Loans

No Increase By Savings Bank

The trustees of the Savings Bank of South Australia have decided to adhere to the present rates of 4.5 and 5 per cent. on mortgage loans. This they regard as being in the best interests not only of the bank's depositors, but of the whole community and the State.

It was stated on behalf of the trustees yesterday that the bank, which was the largest lending institution in the State, had 5,500,000 pounds invested in mortgage loans alone. Consequently, the rates of interest on such loans were of special to the trustees, and the question of raising the rates now being charged by the bank - 4.5 per cent. and 5 per cent. according to the amount of the loan in relation to the value of the security - had been considered at a recent meeting of the board. Although many other financial institutions had increased their mortgage rates, the trustees, after a careful study, had decided to adhere to the present rates.

Ref: *Advertiser* 28/1/1937

Labor Shortage At Yatala

Prison Population Below Normal

An appreciable diminution in the prison population in South Australia has caused a curtailment of several of the industries carried on at the Yatala Labor Prison, but the situation is causing the Chief Secretary (Sir George Ritchie) no alarm.

"There are only 153 men at Yatala, instead of the normal 200, and many more could be employed," he said yesterday. "At the Kyema prison camp, where first offenders who have good records for their first few months in Yatala are sent, recent releases have reduced the number to eight. Another batch will be sent there shortly to bring the numbers up to 15. We like to keep it at this figure, as there is a lot of clearing work to be done to make room for a garden and other cultivation."

From time to time, men released from Kyema had expressed appreciation of their treatment there and of the fact that they had been allowed to go there, instead of serving their sentence at Yatala, said the Minister. The Government was pleased to know of the shortage of prisoners, which was definitely in the State's favor.

Ref: *Advertiser* - 13/1/1937

Problem of Married Women and their Right to Work

The problem of women in industry is not a new one. Economists who are now dust wrote earnest and often dry-as-dust treatises defending or attacking women for taking part in manual labor. The war, however, gave a new facet to the problem. To make up for the shortage of man power, women went into white collar occupations, and did so well that in the succeeding years the number of women employed increased.

The question of married women holding their jobs has been widely debated. Yesterday the Labor Conference had this question before it, and after long discussion a resolution was adopted favoring preference to single women, widows, and deserted wives over women whose husbands are in permanent employment.

With all due deference to the delegates, it may be suggested that this is not the proper solution. There is no reason why a woman who is capable of doing good work should be restricted to house work, important though it is. Brain power is not so abundant that it can be allowed to lie unused simply because it happens to be possessed by a woman.

The real solution of the case seems to be equal pay for equal work. In some occupations, this already obtains, and the result is that if a woman cannot do the equal work, she not only does not get the equal pay, but her services are dispensed with. Where married or single women can do work of the same standard as that done by men there is no reason why they should not get the same money. If an employer finds that there is an advantage in a man doing this work he will quickly see that the situation is rectified.

Ref: *News* 10/9/1936

The "Sins" of Adelaide

That we all need to be on guard against complacency in any department of our public or individual life, will be generally admitted. There is much truth in the assertion of Elbert Hubbard, that "the recipe for perpetual ignorance is to be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge." Personal ignorance, moreover, is by no means the only product of self-satisfaction. Experience supplies frequent reminders of the variety of ways in which a community, no less than a business or an individual, may suffer from this disease. It is not to be denied, moreover, that criticism may have a salutary effect on a society whose pride is an obstacle to its progress; and, from this point of view, it will perhaps be contended that there was some justification for the statements made by the Rev. A. C. Stevens, in his address on "The Sins of Adelaide" this week, and even for the allegations

that "we are a heartless and ugly city, not truly educated or cultured at all," and that "we are a city in many respects given over to the idolatry of mammon, our hospitals and charities being really relief mechanism for the guilty conscience of those who are trampling the weaker people under foot." Nobody is likely to suggest that Adelaide has attained moral, material, or cultural perfection. It seems most improbable, however, that the remedying of any ills which may exist in the body politic, will be facilitated, by their grotesque over-statement. As a French writer has reminded us, "we weaken everything that we exaggerate;" and although there are features of the social scheme of things which, in the abstract, provide little justification for the complacency, even in Adelaide, to be ashamed of the city and its amenities would be inexcusable.

That there is ample scope, let us say, for the girding of loins, is undeniable; but there is no warrant for a universal resort to sackcloth and ashes. A dispassionate examination of conditions in Adelaide, as well as other cities, provides scant justification for a show of that kind of humility by which is excited a consciousness of guilt. Our educational standards might indeed be higher, yet Mr. F. Fletcher, a noted English headmaster, recently expressed the opinion that the average Australian "is better informed, and to that extent, better educated than the corresponding Englishman." Our social conditions, while far short of the ideal, are nowhere improved upon, and are indubitably superior to those of many a much larger and wealthier metropolis. In parts of Adelaide, it is true, there is scope for improved housing. As many visitors have pointed out, however, even our worst houses are not to be compared with the shocking tenements in the slums of hundreds of other cities. That unemployment still exists, is a fact which is generally deplored. It is evident, however, that there is now a greater social consciousness of this evil than ever before; and it is a fast diminishing evil, besides. There has been no indication that Adelaide is less concerned with the real need to assist the unemployed, and to provide them with permanent work, than any other community. There is no magic panacea for our social distresses; but experience has proved that Adelaide has excelled, in efforts of a humanitarian nature, cities of much greater size; and it is unjust as at is uncharitable to suggest that social service is merely a kind of safety-valve for "guilty consciences." South Australian life is rich in instances of self-sacrificing service to the community; and the Government, cordially supported in this matter by the people as a whole, does all it can possibly do to assist those of our fellow-citizens who are suffering the consequences of economic maladjustments. In the circumstances, extravagant self-depreciation is neither wise nor helpful.

Ref: *Advertiser* 29/1/1937

Temporary Work for Big Number

Christmas Cheer Plan

Arrangements are being made for the Adelaide City Council to provide temporary work for a large number of unemployed under the Government's Christmas cheer scheme.

The Government is providing the money to pay the men, and local authorities are being asked to find work for them to do.

Last year the City Council gave work to 1,359 unemployed. The number to be catered for this year is not yet known.

Under the scheme heads of households are to receive one pound and single men and women 10/-. There will be allowances for children.

Many of the City Council's temporary workers will probably be engaged in cleaning up the parklands, and similar tasks. They will be brought on in groups to earn their special Christmas sheer pay.

Ref: *News* 19/11/1936

ARTICLES

AN ALLEGED CASE OF BABY-FARMING 1889-1891

by Patricia Sumerling, October 1990.

In the present day, many neighbourhood watch groups have been set up throughout the Adelaide metropolitan area in which residents are encouraged to take part in 'noticing' unusual events in their own community and report them to the police if suspicious enough to warrant further investigation. Increasing awareness by residents in their own neighbourhoods has led to positive reduction in crime and a whittling away of apathy that had built up over many years. Formation of neighbourhood watch groups in cooperation with the police and interested community groups, has regenerated important links between them.

A neighbourhood watch group is a little like the traditional 'nosy parker' element that was an important form of social control. Understandably no one liked to be considered a 'nosy parker', yet they were invaluable in the role of law and order. The police relied heavily on information volunteered by the 'nosy parker' who reported many suspicious or illegal practices taking place in their own immediate neighbourhood. The tale about to be related is a classic case of a 'nosy parker's' concern for what was happening in his neighbourhood, in this instance for the fate of a newborn infant. The investigation by the police acting upon the 'nosy parker's' information, brought to light a pitiful tale of the plight of small children at risk. The tale came to light when a Mr Bannister made a report to the city watch house on 3 March 1889 of possible foul play by a single girl, Evelyn Jones, living with her mother in Blackburn Street in the city. The young girl had recently been confined, but nothing since had been heard of the infant.

Pregnancy of a single girl in nineteenth century Adelaide was considered so shocking that understandably the neighbours would have been acquainted with all the gossip and rumour surrounding the circumstances leading to the girl's unfortunate condition. Undoubtedly they would have known when she would be confined, but

more importantly, its fate after birth would have been the subject of much speculation amongst the girl's neighbours.

The neighbours expected to hear its cries at some stage after its birth, but when they did not, especially the concerned Mr Bannister, he reported his suspicions to the police, as any good and concerned citizen would have been expected to do in Victorian Adelaide. The police quickly acted upon his information by visiting Mrs Jones and her daughter, Evelyn, from whom it was discovered the infant was taken to a Mrs Carrie at Hoggs Buildings, Parkside, on the night of its birth, because for one reason or another it was alleged, Mrs Jones did not want her daughter to nurse it. There was nothing unusual in this, for single girls often gave up their infants at birth or soon after to a foster mother or nurse, so that they could quickly resume work, with some of the proceeds from their employment going towards the infant's keep. From Mrs Carrie's home the infant was taken to a licensed nurse called Lewis on Glen Osmond Road.

During her daughter's confinement, Mrs Jones had seen an advertisement on 2 March in the *Advertiser*, for a request to adopt a baby 7 days old and duly replied to the advertisement at the address given. It was arranged that the person wishing to adopt could view the baby at Mrs Carrie's place.

Clearly with the additional option, Mrs Jones and her daughter preferred that the infant be relinquished for adoption rather than fostering where a regular fee was demanded for its keep. When the woman advertising to adopt the baby arrived at Mrs Carrie's house, she said that having been recently confined of her own infant which had died, she wished to take the infant home to her husband in Semaphore. She would not disclose her name because she stated 'if I tell you who I am you will want to claim the child after I have reared it'.

What ever impression the woman made upon Mrs Carrie it must have been favourable for she gave the infant into the charge of a complete stranger. From Mrs Jones and her daughter the police went to pay Mrs Carrie a visit. Obtaining a description of the woman from her, the police then interviewed a train driver and several railway guards who helped to trace the woman to Semaphore where she was identified as Ann Hanson, wife of Vince Hanson, the town clerk and sanitary engineer for Semaphore. The next part of the story is bizarre.

Ann Hanson a widow, married widower Vincent Hanson, 6 June 1888, at the Port Adelaide District Registry Office. She was formerly Mary Bowden Allcocke who married a man called Arbuckle, but when he died prematurely, she was forced to earn her living as a barmaid at various hotels in Adelaide. The police found out, that Ann Hanson was far from suited to be the wife of the respectable 'sober' Vincent Hanson whom the neighbours claimed was 'not master in his own house when he is there'. The couple already had a small boy of about four years old, who was 'not their own', and was not registered as being in care.

However, neighbours testified that she 'was well paid to look after him' but 'treated him very badly'. The police found out that Ann Hanson had been having treatment from doctors Curtis and Strongman at the request of her husband for 'delirium and tremors' who both doctors claimed, 'she was of drunken habits and quite unfit to have the charge of children'. They had been approached by her husband to try to cure her of her craving for drink.

When asked, one neighbour revealed to Constable Kelly that: "she does not live at peace with her husband but swears at him in a terrible way for the least thing and turns him out of the house altogether - at times he has then to go and board at an hotel for a few weeks". Upon arrival at the Hanson's home, in search of the infant given up by Evelyn Jones, Constable O'Leary found Hanson nursing it but said nothing to him but asked to speak with his wife.

After some discussion, which must have been out of earshot of her husband, Ann Hanson admitted that it was not her infant. She did tell her husband of the dilemma but did not tell him the whole truth. She took the infant back to Mrs Jones 'a day or two later, but it did not live long after this and a certificate of cause of death was given by Dr Lawrence of Hutt Street'.

It is most probable that Mrs Jones and her daughter were far from pleased at the return of the obviously unwanted infant which in good faith, having been given up for adoption, they no longer saw as their responsibility. The infant most likely died of the common term 'want of breast milk' - a euphemism for starvation, but not often questioned by a doctor unless he suspected deliberate starvation. The unsuspecting doctor, not knowing all the circumstances surrounding the infant's illness prior to its death, most probably gave the death certificate in good faith. As for Mrs Hanson, she was determined to

'adopt' a baby and was not going to return to Semaphore without one she could claim as her own, and amazingly, she arrived back in Semaphore with another one. Hanson told Constable O'Leary that 'this one was really her own child, she brought the wrong one the first time'.

From these words, one can assume that Ann Hanson deceived her husband into believing she had genuinely been pregnant. Moreover, about the due date of expected confinement, as planned by her, she went to Adelaide in late February for a respectable number of days returning with a newborn infant in early March. This pretence conveys a lot about their relationship and in the way a wife could fool her husband by faking a pregnancy and a confinement.

Her deceit was convincing for the second infant was duly registered in their name as having been born 21 February 1889 in Parkside, named Vincent Vivian Leslie, with the father being named as Vincent Hanson. Like the first infant, the second one also lived but a short while, dying of 'diarrhoea and want of breast milk' according to Doctor Bollen who attended the infant at Pelham Street, Glanville several times between 16 March up to its death in May 1890. Despite the deceit in the relationship, Ann Hanson was desperate to have Hanson's baby, despite their ages and the fact that people around them were not easily fooled. Moving to Helen Street, Semaphore, shortly after the second infant's death, Ann Hanson prepared for her next baby that was to make its appearance on 22 September 1890. For some time previous to the 'supposed birth', according to Ann Hanson's servant girl, she used to have to go every morning to Port Adelaide, Semaphore and Exeter Post Office. The servant had 'written orders' as to what she had to do at each post office. At Port Adelaide she asked for letters for Y.A.; at Semaphore it was for letters for Mrs Hall. At two offices she sometimes received as many as a dozen letters but seldom less than four. At Exeter, she asked for letters for Mrs Hanson but never received any there. The servant noted that from the time of the arrival of the infant, she was no longer sent after letters, and none came. When the servant returned from Port Adelaide she always handed the letters to Mrs Hanson.

She opened and read them enclosing some of them into another envelope which was addressed to some person in North Adelaide whom the servant thought was a nurse called Mrs McPherson but it

was to an address she could not remember. The police searched the newspapers to discover that Ann Hanson most likely answered an advertisement in the *Advertiser*, 12 September 1890 which read 'wanted some kind person to adopt a baby boy, five weeks old. Entirely given up'. The address was E.M., Post Office, North Adelaide.

A few days after the advertisement had been inserted in the newspaper, an older and a young woman 'near confinement' were seen visiting Mrs Hanson. The older woman, it was established, was believed to be a Mrs McDonald, (not McPherson as the servant thought) a nurse from a private hospital in North Adelaide. On the evening of the 'supposed birth' at 7.30 pm on 22 September, Mrs Hanson was 'talking to a neighbour over the fence' as the servant was about to leave the house for a while, when she remarked to the servant 'do not be out late tonight, I expect to be ill'. The servant later remarked to Constable Kelly that 'she did not look ill at the time'. When the servant returned at 9.30 pm she found Mrs Hanson tucked up in bed with an infant beside her. No one was present, either doctor or nurse, nor did anyone attend to her or the infant. Whoever brought it to Hanson's place, reasoned Kelly, must have come by train at night and left again at once.

A neighbour recalled that Mrs Hanson had told her that 'on the night she was taken ill an old nurse of hers called to see her just by chance, attended to her and the infant, did all that was necessary and left again at once'. Undoubtedly the old nurse friend brought the baby and was the same woman who had visited Ann Hanson a week earlier with the 'pregnant girl'.

The neighbours were not fooled when they saw the infant for the first time shortly after its supposed birth. They all took it to be six weeks to two months old. At this stage nothing could be proven by the police to accuse Ann Hanson of anything criminal, but they persisted in their enquiries to find out more about her, as they were very concerned for the child's welfare and where it came from. In December 1890, the infant was taken ill and was attended by - the health officer for the district, called Dr MacKintosh, a friend of the Hanson's.

The police knew that because of the close relationship they had, MacKintosh was unlikely to 'say anything against the Hansons', although he did state that 'the child was teething and very ill but

was clean and looked after, as far as he could tell'. The police by this time wanted to involve the Destitute Board, one of its roles of which was to regularly inspect the homes where children were in care either 'adopted' or fostered, to make sure they were not at risk. It was found however, that the former chairman, A Reed, was a relation of Hansons although they were not on speaking terms, 'on account of his marriage with Mrs Arbuckle'.

The police suspected that Ann Hanson's care of young children was nearly akin to baby-farming which was a very poor form of child care that often lead to the early but preventable deaths of young children. In the eastern states, Europe and England. Baby-farming practices exposed many rackets where young children were sold or fostered and then deliberately starved to death. There was a very real fear that this could happen in Adelaide too.

As serious as the allegations were against Ann Hanson, the police did not contact the Destitute Board, nor did they persist any further with their own enquiries. Presumably, Ann Hanson, for all her flaws as a mother, did manage to raise her two children to maturity, for nothing appears in coroner's reports or inquests of later deaths in the family.

One can also wonder whether, as the wife of a town clerk, this saved her from a censure, prosecution for poor child care or more severely, manslaughter. The evidence comes exclusively from the Police Department Records held at the Public Record Office GRG/5/2/PC1116 of 1890 titled 'alleged baby-farming'. GRG5/2/1116/19.12.1890.

ACQUISITIONS OF INTEREST

MORTLOCK LIBRARY

GRIEGER, Vera. *The Nordhausen family history 1736-1990*. Loxton: the Author, [1991?]. 90p. ill. 23 cm.

MURPHY, Catherine. *Of ships, strikes, and summer nights*. Exeter: Pt. Adel. Community Arts Centre, 1991, 159p. ill. 21cm. ISBN 0 646 03285 2

MORTLOCK LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIANA



SOUTH AUSTRALIANA SOURCE SHEET NO. 5

WOMEN : a guide to published sources

ALLEN, Margaret. *Fresh evidence, new witnesses : finding women's history*. Margaret Allen, Mary Hutchinson, Alison McKinnon. Netley: South Australian Government Printer, 1989.
Z 305.4099423 A427 (2)

BARBALET, Margaret. *Far from a low gutter girl : the forgotten world of state wards, South Australia*. Melb.: Oxford University Press, 1983.
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BIVEN, Rachel. *Some forgotten, some remembered : women artists of South Australia*. Norwood: Sydenham Gallery, 1976.
Z 759.99423 B624 b(2)

A BOOK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA : women in the first hundred years. Ed. Louise Brown [et al]. Adel.: Rigby for the Women's Centenary Council of S.A., 1936.
994.2 B878 + Z(2)

DALY, John A. "Ours were the hearts to dare" : a history of women's amateur athletics in South Australia, 1930-1980. Adel.: J.A. Daly, 1982.
Z 796.4099423 D153(2)

FLETCHER, Philippa L. *The working woman's champion : Agnes Anderson Milne 1850-1919*. [Bedford Pk.: Flinders University of South Australia, School of Social Sciences]. 1986.
Z 331.48464 M659.F b

FLINDERS HISTORY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA : social history. Ed. by Eric Richards. Netley: Wakefield Press, 1986. [pp. 403-432. Ch. 15. Bacchi, Carol. The 'woman question' in South Australia].
R 994.23 F622 + S + Z(3-2P)

GREATER THAN THEIR KNOWING : a glimpse of South Australian women 1836-1986. Netley: Wakefield Press, 1986.
S 994.23 G786 + Z(3-2P)

GUIDE TO RECORDS RELATING TO WOMEN. [North Adel.]: Public Record Office of South Australia, 1988. 5v.
Z 305.4099423 G946 b(2)

GUNTON, Elizabeth Joan. *Bibliography of Catherine Helen Spence*. Adel.: Libraries Board of South Australia, 1967.
B 829.8 S744.B + Z pam (2-1 Res)

JONES, Helen. *In her own name : women in South Australian history*. Cowandilla: Wakefield Press, 1986.
R 994.23 J44 + Z(3-2P)

JONES, Helen. Nothing seemed impossible: women's education and social change in South Australia 1875-1915. St. Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1985.
R 376.99423 J77 + Z(2)

MacKINNON, Alison. The new women: Adelaide's early women graduates. Netley: Wakefield Press, 1986.
S 376.65088042 M158 + Z(2)

MacKINNON, Alison. One foot on the ladder: origins and outcomes of girls' secondary schooling in South Australia. St. Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1984.
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COMMUNITY HISTORY CALENDAR

November

- 16-17** The Ballarat Yacht Club will be holding a vintage yacht regatta on Lake Wendouree, Ballarat, Victoria. Various categories will be included and launching facilities will be available. Further information contact Brian Canny, Club Secretary, PO Box 470, Ballarat, Victoria, 3350, ph. ah. (053) 34 6307
- 20** SAFVC. 'Stories In Stone' 11.00-12.00 carvings and monuments of India. State Library Lecture Theatre, Kintore Avenue.
- 24** NMM Inaugural Military Vehicles Rally.

December

- 6** SAMM Black Diamond Corner. Maritime Archaeology. (To 6 March 1992)

On-Going Events

- 1st weekend of each month Saturday & Sunday 10.00-3.30** Adelaide Gaol: Guided tours available Port Road, Adelaide. Further information Ph. 216 7741.
- 1st Thursday of the month 7.30** Aurora Heritage Action Inc. Meetings, Metropolitan Hotel, Grote Street
- Weekdays 11.00-2.00** Australia Post Postal Museum, Ground floor, 2 Franklin Street.
- 3rd Sunday of each month 2.00-4.00** Glen Osmond Mines Tours: tours are conducted by members of the Burnside Historical Society. Bookings on 366 4200 (ask for Angela).
- Last Wednesday of the month** State Conservation Centre of SA. Clinic Day for advice on preservation, restoration and repair of historical and artistic works. Ph. (08) 223 1766
- Every Sunday 2.00-4.30** Historic Cummins: The Cummins Society conducts Open Days with guided tours. Sheoak Ave., Novar Gardens.
- To August** Art Gallery of SA. South Australia Decorative Arts. Contemporary South Australian decorative arts have been collected by the Gallery since 1884 when a silver presentation casket made by Henry Steiner was donated. Both historical and contemporary works have been acquired since then, for display and reference, in order to develop a comprehensive collection of decorative arts produced in this state. South Australia furniture, ceramics, metalwork and jewellery will be featured. Historical works from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as well as recently-made works will be on display until August/September 1992.
- To March 1992** MM. 'Work it out: A cultural journey through time for children'.
Saturdays 2.00-4.00 National Trust of South Australia. Burra Burra Branch: Market
Sundays 12.00-2.30 Square Museum. Adult \$1.00, Child \$0.50, Family \$2.50
Wed/Sat/Sun 1.30-4.00 National Trust of SA. Moonta Branch Museum.
- Sundays 11.00-4.00** National Trust of SA. Victor Harbor Branch. The Old Customs and Station Master's House.
- Thursdays 10.00** South Australian Cricket Association Inc. Adelaide Oval Tours. Conducted tours from the South Gate. Approx. 2hr duration.
- Tuesdays 2.00-4.00** Yorke Peninsula Family History Group's library s housed within the N.Y.P. Public Library and is available to members during library opening hours. Volunteers are available Tuesday afternoons to assist the public or members. Fees apply to non-members.