



To the Women of 2036

A History of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden and Trust

Louise Bird

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Cover illustration 'Pioneer Woman'

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Foreword

When I was invited to become a Trustee of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden I was naturally very pleased, but beyond knowing that it was a South Australian Centenary project to pay tribute to the pioneer women in South Australia my understanding of its genesis was very sketchy. An internet search brought up a fascinating paper by historian, Dr Louise Bird entitled 'Ephemeral Plants/Intangible Meanings: the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Adelaide'. As a horticulturalist with a particular interest in historic gardens I was enchanted to learn about the garden's designer, Elsie Cornish and her deliberate selection of plants whose folkloric meanings reflected the characteristics of the early European settlers and their descendants. I immediately shared this meticulously researched paper with the other Trustees and armed with this knowledge we were able to negotiate some additions to the City of Adelaide's plans to renovate the garden.

Because I wanted the wider public to learn more about Elsie's design, we successfully approached the Copland Foundation to fund an interpretive sign for which Louise kindly wrote the text. It then became obvious that to further share her inspiring stories of the women who conceived and executed the building of a memorial garden, we should ask her to write a history of the Garden in time for the 80th anniversary of its official opening.

When we remember that when the Women's Centenary Council started planning for the Centenary celebrations South Australia was only just beginning to recover financially from the Great Depression, which was followed by the outbreak of World War Two, it is even more remarkable that they were able to raise enough money to also build the Flying Doctor base in Alice Springs.

The inventiveness, ingenuity and heroic determination of the women who created this memorial garden in the face of chauvinism and discrimination is an example for all women today. Louise writes in a clear, direct style bringing to life not just the history of the Garden but of the remarkable women, pioneers in their own fields of endeavour, who have been instrumental in honouring all the women who have contributed to the building of our great State.

Merilyn Kuchel OAM
Chair
Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Trust

Acknowledgements

I acknowledge that the land the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden was created on is the traditional lands of the Kurna people, the traditional custodians of the Adelaide region. I respect their spiritual relationship with their country and also acknowledge that their cultural and heritage beliefs are still as important to the living Kurna people today.

I would like to thank Dr Julie Collins, Rob Proctor, Ella Proctor and Aidan Proctor for their unfailing support and encouragement throughout the preparation of this history. You are my sounding boards and support crew and without you I couldn't both work and undertake the research that enables my passion for delving into South Australia's past. Historical research and writing may sometimes be stressful, but it also makes me very happy.

I also want to thank Merilyn, Ngaire, Cicely, Betty and Mary-Anne for inviting me to discuss Elsie and her designs for the Garden with the Trust. You have always been very welcoming and interested in what I have uncovered. It was because of those initial discussions and your interest that this larger history has been written.

The rabbit hole still beckons and sometime in the near future I hope to prepare a more complete history of 'the woman's' contribution to the Centenary, as it is only covered in-part here.

A Note from the Author

I became a Trustee of the Garden in 2020 and as a new Trustee, I wish to work towards the Garden truly representing all women while still remaining respectful of the past – a conundrum perhaps.

For me this means beginning by acknowledging the Garden's past and its creation as a colonial construct and understanding that for some it is a problematic place.

The women who were responsible for its creation, Adelaide, Phebe, Gisela, Dorothy and Margaret, were intelligent women, and I believe would now appreciate that the Garden should be a place that recognises the contribution of all women.

That is, for the Kurna women who were here for tens of thousands of years before white people arrived; the migrant women who have left everything behind to make a new and safer life for themselves and their families; and the women who are striving to make a difference, be it a big difference that impacts many or a small one that helps a few.

How this occurs is something the current Trustees are still working through. It is not a simple task and will take time. I also envisage that even though our actions will be guided by our best intentions that we will make mistakes along the way. But I hope it is something that with time, understanding and care can be achieved in the future.

Louise Bird
Trustee
Pioneer Women's memorial Garden Trust

A Note about Names

Until recently, it has been *de rigueur* for a woman to assume the name of her husband on marriage. Not only did the woman change her last name, she was also formally referred to by her husband's given name as well. Dorothy Barber became Mrs Edward Dolling and Margaret Cheadle, Mrs Paul McGuire.

While commonly accepted without question, I find the practise antiquated and a part of a system that viewed a woman as belonging to firstly her father and then her husband. By changing her name and referring to her by her husband's name, a woman's identity was subsumed into his.

The women who worked in both paid and unpaid capacities to improve the lives of others - often women and child - deserve to be known by their own names. In this history, I have attempted to find at least the given name of each of the women mentioned in the body of the text. Where I have not yet been able to do so, they are referred to by the name used at the time. Mostly you will see them as Mrs, an initial, and then last name.

When known, I have also tried to use the name each woman preferred to be called by. Eleanor Ngaire Teesdale-Smith is referred to as Ngaire not Eleanor and Constance Jean Bonython is referred to as Jean not Constance. When each woman is first identified in the text her full name is given, with her preferred name in brackets. Thereafter, she is referred to by her preferred name.

To find the maiden name of all of the women mentioned in this history is a mammoth task and, unfortunately, I have only been able to provide that level of detail for each of the Trustees.

As a courtesy, Jean Bonython and Paquita Mawson were entitled to use the honorific Lady, by virtue of their husbands' knighthoods. I have chosen to use Lady only in connection with the vice-regal parties who attended the various events recorded here. However, I have noted in brackets if a woman had the right to use the title of Lady as a result of her husband's knighthood. The exception is Dame Roma Mitchell, who was made Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and holds the title of Dame in her own right.

Abbreviations

AAMS	Australian Aerial Medical Service
ACC	Adelaide City Council also known as City of Adelaide Council
HTSA	History Trust of South Australia
JP	Justice of the Peace
KUSA	Kindergarten Union of South Australia
LCL	Liberal and Country League
MBHA	Mothers and Babies Health Association
NCW Australia	National Council of Women Australia
NCWNSW	National Council of Women New South Wales
NCWSA	National Council of Women South Australia
NCW Victoria	National Council of Women Victoria
PWMGT	Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Trust
PWMT	Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust
RFDS	Royal Flying Doctor Service
SACWA	South Australian Country Women's Association
SCC	State Centenary Committee
SLSA	State Library of South Australia
WCC	Women's Centenary Council
WNPA	Women's Non-Party Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

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Introduction

On 19 April 1941, the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden was officially opened ending nearly six years of work by the Women's Centenary Council (WCC) and then Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust (PWMT) to realise a 'befitting' memorial to the pioneering women of South Australia as a part of the State's centenary celebrations. What is not widely known is that the Garden is but only a small part of the memorial created by the women of South Australia to and for the women of the State. The main memorial is the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) Base at Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

The aim of the WCC and PWMT was to create a memorial that would aid the women and children living in outback South Australia. Ultimately, the most effective way of achieving that aim was to donate the money to pay for the construction of the Flying Doctor base in the heart of the country, closing the Rev. John Flynn's 'mantle of safety'. With the main memorial located so far away from Adelaide and indeed not even within South Australia, the PWMT also decided to construct a garden of memory in Adelaide. Since its opening in 1941, the PWMT have retained an advocacy role for the Garden.

The following history considers the formation of the WCC and the events it organised to ensure that the pioneering women who helped build South Australia were recognised and women had a voice during the centenary celebrations of the State. It then describes the creation of the Garden and role of the PWMT in the decades that followed the Garden's opening in 1941.

Inserted throughout the text are very brief biographies of the women who have served as Trustees. While not comprehensive, the

biographies provide an idea of the myriad of activities each Trustee was involved in and their desire to work towards improving the lives of women and children.

Organising Centenary Celebrations

The first official steps to celebrate the centenary of the establishment of the colony of South Australia occurred on 7 March 1932, when the South Australian government appointed the executive of the State Centenary Committee (SCC) to manage the celebrations.

The executive committee was chaired by the Premier and was comprised of representatives from different organisations including Parliament, Local Government, the University of Adelaide, the Chamber of Manufacturers, the military, the media, and individuals selected to represent broad areas of public interest and employment, for example, sporting bodies and tradesmen.

Several subcommittees were appointed soon after and Victor H Ryan, the Director of the Government Tourism and Publicity Bureau, was made the State Organising Director. It was under his guidance that the program of events was coordinated, taking place throughout 1936 and until 31 March 1937, when the program concluded.

The lack of women members on the SCC did not go without notice and a number of women's organisations, including the National Council of Women South Australia (NCWSA), a body that represented over 40 women's organisations and the Women's Non-party Association (WNPA) began working behind the scenes to convince the government to appoint women members.

In early 1934, Dorothy Vaughan, the President WNPA, brought the issue to the public's attention. Dorothy, with the support of the

South Australian County Women's Association (SACWA) and the NCWSA called for the appointment of two women to the SCC. Dorothy stated in *The News* '[i]t is surprising that the co-operation of women has not been sought before, especially as it is generally admitted that women will be asked to work on sub-committee's later on. Why not give them proper recognition from the beginning?'.¹

In response, Premier Butler who was visiting in Melbourne, announced that the matter would be considered upon his return to Adelaide. Charlotte Leal, the President NCWSA, responded to the Premier's announcement stating it 'would be met with general approval' as 'the State will need every viewpoint and all possible help if it is to make a success of its centenary' further noting there were many women in South Australia with 'experience and ... outstanding organising ability'.²

A week later and prior to the return of the Premier, acting Premier McIntosh with the approval of cabinet appointed two women to the SCC. The first was Constance (Jean) Bonython (Lady Bonython), who was well known for her charitable works and organising ability as a past Lady Mayoress of the City of Adelaide. The other appointee was the President NCWSA, which was initially filled by Charlotte Leal, who continued in the role until mid-1935, after which Adelaide Miethke took over the responsibility after being elected as President NCWSA.

In early 1934, the SCC called for suggestions from the public for suitable events for the SCC to consider either staging or supporting to celebrate the centenary of the State. The SCC had adopted a three-tier system to control centenary events. First tiers events were those organised by a special or subcommittee of the SCC. Events organised by this means received full financial backing and assistance from

Ryan's staff. Second tier events were managed by independent committees that received some assistance from the SCC, primarily limited financial help and promotion and publicity. Third tier events utilised existing organisations, societies and clubs, who typically held an annual or periodic event. These bodies were encouraged to hold a special event in 1936 for the centenary and the SCC supported them by providing trophies and publicity, although some financial assistance was also given on occasion.

The SCC was inundated with suggestions and amongst the myriad received were: sea, air and land races; improvements to the urban environment including the beautification of ANZAC Highway and Outer Harbour; the completion of Parliament House; staging a World Fair; re-enactments on Kangaroo Island and at Glenelg; a pioneers' memorial; and centenary tower for Mount Lofty.

As members of the SCC, Jean Bonython and Charlotte Leal supported many of the suggestions received from the community and put forward a number of their own. Two suggestions made by them that they believed would be of interest to the women of South Australia and that ultimately also came to fruition were a floral festival and a conference focusing on child welfare.

While the floral festival became one of the hugely popular events organised by the SCC through its Floral Festival subcommittee chaired by Jean Bonython, the SCC was not prepared to host what was viewed as a women's conference. Instead, in January 1935, Victor Ryan approached the NCWSA asking if they might be willing to organise it. NCWSA President Dora Slaney Poole advised Ryan that the NCWSA would consider the suggestion at its next meeting in February.

The Creation of the Women's Centenary Council

The NCWSA held a meeting on 14 February 1935 to consider suggestions 'for the women's part in the centenary celebrations.'³ The first item to be discussed was raised by Adelaide Miethke, who called for the formation of a subcommittee to consider a scheme to beautify Outer Harbour by planting an avenue of trees. Adelaide also sought to use £100 raised from the farewell event hosted by the NCWSA for Lady Hore Ruthven, the Governor's wife, as seed funding for the beautification scheme.

At that time, Outer Harbour was the main arrival point for interstate and international visitors to South Australia who travelled by ship and there were concerns that its unimproved condition potentially gave visitors a poor first impression of Adelaide. The acting chair Mary Rymill proposed that NCWSA members Adelaide Miethke, Phebe Watson and Gisela Siebert form the nucleus of the subcommittee and further investigate the proposal.

Jean Bonython, who had been appointed to the SCC in an attempt to ensure that the women's contribution to the State was recognised, addressed the meeting next, apprising those present on a variety of suggestions made to the SCC. Jean then stated 'what [is] needed [is] a representative body of women to deal with the whole question of Women's part in the Centenary.'⁴ The idea of a women's centenary council was not new to the NCWSA, as the NCW Victoria had been asked to create a Centenary Council of Women in May 1933 to assist with organising events for Victoria's centenary in 1934.

In anticipation of forming the Women's Centenary Council (WCC), Marjorie Poole had,

with the permission from the NCWSA executive, already written to the organising secretary of the Victorian WCC requesting information about the 'formation and working of that Council'.⁵

After discussing the details provided by Marjorie, the NCWSA agreed that they would take the necessary steps to form the WCC by calling upon the affiliated societies as well as representatives from unaffiliated women's organisations to join them. Importantly, for the WCC to succeed the NCWSA would need the SCC to sanction the formation of the WCC and support its proposed activities.

While the official correspondence confirming the SCC's support for the formation of the WCC had not arrived in time for the NCWSA's next meeting, Mrs Chapman reported that she had spoken with Victor Ryan, the State Organising Director, and he had confirmed both the SCC's approval and that it had also been reported by the press.

Still somewhat reticent to form the WCC without written approval to do so, the NCWSA decided to begin the preliminary work towards its formation and it was decided that a meeting of representatives from their member organisations and accredited but unaffiliated organisations would be called as soon as written confirmation was received. The NCWSA also determined that the subcommittee tasked with the beautification of Outer Harbour, albeit slightly expanded, would undertake the necessary work to form the WCC. The members of the expanded subcommittee were Adelaide Miethke, Gisela Siebert, Phebe Watson, Charlotte Leal, Mary Rymill and Mrs Chapman.

On 2 April 1935, one of Dora Slaney Poole's last official acts as the President NCWSA, before she resigned at the end of the meeting due to health issues, was to suggest the agenda for a

special meeting to be held on 8 April to inaugurate the WCC. Following the preparation of the agenda, Marjorie Poole stated that it was important that the NCWSA formed the nucleus of the WCC, doubtless because they already had experience representing a large number of affiliated organisations. In that vein, Marjorie went on to reiterate that it was not the responsibility of the WCC to undertake any of the events being organised by the subcommittees of the SCC but rather to make sure that the 'women's special part in the centenary would be organised and controlled from a large representative organisation.'⁶

Approximately 140 women attended the special meeting held at the Institute Building, located on the corner of Kintore Avenue and North Terrace, representing the 49 organisations affiliated with the NCWSA as well as a further 17 who remained unaffiliated. The WCC was officially established and each of the organisations present were asked to advise the secretary of the NCWSA of the names of the two delegates who would represent them on the WCC by 1 May ready for the first full meeting to be held on 14 May.

On 9 May 1935 and just days before the first meeting of the WCC, the NCWSA held its annual general meeting and apart from the role of president, all members were re-elected without opposition. The resignation of Dora Slaney Poole necessitated the election of a new president and Adelaide Miethke was elected to that role.

The meeting of the WCC was held at the Institute Building on North Terrace and included in addition to the 10 executive members drawn from the NCWSA executive, two delegates each from nearly 80 organisations (Appendix A), both affiliated and unaffiliated with the NCWSA. As the executive

of the WCC was created from the NCWSA executive who already represented the interests of the affiliated organisations, four women were invited from the delegates of the unaffiliated organisations to join the WCC executive. They were Mrs Carlile McDonnell, Mrs Evans Hardy, Mrs Dawkins and Miss Grant Allen. The organisations they represented were then able to select a new delegate to take their place.

As well as finalising the executive committee, the delegates were asked to submit their ideas to celebrate the centenary no later than 11 June. Any project or event sponsored by the WCC would also require SCC approval. One aspect that both the WCC and NCWSA were adamant about was that neither organisation would sponsor or support any other organisation that wished to hold a beauty pageant, parade or competition as they believed such events were too undignified for the centenary.

The first meeting of the full executive of the WCC was held on 11 June 1935 and committee members were elected to office bearing positions (Table 1); the Governor's wife Ruby (Lady Dugan), agreed to become Patroness while Jean (Lady Bonython), agreed to be Vice-Patroness.

Table 1. WCC Office Bearers

President	Adelaide Miethke
Vice President	Charlotte Leal MBE
Vice President	Mrs J Carlile McDonnell JP
Hon. Secretary	Phebe Watson
Hon. Assistant Secretary 1935	Marjorie Poole
Hon. Assistant Secretary 1936	Mrs LA Knight
Hon. Recording Secretary	Mrs ER Lawrie
Hon. Treasurer	Gisela Siebert ACA

Source: A Book of South Australia & Women's Centennial Congress on Child Welfare

The myriad of suggestions put forward by the different organisations were then presented and discussed and several subcommittees formed to investigate the main proposals and ascertain their financial viability (Table 2). The range of events undertaken by the WCC would ultimately expand the WCC committee and the women who assumed those responsibilities are identified in Table 3.

The WCC considered a number of factors in selecting the events and projects to represent women's contribution to South Australia's centenary including financial outlay, the benefit each would provide to the community, its appeal to women, and how the event or project would pay tribute to the pioneering women of South Australia. Most of the

suggestions for a memorial required a longer-term commitment than could be realised by 1936 and substantial financial outlay. As a result, the WCC implemented a two-pronged approach. The first were projects and events that would take place in 1936 and would receive financial assistance or backing from the SCC, while the other was the creation of a pioneer women's memorial. In following this approach, the WCC would have additional time to choose a befitting memorial and undertake targeted fundraising, to add to the money raised by its centenary events. All of the money raised became a part of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Fund and was under the care of Gisela Siebert, the Treasurer WCC.

Table 2 A Selection of the suggestions made to the WCC to celebrate the centenary

Suggestion	Proposed By	Suggestion	Proposed By
Centenary Gift Book	YWCA	Maternity Hospital (modernise and remodel Queen's Home)	(Lady) Sowden
Women's Centennial Congress	State Government	International Exhibition	LCL
Pageant	KUSA	Home School	Dr Hillier
Reserve for Aboriginal people	Aborigines (sic) Protection League	Camp at Kuitpo Colony	Unknown
Base for Medical Patrol Service	SA Auxiliary Methodist Women's Foreign Mission Society	Women's Memorial Hall containing record of names of pioneer women	Mrs Dawkins
Women's Hospital	WNPA, YWCA, LCL, Adelaide Hospital Women's Auxiliary	Rest Home	Housewives Association & SACWA
Social Welfare Training Centre	Miss Beeston	Beautification of Outer Harbour	NCWSA
Training School for Infant Welfare	(Lady) Mawson	Fountain and Water Garden	Mrs Fred Porter

Source: Various newspapers and NCWSA Minutes

Adelaide Miethke OBE

Trustee 1937-1963, Chair 1937-1962

Adelaide Laetitia Miethke was born on 8 June 1881 to Emma Caroline (Louisa) (nee Schultze) and Carl Rodolph Alexander Miethke at Manoora. Adelaide was educated at a variety of country schools before moving to Adelaide where she attended Woodville Public School. Following in her Father's footsteps, Adelaide became a schoolteacher, initially working as a pupil teacher from 1899 before attending the University Training College (1903-1904). She later completed a Bachelor of Arts through part-time study in 1924. Adelaide worked as a classroom teacher and then senior mistress until appointed as an Inspector of Schools on 30 November 1924.

Adelaide began her public advocacy for women in about 1915, when she supported the view that technically gifted girls should have the opportunity to develop their skills. In 1916, she became the first female Vice President SA Public School Teachers' Union arguing for salary increases. Her role with the teachers' union ultimately led Adelaide to join the NCWSA in 1920.

In 1935, Adelaide was elected President NCWSA a position she held until 1940 and combined with the role of President NCW Australia (1936-1942). Later she was made an honorary life member of the NCW Australia and honorary life Vice President NCWSA. Appointed as the Chair WCC in 1935, Adelaide also had oversight of the many centenary events that raised money for the Pioneer Women's Memorial. Adelaide was also responsible for organising the Education Department's Centenary event coordinating a display of 14,000 children in the Children's Empire Pageant at the Adelaide Oval.

In 1937, Adelaide was awarded OBE for her work during the centenary.

After retiring from the Education Department in 1941, Adelaide continued her voluntary work and added to it becoming Director Schools Patriot Fund (1941-1946). Part of the £402,133 raised by the Schools Patriot Fund were used to establish Adelaide Miethke House run by the YWCA to enable country girls to study in Adelaide. She also assumed the role of editor for the magazine the *Children's Hour* and newsletter the *Air Doctor* for the RFDS.

Adelaide was appointed President Central Section of the RFDS in 1941, and it was through this role that she became aware of the needs of school children living in the outback, inspiring her to establish the School of the Air.

Adelaide remained active with numerous organisations up until her death on 4 February 1962.

Further information about Adelaide Miethke is available at:

Australian Dictionary of Biography:

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/miethke-adelaide-laetitia-7571>

The Australian Women's Register

<https://www.womenaustralia.info/biogs/IMP0297b.htm>

Table 3. WCC Executive Committee

Jean Bonython	Rev. Winifred Kiek	Miss ND Grant Allan
Mrs CE Chapman	Mrs HA Lipson	Doris Beeston
Mrs LE Clarke	Margaret McGuire	Bessie Champion
Mrs SL Dawkins	Dora Slaney Poole	Miss B Howard Clarke
Dorothy Dolling	Mrs C Gordon Rogers	Kathleen Kyffin Thomas
Mrs W Evans Hardy	Dr M Frisby Smith	Rose Winter

Source: A Book of South Australia & Women's Centennial Congress on Child Welfare

WCC Centenary Events

Three proposals quickly received support as the centenary year projects and were:

- A Book of South Australia: Women in the First Hundred Years
- The Women's Centennial Congress on Child Welfare, and
- Heritage: A Pageant of South Australia

The Women's Centennial Congress was a week-long event that featured a national conference on child welfare and was organised by the WCC and featured Professor Winifred Cullis from the University of London and a number of national speakers. It was also ostensibly the NCW Australia national conference and followed the example set in 1934 when the NCW Australia held their national conference in Melbourne in 1934 to coincide with Victoria's centenary.

The WCC organised the conference for the afternoons enabling other women's organisations to simultaneously hold an allied conference or meeting in the morning. A range of social events were also organised as a part of the congress and it was concluded with a women's thanksgiving service.

Heritage was a historical pageant and fantasy in movement and music that told of the 'progress of the State'.⁷ While *A Book of South Australia* was a gift publication created from many contributions by South Australian women relating various aspects of life in the first hundred years of South Australia through historical accounts, short stories, plays and images.

The congress, pageant and release of the book all took place in September 1936. The timing was chosen to coincide with the floral festival organised by Jean Bonython for the SCC, in the hope that it would increase the ability of women visitors to South Australia and country women to travel to Adelaide and participate in as many of the events as possible.

A Book of South Australia: Women in the First Hundred Years

The centenary gift book, suggested by the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), was the first of the proposed projects to be approved by the WCC and a subcommittee was formed in July 1935 to consider all aspects of its compilation, contributions, and publication.

Phebe Watson was appointed as the convenor of the subcommittee and was assisted by Mary Harris, Louise Brown, Beatrix de Crespigny and Kathleen Kyffin Thomas. The subcommittee worked quickly and by the end of October 1935 had decided on a format, chose *A Book of South Australia: Women in the First Hundred Years* as the title, and made a public appeal for contributions for stories, poems and plays.

The rules for contributors were relatively simple. Contributors had to either live or have once lived in South Australia and ideally all fictional works would be set there. Short stories wouldn't exceed 7000 words and plays were to take less than 10 minutes to read.

Phebe Watson OBE

Trustee 1937-1964, Secretary 1937-1964

Phebe Naomi Watson was born on 23 May 1876 to Sarah Ann (nee Goldsmith) and Edward Watson in Adelaide. Phebe was educated privately and went on to become a teacher, firstly as a pupil teacher from 1892 at Goodwood Public School, before attending the Teachers' Training College and completing the one-year course in 1896.

After completing her training, she taught at Quorn, then Mitcham and finally Woodville before becoming an assistant at the Grote Street School in 1902, where she began training pupil teachers. Phebe was appointed an assistant at the Observation School, Currie Street in 1908 becoming the head teacher of its model country school in 1916, and then from 1921 oversaw the training of country teachers. From 1923 until 1936, Phebe was the senior lecturer at the Adelaide Teacher's College.

Phebe was committed to ensuring women teachers had reasonable working conditions. She gave evidence to an Industrial Court hearing in 1937 on the depressed living conditions of women teachers working in rural locations with the aim of preventing pay cuts. Unhappy with the South Australian Public Teachers' Union's failure to achieve adequate pay for women teachers, Phebe together with six hundred of the one thousand women teachers in the union, left and formed the South Australian Women Teachers' Guild with Phebe as the first president.

Phebe was also actively engaged with the NCWSA holding executive positions as either treasurer or secretary from 1925-1937 and was Vice President NCW Australia (1936-1941). Phebe was a board member of the YWCA where she also lectured in art and literature, was involved with the Girl Guides becoming a commissioner of the Girl Guides Association (1933-1936) and founded the Adelaide Women's Club with fellow Trustees Gisela Siebert and Adelaide Miethke.

Appointed to the WCC in 1935, Phebe assumed the role of honorary secretary, a role that she continued with her appointment to the PWMT and until she died in 1964, even though she lived in Melbourne between 1946-1960.

Phebe was awarded an OBE in 1937.

Returning to Adelaide to live in 1960, Phebe died on 19 September 1964.

The manuscripts were to be received no later than the 29 February 1936 and be signed with a pen name with the real name of the author to be sealed in an envelope attached to the manuscript. As the name of each contributor was eventually published, it is assumed the use of a pen name was to reduce any chance of bias from the subcommittee when deciding on which pieces to include.

While the majority of the content was authored, composed and/or drawn especially for the book, the WCC believed it was important that the voice of South Australia's early women pioneers was also recorded in perpetuity. To achieve that end, Kathleen and Beatrix volunteered to compile a section called 'Let them Speak for Themselves' drawing together a collection of diary entries and letters recording the first women colonists' experiences in a new home.

Approximately a hundred women contributed original pieces for the publication. While most were original artworks, poems, stories, plays and musical compositions, some of the authors chose to write factual accounts and/or reminiscences about the work undertaken by women to improve social conditions in South Australia or about the women who strove to affect them.

For example, Lucy Morice wrote about the life and work of her Aunt, Catherine Helen Spence; Daisy Bates about her experiences of the interactions between white women and Aboriginal women living in the bush; and, Dr Helen Mayo about women's contribution to the development of child welfare in the State.

Some prominent South Australian women artists also contributed to the book, including Stella Bowen and Dorrit Black, while Mary Harris designed the cover and with others produced a series of small sketches that accompanied many of the written pieces.

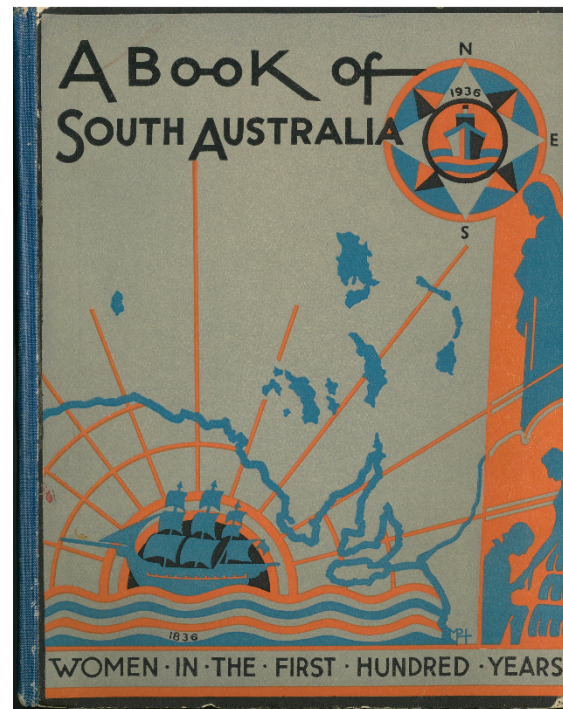


Figure 1. Front cover of *A Book of South Australia: Women in the First Hundred Years*

Source: PWMGT

Three versions of the book were produced. Namely, an 'ordinary' or everyday version that was intended for general purchase and also marketed as a 'charming gift for Christmas',⁸ this edition was widely available from the printer and book stores; an 'edition de luxe'⁹ or special edition that was limited to 100 copies by subscription, printed on special paper and included the names of the 100 subscribers for the cost of a guinea; and, finally a single presentation copy made especially for Queen Mary, which was printed on handmade paper and had a silvery blue calfskin cover featuring gilt lettering, the colour of the calfskin leather was specifically chosen as it was the 'Queen's personal colour.'¹⁰

The book was printed locally by Rigby Ltd who had premises on Grenfell Street, in Adelaide. The deluxe edition was very popular and was quickly oversubscribed. All proceeds from the sale of *A Book of South Australia* were devoted to the Pioneer Women's Memorial Fund.

Women's Centennial Congress on Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Congress was a fitting tribute to the pioneering women of South Australia who had for more than half a century been actively engaged in improving the welfare of South Australia's children. One of the earliest voluntary organisations formed in South Australia with that aim was the Boarding Out Society established in 1872 by Catherine Helen Spence, one of the State's most renowned and respected pioneering women, with her friend Caroline Clark. In the decades that followed, a complex nexus of individuals created many organisations and/or worked to improve the lives of South Australian women and children.

The congress program extended over nine days running from 12 to 20 September and began with a civic reception hosted by the Lord Mayor of Adelaide, Jonathan Cain, at the Adelaide Town Hall on the first Saturday morning. The Lord Mayor welcomed the congress delegates and spoke of the important role women had in raising children stating '[o]n you rests the future, not only of Australia, but of the whole world, and it is the women who can raise the world from its present chaotic condition.'¹¹

May Moss, president of the NCW Australia thanked the Lord Mayor for his welcome stating that she had at the conference held in Melbourne for Victoria's centenary in 1934 seen a 'glimmer of thought and understanding among men that women could be useful' and that 'women's advice had been sought on important matters'.¹²

Professor Winifred Cullis, the congress' international guest and keynote speaker noted her delight at hearing the Lord Mayor's

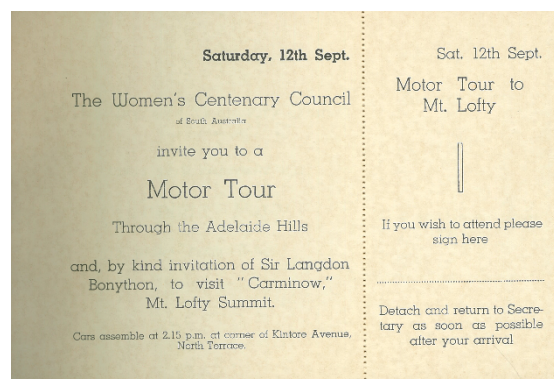


Figure 2. The congress program contained invitations to each of the opening events and optional activities.

Source: PWMGT

'strong impression and belief in the force and influence of women' further remarking that perhaps if other men had a similar disposition that 'some of the things he is disappointed about would not happen.'¹³

Attendees could then choose to attend one or more of several prearranged social activities over the weekend such as motor tours of the Adelaide Hills including a visit to Carminow the home of Sir Langdon Bonython, Jean Bonython's father-in-law, or attend a theatre party at the Theatre Royal to see *Iolanthe*.

The official opening of the congress took place at the Adelaide Town Hall on Monday afternoon and featured an inspiring vice-regal party with Zara Lady Gowrie (previously Lady Hore-Ruthven), the wife of the Governor General, Ruby Lady Dugan the wife of the Governor of South Australia and Margaret Lady Huntingfield the wife of the Governor of Victoria in attendance.

All three women were well known in Adelaide for their work for women and children. The opening addresses were broadcast by radio so that the women living in the country who could not attend the congress were able to hear at least a part of it.

Lady Dugan read a message from Queen Mary who congratulated the Mothers and Babies

Health Association (MBHA) on achieving its twenty-fifth anniversary, further stating the 'spirit of child welfare is reflected in the astonishingly low infant death rate' in South Australia.¹⁴

Lady Dugan then welcomed Lady Gowrie and Lady Huntingfield. Lady Gowrie, Professor Winifred Cullis and Adelaide Miethke all addressed the gathering and a common thread across their speeches was the threat of war and their desire for peace. Lady Gowrie acknowledged the pioneering women of the past and called for the achievements of women still pioneering across all 'spheres of life' to be recognised.¹⁵

Lady Gowrie also spoke of the importance of children and the value of the congress in covering the topic of child welfare. Adelaide Miethke read a note of apology from Mrs Lyons, the Prime Minister's wife, who at short notice was unable to attend due to ill health.

A reception for congress delegates followed later that evening at the Town Hall where the executive of the WCC welcomed those attending the congress, official guests were also later introduced to the vice-regal party. Greta Callow accompanied by Jessica Dix sang two songs for the assembled guests while Mrs Blaiklock's Orchestra played a selection of pieces during supper.

The formal presentations took place over three days and were split into four sessions, two held on Tuesday 15 September and a single session each on Wednesday 16 and Thursday 17 September. To facilitate the concurrent conferences held during the week by other organisations aligned with advocacy for women's and children's rights, the congress sessions did not begin until 2:30pm each afternoon, with the second session on the Tuesday taking place in the evening from 8pm. Each session was chaired by a woman

prominent in her field and the discussions held at the conclusion of the presentations were led by notable South Australian women

The WCC were pleased to be able to secure Professor Winifred Cullis as their keynote speaker and as one of the international centenary guests she was supported by the South Australian government to attend the congress. Winifred, amongst her many roles, was a Professor of Physiology at the University of London, the first woman in the United Kingdom to hold a professorial role in the field of medicine and the co-founder of the International Federation of University Women. She was also known to be a gifted and eloquent speaker.

Prior to arriving in South Australia, Winifred had been working with a team of researchers from the National Institute of Industrial Psychology with Professor Charles Myers from Cambridge University. The focus of their research was the application of scientific principles to increase the productivity of factory workers by what she referred to as 'adjusting the work to the person'.¹⁶ A process Winifred claimed would also improve working conditions.

While she argued that the 'general principles of scientific planning must be applied to domestic work' and that in doing so the 'status of domestic work must rise', Winifred believed in equal pay for equal work, and the right of women to have equality in job opportunities.¹⁷ This, too, extended into the domestic sphere, Winifred stating in an interview with the popular *South Australian Homes and Gardens Magazine* that boys should be taught cookery and girls carpentry 'for it is ridiculous that a man cannot cook a meal or a woman put a washer on a tap.'¹⁸

Gisela Siebert OBE

Trustee 1937-1981, Treasurer 1937-1981

Gisela was born in Nossen, Germany and migrated to South Australia as a child in c.1892. She attended the Advanced School for Girls and then Stott & Hoares Business College winning a silver medal and completing certificates in bookkeeping and typewriting in 1908.

Employed by an accounting firm, Gisela became the first woman to practice as a Chartered Accountant in Adelaide. She was a member of many organisations that aimed to improve social and working conditions for women and children and because of her professional skills was frequently elected to the position of treasurer or honorary auditor, roles she typically fulfilled for long periods of time.

Gisela was a longstanding member of the NCWSA, serving as treasurer for ten years then honorary auditor and as Treasurer NCW Australia for six years. She was a founding member and later treasurer and/or secretary of the Adelaide Women's Club, and member and treasurer of the Adelaide Hospital Auxiliary, YWCA regional council, Soroptimist Club, and Musica Viva Society. She acted as the honorary auditor for many women's sporting bodies.

In 1937, Gisela gave notice in *The News* that she intended to apply to become a naturalised Australian under the provisions of the *Nationality Act 1920-1930*.

During World War Two, Gisela was actively involved in fundraising for the war effort by organising working women into war savings groups. She was the only woman executive on the State War Loan Committee and a member of the War Loan Council.

In 1948, Gisela was awarded an OBE for her services to the community and in particular her role as Secretary Adelaide Hospital Auxiliary (from 1934), a role in which she organised and staffed the kiosk that raised over £60,000 to build the women's wing of the hospital.

Gisela was the Treasurer WCC, a role that kept her very busy and later became a Trustee of the PWMT when the WCC was wound up. She continued as Treasurer PWMT finalising the account in 1941, when the remaining money in the Pioneer Women's Memorial Fund was handed to the ACC to pay for the upkeep of the Garden. Gisela remained a Trustee and Honorary Treasurer PWMT until she died in 1981.

First Session – The Normal Child

The first session was opened by Lady Huntingfield, an American by birth, who was the wife of the Governor of Victoria and an advocate for child welfare. However, in her opening address Margaret spoke of the need for women to consider pursuing work with local government as this was a new area of employment through which they could achieve 'further valuable work'.¹⁹

Adelaide Miethke chaired the session, the topic of which was 'The Normal Child'. Professor Winifred Cullis gave the keynote presentation titled Stages of Development, Physical, Mental and Moral Interaction. Winifred was followed by Mildred Muscio the President NCWNSW and Doris Blackburn JP from Victoria who both addressed the idea of parental understanding. Mrs Levinson led the discussion at the conclusion of the presentations.

Professor Winifred Cullis stated it was the 'birthright of [every] child' to be born into a 'healthy environment' and that 'the growth of the normal child – the development of personality' was 'one of the miracles of the world'.²⁰ She supported antenatal care of mothers and noted the positive benefits already achieved globally where antenatal and infant welfare centres had been established.

She further identified the first five years of life as the most important in the 'physical growth' and character development of the child. The main requirements for the child during these formative years was access to 'food, rest, sleep, sunshine, fresh air, exercise, play and affection'.²¹

Winifred used her presentation to also note that fifteen percent of children were above average in intellectual capacity and advocated for them arguing they should not be held back.

She linked women's suffrage with reductions in infant mortality, believing that it was not a coincidence that the countries with the lowest infant mortality rates, Australia, New Zealand and Norway, were among the first to grant women the right to vote.

Mildred Muscio continued the session by stating the four main requirements of parental understanding were 'safety', 'freedom', 'worthy ideals' and 'friendship'.²² In essence, Mildred argued that parents needed to strive to provide their child with an environment where they felt safe, loved and could trust the people around them, namely their parents who they should feel comfortable confiding in.

Doris Blackburn was the concluding speaker for the session and was already well known in Victoria and South Australia through a series of articles published in *The Herald* and *The Advertiser*, primarily in 1935 and 1936, under the heading of 'The Child of Today'. In her presentation, Doris called for less emphasis to be placed on meeting the child's physical needs or what she called their 'material advantage' and for more consideration to be given to their mental and spiritual welfare going onto clarify the role of the parent in the development of the child's personality and character.

In her paper she pleaded for parents to recognise that the child 'is not a little adult' and as they 'develop and unfold in stages' it is necessary to give them the time to learn and develop. She implored parents to not rush the process and use 'love', 'honesty', 'courage', 'uprightness' and obedience' to direct the child's mind. An understanding of the external influences that also shaped the development of their child was important.²³

Second Session – The Problem Child

The topic of the second session was 'The Problem Child' and Professor Cullis took on the role of chair. The speakers were Mary Tenison Woods a lawyer undertaking research on child delinquency; Jocelyn Hyslop Director of Victorian Council for Social Training; and, Julia Rapke JP. The discussion at the conclusion of the presentations was led by Dr Constance Davey who was a psychologist employed by the South Australian Education Department. Constance was responsible for founding psychological services for children in South Australia and had assisted with the establishment of a social work course at the University of Adelaide in 1934.

Mary Tenison Woods travelled from Sydney to present at the conference on the topic of child delinquency but was well-known in Adelaide circles as she had been born and lived in Adelaide before relocating to Sydney in the mid-1930s for a job opportunity. Mary was the first woman in South Australia to graduate in law at the University of Adelaide and the first admitted to the bar (1917). Much of her early work was in the Adelaide children's court, however, the birth of her only child (known as Mac) in 1927 with a disability, and divorce from husband Julian in 1933, provided her with a special affinity for the legal rights of women and child welfare.

Mary was well-placed to deliver her paper at the conference as in the early 1930s she had been the recipient of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to undertake research on child delinquency. The outcomes of her research were published in 1937, the year after the conference, in a book titled *Juvenile Delinquency*. Mary recognised that child delinquency was a symptom of some often hidden and unrelated cause which had

resulted in the behaviour the child was punished for and not caused by naughtiness.

In her paper, Mary spoke of the need for magistrates to understand the factors that lead to the child's delinquency and advocated for cooperation between the courts and social workers and the medical fraternity who were more likely to have the skills to investigate and understand the problems causing the behaviour. Mary noted that prevention was a far less expensive solution than funding the court system, reformatories and gaols.

She also called for the establishment of special facilities to assist children with intellectual disabilities, as too often children with intellectual disabilities had ended up in court and were punished for behaviours related to their disability, typically being sent to reformatories unsuited to cater for their special circumstances and needs.

Jocelyn Hyslop followed Mary Tenison Woods and was a British social worker who had arrived in Melbourne in 1934 to become the first Director of Training for the Melbourne Board of Social Studies. Jocelyn spoke of the need for thorough investigation and the importance of removing the 'emphasis from the child as the centre of the difficulty.'²⁴

In essence, Jocelyn believed it was necessary to understand the cause or causes that had given rise to the behaviour and understand if it is something related to the individual, perhaps a physical or mental health ailment, or rather the social system they are a part of. Unlike many of the charity organisations that tended towards paternalistic and controlling measures, such as dictating how a person's money should be spent to effect change, Jocelyn believed that the role of the social worker was 'to try to help people to help themselves.'²⁵

Dorothy Dolling OBE

Trustee 1937-1967, Chair 1962-1967

Dorothy Eleanor Ethel Victoria Georgina Barber Dolling (nee Clarke) was born on 9 June 1897 to Alice Jane (nee Barber) and Edgar Scott Clarke at Woodhaugh, Dunedin, New Zealand. She received a scholarship to attend Otago Girls' High School before completing a Bachelor of Science in 1918 and a Master of Science in 1919 at the University of Otago. After completing her studies, Dorothy taught maths and physics at the University of Leeds, UK (1920-1921) before returning to Otago to commence studies in advanced mathematics.

In 1923, Dorothy married Dr Charles Edward Dolling in Adelaide with whom she shared a passion for cricket. Dorothy was a founding member of the SACWA and was heavily involved in organising activities and events including craft classes, tree plantings, bushfire and flood relief, and a kiosk at the Royal Adelaide Show amongst other activities. She was treasurer from 1929-1934 and during the depression ensured the distribution of blankets and other necessities to rural South Australians. Dorothy was later State Secretary (1935-1947), Deputy State President (1947-1950) and was made a life member in 1945, drafting constitutions for both the SACWA and CWA Australia.

In 1936, she was appointed to the WCC. The death of her husband in the middle of that year meant Dorothy had to return to work and she became a journalist writing under the pen names Marian March for *The Advertiser* and Eleanor Barber for *The Chronicle*.

Dorothy was very busy during World War Two on numerous voluntary committees, often in executive or leadership roles and she was awarded an OBE in 1944 for her work.

After the War, Dorothy continued her work with the SACWA, was a member of the South Australian Documentary Films Committee, President Central Section of the RFDS, was a member of the Adelaide University Graduates' Union, Bowden Free Kindergarten as well as many other organisation.

In 1962, after the death of Adelaide Miethke she became Chair PWMT. In 1966, she retired from journalism and died a year later on 27 June 1967.

Her family, with the SACWA, formed the Dorothy Dolling Memorial Trust to benefit women and children living in country South Australia, the Memorial Trust currently assists country students with the studies, education and training and is awarded annually.

Further information about Dorothy Dolling is available at:

The Australian Dictionary of Biography

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/dolling-dorothy-eleanor-10031>

Julia Rapke JP concluded the presentations and was an imminently suitable choice to present on remedial measures from a magisterial perspective having been appointed a special magistrate in the children's court at St Kilda, Melbourne in 1929. From experience, Julia had ascertained that many of the children who came through the juvenile court system were there because of poor environmental circumstances, namely identifying poverty as a primary cause of delinquent behaviour.

While some of her beliefs are paternalistic, for example her calls for the abolition of slums as a means to protect children from a lack of moral guidance, her advocacy suggests a finely attuned understanding of the broader issues. Julia's outlook was to ask not 'what has the child done' but rather 'what can we do for the child'.²⁶

To this end she advocated for employment opportunities for children of school leaving age, then 14 years, for special facilities for children with intellectual disabilities who too frequently ended up in children's court, and a national unified legal approach to the treatment of delinquent children.

Third Session – Physical Problems

The topic of the third session held on the afternoon of Wednesday 16 September was 'Physical Problems' and was chaired by May Moss, the President NCW Australia. The four speakers were Dr Vera Scantlebury, Director of Infant Welfare Public Health Department Victoria; Dr Elma Sandford Morgan, Director of Maternal and Infant Welfare New South Wales; Ada a'Beckett who in 1936 founded the Australian Association for Pre-School Child Development and was heavily involved in preschool education in Victoria; and Edith (Gladys) Pendred, the Principal of the Kindergarten Training College, Western Australia. Dr Helen Mayo and Francisca

(Paquita) Mawson (Lady Mawson) led the discussion after the presentations.

Dr Vera Scantlebury focused her presentation on infant health arguing that the care of the child began before she or he was born and that the infant mortality rate could be further reduced by establishing antenatal centres in association with infant welfare centres throughout the suburbs. Vera had been responsible for implementing compulsory education and examination for the nursing sisters in Victorian infant welfare centres, an action that contributed to lowering infant mortality as well as publishing *A Guide to Infant Feeding* in 1929.

Maternal and child nutrition were, she argued, essential in improving child health. A balanced diet containing fresh food that was cooked well was necessary to achieve it and that to improve women's understanding of nutrition the domestic arts and especially cooking should be taught as a part of the school curriculum.

Vera also advocated for the training of mothercraft nurses to attend mothers in their home as well as additional mothercraft nurses for maternity homes. She argued for 'natural' or breast feeding, noting the impact that stress and over work could have on a mother to successfully do so. Vera also believed that continuous health records that followed the child from birth and throughout their school years should be introduced.

Dr Elma Sandford Morgan followed Dr Vera Scantlebury and although she was working in Sydney knew Adelaide well having been born there. Elma noted that Australia had in the past 20 years managed to halve the infant mortality rate and that only in New Zealand did a baby have a greater chance of survival. However, the main focus of her presentation was about her research into the influence of a recent

health campaign, or propaganda as she called it, that aimed to address maternal mortality.

While she believed it was well meant, it had had an adverse impact by creating unnecessary anxiety and fear in expectant mothers. Instead, Elma believed that the money spent on these types of campaigns would be better utilised on resources to make childbirth safer. In 1937, Elma returned to Adelaide taking up the role of medical health officer for the MBHA.

Ada a'Beckett and Gladys Pendred both spoke about their kindergarten work. Ada focused on the 'happy environment' the kindergarten provided for the child and access to medical and dental guidance, hot meals and in some instances, holiday homes. While Gladys discussed the need for organised play and the value of playground equipment in assisting with the physical development of the child.

In the discussion that followed Dr Helen Mayo and Paquita Mawson gave an overview of the history of child welfare in South Australia. Helen with Harriet Stirling had, in 1909, established the Adelaide School for Mothers which would eventually become the MBHA. Paquita, was a member of the executive committee of the MBHA and later served as president.

During the discussion Dr Marie Brown stated that where a MBHA clinic was located close by, seventy percent of mothers attended. The following morning the MBHA hosted a morning tea at the Adelaide Railway Station for the congress delegates, where they were invited to inspect the Baby Health Train.

Fourth Session – Problems of Youth

The fourth session occupied the afternoon of Thursday 17 September and was chaired by Adelaide Miethke. The topic of the session was the 'Problems of Youth' and the speakers were Grace Carr the Secretary YWCA Victoria; Freda

Bage the Principal of the University Women's College, University of Queensland; and, Ivy Brookes who was involved in a range of social welfare activities in Victoria. The discussion was led by Margaret McGuire. Unlike the earlier sessions that were extensively reported in the newspapers, the session on young adults received substantially less coverage.

Freda Bage presented on the education and social environment of young adults and advocated for them to be included in decision making and leadership roles. In particular, she noted that those young adults who showed an interest in welfare organisations should be encouraged to join them and that a proportion of committee positions be held for members under the age of 21, further suggesting that the idea be expanded to include Parliament.

Grace Carr argued that the physical, social and moral welfare of the young adult were 'inextricably bound together' and that the community had a responsibility to assist with the provision of services and facilities for young adults. As an example, Grace noted the recreational facilities and welfare programs that had been implemented by a number of businesses and that the benefits yielded were not only to the employees but also to the business itself. Given the benefits, she asked why local government had not invested in public recreation programs that would contribute to the wellbeing of the community?

Ivy Brookes concluded the presentations before the general discussion took place and raised the issue of youth employment, noting that it was younger employees who were disproportionately disadvantaged during periods of economic downturn.

Women's Thanksgiving Service

The Women's Thanksgiving Service concluded the Women's Centennial Congress on Child Welfare and was held at Centennial Hall, Wayville on Sunday 20 September. The service was conducted by the Reverend Winifred Keik with assistance from Adelaide Miethke, Charlotte Leal, Mrs H Lipman and Lt. Col. Francis Walter Ede of the Salvation Army. 1500 women attended the service, which commenced at 3pm with the arrival of Lady Dugan and the vice-regal party, although the Hall fell silent from 2:55pm.

Upon arrival at the Hall many of the women placed bunches of flowers into large troughs that were under the supervision and care of Jean Bonython, Grace Lewis and the Floral Festival committee. The following morning, the bouquets were transported, free of charge, by freight train to hospitals around country South Australia.

The service was comprised of two thanksgivings, a commemoration and thanksgiving to the women of South Australia and a general thanksgiving that were interspersed with prayers, hymns and other songs. In giving thanks to the women of South Australia, the service recognised the many ways in which women have contributed to the success of the State.

While the labour and suffering of the early pioneering women who were described as both steadfast and brave was recognised, so too were the women who had taken up new roles in society, often in areas aligned with social justice agendas, who were praised for being both wise and zealous. The unselfishness and devotion of wives and mothers was also admired.

The singing was led by the 200 strong Adelaide Women's Choir conducted by John Dempster

and Deputy Conductor Vera Thrush and was accompanied by Topsy Doenau on piano. Two of the musical pieces were specially noted as they were written by women, 'Our Fathers Crossed the Rolling Seas' by Mrs CR Morris and 'Land of Ours' by Margaret Sutherland.

Heritage: A Pageant of South Australia

Heritage A Pageant of South Australia was the combination of two ideas presented to the WCC. The first was for a historical drama portraying key moments in the first hundred years of South Australia, while the other was a fantasy of South Australia that would tell the State's story through music and dance. The idea of producing a historical drama had first been mooted by the Kindergarten Union of South Australia (KUSA) in early 1934 when it was conceived as a means for KUSA to both celebrate the centenary while also raising funds for its activities.

Ellinor Walker, who was a member of KUSA, a kindergarten teacher, and an author was asked if she would be willing to undertake the task. After agreeing, Ellinor spent a month preparing an outline and draft typescript of the play that she presented to KUSA Secretary and past fellow student, Doris Beeston. Along with the twelve typed pages, Ellinor informed Doris the project would take two years to accomplish, one year to research and write the script and a further year to produce it.

However, before KUSA could proceed with developing the play further, the SCC announced that only SCC sanctioned activities could take place in 1936, to celebrate the State's centenary. KUSA shelved the project until the WCC called for suggestions for ways to celebrate the women's contribution to the centenary of the State, presenting Ellinor's draft outline and script to the WCC as one of its proposals.

Margaret McGuire AM

Trustee 1937-1995, Chair 1967-1995

Frances Margaret McGuire (nee Cheadle) was born in 1900 to Margaret Cheadle (nee Loutit) and Alfred Stanley Cheadle at Glenelg. She attended Girton Girls School (now the Pembroke School) before completing a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Biochemistry at the University of Adelaide. In 1923, Margaret joined the small team led by Professor Brailsford Robertson who stabilised the process and developed a cost-effective method to make insulin.

In 1927, Margaret married Paul McGuire converting to Catholicism to do so, and moved to England soon after to support his developing career as a journalist and lecturer. She returned to Adelaide in 1932 and with Paul and Fr James O'Dougherty founded the Catholic Guild for Social Studies.

Margaret led a small research team comprised of herself, Emilie Woodley and Betty Arnott to support Paul with his writing and later she also supported his military and diplomatic careers, a role that required many years of travel and living overseas. Margaret wrote ten books either co-authored with Paul and Betty or in her own right, across a diverse range of topics including military history, fiction and gardens, notably the *Gardens of Italy*.

While the Catholic Guild was a focus of her volunteer work, Margaret was a member of other women's organisations including the NCWSA and was the Australian delegate to the League of Nations in 1939.

In 1979, Margaret donated a substantial sum of money and Paul's extensive collection of maritime books to the Libraries Board of South Australia to create the Paul McGuire Maritime Library at the State Library of South Australia.

Margaret was awarded an AM in 1995 for her services to the community and to literature particularly through the State Library of South Australia.

In 1967, Margaret became the Chair PWMT after the death of Dorothy Dolling and was a strident supporter of the Garden. She died on 14 August 1995.

Further information about Margaret McGuire is available at:

Australian Dictionary of Biography:

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mcguire-frances-margaret-27815>

The Encyclopedia of Women & Leadership:

<http://www.womenaustralia.info/leaders/biogs/WLE0292b.htm>

Simultaneously, Heather Gell, who was a well-regarded dance teacher and specialist in Dalcroze eurythmics, submitted a script and description for an 'Australian Phantasy (sic)'²⁷ to the WCC. The executive committee discussed the two proposals agreeing that the WCC could not produce both. However, they asked if Ellinor and Heather would be amenable to combining their ideas to create a single production. After discussing the idea, Ellinor and Heather agreed to work collaboratively to create a pageant that would depict the discovery, settlement and progress of South Australia.

The WCC pageant subcommittee clearly identified Ellinor and Heather as joint-authors, however, Heather would be the producer and was to obtain expert advice to assist her with production and management if necessary. Heather, had already successfully staged several productions with her students in several of the little theatres then operating in Adelaide and was able to draw on those experiences to assist in producing Heritage.

While Ellinor had initially suggested that it would take two years to write and then stage a play when she proposed the idea to the KUSA in 1934, in the end Ellinor and Heather had only 12 months to be ready for opening night. Ellinor began immediately researching a variety of historical sources to prepare her script. One of her aims was to use authentic language by drawing on letters, diaries and speeches for much of the dialogue.

Managing the production was a colossal undertaking, as there were over 400 people in the cast and many other people working behind the scenes to ensure the production would be a success. Existing music was arranged and new pieces composed by notable South Australian musicians including Miriam Hyde, John Horner who was also the conductor

of the 30 strong orchestra for the production, H Brewster Jones, Dr Davies, and Clifford Lathlean who also managed the Lydian Singers during the performances.



Figure 3. A scrapbook page showing Thelma Thomas busy painting scenery for Heritage.

Source: SLSA 'Heritage Scrapbook', PWMT Collection SRG 798

Costume and set design was by Thelma Thomas (later Afford). Thelma designed the most exquisite costumes for not only Heritage but also the SCC sponsored centenary play 'Colonel Light – the Founder' written by her future husband Max Afford. While the costumes and accessories were made by a team of people, Thelma painted the 'acres' of scenery herself.²⁸

Mrs Compton Trew led a team of volunteer seamstresses who spent six months making the costumes, while Grace Lewis led the team of volunteers who made all of the accessories and elaborate headdresses. John Martins

Department Store supported the undertaking by donating space for the work to take place.

After weeks of practice, where Heather managed hundreds of amateur actors and dancers, the youngest of whom were toddlers, Heritage opened with much fanfare on 23 September 1936 at the Tivoli Theatre, now Her Majesty's. Heritage told of the history and progress of South Australia in the first hundred years by interspersing historical drama with symbolic fantasies in movement and dance that were interpreted for the audience at the beginning of each scene by a series of allegorical figures known as the world spirits.



Figure 4. Front cover of Heritage program.
Source: SLSA Lesley Cox Collection PRG 1516

Reviews were generally positive although one writer for the *The Advertiser* was particularly effusive stating it was a 'gorgeous cavalcade' and 'lavish spectacle' that would be the 'envy of Ziegfeld'²⁹ and earn applause from Cecil B DeMille. While another in *The News* noted that some of the 'symbolism was a trifle obscure'³⁰

and some scenes too drawn out. Irrespective of the reviewers thoughts, Heritage was very well received selling out and enabling the week long season to be extended by three nights, an impressive feat for an amateur production.



Figure 5. Dorothy Slane dressed as a spark of electricity tap dancing the first message sent over the Overland Telegraph in 1872.
Source: SLSA 'Heritage Scrapbook', PWMT Collection SRG 798

Some of the noted scenes were the living portrait of three women pioneers who stepped out of their picture frame to tell of their experiences in South Australia, the spider-orchid toe-dance performed by Adelaide dance teachers, and the Overland Telegraph tap dance where Dorothy Slane dressed as a spark of electricity tapped the first message sent over the line in 1872.

A Sweets and Flower Stall convened by Jean Bonython and run each evening by a different

organisation including Mothers and Babies Health Association, Queen's Home, and South Australian Kindergarten Union to name a few raised additional money for the Pioneer Women's Memorial.

Funding the Pioneer Women's Memorial

The projects undertaken by the WCC during the State's centenary celebrations were chosen due to their appeal to women, the benefit they would provide the community and as a tribute to South Australia's pioneering women. From a financial perspective, they had to be achievable without substantial financial outlay, even when supported by the SCC. However, in the case of *A Book of South Australia* and *Heritage* they were also viewed as a means to raise funds for the Pioneer Women's Memorial.

In addition to the pageant and book, the WCC also held two specific fundraising activities for the Pioneer Women's Memorial, the first known as the Leaves of Remembrance commenced in 1935 and was ongoing throughout 1936, while the other, a cheque drive and rally, was a month long event held in 1937 and drew on the coronation of King George VI to capture the public's attention.

Leaves of Remembrance

Leaves of Remembrance, also referred to on occasion as the sheets of remembrance and the shilling appeal, was the main fundraising activity undertaken by the WCC to raise money for the Pioneer Women's Memorial. It was based on a similar idea employed by their colleagues in Victoria for the centenary celebrations held there in 1934. The Leaves of Remembrance are pages onto which, for a cost of a shilling, the names of South Australian women, be it the name of a female relative or a woman's own name, was recorded.

The WCC launched its appeal on 21 November 1935, after delaying for three months at the request of the SCC, who wished to finalise its appeal before permitting the women to begin theirs. The launch took place at the Adelaide Town Hall and was so well attended that it was referred to as a great gathering of women by the metropolitan and country newspapers.

Lady Dugan was the official guest and the formal part of the proceedings was broadcast over the radio so that women and girls living in country South Australia could listen in and hear about the programme of event and projects planned by the WCC for 1936.

The means for collecting the names of each woman and girl inscribed onto the leaves was by a card distributed by the WCC as the cost of a shilling each.

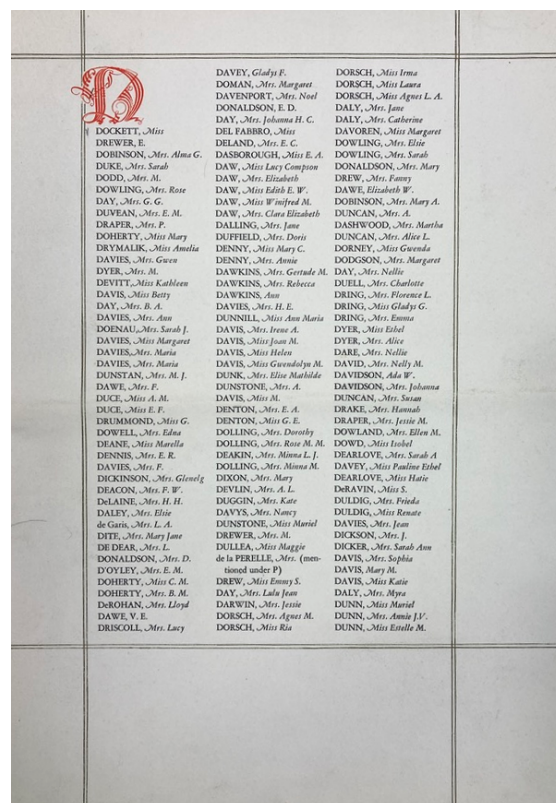


Figure 6. A page from the Leaves of Remembrance. Source: SLSA PWMT Collection SRG 798

The WCC kept track of the cards, recording the name of the person and number of cards they had taken so that in the event they had not been returned by March 1936, the WCC would know who to contact.

Although uncertain at the time of distribution of the cards about the amount of information that would be ultimately recorded, the WCC asked for first and last names in full, initials for any other names, title, and the date of arrival in South Australia. In the end there was only space to include each woman's name and title.

While the shilling appeal brought the leaves into the reach of many, the WCC still hoped to receive larger donations as well, especially as the aim was to raise 100,000 shillings or £5000 for the memorial.

Lady Dugan began the collection by subscribing 500 shillings, and in the first week over 5000 cards were distributed with 6,142½ shillings received. The popular press recorded a weekly tally of donations in the newspaper, however, by March 1937, or the end of the centenary celebrations only just over £4,000 had been raised through the leaves and centenary events. The shortfall of about £1,000 led the WCC to try for one last big fundraising event – the cheque drive and rally.

Cheque Drive & Rally

At the conclusion of centenary celebrations in March 1937, the WCC had raised over £4,000 towards funding the Pioneer Women's Memorial. The form of the memorial had also finally been settled on, a Flying Sister, based in Port Augusta with the Australian Aerial Medical Service (AAMS), later known as the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS), to provide health and social services to women and children in the outback.

With this aim in mind, the WCC announced one final month long fundraising event to coincide

with the coronation of King George VI – a cheque drive that ran from 13 April to 13 May culminating in the presentation of the cheques to the WCC at a rally held soon after the end of the collection.

To increase potential donations, the WCC introduced friendly rivalry by dividing the State in 12 areas, comprising 11 country districts and the suburban areas of Adelaide, each competing to raise the most money and be crowned Queen. Queens were crowned for the town, suburb or group within a district to raise the most money; the country district to raise the most money; while the group that raised the most money overall would be crowned the Queen of South Australia.

Numerous women's committees were formed to undertake a variety of fundraising activities ranging from bridge evenings and toffee days, fancy dress dances and historic fashion parades, jumble sales and gift stalls, to American afternoon teas and dances. While some towns published donations in the newspapers as they were received, the aim was for the final tally to be a surprise when all the cheques would be presented by their committee to the WCC at the rally. The WCC would then tally the amounts and announce the results and Queens.

The rally was a country dance held at Centennial Hall on 17 May, the timing conveniently enabling the WCC to utilise lighting and some of the decorations installed for the State Ball to celebrate the King's coronation on 12 May. Models of sheep, bales of wool and stooks of hay made colourful with the addition of poppies and cornflowers added to the decorations and completed the country feel. Country dancing was the order of the day and three local dance schools put on performances for those attending, each also with a country theme.

Approximately 150 cheques were presented to the WCC and once tallied amounted to £1,474/13/3 for the Pioneer Women's Memorial. Burnside was crowned Queen of the State having raised £158/11/6, while Mount Gambier was the Queen of the Districts raising just over £70.

Creating the Pioneer Women's Memorial and Formation of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust

At the conclusion of their fundraising activities, the WCC had raised £6250 to fund the Flying Sister in Port Augusta. However, Rev. John Flynn, founder of the Australian Aerial Medical Service (AAMS), met with Adelaide and members of the WCC executive in late 1937 and put forward a proposal to use £5000 to establish a flying doctor base at Alice Springs instead.

The AAMS had already established bases at Cloncurry, Wyndham, Port Hedland, Kalgoorlie and Broken Hill, and by illustrating the reach of the aircraft on a map of Australia from each base, Flynn was able to demonstrate the vast land area in the centre of Australia that could not be served by the AAMS without a base at Alice Springs. Adelaide Miethke was convinced by Flynn's proposal, which would complete the 'mantle of safety'³¹ and put the idea of funding the Alice Springs base to a full and the last meeting of the WCC on 22 November.

The WCC agreed to the proposal, however they did have some conditions, namely the WCC relinquished all responsibility for the maintenance of the base; the WCC had some form of representation on the executive of the AAMS Central Section; the name of the Pioneer Women's Memorial was to be perpetuated in some way; the base was completed as soon as possible; and, if possible a female doctor appointed.

In addition to the base, the WCC also decided to build a garden of memory within the City of Adelaide. The original concept was for a floral clock to represent the passage of time and a metal casket containing records from the centenary set into it in some way.

The WCC was then wound up and the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust (PWMT) formed with Adelaide Miethke, Phebe Watson, Margaret McGuire, Dorothy Dolling and Gisela Sibert appointed as the five Trustees. The PWMT was given full control of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Fund and were tasked with realising the memorials.

The PWMT could have little practical involvement in the establishment of the base in Alice Springs other than donating the money for it. However, it did take its responsibility to create a memorial in Adelaide very seriously, formally approaching the Adelaide City Council (ACC) in May 1938 for approval to '... lay out a "Garden of Memory", on the flat between the parade ground and Government House rear fence, adjacent to King William Road.' The PWMT had engaged Elsie Cornish to design, advise and supervise the construction of the garden and set aside £1000 for its '... layout, furnishing and upkeep...'.³²

The initial proposal for a floral clock had already been supplanted at that time as the ACC Parks and Gardens Committee had stated 'it would not be responsible for looking after a floral clock...'. Instead the 'passing of time' would be '...marked by a sculptured figure bending over a sundial...'.³³

Although the correspondence between the PWMT and ACC repeatedly refer to drawings and sketches prepared by Elsie, none, other than an early and very basic design of the Garden published in *The Advertiser* in June 1938, have so far been found.

Elsie's original design was for a very simple rectangular garden 120 feet (36.6m) long and 80 feet (24.4m) wide, encompassed by a low red brick wall that she also designed. The main feature was a raised circular platform, 27 feet (8.2m) in diameter, centrally sited in the second half of the garden. It was here that the proposed sculpture and casket were to be sited. A red brick path lead to the sculpture and a short, segmented staircase bridged the rise onto the platform.

Elsie proposed four main garden beds, two symmetrical L-shaped beds either side of the path and adjacent to the red brick walls at the front of the garden and, two symmetrical circular beds either side of the path and sited in front and to the side of the raised platform.

The most significant aspect of the design at that time was the planting scheme (Table 4). Many of the plants were chosen because of their folkloric or symbolic meaning, while five Lombardy poplars, were to be evenly spaced along the back wall of the garden, each poplar representing one of the five Trustees. *The Advertiser* stating of the design:

Miss Cornish has combined her expert knowledge as a landscape gardener to give it the dignity befitting such a garden and her idealism to give it the symbolic touches which will keep before those who walk in it the reason for its being.³⁴

Three months after the publication of Elsie's planting scheme in *The Advertiser* the popular *South Australian Homes Garden Magazine* published an article on the history of plant symbolism, stating 'to-day flowers are symbols that speak a language as eloquent as any invented by man'.³⁵ Other features in the garden were the Holm Oaks, Jacarandas, and Flame trees, and the mass planting of Crimson Glory roses encircled by lavender in the circular beds.

In a letter to Adelaide, Zara Lady Gowrie the wife of the Governor General but previously well known in Adelaide as Lady Hore-Ruthven when her husband was appointed Governor of South Australia in 1928-1934, stated:

What luck that we have an Elsie Cornish in S (sic) Australia ... I really am thrilled with the Women's Pioneer garden I think it will be a gem when finished. I like the proportions so much and all the thought and imagination which is being so perfectly fulfilled.³⁶

Lady Gowrie's support for the Garden was such that she offered to anonymously donate an in-ground pop-up watering system for it. However, it remains unclear if her offer was ever accepted.

Changes to the design occurred almost immediately when drainage pipes were discovered under the proposed location of the Garden. The dimensions of the Garden were modified to 150 feet (45.7m) in length and 60 feet (18.3m) in width, though later documentation records the width as being 70 feet (21.3). Elsie also incorporated an alcove-effect into the eastern end of her design to improve the aesthetics of the garden's new form, the shape reputedly taken from the layout of St Peter's Cathedral. The ACC Engineer and Surveyor, Col. William Veale, and the Parks and Gardens Curator, Stanley Orchard, both authorised the amendments considering them to be '... entirely suitable...'.³⁷

However, within a month of approving Cornish's amended design for the garden, Stanley Orchard in consultation with an officer from the State Sewers Department required either the substitution of two of the trees for shrubs or their elimination from the design. Cornish again amended her design and submitted it for approval from both Orchard and the Sewers Department.

Table 4: Elsie Cornish’s known planting scheme for the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden

Common Name	Botanical Name	Meaning
Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Protection, health, money, healing, potency, fertility, luck.
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Love, fertility, youth, peace, money.
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> ssp	Bond of love, generosity, devotion.
Veronica	<i>Veronica</i> ssp	Fidelity.
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Remembrance, constancy, fidelity, loyalty, enduring love, devotion, memory.
Ground laurel	<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Perseverance.
Box	<i>Buxus</i> ssp	Stoicism in adversity.
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Memory, protection, youth, tenderness.
Mistletoe		Perseverance, affection, love, ability to surmount difficulty, good luck gift to a woman.
Rose ‘Crimson Glory’	<i>Rosa ‘Crimson Glory’</i>	Love, desire, good luck gift for a woman.
Lavender	<i>Lavendula</i> ssp	Constancy, loyalty, good luck gift for a woman.
Catmint	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Love, beauty, happiness.
Salvia	<i>Salvia</i> ssp	Immortality, longevity, wisdom, protection, esteem, domestic virtue.
Thyme	<i>Thymus</i> ssp	Health, healing, courage, activity, spontaneous emotion.
Italian cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Funereal, being a symbol of death they represent morning and lament.
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Symbolises warning, beauty and grace
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus nigra ‘Italica’</i>	Reputed to be one of the trees to provide the timber for the crucifixion of Christ and is linked to both witchcraft and healing.
Flame tree	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	None/unknown.
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	None/unknown.
Golden cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> sp	None/unknown.
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Sorrow, penitence, death, grief, faith, resurrection and is a witches tree.

Source: Louise Bird, ‘Ephemeral Plants/Intangible Meanings: the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden Adelaide’, *Studies in Australian Garden History*, vol.3

The next suggested alteration to the Garden was by an Alderman of the ACC who thought a crazy-paved path around the outside of the wall would be a good inclusion. It seems that this suggestion was never acted upon after it was decided a path was unnecessary.

Between August 1938 and February 1939, Cornish, with the assistance of hired labourers, constructed, planted and essentially completed the Pioneer Women’s Memorial Garden, with the exception of the installation of the sculpture. The Garden contained most of the key structural and plant elements from Cornish’s original design, modified to conform

to the required amendments. The five Trustees each planted their poplar, Dorothy later lamenting the slow growth of hers, although it would eventually outgrow the other four.

While the Garden had been completed it was still missing its sculpture and sundial. The PWMT had been in communication with Melbourne-based sculptor Ola Cohn, who had agreed to sculpt a figure into which a sundial would be set. Cohn made several maquettes of the proposed work, including a detail of the head and shoulders and the overall form of the statue and its pedestal.

In February 1939, she made her first site visit and soon after returning to Melbourne began to shape a three-ton (3000kg) pillar of Waikerie limestone into the figure and a further block of limestone into the pedestal. Meanwhile, South Australian Government Astronomer, George Dodwell, calculated and designed the sundial to accurately reflect Central Standard Time on every day of the year. It took him about six-months to perfect the calculations to achieve his goal.

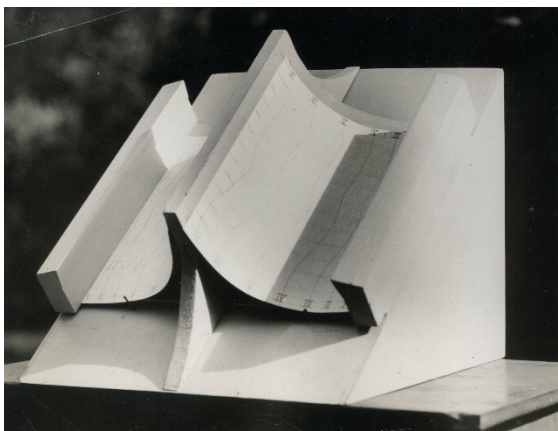


Figure 7. Marquette of the sundial created by George Dodwell.

Source: PWMGT

The trustees made several trips to Melbourne to review Ola's progress. On one of those trips while driving through Hahndorf in the early hours of the morning, they saw an enormous shape nearby and were startled to discover it was an escaped elephant. On another occasion when the journey was made during the middle of winter, a dense fog had covered the hills and Phebe was required to walk two to three miles waving a white flag and torch as they drove up a hill.

Due to its large size, Ola worked on the statue in the courtyard at her home and had to stand

on a platform to reach the upper portions of the figure. Adelaide felt confident to suggest slight modifications to its form. Dorothy speaking about one such exchange to a meeting of the SACWA in 1965 described it as thus:

Miss Miethke in her quiet little way would go along and she'd rub down the statue and she'd say "Ola don't you think there should be a little more off here" or she'd look at the neck and she'd say "Don't you think she could have just a little bit more off there Ola" and Ola would say "who's sculpting this statue?", and Miss Miethke would say "well you are, but I think perhaps the women of South Australia would like it to be a little more off there".³⁸

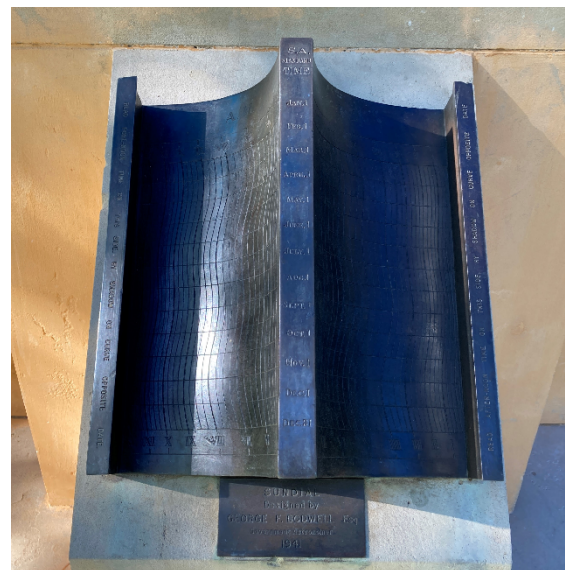


Figure 8. The sundial accurately tells the time whether it is daylight savings time or not.

Source: Author



Figure 9. The foundations for the wall and the brickwork around the raised platform being laid.

Source:
The Advertiser



Figure 10. Elsie and workmen busy planting the garden.

Source:
The Advertiser



Figure 11. The completed garden before the circular rose beds were replaced.

Source:
The Advertiser



Figure 12. Ola prepared a marquette of the head and shoulders for the Trustees to approve before commencing on the full size piece.

Source: PWMGT

A hand written note made by Ola underneath an image of her working on the statue indicates the importance of the piece to her 'My statue is not the image of a mere mortal, but a spirit of womanhood capable of giving birth to a nation.'³⁹

Once completed, returning the statue to South Australia in time for the opening also caused concerns. At that time most freight was transported by rail or ship. However, it was soon discovered that the statue would likely be decapitated when the train passed under an unnamed bridge.

It was also too late to book passage on a ship and arrive in Adelaide in time for the opening. In the end, the Trustees were able to arrange road transport and the statue arrived just in time to be placed on her pedestal and installed in the Garden before the official opening of the Garden on 19 April 1941.

Unfortunately, the delay in opening the Garden while Ola and George completed the statue and sundial, gave rise to further



Figure 13. The shape of the figure slowly emerging from the block of Waikerie limestone.

Source: PWMGT

modifications to Elsie's design and planting scheme. The lack of clarity about who was responsible for maintaining the Garden before it was opened left it at times looking untidy. This, combined with the death of Stanley Orchard and his replacement by Ben Bone who was not fully cognisant of his predecessor's requirements and had his own ideas about how the Garden should look, lead to further changes.

The archived documentation detailing the alterations suggests that Bone did not concisely convey or was uncertain of his requirements for the modifications to the Garden and illustrates the many and frequent requests for them. He persistently added to the list whenever meeting with either the Trustees or Elsie.



Figure 14. A signed postcard from Ola to the Trustees showing the nearly completed Pioneer Woman.

Source: PWMGT

The initial modifications conceded to by Elsie were the widening of the beds around the Lombardy poplars at the rear of the Garden, and the removal of the circular rose beds and their replacement with angle-shaped beds.

Elsie was reluctant to accede to Bone's suggested modification for the L-shaped beds, eventually compromising 'to the extent of leaving most of the shrubs as they are for the time being, and clearing the front of the beds to a depth of 3ft. to enable them to be edged with annuals.'⁴⁰ The introduction of annuals was a complete reversal of Stanley Orchard's instruction to Elsie and the PWMT that the

Garden have minimal annuals because of the high water and maintenance requirements needed to keep them looking at their best.

Waylaying Elsie in the garden after receiving communication from Adelaide about their acceptance of these modifications, Bone also convinced Elsie to replace the catmint, blue salvia, and thyme around the base of the statue with lawn. Bone further discussed with her the most appropriate annuals to include at that time, both agreeing on tall snapdragons edged with petunias for the L-shaped beds and massed crimson phlox for the angular-shaped beds.

Bone also asked the Trustees if he might buy the golden coloured cypress Elsie had planted in the Garden. Elsie had been very taken with the cypress and convinced the Trustees it was the perfect plant to complete that corner of the Garden. The Trustees were taken aback by its cost, a staggering 35 shillings, however, they realised the importance of the plant to Elsie and gave their permission for her to buy it. While Bone's offer of £3/10 was generous, to the Trustees it was 'Miss Cornish's Pine Tree'⁴¹ and they politely declined the offer.

With the constant changes requested to the garden, Elsie officially gave up charge of it on 31 May 1940. A memorandum from the ACC Parks and Gardens Committee further stated that the PWMT had made arrangements with Anderson Potter to remodel and replant the Garden. What work, if any, undertaken by Potter is unclear as images of the garden prior to the installation of the statue and sundial, clearly show a well-developed, planted garden that conformed to the alterations earlier insisted upon by Bone.

Figure 15. The completed garden with new angular-shaped beds awaiting the installation of the sculpture and sundial.

Source: *The Advertiser*



The Official Opening

While the AAMS base at Alice Springs had been operational from 1939, it was officially opened in conjunction with the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden on 19 April 1941 via a radio link. In addition to the vice-regal party, present at the official opening were the PWMT Trustees, representatives from the various women's organisations that had formed the WCC, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress Arthur and Jean Barrett, members of Parliament including Richard Butler who had been Premier during the centenary, and the three people responsible for designing and making the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden – Elsie Cornish, George Dodwell and Ola Cohn.

The first order of events was to officially open the base in Alice Springs, the Governor Sir Malcolm Barclay-Harvey was unwell and the Chief Secretary, Lyell McEwin, stood in for him. The assembled company heard Dr George Simpson speak over the radio from the Alice Springs base giving tribute to the pioneering work of Rev. John Flynn who established the

AAMS. On behalf of the PWMT Trustees, Adelaide then presented the title or deed for the base to AAMS President Norman Taylor. A plaque at the base records the following message:

This Flying Doctor base was
established in 1939 by the women
of South Australia as a memorial
to the pioneer women of the
State's first century
1836-1936

With the base officially open, Lady Barclay-Harvey then rose to unveil the statue and open the Garden. Pulling on the rope to do so she was thwarted by a stubborn connection that refused to drop the covering despite the system having worked perfectly during practice that morning. Dorothy who was closest immediately moved behind the statue and gave the covering a tug, her attempts to go unnoticed in vain, as a photographer caught her in action. The Lord Mayor, Arthur Barrett, was then presented with a cheque for £127.12.10, all the money that remained of the

Pioneer Women's Memorial Fund to help pay for the upkeep of the Garden.

The casket, containing the Leaves of Remembrance, a copy of *A Book of South Australia* and other documents and photographs, was then interred by Gisela. Safely stored inside the casket is also a message to the women of 2036 written by

Adelaide on behalf of the women of the first century. After the official ceremony had concluded the PWMT Trustees noticed a small bunch of lavender had been placed at the foot of the statue. The card attached to it read 'in memory of our Mother Edith Chaplin (nee Abbott) born at Kermode Street, North Adelaide 1841 died 1936'.⁴²



Figure 16. Dorothy rushing to remove the covering after Lady Barclay Harvey pulled the rope to no avail.
Source: *The Advertiser*



Figure 17. The public gathers around the statue after the opening of the Garden, note the boys reading the sundial.
Source: *The Advertiser*

To the Women of 2036

To you, who celebrate the second Centenary of South Australia:

Greeting from the women who saw the close of the first hundred years. We, who have played our part and passed beyond, leave for you these records. On this nineteenth day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and forty-one, we commit them to the crypt whence you, a hundred years hence, shall bring them forth, wondering perhaps at names familiar, pondering over the story of the past, and the women of our day.

In our Centenary year of nineteen hundred and thirty-six, we joined in happy rejoicing.

Today we face again the grim tragedy of war.

Even as we wrote, Australia's sons are hastening to take their place in the ranks of democracy, to stand shoulder to shoulder with the nations of the Empire.

By land, by air, by sea, they serve in the name of Freedom.

May you, who follow with the years, realise how grim and anxious is our present task. But this, to, you may know:

Whatever our Empire must endure, before peace comes at last, our peoples stand firm in resolution, and, with God's help, they shall win through.

Were this our only word to you who come after, still would we pass on the watchword of democracy- "For liberty-for freedom."

May you, the women of the second century, who gather round this little garden in the years to come, be happy in that inheritance of freedom, which Australia's sons have defended.

May your days be those of international peace-at last.

Signed for the women of first century,

On April 19, 1941,

At Adelaide

Adelaide L Meithke

New Happenings at the Base in Alice Springs

The original idea behind the pioneer women's memorial had been to fund a Flying Sister who would provide health and social services. While the PWMT ultimately agreed to fund the base at Alice Springs, the concept of engaging a Flying Sister was considered by the NSW Section of the Flying Doctor Service in 1944 (the AAMS had changed its name in 1942). The

following year Sister Myra Blanch Registered Nurse began operating from Broken Hill.

It was also in 1944 that Adelaide Miethke visited the Flying Doctor Service base in Alice Springs and while there asked Graham Pitts, the radio operator, if it was possible to use the radio for lessons. While in theory it was possible, Graham believed newer equipment was necessary to make the school a success as

the current radio signals were not clear enough.

The idea for a School of the Air gained further traction when Adelaide convinced the Council of the Central Section of the Flying Doctor Service that it was a worthwhile pursuit and then in 1945 she returned to Alice Springs to gain the support of Leslie Dodds, the headmaster of the local school.

Thirteen of the school teachers also believed in the idea and in their free period began preparing radio lessons as well as giving up their lunchroom for a studio. With the end of World War Two, the Royal Australian Air Force had surplus radio equipment and Graham was able to acquire some of it through Air Force Disposals.

However, it was not until 20 September 1950 that the first lesson was broadcast. Experimental testing continued into 1951 with a half hour lesson from 10-10:30, weekdays, with each lesson aimed at a different age group, for example Monday's lesson was 'For the Little Folks, while on Friday it was 'Appreciation of Literature'.⁴³

The School of the Air was officially opened on 8 June 1951 by Mr AR Driver, the Administrator of the Northern Territory. After the success of the Alice Springs-based School of the Air another school was established out of Broken Hill in 1956 and in the following twenty years about a dozen Schools of the Air were operating.

The upgraded equipment at Alice Springs and on the many stations that enabled the School of the Air to operate also opened up new means of communication between the women living in the outback and in 1953 the Country Women's Association launched its Branch of the Air. Dorothy Dolling, writing under her *Chronicle* pen name Eleanor Barbour, noted

that although the PWMT believed the decision to fund the base at Alice Springs was the right one it missed 'something [of] the ideal planned as the memorial' as the 'community centre aspect of the base [was] missing'.⁴⁴

However, she believed the success of both the School of the Air and CWA Branch of the Air had in some ways filled that gap. The Branch of the Air held monthly meetings, often on a particular topic and when the occasion arose, such as the Picnic Race and Sporting meeting held at Hart Range in 1954, the women gathered and as a CWA branch were able to cater refreshments as a means of fundraising.

Towards the Second Century

The Beginnings of the Garden Ceremonies

Since its opening in 1941, the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden has become a place where different women's organisations have met to pay tribute to the pioneering efforts of all women, be it the Australian Federation of Women Voters in 1954 or the South Australian organising committee of International Women's Day in 1982.

However, the garden has been particularly meaningful to the NCWSA, who from 1953 until 2012, held an annual ceremony on or about 26 January that came to be known as the NCWSA Australia Day Ceremony. The Australia Day Ceremony was a formal affair and featured a colour party or honour guard primarily formed by different girls' organisations including the Girl Guides and Girl's Brigade and junior members of larger societies such as the Red Cross, with music provided by a local military band.

Official guests typically included the wife of the Governor of South Australia who was the NCWSA patron and later patron-in-chief or representative, the Lady Mayoress who

became the patron of the NCWSA, the Trustees of the PWMT, and a guest speaker.

The addresses delivered by a variety of guest speakers over the years, have tended to focus on the work of pioneering women in many fields and while frequently given by women were not exclusively so. The Chair of the PWMT was also often invited to give a short speech at the event and as many of the Trustees have been pioneers in their fields, they too, on occasion, delivered the key note address. For example, in 1977 Sesca Zelling spoke about 'Young Pioneers', while in 1999 Barbara Hardy spoke on the 'Influence of Women on the Australian Environment in the Last 100 Years and the Future'.

The NCWSA's association with the garden was, in part, due to the close relationship that existed between the NCWSA and the PWMT. A number of the Trustees, beginning with Adelaide Miethke have been at one time or another a member of the NCWSA executive or held other committee roles within the association. Adelaide was President NCWSA during the mid-1930s and Chair of the WCC and then PWMT after it was formed in late 1937. Later Trustees with similar connections to the NCWSA have been Sesca Zelling, Phyllis Vimpani, Heather Southcott and Margaret Flint.

While the Australia Day Ceremony was a NCWSA event, on occasion, the NCWSA changed the date of the ceremony for special events held in collaboration with the PWMT. Additionally, the NCWSA and PWMT have co-hosted additional events in the garden, the first of which took place on 19 April 1963 after the death of Adelaide Miethke on 4 February 1962.

A Dedication to Adelaide Miethke (1963)

The death of Adelaide or Addy as she was called by her fellow Trustees prompted the PWMT to consider succession planning for the first time with both the selection of a new Chair and replacement Trustee. Adelaide's death also highlighted the need to implement records management and resulted in the first new permanent addition to the Garden in the form of a seat dedicated in her memory.

A meeting of the PWMT was called in February 1962, shortly after the death of Adelaide and Dorothy Dolling was elected as the new Chair. It was also decided to invite Sesca Zelling to become the new Trustee. Sesca was pleased to be asked to become a Trustee but as a lawyer raised the issue of the legality of her appointment.

Sesca hoped that the minutes of the WCC would record the terms of reference for the creation of the PWMT and the appointment of new trustees and that until such time as they could be found her appointment would be covered under section 14(1) of the *Trustee Act 1936-1942*. The Act, in the absence of other documentation, enabled the existing Trustees to appoint a new Trustee in the event of the death or absence of a Trustee from the State for more than 12 months. However, obtaining the original records to discover if a terms of reference existed quickly became problematic.

The original records of the WCC and then PWMT had been kept by Adelaide at her Woodville home, while the four remaining original Trustees also believed that copies were to have been deposited with the Adelaide City Council Archive (City Archive) and added to the file for the Garden. Gisella and Phebe undertook to contact Adelaide's sisters Elsa and Mina to obtain Adelaide's copies, while Dorothy would check with the City Archive to

see if copies had been deposited there. The outcome of their searches were disappointing.

While Elsa Miethke had promised that none of the records would be destroyed, when Gisella and Phebe arrived at Adelaide's house to collect them from Mina, they found her to be 'antagonistic'⁴⁵ and willing to hand over only a few items, namely some photographs, a copy of the message to the women of 2036, one newspaper cutting, and drafts of the minutes from a meeting held in October 1959. Dorothy had even less success, discovering that no copies of the WCC and PWMT records had ever been deposited at the City Archives.

This left the Trustees with the task of attempting to compile the records of the WCC and PWMT and to determine exactly what had been placed in the casket from memory and other sources of information. Gisella continued to engage with Adelaide's sisters and over the following year additional items were given to her by the Miethke family.

While Dorothy, who wrote for *The Chronicle* and *The Advertiser*, went back through her old articles and notes to ascertain what information she had recorded there. Interestingly, in early 1963 the NCWSA donated the records they had in relation to the Pioneer Women's Memorial to the PWMT, while the PWMT donated their copy of the message to the women of 2036 to the NCWSA to be framed and hung in their rooms.

The Trustees also decided that in future each Trustee would keep a full copy of the PMWT's records while each Trustee was to inform her family to pass her records back to the PWMT on her death so that it could be given to the new Trustee. Sesca volunteered space in her fire-proof legal safe for the original documents on the understanding that any Trustee could access them but not remove them from Sesca's

office. Records management re-emerged again as an issue when Sesca died.

In addition to records management and the appointment of a new Chair and Trustee, the PWMT worked towards creating a memorial for Adelaide. In recognition of Adelaide's commitment to many organisations and the substantial contribution she had made during her life, the Trustees decided on two options.

The first was a memorial from the Trustees alone, while the other unrealised idea was for the many people and organisations who had worked with Adelaide to donate money towards a joint memorial, possibly a scholarship for a child from the School of the Air. The Trustee's memorial was a carved stone bench, dedicated to Adelaide and located in the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden.

While the PWMT has an ongoing association with the Garden, its care and management is the responsibility of the ACC. Consequently, the PWMT required the ACC's permission and assistance to place the seat in the Garden. Margaret McGuire met with Col. William Veale, the Town Clerk to ask 'if the trust members could place an ornamental stone bench in the garden as a memorial to Miss Miethke'.⁴⁶

Veale approved the verbal request subject to three conditions and asked for it to be made formally in writing. The conditions were simple enough to meet - the seat had to be backless, couldn't be positioned under the trees or in the garden beds, and needed to stand on brick work.

In early 1963, the PWMT received a letter from Col. William Veale stating that the ACC had noted the PWMT and NCWSA were providing a combined memorial to Adelaide. This astonished the Trustees as they had not been involved in making that decision and Dorothy

Sesca Zelling OBE

Trustee 1962-2001, Chair 1995-2001

Sesca Ross Zelling (nee Anderson) was born 18 April 1918 to Sesca Lewin (nee Somerville) and Donald Robert Ross Anderson at Wayville. The eldest of six children she attended Unley Public School and then Methodist Ladies College (now Annesley College) where she was prefect in 1935 and head prefect and co-dux of the school in 1936. After leaving school Sesca completed a Bachelor of Laws degree at the University of Adelaide and was admitted to the Bar in 1941.

While working as a Prosecuting Officer for the Deputy Commonwealth Crown Solicitor (1942-1947) and then in private practice, Sesca retained an interest in the University of Adelaide and particularly women's affairs when she became President Women's Graduate Association (1949-1951). In 1950, Sesca married Howard Edgar Zelling and together they shared a legal office. When he was appointed a Judge in 1969, Sesca wound up her legal practice to ensure there could be no professional criticism of either of them.

Sesca dedicated much of her time to women's affairs and played an active role in the NCW both in South Australia and nationally holding several committee and executive positions throughout the 1940s-1960s. With Roma Mitchell, she worked to ensure uniform divorce laws were adopted nationally⁴⁷ and was made an honorary life president of the NCWSA in 1970.

In 1960, Sesca was awarded an OBE in recognition of her services to women and the community.

Sesca also donated her time to many other organisations including as a Member of the Board YWCA (1960-1963) and President Liberal Women's Education Association (1961-1962). In 1962, after the death of Adelaide Miethke, Sesca accepted an invitation to join the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust and amongst other activities for the Trust also cared for the PWMT records for many years. After the death of Margaret McGuire in 1995, Sesca assumed the role of Chair and ran the meetings in an informal but efficient manner. Sesca died on 27 November 2001.

Further information about Sesca Zelling is available at:

The Australian Women's Register:

<https://www.womenaustralia.info/biogs/IMP0062b.htm>

Australian Women Lawyers as Active Citizens:

<http://www.womenaustralia.info/lawyers/biogs/IMP0062b.htm>

immediately contacted Barbara Pitt, President NCWSA to discover what had occurred. Barbara explained that the NCWSA has sought permission from the ACC to install a plaque in the garden in memory of Adelaide and that the ACC had turned down their request as it felt one memorial was appropriate. Without consulting with the PWMT, Barbara had decided that the seat would be from both organisations and thought that the dedication could take place during the NCWSA Australia Day Ceremony in 1963.

Dorothy responded strongly on behalf of the PWMT, stating that the memorial seat was from the Trustees alone. She then suggested that 19 April would be a more appropriate date for the dedication as it was the date the Garden had been opened as a State memorial, whereas Australia Day represented national concerns. Dorothy then also suggested that the NCWSA might like to have its own memorial to Adelaide at the NCWSA premises to recognise the work she had done for them noting that the Garden represented the work Adelaide had done with the PWMT.

Barbara gracefully conceded to these requests and the NCWSA then worked with the PWMT to organise the dedication in the garden for 19 April splitting the costs between them. The Trustees assumed those costs amongst themselves as the PWMT did not have either a bank account or any funding, the last of the money raised for the memorial having been given to the ACC to care for it at the opening of the Garden in 1941.

Victoria Lady Bastyan, the wife of the Governor agreed to dedicate the seat. Many guests were invited to the dedication including the surviving members of the WCC; people who had taken part in the opening of the Garden in 1941, among them the Mr and Mrs Dodwell and Mr Bone; NCWSA committee members; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Col. and Mrs Veale, and representatives from the RFDS and the many organisations Adelaide had been involved with. Invitations to those organisations alone numbered over 60.



Figure 18. The seat dedicated by the Trustees to the memory of Adelaide Miethke.

Source: Author

Audrey Morphett OBE

Trustee 1964-1984

Audrey Cummins Morphett was born on 27 May 1902 to Violet Alice (nee Anderson) and George Cummins Morphett at Mount Gambier. Audrey's early childhood was spent in country South Australia and Victoria enabling her to become a keen horsewoman before she attended The Hermitage the Church of England Girls Grammar School, Geelong, Victoria.

In 1923, the family returned to Adelaide and Audrey moved into the family home Cummins built by her great grandfather Sir John Morphett. Audrey assisted her father George with the preparation of thirty-six books and pamphlets on local history and wrote a history of whaling in South Australia that remains unpublished.

While Audrey worked as a senior inspector at the Salisbury Munitions Factory between 1940-1943, voluntary work occupied most of her working life. Involved with many organisations and committees, it was the Girl Guides Association of South Australia and RSPCA to which she dedicated most of her time.

After training in England in 1925, Audrey went on to hold many senior roles with the Girl Guides in South Australia ultimately being appointed the SA Chief Commissioner (1950-1952) and Vice President SA Girl Guides Council (1960-1962, 1969-1971). It was also her foresight that led the Girl Guides to acquire a former school at Crafers that became Paxlease House camp and training centre.

Audrey joined the RSPCA Women's Committee in 1933 (later Women's Auxiliary from 1962). During the centenary she organised an exhibition that demonstrated the contribution of horses to the development of the State. As a member of the auxiliary she assisted with many fundraising projects and eventually became the chair (1965-1975) and co-chair (1978-1983). Also a member of the general committee from 1947, she was Vice President RSPCA SA (1978-1982).

Audrey was awarded an OBE in 1960 for her voluntary work in social welfare.

In 1965, Audrey accepted the invitation to be come a Trustee after the death of Phebe Watson. Audrey died on 8 October 1983.

More information on Audrey Morphett is available at:

Australian Dictionary of Biography

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/morphett-audrey-cummins-15009>

Eleanor (Ngaire) Teesdale-Smith

Trustee 1967-2018 Chair 2002-2018 (retired)

Eleanor (Ngaire) Teesdale-Smith (nee Dolling) was born on 1 May 1929 to Dorothy Eleanor Ethel Victoria Georgina Barber (nee Clarke) and Dr Charles Edward Dolling. In the mid-1930s the family moved to Harrogate, England where Ngaire's father specialised in skin diseases. Returning to Adelaide, Ngaire attended Girton Girls School (later the Pembroke School) before gaining a Bachelor of Science (Hons) from the University of Adelaide majoring in Geology.

After graduating from University, Ngaire was employed by the Department of Mines (SA Government) in 1950 working as the Technical Information Officer. In 1952, she moved to London to work as the Commonwealth Geological Liaison Officer where she compiled literature and curated exhibitions. Returning to Adelaide in 1955, Ngaire resumed employment with the South Australian Department of Mines as a Geologist working in the Regional Mapping Section of the Geological Survey of South Australia. Her work included interpreting aerial surveys, field work and authoring the *Lexicon of South Australian Stratigraphy* (1956) and *Bibliography of South Australian Geology* (1959).

In 1955, Ngaire married Malcolm Teesdale-Smith and from 1959 concentrated on raising their two daughters and son. Ngaire returned to part-time work in 1968 for the South Australian Department of Mines and Energy as an editor of geological publications, retiring in 1985.

When Ngaire's mother Dorothy Dolling died in 1967, she accepted the invitation to take her mother's place on the PWMT, later becoming Chair in 2002 after the death of Sesca. After being a Trustee for over fifty years, Ngaire decided to retire from the PWMT stepping down as a Trustee and the Chair in 2018.

Further changes

After the death of Adelaide in 1962, the PWMT lost two further Trustees in the 1960s when Phebe Watson and Dorothy Dolling died respectively in 1964 and 1967. Prior to her death, Dorothy had delivered an address to the SACWA on the history of the Garden noting that the work of the Trustees is 'to keep the memory of our pioneer women green.'⁴⁸

Audrey Morphett was invited to become a Trustee to replace Phebe, while Nagire Teesdale-Smith, Dorothy's daughter, was invited to take her mother's position as a Trustee. Margaret McGuire was unanimously elected as the new Chair.

The loss of three of the five original Trustees in the space of only five years gave new immediacy to ensuring the history of the PMWT and the Garden were recorded, passed on to the new Trustees, and others. Both Margaret and Gisela, the two remaining original trustees were encouraged to record in writing what they could remember about the origins and function of the PWMT.

An overview of the PWMT written by Adelaide prior to her death was circulated to the new Trustees and the minutes of the NCWSA from 1935-1938 read at their first meeting by Margaret. These minutes recorded the formation of the WCC, the predecessor of the PWMT. Margaret also gave occasional radio interviews where she discussed the history of the Garden and PWMT.

In 1969, the PWMT formally considered affiliating with the NCWSA, however, without any financial resources and given that the PWMT aimed to have at least one Trustee who was associated with the NCWSA they decided not to. At that time, Sesca was the link between the two organisations and when it came to her attention that neither the

President nor Secretary of the NCWSA were aware of the origin of the Australia Day Ceremony she took responsibility for forwarding information to them about the history of the Garden and PWMT.

40th Anniversary

Other than the address delivered in 1977 by Sesca at the NCWSA Australia Day Ceremony, the PWMT was relatively inactive throughout the 1970s and it was the NCWSA who took the lead in organising the 40th anniversary of the opening of the Garden in 1981. The event took place on 2 May and paid tribute to the work of the WCC to raise funds for two memorials to South Australian's pioneering women, the Garden in Adelaide and RFDS base at Alice Springs.

An extensive guest list was prepared and the general public invited to attend; the Trustees were among the invited guests and seated in a position of honour on the platform. As Gisela passed away on 15 September 1980, Margaret was the only remaining original trustee and she was invited to deliver the guest address.

Other speakers included Mildred Mocatta the President NCWSA, Barry S Lodge the President RFDS SA/NT Division, and Margaret Davey past Federal and State President NCW. After the formal events at the Garden, afternoon tea was provided for the invited guests at the YWCA Hall located a short walk away at 16 Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide.

The 40th anniversary appears to have inspired the ACC to consider rejuvenating the plantings in the garden and a plan of improvements was presented to the PWMT for their consideration soon after the anniversary event. The main proposals included the removal of the wings on the two angled annual beds, removal of the Kurrajong in the southeast corner of the garden and its replacement with a yew to

improve the symmetry, trimming of the poplars, replacement of the Buxus at the entrance gates with Rosemary and new plantings under the oak trees. While the Kurrajong was removed, it was 1986 before it was replaced.

Jubilee-150

At the end of 1981, Margaret was invited to attend the NCWSA's last meeting of the year to

discuss the State's sesquicentenary - Jubilee 150. An outcome of those discussions was the preparation of a chapter on the history of the PWMT by Trustee Ngaire Teesdale-Smith for the NCWSA 150 Jubilee publication *Greater than their Knowing: a glimpse of South Australian Women 1836-1986*.



Figure 19. The 40th Anniversary of the opening of the Garden was a well-attended event. Margaret Davey the past President NCWSA and NCW Australia is addressing the gathering.
Source: PWMGT



Figure 20. The Trustees at the 40th Anniversary in 1981. From left to right Sesca, Margaret, Audrey and Ngaire.
Source: PWMGT

The death of Audrey Morphett on 10 October 1983, left the PWMT with two vacancies as Gisela's position had also not been filled, and in 1984 both Phyllis Vimpani and Barbara Hardy accepted invitations to become Trustees.

After her appointment as a Trustee and given her environmental background Barbara and her son Geoff inspected the garden with a view to increasing the native plantings. Although the original planting scheme was not dominated by native plants, Elsie had planted some natives in the garden and often included them in her landscape commissions.

Unfortunately, the high levels of shade precluded the immediate introduction of native plants at that time, however, their use in the garden would be revisited by the PWMT in the late 2010s after the appointment of horticulturist Marilyn Kuchel as a Trustee in 2015.

While Ngaire prepared the PWMT's contribution to *Greater than their Knowing*, the Trustees also wished to celebrate Jubilee-150 in the garden. In 1985, they decided that a tree planting ceremony would be fitting and began discussions with the ACC. Unlike previous ceremonies that had been organised either by or in conjunction with the NCWSA, the Jubilee-150 tree planting ceremony was the first undertaken by the PWMT alone since the opening of the garden in 1941.

Barbara took responsibility for liaising with the ACC and the Trustees were advised by Graham Jones, the ACC Parks Manager, that a *Pyrus ussuriensis* would be suitable for the proposed location, the space roughly where the Kurrajong had been removed. While the Trustees would have preferred to have the planting ceremony in 19 April, the timing was determined by the availability of the *Pyrus* which would not be available until ten days later.



Figure 21. Trustees of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust c.1985. From left to right, Ngaire, Sesca, Margaret, Barbara and Phyllis.

Source: PWMGT

Phyllis Vimpani MBE

Trustee 1984-2009

Phyllis Dorothy Vimpani (nee Althorp) was born on 8 September 1920 to Rubina and Frank Althorp at Hawthorn. Phyllis was educated at Methodist Ladies College (now Annesley College), receiving an Epworth Scholarship in 1933 that would have enabled her to complete Leaving Honours. Unfortunately, Phyllis had to leave school at the end of 1935, before completing her studies, to care for her ill mother.

Phyllis married Horace VG Vimpani in 1943 and spent the next few years caring for their son. In 1953, Phyllis joined the NCWSA becoming Secretary (1964-1967), then President (1975-1978) and was later made a life member. She also represented the NCWSA on the Good Neighbour Council of SA and was on the coordinating committee for the Welfare of Overseas Students amongst many other committee roles. From 1979, she served as a member on the NCW Australia including as vice president.

Phyllis was a foundation and life member of the Burnside Women's Service Association and a founding member and Trustee of the Beaumont Methodist Church (later an Elder) and represented her church at Parish Council, Methodist Conferences and with other organisations including the Kate Cock's Babies Home Committee.

In 1982, Phyllis was awarded an MBE for her service to the community, in particular, women's affairs.

In 1984, she accepted the invitation to become a Trustee of the PWMT, after the death of Gisela Siebert.

Phyllis died on 29 December 2009.

The ceremony took place on 29 April and featured many invited guests including Lady Dunstan, wife of the Governor; Mrs Bannon, the Premier's wife; a number of South Australian women politicians; the Lord Mayor Mr Jarvis and Mrs Jarvis; former Lord Mayor Wendy Chapman; and, representatives from many women's organisations amongst others.

The tree planting was undertaken by Lady Dunstan and the event also featured a radio link with the RFDS base at Alice Springs. The radio link was beset with difficulties and those attending the ceremony in Adelaide had trouble hearing the speech given by Mr Byrnes, the Operations Manager. Margaret, the last original trustee also gave an address titled 'South Australian Women' and music was provided by the 4th Military Band.

A further outcome of Jubilee-150 was the donation of a red granite seat by the NCWSA to the PWMT for the Garden. The seat was paid for by an anonymous donation and profits from the sale of *Greater than their Knowing*. The seat was presented to the Trustees at the NCWSA Australia Day ceremony held 23 January 1986.

50th Anniversary

19 April 1991 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the garden, however, while the Trustees had been able to organise an event for Jubilee-150, five years later they turned to the NCWSA for assistance to see the fiftieth anniversary commemorated.

It was during the NCWSA Australia Day Ceremony that trustees Margaret, Sesca and Phyllis approached Barbara Grealy NCWSA President requesting the NCWSA arrange a memorial ceremony. Barbara Grealy agreed and two events were organised by the NCWSA Executive Committee with assistance from the

Trustees. The first was the fiftieth anniversary memorial ceremony held in the garden on 21 April, while the second was a pictorial display at the Adelaide Town Hall exhibited from 26-30 August.



Figure 22. A clipping of the the up coming 50th anniversary event showing, Barbara Grealy President NCWSA, Margaret McGuire Chair PWMT, and Jeremy Rebbeck President RFDS in the Garden.

Source: PWMGT

The Garden ceremony, like those before it, had many invited guests, however, for the first time the Governor of South Australia was a woman, Dame Roma Mitchell. The NCWSA also attempted to invite descendants of the pioneering families who had arrived in South Australia between 1836 and 1846, and family members of people involved in making the garden or who had attended the opening in 1941.

Barbara Hardy AO

Trustee 1984-2015 (retired)

Barbara Rosemary Hardy (nee Begg) was born 31 March 1927 at Largs Bay. Barbara attended Woodlands Girls' School before completing a Bachelor of Science majoring in Chemistry at the University of Adelaide in 1947. Barbara worked for a year at The Waite Institute for the CSIRO Soils Division then at the Irrigation Research Station at Griffith, NSW before marrying Thomas Hardy in 1948. During the 1950s and 1960s, her four sons occupied much of her time and Barbara credits camping holidays to the Flinders Ranges as awakening her interest in conservation and the environment.

In 1972, Barbara began volunteer work with the Conservation Council and in 1974 she began studying for a degree in Earth Sciences at Flinders University, awarded in 1979. In the late 1970s, Barbara began developing her skills as a lobbyist and was a research assistant for David Wotton MP, the Shadow and later Minister for the Environment. In the early 1980s, she was on the State Council of the Liberal Party and its Policy Committee.

By the mid-1980s, Barbara had been appointment to and/or joined over twenty boards and committees and in the following decades assumed a fulltime workload, mostly voluntary. She was the first woman commissioner appointed to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (1980-1984), Commissioner Australian Heritage Commission (1981-1984), member of the Executive Council World Wildlife Fund for Nature (1985-1991), Founder (1981), Vice President, President and Patron National Parks Foundation of SA later the Nature Foundation of SA Inc, Director Australian Minerals and Energy Environment Foundation (1992-1998), and Board Member SA Research and Development Institute (1993-1996) and numerous others.

Barbara was awarded an AO in 1987 for service to conservation and the community, an honorary Doctorate from Flinders University in 1993, was South Australian of the Year in 1996 and South Australian recipient Senior Australian of the year in 2014. She has also been awarded numerous medals and awards for her contributions to science and the environment. In 2009, the University of South Australia established the Barbara Hardy Centre for Sustainable Urban Environments becoming the Barbara Hardy Institute in 2014, of which she is Patron.

Barbara accepted the invitation to become a Trustee of the PWMT in 1984 after the death of Audrey Morphett. At that time, the Chair, Margaret McGuire was aged 84 and Barbara provided her with assistance in the following decade, often preparing much of the correspondence and undertaking liaison roles on Margaret's behalf. It was also Barbara who put forward the idea that Trustees could retire rather than continuing until they died and in 2015, she became the first Trustee to retire from the PWMT.

Addresses were read by Margaret McGuire and Sesca Zelling on behalf of the PWMT and Jeremy Rebbeck, the president of the Central Section of the RFDS. However, the main features of the garden ceremony were the unveiling by Dame Roma Mitchell of two granite seats, joining the one unveiled in 1986, and the planting of a time capsule by the Lord Mayor Steve Condous.

The time capsule was the idea of Patty Verco, the NCWSA archivist and is to be opened in 2036 with the casket interred by the PWMT in 1941. Inside the 1991 capsule are messages to the women of 2036 from the NCWSA and SACWA, a copy of *Greater than their Knowing*, information on the trustees of the PWMT, uncirculated coins and stamps from 1991, and other historical items. The 1991 time capsule is to be opened in the presence of the Presidents of the NCWSA and SACWA and it is hoped that a new time capsule will be planted for the women of 2086 at that time.

The second event to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Garden was an exhibition at the Adelaide Town Hall titled *Golden Jubilee of Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden*. The exhibition was prepared by the PWMT and particularly Trustee Barbara Hardy, however, it was facilitated by both the NCWSA and ACC.

The exhibition was on display for only a short time in the south gallery of the Adelaide Town Hall and featured a range of original memorabilia and copies of images that illustrated WCC centenary events and the history of the Garden and the people involved in its creation. Original copies of the everyday and special leather bound editions of *A Book of South Australia*, a program from Heritage, two pages from the Leaves of Remembrance and images of Thelma's costume designs were also featured in the display.

1990s a Decade of Loss and Destruction

While the 1990s began positively with the celebration of the garden's fiftieth anniversary, the rest of the decade was more difficult for the Trustees. In 1994, Margaret was upset by articles in *The Advertiser* about the opening of the time capsules. The articles stated they were to be opened by the NCWSA and made no mention of the PWMT or the work undertaken by them to create the Pioneer Women's Memorials in both Alice Springs and Adelaide.

While Margaret had no desire to interfere with the opening of the NCWSA's time capsule she felt very strongly that the PWMT must open the casket interred by them in 1941. Remedying this misunderstanding with *The Advertiser* was easily achieved through the printing of a correction, however, obtaining formal recognition from the ACC of the role of the PWMT in the opening of the casket became an ongoing issue that was only resolved in 2020.

A year later Frances Margaret McGuire, the last original Trustee and Chair of the PWMT passed away on 14 August 1995. Sesca was appointed the new Chair, Ngaire the Deputy Chair and Heather Southcott was invited to become a Trustee.

It was also at the end of 1995 that the Garden suffered from its first major attack of vandalism. Although by no means the first vandalism to occur in the Garden, the damage caused in 1995 was severe. The entrance gates donated by Mrs Mehrtens were stolen and the ball that topped the southern gate pillar and one of the granite seats donated by the NCWSA in 1991 were both destroyed. Graffiti in black paint was sprayed over the remaining seats and the statue, who also lost a toe and her nose.

Heather Southcott AM

Trustee 1996-2014

Heather Southcott (nee Miller) was born on 11 November 1928 and grew up in Rose Park. Heather was a Presbyterian in the liberal tradition of the Scots Free Church and believed 'a sense of service and social justice were central to her faith'. She credits the Church with providing opportunities to hone her organisational and public speaking abilities that, as a woman, she believes she would not have otherwise had.

Heather studied at the University of Adelaide and became a Pharmaceutical Chemist in 1948. As one of only four new women enrolments studying pharmacy at the time, they founded the Women Pharmacist Group providing support to each other. After completing her studies Heather worked at the Adelaide Repatriation Hospital where she met her husband, Dr Ron Southcott, whom she married in 1952.

As a Commonwealth public servant Heather was required to resign from her position at the hospital on her marriage. Heather then combined retail pharmacy work with raising two daughters.

Heather was actively involved with many organisations, describing herself as a 'serial joiner', however, her membership of many organisations created a network that enabled her to 'see the big picture'. She was a member of the NCWSA for over thirty years eventually becoming a life member, Women's Electoral Lobby and Electoral Reform Society amongst many others, and in 1977 a founding member of the Australian Democrats.

Heather was elected to the South Australian Parliament at the 1982 by-election for the seat of Mitcham but lost it six months later at the State election. Her experience of Parliament was 'generally a miserable one'. This experience led her to realise that she could make a greater contribution outside of Parliament and she used her experiences to assist others entering politics. Heather was the National President of the Australian Democrats (1984-1994) and took great pride in mentoring young people, past-Senator and Democrats Parliamentary Leader Natasha Stott Despoja numbering among them.

Heather remained active within her church community throughout her life and served as an Elder of the Scots Church. In later years, Heather was particularly active in a number of social justice organisations that focused on the rights of the child, including children in detention.

In 1991, Heather was awarded an AM for her service to the community, particularly in the field of women's affairs. A Chancellor's medal, Flinders University followed in 1994.

In 1996, she accepted the invitation to become a Trustee of the PWMT after the death of Margaret McGuire. Heather remained a trustee until her death on 21 November 2014.

Further information on Heather Southcott is available at:

Encyclopedia of Women & Leadership in Twentieth-Century Australia:

<http://www.womenaustralia.info/leaders/biogs/WLE0711b.htm>

Graham Jones from the ACC worked quickly to make the Garden presentable for the rapidly approaching NCWSA Australia Day Ceremony at which the Governor, Dame Roma Mitchell, was to be the guest speaker. Sesca also gave a short speech in memory of Margaret McGuire at the event. To do so the paint, broken seat and ball on the north gate pillar were removed, the Garden tidied up and a pair of conifers planted either side of the steps leading up to the platform and statue. Graham argued that it was useless to replace what had been damaged or destroyed as it would just happen again and noted the conifers were the fifth pair to be planted in recent years and if stolen again would not be replaced.

In early February 1996, Simon Cameron the author of *Silent Witnesses* a history of 35 of the city's prominent monuments and statues, stated in an interview in the *City Messenger* that while 'we don't look after them too well ... the saddest is the statue in the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden'.⁴⁹

Barbara sent a copy of the story to Sesca with the suggestion that the PWMT contact the ACC and discuss the possibility of repairs. While the PWMT did not contact the ACC at that time, the combination of damage and increasingly shabby-looking condition of the garden would lead to its restoration in the early 2000s.

Strengthening the case for restoration was the recognition of the significance of the garden in 1997 when it was announced that the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden was one of nine memorials being considered for State Heritage listing. The garden's entry in the South Australian Heritage Register was confirmed on 12 February 1998. The Statement of Significance describes its importance:

The garden, sundial, sculpture, seat and wall were erected to commemorate the contribution made by pioneer women to

South Australia's development. These five elements of the garden are integral to the layout design and its heritage significance. The garden illustrates a greater acknowledgment, and a changing perception, of the role of women in the community. The sculpture, the work of Ola Cohn, was the first piece of Modernist public art in Adelaide.

2000s New beginnings

2001 marked a period of new beginnings for the Garden when the ACC commissioned a conservation study of the Garden from heritage consultant Bruce Harry and Associates. The team included a heritage architect and specialist tree consultant and the conservation study prepared by them would guide the subsequent conservation works in the garden, while attempting to balance the conflicting requirements of the brick wall and the now mature trees.

While the wall and trees dominated considerations, other aspects of the proposed conservation works included, specialist conservation of the sculpture by Artlab Australia, the replacement of the seat and concrete balls broken and removed in 1991, and modifications to the planting scheme.

In the report, the heritage architect stated that the '...design for the Garden was fundamentally flawed in two respects; firstly, the dwarf brick perimeter wall was constructed on shallow footings...secondly, substantial trees were planted very close (less than 900m) to the walls in several locations.' A combination of reactive clay soils, tree roots, shallow footings, vandalism, and people climbing over and sitting on the wall had resulted in the '...dilapidated condition of over 50%' of it.⁵⁰

Cicely Bungey AM

Trustee 2002-ongoing

Cicely Marion Joyce Bungey (nee Sylow) was born to Francis Barbara (nee Fotheringham) and Niels Kristian Sylow on 31 October 1933 in Sydney and moved to Adelaide as a child when her father was appointed manager of the CSR Refinery at Glanville. Cicely attended the Largs Girls' College, Largs Bay and was awarded a scholarship to Woodlands Church of England Girls' Grammar School where she was head prefect in 1951.

After completing school Cicely trained to become a nurse, firstly at the Adelaide Children's Hospital (1952-1954), then in general nursing at Royal Perth Hospital WA in 1955, before returning to Adelaide to study midwifery at the Queen Victoria Hospital in 1956.

In 1957, Cicely was employed as a theatre nurse at the Le Fevre Community Hospital located on the Esplanade at Semaphore and in February the following year married Colin Bungey. Soon after she relocated to Armidale NSW for Colin's work.

Cicely and family returned to Adelaide at the end of 1959 and for the next eight years she concentrated on raising her four young children. A car accident in 1966, meant Colin was no longer able to continue in his role as Senior Lecturer at Roseworthy Agricultural College and Cicely returned to the work force as the Staff Training Officer for David Jones Department Store in 1968.

Cicely was appointed Organizer of the Women's Agricultural Bureau in 1972, later becoming the Executive Officer of the Advisory Board of Agriculture in the South Australian Department of Agriculture. In 1977, Cicely was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee medal for her ongoing work with the Cora Barclay Centre. In the 1987, Cicely completed a Graduate Diploma in Counselling and Group Work from the South Australian Institute of Technology.

In 1988, Cicely was instrumental in guiding the introduction of Landcare to South Australia and became affectionately known as the 'Mother of Landcare'.⁵¹ In 1989, Cicely was awarded an AM for her services to the rural community and especially with the SA Rural Counselling Scheme and Rural Crisis Task Force. In that year she was appointed Liaison Officer to the Minister for Agriculture for six months and thereafter was Coordinator of Landcare SA and CEO of the Landcare Executive Council until she retired in 1995. Cicely was also a Council Member Nature Foundation of South Australia (1989-2002).

In addition to her professional career and role as a mother, from 1962 Cicely was actively engaged with and long-standing President South Australian Oral School, later the Cora Barclay Centre for children with hearing impairment. In the 1980s and 1990s, Cicely volunteered as a marriage counsellor and pre-marriage trainer receiving a 10 year service award from Anglicare for her work in this area in 1997. During the 1990s Cicely served as the Chair of the Mitcham Parish Council, President Mothers' Union branch, a member of the Nature Foundation of SA and was the President Friends of the Waite Arboretum (2001-2006).

In 2002, Cicely accepted the invitation to join the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust after the death of Sesca Zelling, and has been a staunch advocate for ensuring the role of pioneering women in South Australia continues to be remembered and that the PWMT continues to maintain its links with the NCWSA and RFDS.

Both the trees and wall are equally important elements of the garden. However, the tree roots were causing damage to the wall, while making deeper foundations to support the wall would severely damage the tree roots, likely resulting in their death. Five options for the wall were proposed:

1. Continued on-going repairs as required
2. Removal of failed sections by the trees, leaving openings
3. Moving the wall further out and rebuilding it on deeper and stronger footings and piers
4. Moving the trees further into the garden
5. Combination of the above.

The heritage consultant recommended option three and the ACC consulted with the PWMT about the five options before approving option three. In November, Sesca received notification from the ACC that the details had been completed and tenders would be called for shortly. The ACC also requested a meeting with the PWMT to ensure the Trustees were properly informed about the proposed work and enable any issues that might emerge to be resolved. Unfortunately, Sesca died on 21 November before the meeting took place and it fell to the remaining Trustees to liaise with Graham Jones and Tom Maxwell at the ACC.

The major proposals included moving the walls out by approximately 1.5m, replacing the five poplars with new ones, removal of Miss Cornish's Pine Tree and the yew trees, the removal of all remaining annual beds, the introduction of new garden seats, the replacement of the pink granite bench donated by the NCWSA and previously destroyed by vandals, and the introduction of six large lamp posts placed in pairs throughout the middle of the garden.

The ACC hoped that increased lighting would deter further acts of vandalism. Unfortunately, the works to the garden took place slowly and the lights had not been installed when in the middle of the year another severe act of vandalism took place. Large sections of the wall were pushed over, the three garden seats overturned, plants ripped out of the ground and bricks thrown at the statue causing new chips to it.



Figure 24. The damage to the wall was substantial.
Source: PWMGT

In February 2002, the PWMT elected Ngaire as the new Chair and Phyllis as the Deputy Chair. Heather agreed to take on the role of minute secretary and Cicely Bungey was invited to become the new Trustee. Thereafter, the conservation of the garden dominated the Trustee's meetings throughout 2002.

As a part of the proposal to widen the wall, the heritage consultant recommended leaving two gaps at the eastern end to dissuade people from climbing over it and limit further damage to it by those means. The Trustees remained divided about this solution and ultimately deferred to the ACC. The PWMT also received requests for a plaque to be installed in the garden and for the new RFDS rose to be planted there.

Betty Tothill OAM

Trustee 2010-2019 (retired)

Betty Joy Tothill (nee Argent) was born on 20 July 1933 to Isla and Elliott Argent at Prospect. Soon after her birth, the family moved to Smithfield and then when Betty was six years old the suburb of Broadview. Betty attended Nailsworth Primary School while simultaneously assisting with the care of her younger brother, leaving school at lunchtime to do so. After completing primary school, Betty attended Wilderness School completing her intermediate exams before leaving to care for her ill mother and simultaneously work for Hamilton Laboratories located on Flinders Street, Adelaide.

In 1955, Betty married Don Tothill and they had three children including twins. Betty was at this time actively engaged in her children's kindergarten and then schools, ultimately becoming the President of the South Australian Association of School Parents Clubs. Betty was instrumental in the SA Association of Parents Clubs becoming a member of the national body Australian Council of State School Organisations.

Music has always played an important role in Betty's life and in 1975 she joined the SACWA Enfield Branch as the branch choir pianist. From this initial beginning with the CWA Enfield Branch, Betty expanded her activities at the SACWA, joining the SACWA Arts Committee in 1979 as a reporter, and was editor of *South Australian Country Woman Magazine* 1980-1983, 1986-2002 and again in 2005-2010. In 1981, she also established the SACWA choir.

Betty held a number of leadership roles in the SACWA Arts Committee throughout the 1980s – 2000s and was also a member of the CWA State Council, Finance Committee, Constitution Committee, Administration Committee, representative to South Australian Women's Suffrage Centenary Steering Committee and State Arts Officer. In 1993, Betty was elected Deputy State President, a position she held until 1996 and again in 2007-2010 and was the State President 2002-2005.

Betty has taught music theory and piano for over thirty years and been the pianist for many choirs in South Australia, including the Metropolitan Male Voice Choir, Woodville Choral Group, West Croydon Singers, Achord Choir, Brougham Place Uniting Church Choir and a founding member of the Illumina Voices Choir. For twenty-three years, Betty volunteered in various public schools, primarily located in the northern metropolitan area, training and accompanying school choirs.

In 2001, Betty was awarded the Centenary Medal from long and voluntary service to music through church, local and state choirs and an OAM in 2005 for her service to the community through the SACWA and through a range of school, parent and choral groups.

In 2010, Betty accepted the invitation to become a Trustee of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden after Phyllis Vimpani died in December 2009. After serving as a Trustee for nearly ten years, Betty announced her retirement at the end of 2019.

The request for the plaque was made by the Women in Rural and Regional Areas standing committee, which was ultimately a part of the Office for the Status of Women. 2002 was the year of the Outback and the committee felt that a plaque might be placed in the garden to honour the role of women in the early settlement of the outback.

The Trustees agreed to the request and in addition proposed to the ACC that a plaque recognising the five original Trustees and the dates they served on the PWMT should also be installed in the garden as a part of the conservation works. While the plaque to the five original Trustees, minus the dates of tenure, was installed on the southern gate pier in November 2002, funding for the plaque to the women of the outback could not be secured and did not eventuate.

Only as structural works neared completion did the ACC begin discussions with the PWMT about replanting the garden. For many reasons, the Trustees were unaware that Elsie's original planting scheme had utilised the language of flowers and most of the plants had been chosen by her based on the attributes they conveyed. While the trustees were keen to see some of the plants originally recommended by Elsie replanted in the Garden, they did not have any records of what the plants may have been other than an understanding that Elsie had planted some natives.

The Trustees were also not opposed to the planting of the RFDS rose, however, were concerned the garden may be too shady. Ultimately, the deep shade created by the mature Holm Oaks dictated the replacement plants and the roses were never planted in the garden.



Figure 25. The plaque installed during the conservation of the Garden in recognition of the original Trustees.

Source: Author

The garden was officially reopened with a ceremony held on 28 June 2003. Arranged by the ACC, invitations were sent on behalf of the ACC and Trustees PWMT. Among the invited guests were the Deputy Lord Mayor Richard Hayward, Hon Anne Levy, Carmel O'Loughlin from the Office for the Status of Women, Margaret Flint President NCWSA and family members of George Dodwell the Government Astronomer responsible for designing the sundial.

Barbara addressed the gathering on behalf of the Trustees and thanked those responsible for carrying out the conservation work to the garden. A report in *The Advertiser* noted that it had cost \$100,000. Deputy Lord Mayor Richard Hayward stated that the project recognised the women pioneers who had contributed so much to the State and Australia since the Garden had opened in 1941.

While liaising with the ACC about the proposed works to the Garden, records management also re-emerged as an issue for the PWMT when Sesca's family returned the items stored in her legal safe. Heather began initial investigations into possible places to house the PWMT records by ascertaining that Margaret McGuire's extensive collection of papers had been donated to the State Library of South

Merliyn Kuchel OAM

Trustee 2015-ongoing, Chair 2018-ongoing

Merilyn Dora Kuchel (nee Beck) was born 24 July 1952 to Dora (nee Warner) and Robert George Beck at Mount Gambier. Merilyn attended Pleasant Park School and Mil lel Primary School before boarding at Methodists Ladies College (now Annesley College) to complete high school. Merilyn completed a Bachelor of Arts majoring in English and Politics at the University of Adelaide in 1974 followed by a Diploma of Teaching. Returning to the Southeast, Merilyn taught at Penola before relocating to teach in Burra and then Clare.

She married Timothy Rex Kuchel in 1976 moving to Melbourne in 1978 to enable Tim to complete a Masters Degree in Veterinary Science. In 1979-1981, Merilyn lived in the UK and it was here that she began to grow her interest in garden history and cottage gardening. Returning to South Australia in 1982, Merilyn combined raising her young family with her studies at TAFE where she completed a Certificate in Amenity Horticulture, growing and supplying cottage flowers to florists at her garden Whittlesford, lecturing at TAFE, designing gardens, and providing horticultural advice.

In 1992, Merilyn was a founding member of the Management Committee for the SA Branch of the Open Garden Scheme. In 1993, Merilyn moved to Winterwood and created a large garden there that she opens to raise money for a variety of charities including Oxfam and Australian Sponsors for African Kids.

After resigning as a lecturer at TAFE in 1997, Merilyn took on responsibility for managing the Open Garden Scheme in South Australia as the SA Coordinator. In 2006, she returned to lecturing as a trainer for Yates Australia. In 2009, Merilyn was employed at the Botanic Gardens of South Australia as a project officer in the Sustainable Landscapes Project (2009-2013) and Green Infrastructure Project (2013-2015). In 2010, Merilyn became the Volunteer Coordinator and Horticultural Advisor to the National Trust of South Australia at Beaumont and later Stangate Houses.

Merilyn has also been actively engaged with a number of organisations and associations including the Australian Garden History Society, Mediterranean Garden Society, foundation member of Open Gardens SA, and Friends of the Botanic Gardens of SA, often undertaking committee and executive roles.

In 2015, Merilyn accepted the invitation to become a Trustee of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust after the death of Heather Southcott and was elected Chair in 2018, after Ngaire resigned.

In 2018, Merilyn was awarded an OAM for services to horticulture and botanical organisations in South Australia.

Australia (SLSA). In the meantime, Ngaire kept them at her home and began the task of sorting through and organising them.

The process of organising the records gave rise to the question of not only securing a place to store them but also recording the history of the PWMT. Ngaire had written the chapter on the history of the Garden for the NCWSA's 1986 publication *Greater than their Knowing* and prepared a short history for its reopening in mid-2003.

As the daughter of Dorothy Dolling, Ngaire was the last direct link to the original Trustees and it was believed that her memories should be recorded in an oral history project. The PWMT unsuccessfully applied for a History Grant from the History Trust of South Australia (HTSA) in 2006 to commission an oral historian to undertake the project. Feedback from the HTSA noted that oral history tended to focus on collecting stories from people who could provide a firsthand impression of the project or event in addition to gathering facts. The PWMT also unsuccessfully applied for the Garden to be recognised as a BankSA Heritage Icon.

After discussions throughout 2006 with June Edwards and Jenny Scott, librarians at SLSA, the PWMT donated some of the records in the possession of the Trustees to form the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust society records group at the library. The collection is surprisingly limited considering the wealth of material still in the possession of the Trustees and it is not clear why so little was donated to, or perhaps willingly accepted by SLSA.

Although lighting was specifically installed in the garden in 2002 with the aim of reducing vandalism, vandalism remained an on-going issue. In 2007, Tom Maxwell from ACC contacted Heather to inform her that vandalism was regular and, in some instances,

severe. One of his proposals to help reduce the level of vandalism that he hoped the PWMT could assist with was to increase public knowledge of the Garden and understanding of its importance.

Earlier in February that year, Senator Penny Wong in a Senate Adjournment speech had done just that by noting her pleasure at attending the NCWSA Australia Day Ceremony in that and prior years and then reading into Hansard, Dorothy Dolling's speech to the SACWA in 1965 on the history of the PWMT and Garden. To further publicise the Garden, Ngaire proposed applying to the ACC in 2008 for funding to prepare a written and oral history with the aim of creating a booklet and sign from the information gathered.

Heather and Ngaire met with Roxanne Withers a Community Development Officer at the ACC, and discovered the PWMT was unable to apply for a Community Development Grant from the ACC unless they incorporated or found another incorporated organisation to work with.

After the meeting with Roxanne, Heather began investigating incorporation while Barbara began drafting a Memorandum of Understanding the Trustees hoped the ACC would agree to sign. The purpose of the memorandum was to recognise the ongoing link between the PWMT and the Garden, and understanding between the PWMT and ACC that members of the PWMT were to open the casket interred by their predecessors in 1941.

In the meantime, Cicely and Ngaire began preparing information for a history booklet, proposing it be no more than three A4 pages. Ngaire also continued to sort through the images held collectively by the Trustees, with the aim of selecting 100 and labelling them so as many of the people featured in them were identified.

Mary-Anne McMichael

Trustee 2015-ongoing, Secretary 2015-ongoing

Mary-Anne Kathryn McMichael (nee Lillecrapp) was born in 1959 to Mary and Gordon Lillecrapp at Mount Barker. In 1962, the Lillecrapp's acquired the pastoral lease for Todmorden Station in the far north of South Australia and relocated there. Mary-Anne began her schooling with the South Australian Correspondence School and the School of the Air (Port Augusta) returning to Adelaide in 1970 as a boarder at the Presbyterian Girls College matriculating in 1976.

Following in her grandmother's, mother's and aunt's footsteps, Mary-Anne commenced general nursing training at Royal Adelaide Hospital (1976-1979) returning to Todmorden Station in 1980 before moving to London to work as a staff nurse for 18 months at the Nightingale Hospital. On her return to Australia, Mary-Anne continued her studies in health and then commenced working as a Registered Nurse with the Royal District Nursing Society, initially relieving at the Maree Hospital in outback South Australia in 1983.

Mary-Anne married Chris McMichael in 1984. In 1988, she moved to Darwin for Chris's work where she began a family and worked for the Department of Health & Community Services and was instrumental in writing *Guidelines for the Management of Chronic Cancer Pain*. A second son was born in 1990, just prior to the family relocating to Canberra, where Mary-Anne worked for ACT Health as a Community Health Nurse. Returning to Adelaide in 1994, Mary-Anne gave birth to her daughter and worked for the Royal District Nursing Service until 2006. Since 2006, Mary-Anne has been a Primary Health Care nurse in General Practice, also working with the Adelaide Hills Division of GPs and Summit Health as a mentor to nurses new to Primary Health Care. Mary-Anne retired from nursing in 2020.

Mary-Anne has been actively engaged in many parents groups and was also a member of the Yalari program - a not-for-profit organisation that provides scholarships to Aboriginal children living in remote and rural communities so that they can attend boarding school and complete their high school education.

Mary-Anne is a partner in Todmorden Station with her elder brother Douglas, who is the Senior managing partner and her father Gordon. Her mother Mary (dec 2012) had also been an active partner. The Lillecrapp family (the pastoral lessees of Todmorden) developed the first Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) between the Government of South Australia and the Antikirinya and Yankunytjatjara people. Mary-Anne continues to provide information technology, secretarial and accounting support for Todmorden Station and is also involved in a family Vineyard and managing short-term accommodation properties in the Adelaide Hills.

In 2015, Mary-Anne accepted the invitation to become a Trustee of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust after Barbara Hardy retired. Mary-Anne assumed all secretarial duties for the PWMT soon after becoming a Trustee.

In 2009, Heather reported her findings to the other Trustees on the possibility of incorporating after discussing the matter with the Office for Consumer Affairs. While far from certain, Heather believed it might be possible for a memberless association to incorporate further noting that to do so the Trustees would need to prepare objectives and appoint a public officer. This was a daunting task and as it remained unclear if the PWMT could incorporate, the Trustees decided not to pursue the matter further. The PWMT lost another Trustee in late December when Phyllis died.

2010 began poorly for the Garden when the statue was the focus of explicit vandalism. The ACC was unable to remove the graffiti before the NCWSA Australia Day Ceremony and the statue had to be wrapped. A more positive outcome was Betty Tohill's acceptance of the invitation to join the PWMT. The focus of the year remained tasks similar to those in previous years such as continuing discussions about the memorandum, compilation of the photographs, and further work on the history booklet.

An Ending and a New Beginning

2011 heralded the beginning of changes once again for the Garden when after the Australia Day Ceremony the NCWSA received a very unexpected invoice from the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure for overtime cleaning. The NCWSA were aghast as they left the site clean. After questioning the charge, the invoice was reissued stating the charge was for security and marshalling.

The NCWSA held the Australia Day Ceremony for the last time in 2012, noting the excessive noise from competing events and that increasing difficulties with the management of the Torrens Parade Ground and the ACC had also resulted in issues with access to electricity

and parking. As a volunteer organisation, the NCWSA had limited financial resources and found they were unable to continue the event without external financial support. While the PWMT was supportive of the NCWSA and the Australia Day Ceremony, it had no financial resources and were unable to assist financially. The Trustees were also unable to intervene with the ACC or management of the Torrens Parade Ground.

In 2011, the organisers of Writers Week approached the ACC to hold part of the event or assemble what was known as the West Tent in the Garden. Adelaide Writers Week had begun in 1960 and came to be held on the lawn around the Garden. The ACC approached the PWMT with the request to ascertain their thoughts about the Writers Week proposal. In the past, the Trustees had been careful about the types of events permitted in the Garden, agreeing to only those that were respectful of the Garden as a memorial or place for peace and reflection.

However, after Ngaire met with Michele Cripps and James Vincent from the ACC, Kate Gould Writers Week Chief Executive and Geoff Cobham the Festival Technical Director, and others in the garden where she was shown images of people standing in the garden to watch past years' events in the West Tent, Ngaire reconsidered and reported back positively to the other Trustees. The aim for Writers Week 2012 was to broaden the program to cater for a wider range of ages that would introduce new audiences to the Garden.

The statue would be protected through the imaginative use of seating, limited entry, and crowd control. Writers Week agreed to include information about the Garden in their program and the ACC also proposed printing an A5 pamphlet based on the one prepared by the PWMT for the reopening in 2003.

Margaret Flint OAM

Trustee 2019

Margaret Leighton Flint was born on 18 May 1945 and attended East Adelaide Primary School and then Girton Girls' School (now Pembroke School). Margaret trained as a primary school teacher at the Wattle Park Teachers College and later completed a Bachelor of Arts at the University of Adelaide in 1972.

Margaret worked as a primary school teacher for the South Australian Education Department for over 30 years taking a leave of absence (1972-1974) when she volunteered with Australian Volunteers' Abroad lecturing at the Balob Teachers' College in Lae, Papua New Guinea.

Deeply committed to her faith, Margaret was a member of the Anglican Parish of Norwood and St Aidan's Anglican Church in particular. She also served on many Church committees including as a member on the Diocesan and Provincial Council and the Anglican Board of Missions. Through her church service Margaret actively supported women and children as a delegate of the Girls' Friendly Society, Home Tutor and as an Anglican Representative on the South Australian Council of Churches.

Margaret joined the NCWSA in 1985 fulfilling many committee and executive roles over the following decades including as President (2000-2003, 2012-2018). It was in her capacity as President NCWSA that Margaret became a supporter of the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden and the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust.

In 2007, she was awarded an OAM for the service to the Anglican Church of Australia and to the community through women's organisations.

In 2019, Margaret accepted an invitation to join the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust after Ngaire Teesdale-Smith retired at the end of 2018. Margaret died on 21 December 2019.

Further information on Margaret Flint is available in the NCWSA Update Jan/Feb 2020.

All of these actions would increase general knowledge about and hopefully understanding of the Garden, which in turn might assist in reducing on-going problems with vandalism.

Since 2012, Writers Week has held West Tent events in the Garden. While the relationship between the organisers of Writers Week and the PWMT has generally been positive, the constant changes each year in their organising team means the PWMT need to frequently renew contact to ensure that the memorial aspect and physical elements of the Garden continue to be respected.

After accommodating so many people over such a short period of time the lawn and plantings tend to suffer the most and require some extra attention from the ACC to reinvigorate them. Over the years additional attention has been paid to the layout of seating to protect the garden beds and the installation of temporary signage to protect the wall.

The inability of the NCWSA to continue to hold the Australia Day Ceremony in the Garden,

resulted in the PWMT taking on responsibility to recognise, in a small way, the on-going contribution of South Australia's pioneering women. In early 2013, Cicely contacted Ngaire and strongly stated her belief that there needed to be some form of gathering or small event in the Garden on Australia Day or thereabouts.

With no financial resources, the Trustees were unable to host the type of event undertaken by the NCWSA for nearly 60 years, however, it was possible to arrange a small gathering that included the Trustees and invite guests who had, over the years, supported or had a connection with the Garden. The Trustees and friends of the Garden gathered on 25 January at 7pm to lay a bunch of flowers at the feet of the statue or 'Our Lady' as they refer to her.

From this small gathering the Trustees have continued to hold an annual event in the Garden, however, instead of holding it on or near Australia Day, from 2015 the Trustees decided to shift the gathering to 19 April, to recognise the opening date of the Garden.

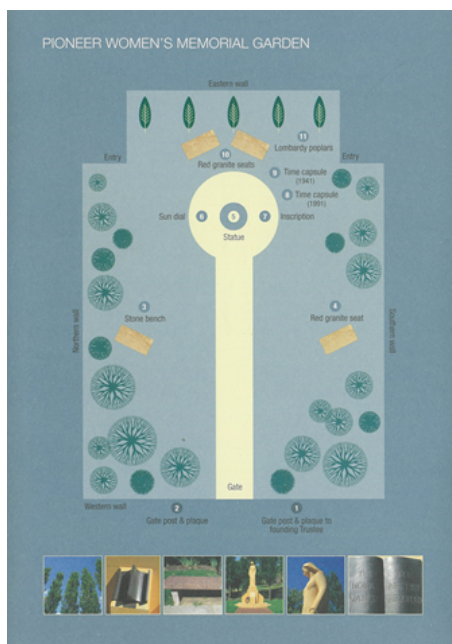


Figure 26. Pages from the pamphlet produced with the assistance of the ACC. The difference in the colour of the statue is due to the application of a coating during the conservation of the Garden to enable graffiti to be more easily removed.

Source: ACC & PWMGT

Dr Louise Bird

Trustee 2020-ongoing

Louise Margaret Bird was born on 25 April 1973 to Wendy Grace (nee Robertson) and Robert Leslie Bird in Canberra. Louise completed her schooling in Canberra and Southeast Queensland before completing a Bachelor of Applied Science in the Conservation of Cultural Materials at the University of Canberra in 1994.

Louise worked as a Paper Conservator in Canberra and then Melbourne before marrying Robert Proctor in 1994 and relocating to Adelaide in 1995, where she continued to work as a Paper, Textile and Preventive Conservator. In the late 1990s, Louise began part-time study at the University of Adelaide to change career direction and become a historian.

She combined study with raising two children, completing a Master of Landscape Architecture (Research) at the University of Adelaide in 2006 and a PhD Architecture at the University of South Australia in 2016. During this period Louise was also on the Governing Council of her children's kindergarten and then primary school for nine years and was chair or deputy chair for five years, a role that enabled her to support the development of nature play and student-led learning initiatives at their school.

Louise has worked as a Research Assistant and Research Fellow at the University of South Australia focusing on the history of the built environment (architecture, designed landscapes and planning) and as a Curator at the Migration Museum curating the exhibition *Losing the Plot: a history of food gardening in South Australia* (2014-2015). She has published numerous conference papers, journal articles, monographs and a book chapter on various aspects of South Australian history.

In 2017, Louise was employed by the Department of Environment Water and Natural Resources and is the Senior Heritage Assessment Officer at Heritage South Australia. She is also an Adjunct Research Fellow at UniSA Creative, University of South Australia. Louise has always been creative making what she calls her everyday rainbows. In 2019, she began translating her craft skills to become an emerging textiles-based artist and has exhibited 'What Lies Beneath' her first artwork, created collaboratively with Dr Julie Collins and Dr Melanie Copper as a part of the In-House exhibition at the Jam Factory (2021).

Louise began her involvement with the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden in the late 1990s, when she researched the work of Elise Cornish, for her Masters' thesis. Louise met with the Trustees in 2017 to discuss Elsie's ideas for the Garden and offered to prepare a history of the Garden and PWMT.

In 2020, Louise accepted the invitation to become a Trustee after Betty Tothill retired.

In addition to the five Trustees, retired Trustees and their families as well as representatives from the RFDS, NCWSA, and ACC are regularly invited to attend. The bunch of flowers has been replaced with a posy of lavender and reflects the discovery of a similar bunch of lavender laid at the feet of the statue in 1941.

In 2015, Barbara Hardy became the first Trustee to retire. The idea of retirement was first raised in 2008 and it was agreed in the following year that Trustees could retire. In November 2014, Barbara gave notice of her retirement from the PWMT to be effective from the beginning of 2015. The Trustees acknowledged and thanked Barbara for all the work she had done for the PWMT. Then shortly after Barbara's announcement, Heather who had been unwell passed away on 21 November, leaving two vacancies that needed to be filled.

The three remaining Trustee's, Ngaire, Cicely and Betty were very conscious of the connections that the PWMT once had with a number of organisations, including the RFDS and NCWSA and were keen to re-establish them if possible through the appointment of the two new Trustees.

They were also aware of the need to appoint Trustees who were passionate about the Garden and who could bring skills and/or connections that would prove beneficial to the PWMT's on-going advocacy for the Garden. In September 2015, Mary-Anne McMichael and Marilyn Kuchel were officially welcomed as the new Trustees.

In the intervening years since the conservation and replanting of the garden in 2002-2003, many of the plants had died and not been replaced, while others had become untidy in appearance. However, the retirement of Tom Maxwell from the ACC in 2014 left the Trustees

with no immediate contact within the ACC to discuss the Garden and its needs.

The lack of a contact also resulted in the Trustees seeking to finalise the Memorandum of Understanding to ensure that the ACC had documentation formally recognising that the Trustees were to open the 1941 casket in 2036. While work updating the Memorandum continued slowly, Marilyn was able to contact Lorraine Oldrey from the ACC who had recently become responsible for the Garden and began discussions with her about renewing the plantings.

As in the past, the Trustees wished to see more native plants included in the Garden, however, they had also become aware of the history prepared by Dr Louise Bird on Elsie Cornish and the Garden. During the course of her research, Louise had uncovered information about Elsie selecting a number of the plants based on their folkloric meanings to represent the attributes of South Australia's pioneering women. In 2017, Marilyn invited Louise to speak with the Trustees about the history of the Garden, Elsie's work and particularly the plants originally planted in the Garden.

During the discussions the Trustees noted that the preparation of a history of the Garden and PWMT, and text for a sign to increase the profile of the Garden had been long-term projects the PWMT had yet to realise. In light of her past research on the Garden and Elsie, Louise volunteered to write a history for the PWMT and text for the sign. It was agreed that the history would be completed for the 80th anniversary celebration of the opening of the Garden, while the interpretive sign would be completed as soon as possible.

Signs installed in the Adelaide Park Lands require ACC permission and must follow a uniform format. While the ACC were supportive of an interpretive sign for the

Dr Jane Lomax-Smith AM

Trustee 2020-ongoing

Jane Diane Lomax-Smith was born on 19 June 1950 to Olive Martha Lomax and Francis George Herbert Smith in Walthamstow, UK. She was educated at Woodford County High School for Girls in the 1960s and then studied medicine at the London Hospital Medical School completing a Bachelor of Science in 1971, and a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in 1974. She was a houseman and registrar at the London Hospital, Whitechapel and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith

Jane immigrated to Australia in 1977 to teach at the University of Adelaide in the Department of Pathology and was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists Australasia in 1984. In 1985, she completed a PhD on *IgA Nephropathy and Liver Disease*. In 1984-1986 Jane was a Research Fellow at Harvard University, Boston where she married her husband. Jane returned to the UK in 1986 to manage the Surgical Pathology Department at St James Hospital, Balham London. In 1987, she returned to Adelaide where she was Senior Lecturer in the Department of Pathology, University of Adelaide combining practice as a surgical pathologist at the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science with teaching as well as raising her two young sons.

Jane left the University of Adelaide in 1991 to work in private practice while simultaneously beginning her political career, as an Adelaide City Councillor having previously campaigned to protect the unique Adelaide Park Lands and preserve heritage buildings. After serving three terms as a Councillor, Jane was elected Lord Mayor in 1997 serving two terms. Between 1998 and 2002, Jane also founded and was Director of Adelaide Pathology Partners, however, she sold the practice when she was elected as the Member for Adelaide in the South Australian government serving as Minister for Employment, Training and Further Education (2002-2004), Education and Children's Services (2004-2008), Education (2008-2010) and Tourism (2002-2010) amongst portfolios.

She lost her seat in the March 2010 election, and has subsequently dedicated her time to many boards and committees often serving in executive roles including as the Chair of the Board of the South Australian Museum (2011-2020), Director Jam Factory Contemporary Art and Design (2010-2019), Business and Higher Education Round Table (2011-2016), President Australian Federation of Friends of Museums (2016-2020), Vice President World Federation of Friends of Museums (2018-2021), Chair of the Don Dunstan Foundation (2020-2023) and is the presiding member Teachers Registration Board (2017-2021) among many others.

In 2019, Jane was awarded an AM for the service to Parliament and the community of South Australia.

Jane accepted the invitation to join the Pioneer Women's Memorial Trust in mid-2020 and has had a long connection to the Garden through her association with the NCWSA and as a Councillor and then Lord Mayor of the Adelaide City Council.

Garden it did not have the budget to pay for it in the foreseeable future. However, Lorraine proposed that if the PWMT could provide the text and images, and pay for materials and manufacturing costs, the ACC could contribute in-house design and installation of the sign. The cost while not large, was beyond the means of the PWMT and consequently, Merilyn on behalf of the PWMT applied for and received a grant from the Copland Foundation in late 2018. Working quickly, Louise, Merilyn and Daryl Tian, a designer at the ACC, completed the contents and design of the sign while the Parks and Garden team ensured its installation in time for Writers Week March 2019.

In late 2018, Ngaire Teesdale-Smith decided to retire from the PWMT and in 2019 Margaret Flint, agreed to become the new Trustee. Ngaire had also been the Chair and in keeping with the decision made by the Trustees in 2009, the new Chair was appointed based on her skills rather than the longest serving member. The Trustees unanimously elected

Merilyn to the position. Then in late 2019, Betty Tothill also announced her retirement from the PWMT to take effect from 2020.

As the new Chair, Merilyn contacted Lorraine Oldrey in late 2019 and sent her a copy of the draft Memorandum of Understanding for her to review and provide advice on who it should be sent to. As Lorraine was unable to recommend a person on staff at the ACC, the Trustees decided to write to the Lord Mayor. Merilyn also continued discussions with Lorraine about the renewal of the planting in the Garden and was advised that a plan was to be prepared with the intention that planting take place in 2020. Then suddenly, at the end of 2019 Margaret Flint passed away.

With knowledge of Betty's retirement Dr Louise Bird was invited to become a Trustee at the beginning of 2020. Plans for the annual gathering in the garden to be held on 19 April were proceeding well and then on 11 March, the seriousness of the COVID-19 virus was widely recognised when the World Health Organisation declared it a pandemic.



Figure 27. The Trustees in 2015, from left to right Cicely, Mary-Anne, Ngaire, Merilyn & Betty.

Source: PWMGT

The April gathering was cancelled in-line with Federal and State Government restrictions, although in accordance with the restrictions and practising social-distancing Marilyn and Mary-Anne attended the garden together on 19 April.

In late 2020, Dr Jane Lomax-Smith joined the PMWT and the Trustees were able to meet again toward the end of the year to welcome Jane and receive an update on the ACC's plans for the Garden. COVID-19 delayed plans for replanting in 2020 as the impact of the pandemic had affected the financial position of ACC resulting in the loss of 100 full-time staff between March and October.

Lorraine, who had been a great supporter of the Garden within the ACC retired at the beginning of 2021, however before doing so she was able to share with Marilyn the proposed plant palette for the replanting of the Garden. The palette was prepared by ACC landscape architect Stephanie Rogers, who has selected the plants based on their shade tolerance, folkloric meanings from the language of flowers and from the list of plants known to have been included by Elsie in her planting scheme. The replanting is scheduled for mid-2021.

Into the Future

The RFDS base at Alice Springs and Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden in Adelaide are an enduring record of South Australia's Centenary celebrations and the dedication of South Australian women to recognise the contribution made by women to the development of the State. However, the role of the Trustees has changed in the years following the official opening of the base and Garden in 1941.

Where once they were tasked with ensuring that a befitting memorial was created in

honour of the pioneering women of South Australia, the Trustees are now advocates for the Garden. Their advocacy is two-fold.

Firstly, they keep watch over the Garden to ensure it is cared for and remains a place of peace and reflection for all South Australians. The other is to ensure that the idea behind the Garden continues in a contemporary manner. In light of these roles, the Trustees have changed their name to more accurately reflect that direction, and in 2020 became the Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Trust (PWMGT).

The Trustees recognise and acknowledge that the Garden was created to remember the pioneering contribution of the women in the first hundred years of the Colony and then State of South Australia. However, the Trustees also believe that their predecessors would support a rethinking of this limited role of the Garden and welcome the attempts of the current PWMGT to re-envision the Garden as a place that remembers the contribution of all women to South Australia. Achieving this goal, is the work of the current Trustees and of those in the future.

On 19 April 2036, the Trustees will open the casket interred in 1941 and reveal the contents the women of 1936 preserved for the women of 2036. While undoubtedly some of the items and attitudes will seem antiquated, the contents of the casket were chosen as a sincere record of the very genuine desire to ensure that women's contribution to the development of South Australia was not overlooked as it so often has been and unfortunately, in many instances, continues to be. Perhaps at that time the Trustees will inter a new casket for the women of 2086 or 2136, creating an ongoing message, across time, between the women of South Australia.

End Notes

- ¹ 'Support for Scheme', *News* 6 February 1934, p.1.
- ² 'Woman for Committee', *News* 7 February 1934, p.5.
- ³ NCWSA, Minutes Executive and Council 1920-1974, 14 February 1935, SLSA, SRG 297/1.
- ⁴ NCWSA, Minutes Executive and Council 1920-1974, 14 February 1935, SLSA, SRG 297/1.
- ⁵ NCWSA, Minutes Executive and Council 1920-1974, 14 February 1935, SLSA, SRG 297/1. Marjorie was the NCWSA representative at the NCW Australia Conference and Women's International Congress held in late 1934 as a part of Victoria's Centenary celebrations. 'Miss Poole Back from Women's International Congress', *News* 4 December 1934, p.8.
- ⁶ NCWSA, Minutes Executive and Council 1920-1974, 2 April 1935, SLSA, SRG 297/1. Dora Slaney Poole resigned as president at the end of the meeting after experiencing a period of ill health.
- ⁷ 'Women's Week to be Held', *News* 12 June 1935, p.8.
- ⁸ 'Noted Authoresses Send Stories', *News* 4 March 1936, p.8.
- ⁹ 'Women's Centenary Book', *Advertiser* 3 April 1936, p.33.
- ¹⁰ 'Women's Centenary Book for Queen Mary', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times* 30 December 1936, p.3.
- ¹¹ 'Distinguished Women at Reception', *Advertiser* 14 September 1936, p.10.
- ¹² 'Distinguished Women at Reception', *Advertiser* 14 September 1936, p.10.
- ¹³ 'Distinguished Women at Reception', *Advertiser* 14 September 1936, p.10.
- ¹⁴ 'Queen Sends Message to Centennial Congress', *News* 14 September 1936, p.7.
- ¹⁵ 'Child Welfare Conference Opened by Lady Gowrie', *Advertiser* 15 September 1936, p.8.
- ¹⁶ 'Centenary Guest of Importance', *South Australian Homes and Gardens* October, 1936, p.34.
- ¹⁷ 'Centenary Guest of Importance', *South Australian Homes and Gardens* October, 1936, p.34. 'What Prof. Winifred Cullis has done for Women Factory Workers', *Advertiser* 18 August 1936, p.6.
- ¹⁸ 'Centenary Guest of Importance', *South Australian Homes and Gardens* October, 1936, p.34
- ¹⁹ 'Women's Work Discussed', *News* 15 September 1936, p.5.
- ²⁰ 'Treatment of Normal Child and Duties of Parents', *News* 15 September 1936, p.6.
- ²¹ 'Treatment of Normal Child and Duties of Parents', *News* 15 September 1936, p.6.
- ²² 'Treatment of Normal Child and Duties of Parents', *News* 15 September 1936, p.6.
- ²³ 'The Child of Today – Spiritual Welfare Before Material Advantage', *Advertiser* 30 September 1936, p.9.
- ²⁴ 'Experts Discuss Problem Child at Welfare Congress', *Advertiser* 16 September 1936, p.10.
- ²⁵ Jocelyn Hyslop quoted in Jan Miller and David Nicholls (2014), 'Establishing a Twentieth-Century Women's Profession in Australia', *Lilith: A Feminist History Journal*, Vol 20, p.24.
- ²⁶ 'Experts Discuss Problem Child at Welfare Congress', *Advertiser* 16 September 1936, p.10.
- ²⁷ WCC Minutes 12 September 1935.
- ²⁸ 'Behind the Pageant Scenes', *News* 8 September 1936, p.11.
- ²⁹ '400 People in Lavish Spectacle "Heritage" Opens', *Advertiser* 24 September 1936, p.18.
- ³⁰ 'Eagerly Awaited "Heritage" Premiere', *News* 24 September 1936, p.18.
- ³¹ Kay Batstone (2003), *Outback Heros: 75 Years of the Royal Flying Doctor Service*, (Thomas C Lothian: South Melbourne), pp.65-66.
- ³² Phoebe Watson, WCC Correspondence, 20 May 1938, ACC Archives, Town Clerk's Department (C15), Town Clerk's Dockets (S3), Docket No. 1788 of 1938.
- ³³ NCWSA, Minutes Executive and Council 1920-1974, 14 July 1938, SLSA, SRG 297/1.
- ³⁴ Marian March, 'Garden of Memory', *Advertiser* 29 June 1938, p.8.
- ³⁵ Rosemay Langham, 'The Legendry of Flowers', *South Australian Home and Gardens* September 1938, pp.54, 83.
- ³⁶ Personal correspondence between Zara Hore-Ruthven and Adelaide Miethke, Adelaide Letitia Miethke Collection, State Library of South Australia, PRG 107/2/27.
- ³⁷ WCD Veale and AS Orchard, 'Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden', memorandum, 5 August 1938, Adelaide City Council Archives, Town Clerk's Department (C15), Town Clerk's Dockets (S3), Docket No. 1788 of 1938.
- ³⁸ Dorothy Dolling Speech to CWA 1965, PWMT Archive.
- ³⁹ Shelley Cohn, The Pioneer Woman by Ola Cohn ARCA MBE' a booklet prepared by the artist's great-niece 2016.
- ⁴⁰ Bone, 'Parks and Gardens Department', ACC Archive, Town Clerk's Department (C15), Town Clerk's Dockets (S3), Docket No. 1788 of 1938.
- ⁴¹ Dolling Speech 1965
- ⁴² PWMT Records
- ⁴³ 'School of Air Opens Monday', *Northern Standard* 2 March 1951, p.10.
- ⁴⁴ 'Eleanor Barbour's Pages for Country Readers', *Chronicle* 15 July 1954, p.31.
- ⁴⁵ PWMT Minutes
- ⁴⁶ PWMT Minutes
- ⁴⁷ Marian Quartly and Judith Smart (2015), *Respectable Radicals A History of the National Council of Women Australia 1896-2006*, (Monash University Publishing: Melbourne), pp.280-282.
- ⁴⁸ Dolling Speech PWMT
- ⁴⁹ Megan Lloyd, 'Simon says: Our statues are wonderful', *City Messenger* 7 February 1996.
- ⁵⁰ Bruce Harry and Associates, 'Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden Restoration of Brick Walling Conservation Report', 17 April 2001.
- ⁵¹ Arthur F Tideman (2008), *The Struggle for Landcare in South Australia*, Department for Land Water and Biodiversity Conservation, p.49.

Appendix A Women's Centenary Council Organisations and Delegates.

Organisation	Delegates	Organisation	Delegates
Adelaide Hospital Auxiliary	Mrs WJ Spafford Mrs ECW Martin	Adelaide Women's Club Inc	Miss LA Lamb Mrs AEV Richardson
Army Nurses Fund	Mrs JG Kelly Miss Edith Russell	Assistant Mistresses' Association	Miss E Potts Miss M Wait
Australian Board of Missions (Women's Auxiliary)	Miss V Hillier Mrs R Crompton	Australian Nursing Federation	Miss Mary Murray Mrs AJ Goodes
Australian Wattle League	Mrs PA Moss Miss EL Saint	Auxiliary for Occupational Therapy in Mental Hospitals SA	Miss Stella Pines Mrs Grace Sarre
Aborigines' (sic) Protection League	Mrs Tennent Cooke Mrs Harvey Johnstone	Baptist Women's League	Mrs JS Philps Mrs AJ Wilcox
Catholic Guild for Social Studies	Mrs DP McGuire Miss Leonie Walsh	Catholic Women's League	Miss R Donnelly Mrs Michael Magar
Central Schools Headmistresses' Association	Miss H Coffen Miss HJ Thomson	Congregational Church Women's Society	Mrs MM Player Miss ES Bonnin
Council of Jewish Women	Mrs Nat Solomons Mrs EA Mattison	Country Women's Association of SA	Mrs Alan Colvin Miss I Ritchie
Church Missionary Society of Australia and Tasmania	Mrs W England Mrs JB Montgomery	District Trained Nurses' Society	Miss W Howie Miss VM Ellis
English Speaking Union	Miss Lorna Todd Mrs HM Wolcott	Girls' Friendly Society	Mrs HW Hodgetts Mrs Mackay
Girl Guides Association	Mrs EW Holden Mrs LE Clarke	Glenelg Women's Service Association	Mrs J Simpson Miss Heather Patterson
Hardwicke Old Scholars' Association	Mrs Bennett Mrs AA Boundy	Home School Ltd	Mrs Hedley Nicholls Mrs JF Ward
Holder Memorial Women's Guild	Mrs W Lamshed Mrs WG Fulston	Holy trinity Women's Guild	Mrs E Johnston Mrs J Villiers
Housewives' Association	Mrs J McMahan Mrs Davis	Infant Schools Mothers' Club	Miss E Simpson Miss E Smily
Jewish Women's Guild	Mrs Herbert Solomon Mrs SJ Jacobs	Junior Red Cross	Mrs FC Willoughby Miss K Cocks MBE

Junior Women's Non-Party Association	Miss C Jenkins Miss Gilding	Kindergarten Union of South Australia	Mrs HJ Lipman Miss D Beeston
Kingswood Women's League of Service	Mrs Harborne Mrs Fowden	Kuitpo Helpers' Association	Mrs RH Harris Mrs S Forsyth
Lady Victoria Buxton Girls' Club	Mrs C Todd Mrs FW Porter	Liberal and Country League (Women's Branch)	Mrs Percy Ifould Mrs T Flint
Liberal Women's Educational Association	Mrs AA Cox Miss Lois Thomson	Methodist Women's Home Missionary Association	Mrs J Armstrong Mrs WO Harris
Methodist Women's Overseas' Missionary Movement	Mrs WT Collins Mrs AH Carne	Minda Home Incorporated	Mrs JA Wright Miss G Ramsay Smith
Mothers' and Babies Health Association	Lady Mawson Miss K Hilfers	Norwood and District High School Parents' and Citizens' Association	Mrs WS Smith Mrs WJ Turner
Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union	Mrs J McColl Mrs A Guiver	Prospect Women's Service Association	Mrs EG Whittle Mrs WH Keightly
Queen's Home Incorporated	Lady Sowden Miss Hiles	Returned Sister Sub-Branch RSSILA	Miss G Ronayne Mrs RL Hurst
Royal British Nurses' Association	Miss FH Watts Miss EM Trenaman	Salvation Army	Mrs Lieut. Col. Ede Mrs Brigadier Charlotte Scott
South Australian Croquet Association	Mrs WJ Rauth Mrs WA Atkinson	South Australian Schools' Committee Association	Mrs AL Cavenett Mrs WA Atkinson
South Australian Mothers' Union	Mrs AE Peters Mrs Lloyd	Seacliff Women's League of Service	Mrs Sam Smith Miss G Trelvelion
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Miss C Clayton Miss R Robin	Soldiers' Home League	Mrs ME Bridgland Mrs SI Loudon
SA Div. The Young Australia League: Women's Auxiliary Committee	Mrs EW Radcliff Mrs Duncan Fraser	South Australian Women's Bowling Association	Mrs CJ Edwards Mrs H Wheeler

St John's Ambulance Brigade (Overseas Division)	Miss G Jude Miss Violet Watson	St Peter's Women's Association	Mrs John Ford Mrs PH Egarr
Thebarton Women's Service Association	Mrs M Watson Mrs HS Hatwell	Travellers' Aid Society	Mrs Whittle Miss CE Dixson
The Mothers' Union of South Australia	Mrs LA Knight Mrs EH Fuller	Unley Women's Service Association	Mrs V Allen Mrs SR Ferrier
Unitarian Women's Association	Miss H Dittmar Miss L Dittmar	University Women Graduates' Association	Mrs WE Wellbourn Mrs WH Lewis
University Women's Union	Miss H Solomon Miss Aileen Cherry	Women Assistant Teachers' Association	Miss D Collins Miss R Gibson
Women's Christian Temperance Union	Mrs JR Bowering Mrs HH Freeman	Women Teachers' League	Miss E Tilley Miss J Cooper
Woodville High School Parents' Association	Mrs SG Bohlmann Mrs A Waterman	Women's Non-Party Association	Mrs ES Levinson Miss Blanche Stephens
Woodville Women and Girls' Service League	Mrs Douglas Thomas Mrs Considine	Young Women's Christian Association	Mrs JA Haslam Mrs PS Messent

Source: *A Book of South Australia*

Appendix B Contents of and Contributors to *A Book of South Australia*

Section	Contributor/s
Introduction	Lady Gowrie
Foreword	Lady Dugan
Life in the Bush (1842)	A Lady
Extracts from Diaries and Letters of Women in the Early days	Compiled by Kathleen Kyffin Thomas & Beatrix De Crespigny Extracts from Mrs Robert Thomas (1836), Mrs John Chambers (1837), Mrs Alfred Watts (daughter of William Giles) (1837-1840), Mary Carpenter (1838), Mrs George (Margaret) Stevenson (1838), Miss Malpas (1838), Sarah Norman Brunskill (1838-1839), Mrs George Gawler (1838-1841), Charlotte Sturt (1839), Mrs Mahony nee Reid (1839-1840), Julia Gawler (1839), Maria May (1839), Elizabeth Davison 1839-1840), Joan Kernot (1840s), Mrs Thekla Staude, Fanny Lipson Finnis (1848), Emily Caroline Clark (1850-1851), Mrs G Weldon, Millicent Short (1854-1856), A Lyon Rogers (1850s), Mrs Allan, Mrs Charles Burney Young, Mrs Betty Lewsorthy, Eliza Strawbridge (1875).
Queen Adelaide and Her Treasures	Elisabeth George
Early Verse	Mrs Charles Todd
My Lady returns (story)	Anne Bennett
Our Vice-Regal Ladies	Lucy Webb
The Sacred Island The Legend of Flowers	K Langloh Parker (Catherine Stow)
Extract from We of the Never Never	Mrs Aeneas Gunn
Early Days of Encounter Bay	Lady Newland
Our Pioneer Women and the Natives (sic)	Mrs Daisy Bates CBE
Retrospection (story)	Myrtle R White
Some Early Schools	Mabel P Hardy BA
Stained Glass	Edith Lungley ARCA, London Fellow of British Society of Master Glass Painters
The Story of Cummins	Mrs George Morphet
Mother Mary McKillop	Mrs PD McGuire
Some Old Homes and Gardens near Adelaide	Winnifred Scott
The Elopement of Ambrosine (story)	Constance A Sanders

Reforms in Law Affecting Women and Children	Mary Tenison Woods LLB
Catherine Helen Spence	Mrs JP Morice MBE
“Doctor” (story, 1882)	Ellen Liston
South Australian Women in Medicine, Law, Arts, and Science	Rica Hubbe BA MB BS
No Idle Fingers	Lady Mawson
What the Wicked Mandarin Said (story)	Inez Hyland
Her Garden	Elsie M Cornish
The Maid of the Mount (story)	Louie Rebbeck
Life on the Murray River	Marjorie R Casson
The Clown and the Memory (play)	Brenda Kekwick
Women’s Work for Child Welfare	Helen Mayo OBE MD BS
Ecclesiastical Embroidery	Mary P Harris DA
Our Home Land	NKT
A True Story	Tarella Quin Daskein
Recollections of the League of Nations Assembly	Mrs J Carlisle McDonnell JP
Spinning, Weaving, and Vegetable Dyeing	Mrs CM Dunstan
Reminiscences	Lady Galway
Amongst the Diggers	Mabel Marryat
About Two Pictures	Stella Bowen
Women in the Repertory Theatre	Ethelwyn Robin
Some Recollections of Music in Adelaide	Mrs RG Alderman
Reynella Pottery	Gladys Osborne
The Matinee Idol (play)	Stella Hope (Marion Simons)
The Old Table	Bridget Amery (Marie Bornstein)
Short Biography of Alice Grant Rosman	PNW

Elizabeth Jackson	Mrs Francis J Fisher
Outback Education by Correspondence	Phebe N Watson
The Christmas Tree (story)	Marie de J Robin
An Adventure in Musical Composition	Ethel Cooper
Two Women on the Land	Dorothy Gilbert
Women's Social Clubs in Adelaide	Amy Tomkinson
In the Bough Shade	Ernestine Hill
The Proud Princess (story)	Elizabeth Skottowe
Kate Cocks MBE	Edith S Abbott
Poems	
The First South Australian Colonists (1838)	Margaret Stevenson
Then (illustrated by Nora Young)	Ruth M Hawker
Song of Australia (1859)	Caroline J Carleton
The New year (1875)	Eliza Strawbridge
Almond Blossom	Ellinor Walker
The Sign	Ellinor Walker
Sanctuary	Kathleen Chute-Erson
Three Poems	Inez Hyland
On the Statue of Sturt	Ethel Helm
To Sleep	Patricia Hackett
Two Poems	Joan Kinmont
Pink or Blue	Lady Bonython
Timity (illustrated by the author)	Pixie O Harris
Spring	Maud R Liston
Lost Lyonesse	HJ Samuel

Music

Excerpt from “Adelaide Overture”	Miriam Hyde
Centenary Song “Land of Ours”	Margaret Sutherland

Illustrations

Cover design	Mary P Harris DA
In-Cover Map of Early Adelaide	Dorothy Harvie
Captain Sturt’s Cottage (Grange) (Lino Cut)	Ruby Henty
Illustration (Pen and Ink)	Nora Young
First Government House (Pencil sketch)	Mary Hindmarsh
Mountain Valley (Oil Painting)	Leila McNamara
Late Afternoon (Oil Painting)	Maude E Gum
Spider Orchids (Water Colour)	Rosa C Fiveash
Camellias (Oil Painting)	Nora Heysen
Australian Cavalcade (Decoration)	Elizabeth Skottowe
Victoria Tower, GPO Adelaide (Black and White)	Beryl Morris
The Obelisk: Port Elliot (Aquatint)	Maude Priest RDS
Kangaroo (Wood Engraving)	May Voke
Stained Glass Window: Joan of Arc	Edith Lungley ARCA
Gum Trees (Lino Cut)	Dorrit Black
Sortie de Communicantes (Oil Painting)	Marie Tuck
St Peter’s cathedral (Water Colour)	Gwen Barringer
Along the Coast (Aquatint)	Gladys K Good
Desolate Country (Water Colour)	Gwen Barringer
Bustard Birds (Wood Engraving)	May Voke
Silver Christening Bowl, Set with Moonstones, Designed, made and engraved by	Edith Lungley ARCA
Stole (Australian Motif) Designed and worked by	Gwen Arnold

Colour Woodblock	Dorothy Lungley
St Francis Preaching to the Bird (Embroidered Panel)	Mrs E Barton
Cross of Sacrifice (Water Colour)	Elizabeth Wright
Portrait of Edith Sitwell (Oil Painting)	Stella Bowen
Conversation Piece (Oil Painting)	Stella Bowen
Illustration (Pen and Ink)	Pixie O Harris
Decorative Correspondence Map	Phyllis Stoward
Decorations By (small drawings)	Lorna Lee Dorrit Black Margaret Bevan Grace Cooper Margaret Ch. De Crespigny Jessica Mawson Marjorie Gwynne Ruby Henty Mary Hackett Mary P Harris Elizabeth Skottowe

Appendix C Cast of Heritage (in order of scenes)

Character	Cast
Justice	Phyllis Drummond
Freedom	Roxy Sims
Fellowship	Gwenneth Ballantyne
World Spirits	Lucy Willoughby, Betty Puddy, Joyce Ternan, Barbara Tarr, Barbara Forwood, Mary Hodgetts, Barbara Mills, Joan Murray, Bea Paxton, Genevieve Thomson, Helen Sawers, Jean Sawers, Mildred Field, Marjorie Francis, Dulcie Gibson, Helen Paine
Gum Leaves	Anne Haslam, Barbara Roake, Joan Durdin, Pat Durdin, Margaret Searcy, Glen Wallman, Joan Judell, Mary Gransbury, Betty Lane, Betty Conigrave, Phyllis Ruthven, Roma Managhan, Rosalind Whiting, Shirley Goodenough, Alice Sambell, Joan Dirkin, Jessie Millar, Yvonne Bland, Joan Freeman, Molly Leany, Neta Niemann, Betty Ashton, Joyce, Perriman, Peggy Fulston, Rona Darling, Joan Barrett, Jean Cole, Rita Carr, Aileen Hoare, Joy Cathra, Josephine Cockrum, Beryle Smart, Gwen Part, Evelyn Hill, Valda Tyson, Dorothy Parr, Aline Lykke, Yvonne Dinning, Margaret Mackay, Joyce Thomas, Dorothy macKennon, Patricia Ward, Betty Hey, Muriel Crouch, Betty Page, Joan Opie, Shirley Quarrell, Shirley Nickels, Marjorie Springall, Joyce Matthewman.
Gum Blossoms	Helen Williamson, Margaret Williamson, Nance Bennett, Mary Featherstone, Marigold Bell, Anne Whittington, Joan Ponsford, Elizabeth Bartrap, Peggy fearn, Judith Wood, Mollie Clampett, Aileen McPhee, Judith Grasby, Carlien Grasby, Alyson Wilson, Joan Webb, Wanda Ferness, Nancy Cashmore, Margaret Cashmore, Fay Nobbs, Elizabeth Robin, Mary Russell, Mary Totten, Ruth Berriman, Judith Berriman, Joanne Stokes, Margaret Hughes, Joan Hughes, Audrey Bannister, Mary Middleton.
Gun Nuts	Shirley Molineux, Nancy Chamberlain, John Stackhouse, Tony Stackhouse, Janice Wardropper, Alison Alexander, Peter Burton, Effie Best, Margaret Best, Albert McBride, Bob Turnbull, Betty Ann Sullivan, Fay Padfield, Beth Everett, Beth McBride, Cynthia Klaus, Pamela Smith, Patricia Googan, John Greatwich, Brain Penburthy, Donald Gilmour, Moora Robson, Ann Durdin, Susan Edwards, Gillian Tostevin, Elizabeth O'Donnell, Kathleen Margaret Moten, Sandy Lewis, Roseanne McLaughlin, Jennifer Hill, Gordon Nobbs, Coralie Brandenburg, Betty Russell, Patricia Morris, Margot Vaughan, Judith Cooling, Meredith Mears, Philip Robin, Margaret Raven, Nancy Totten, Meredith Bruer, Janet Wigg, Billy McBeth, Valerie Trevor, Cynthia Rosman, Jean Telfer.
Animals	Jack Featherstone, Dean Smith, Albert McBride, Russ Juncken, Barry McEwen, Michael Ridgway.
Rosellas	Shirley Stevens, Jean Paterson.
Magpies	Mary Cave, Mary Jolley, Florence Kirby, Lois Blackman.
Blue Orchids	Shirley Crisp, Thora Trenerry, Barbara Parkin, Eleanor Durdin, Pat Davis, Nancy Davis, Pauline Hattshoren, Joan Bennett, Carlyn Campbell, Judith Conrad, Elizabeth Webb, Peggy Grasby, Margaret Wadlow, Joan Clift, Elaine Hiscock, Mary Gell.
Wattle	Peggy brown, Beverley Bolin, Alison Rackham, Heather Gordon, Margaret Marshman, Alison Day, Elizabeth Cornell, Anne Gunson, Peggy Mason, Erica Blackman, Esther Fisher, Betty Everard, Marjorie Russell, Joan Burgess, Helen Cashmore, Juliet Howard, Mignon Mussared, Beryl Pennington, Judith Crase.
Spider Orchids	Joanne Priest, Dorothy Slane, Wanda Edwards, Kathleen Short, Phyllis Leitch, Vera van Rij, Helen George, Effie Edwards, Jean Bedford, Margaret Howard, Betty Rugless.

Banksia Man	Walter Dasborough
Spirit of South Australia	Sheila Martin
Flinders	Keith Macdonald
Sturt	David Dawson
Native (sic)	Bryant Baker
Barker	Gilbert Sorell
Edward Gibbon Wakefield	Frank Johnston
Duke of Wellington	Commander Maxwell Fowler
Robert Russell	Cedric Trigg
Elizabeth Beare	Marigold Elizabeth Gell
Samuel Stephens	Mostyn Skinner
Captain Morgan	Frank Part
Mary North	Iris Thomas
Thomas North	Keith Thomas
John Britten	Neil Kendrick
Rose Britten	Kathie Milner
Settlers	Helen Harcus, Yvette Wilson
Sailors	Norman Heaslip, Bob Shergis, Arthur Porter, Alan Richardson, Fergus McDougall.
Pioneer Spirits	Margaret Cox, Mary Jolley, Mary Barnes, Peggy Letcher, Rosemary Stretton, Phyllis Doherty, Eileen Sutton, Renee Wenzel, Mabel Tucker.
Drought	Will Stevens
Dust	Constance Auston, Betty Taylor, Joyce Moody, Joyce Ternon, Effie Edwards, Nell Anthony, Alison Holder, Jean Mitchell, Maria Rubeo, Enid Bridgland, Florence Kirby.
Bushfire	Helen Parsons, Lesley Cox, Lucy Willoughby, Peggy Shaw, Jean Patterson, Mary Cave, Kathleen Short, Shirley Stevens, Teddy Barbour, Lois Blackman, Rene Zanker, Ruth Gell, Constance Hiscock, Dorothea Angus, Anne Gunson, Alethea Upton, Dorothy Maddern, Joan Andrew, Betty John, Josephine Brown.
Colonel Light	Noel Wearing-Smith
George Kingston	Anthony Young

Queen Adelaide	Mrs JG Duncan Hughes
Robert Gouger	Keith Macdonald
John Brown	John Sunter
Settlers	Betty Magarey, Shirley Wilson. Evelyn Evans Hardy, Helen Taylor, Kathie Milner, Yvette Wilson, Helen Harcus, N Kendrick, K Thomas, H Robinson, A Richardson, M Basford.
John Morphett	Hartley Shannon
John Brown	John Hunter
Robert Thomas	R Whitburn
Thomas Gilbert	Max Basford
George Kingston	Anthony Young
Robert Gouger	Keith Macdonald
Mrs John Brown	Mimi Mattin
Miss Brown	Mary Bateman
Mrs Robt. Thomas	Betty Bagot
Frances Thomas	Peggy Letcher
William Thomas	Glen Johnston
First Woman	Molly Bagot
Second Woman	Edith Irwin
Third Woman	Anne Marshall
Fourth Woman	Betty Despard
Fifth Woman	Marjorie Males
Sixth Woman	Joanne Matters
Seventh Woman	Diana Skottowe
Captain John Hindmarsh	Frank Johnstone
Mrs Hindmarsh	Adelaide Cudmore

Misses Hindmarsh	Marjorie Hawker, Barbara Tweedie
Ladies of the Governor's Party	Audrey Morphett, Penelope Ralph, Josephine Moulden, Helen Shepherd, Betty Mayo, Betty Magarey
James Hurtle Fisher	Major J Irwin
Osmond Gillies	John Lucy
Rev CB Howard	Dennis Winterbottom
Marines	J Cumming, B Shergis, F McDougall, C Pritchard, L Pritchard, R Litschke, G Hughes, J Craig, D Siekmann, H Robinson, K Ralph, N Collett
Natives (sic)	R Reid, B Baker, G Heaslip
Native (sic) Children	Barry McEwen, Ross Juncken, Albert McBride, Michael Ridgway, Dean Smith
Children	Esther Fisher, Judith Conrad, Elizabeth Webb, Joan Webb, Carlyn Campbell, Ian Diamond, Judith Crase
Aboriginal Women	S Beresford, P Dawson, M Dawson, M Thomas, Y Wilson, S Wilson, A Weaver and R Weaver.
Warriors	Margaret Cox, Lesley Cox, Mary Cave, Mary Jolley, Helen Parsons, Lois Blackman, Aletheas Upton, Lucy Willoughby, Jean Paterson, Shirley Stevens, Nell Anthony, Teddy Barbour, Kathleen Short.
Stickbeaters	Alan Richardson, Alan Beames
Dogs	Keith Thomas, Bill Thomas, Gordon Heaslip, Gwynne Hughes, Rex Brinkworth, Rex Reid, Dennis Winterbottom, Ricgard Nitschke, H Robinson.
Cats	Bryan Baker, John Higgins, Dougloas Higgins, Fergus McDougall, Ted Nicholson, Denys Walter, Alex Murray, Richard Menzel.
Women Pioneer One	Vi George
Women Pioneer Two	Betty Diamond
Women Pioneer Three	Mimi Mattin
Statue of Sturt	D Dawson
Statue of Light	N Wearing Smoth
Statue of Stuart	F Part
Stuart's Phantom Bakers	Alan Richardson
Phantom	G Sorell
Eyre's Phantom	Norman Heaslip
Other Phantoms	M Basford, D Kingsland, R Brinkworth, D Higgins, J Higgins
Sir Charles Todd	Mostyn Skinner

Group Constructing Telegraph	C Pritchard, L Pritchard, D Siekmann, F McDougall, N Collett, J Higgins
Telegraphists	GE Main, AR Oates from PMG Department
Morse Code Tap Dancer	Dorothy Slane
Newsboys	Keith Thomas, Bill Thomas, Roger Welboure, Gordon Heaslip
Sir Ross Smith	Seymour Toms
Captain Bromley	Dr Harry Nott
Boys	Shirley Crisp, Joan Webb, Nance Bennett, Brian Crisp, Nancy David, Jack Featherstone, Ian Diamond, Paulone Hartshoren, Margaret Marshman, Judith Grasby, Carlyn Campbell, Judith Crase, Ruth Berriman
Girls	Pat Davis, Joan Cleft, Peggy Brown, Peggy Grasby, Helen Williamson, Margaret Williamson, Mary Featherstone, Marigold Gell, Thora Trenerry, Barbara Parkin, Eleanor Durdin, Joan Bennett, Beverley Bolin, Alison Rackham, Heather Gordon, Alison Day, Elizabeth Cornell, Esther Fisher, Aileen McPhee, Carlien Grasby, Alyson Wilson, Wanda Furness, Judith Conrad, Elizabeth Webb, Elaine Hiscock, mary Gell, Betty Everard, Majorie Russell, Joan Burgett, Juliet Howard, Mignon Mussard, Judith Berriman, Joanna Stokes.
University Graduates	Ralph Potter, Howard Newman, Dan Castle, Ross Jamieson, Sydney Wadey, George Price, Ralph Knox, Rob Walkenden, Ray Barrey, Nell Johnston, Nell Taylor, Beryl Linn, Shirley Cowan, Doris Harison, Mavis Dennis, Phyllis Walsh.
Britannia	Mrs HH Duton
Finniss	Cedric Trigg
Hanson	Mostyn Skinner
Bonney	Richard Menzel
Davenport Torrens	Bryant Baker Gilbert Sorell
Suffragists	Suzanne Hawker, Anne Stanton, Gwen Chapple, Mallie Loudon, Honor Uren, Nancy Macklin, Margaret Cook, Jean Warren.
Federation of the States NSW	Joan Kay
Victoria	Elinor Harry
Queensland	Beryl Hamburg
Western Australia	Joan Reid

Tasmania	Mrs Norman Birks
Youth Volunteers	B Shergis, G Heaslip, N Heaslip, A Richardson, D Burgess, C Pritchard, L Protchard, H Shannon, R Welbourn, B Thomas, B Baker, K Thomas, R Burns Cuming, F McDougall, D Siekmann, S Higgins, C Higgins, R Brinkworth, Keith Martin, H Robinson, D Kingsland, Alan Beames, Dennis Winterbottom, R Nitschke, R Whitburn, J Lucy, Max Basford, R Menzel, G Hughes, L Collett, K Ralph, J Craig, R Reid, A Porter.
Salt	Margaret Gebhardt
Opals	Vivien Morris, Rosalind Walker, Aileen Neild, Beverley Beale, Doreen Mossop, Joyce Eyles, Ruth James, Kathleen Cowan, Fiona Dean, Peggy Smith, Mary Buckley, Pat Kemp, Peggy Burden, Dorothy Grant, Margaret Catt, Margaret Lawrence, Neil Pascoe, Helen Sabine, Betty Trembath
Jewels	Audrey Trott
Iron	Margaret Jolly
Silver	Elisabeth Hunter
Gold	Eleanor Melrose
Copper	Mrs J Holden
Brown Coal	Judy Stoddard
Mica	Margaret Bickford
Marble	Penelope Ralph
Dairy Products	Patricia Manton
Soap and Candles	Zell Goodman
Eucalyptus Oil	Phyllis Reid
Chocolates and Sweets	Pattie Smeaton
Leather	Betty Corbin
Honey	Evlyn Evans Hardy
Dried Fruits	Ngaroma Rutherford
Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	Joan Warhurst
Glass Queen of the Harvest	Thora Chirstiansen Esme Reid
Wheatfield	Rosamond Bickford, Molly Beaver, Jeanne Bolton, Margaret Brown, Sydney Beresford, Luis Cowell, Ann Cundell, Heather Craven, Margaret Cooper, Peg Croske, Margaret Day,

	Peggy Dawson, Meredith Dawson, Peggy Dawe, Jo Dumas, Aileen Eyles, Christel Gebhardt, Mary Gilbert, Mary Hodgetts, Yvonne Horton, Elizabeth Hunter, Betty Horseman, Margaret Horseman, Monica Jessop, Margaret Jolly, Joan Kay, Peggy Lawrence, Sheila Long, Joan Murray, Jeanne Matthew, Gwen Macklin, Beth Magarey, Peggy Monfries, Ashley Melrose, Betty Moncrieff, Peggy McKail, Molly Osborne, Helen Pilgrim, Nancy Parsons, Katherine Poole, Cynthia Poole, Mary Randall, Mini Richardson, Joan Reid, Helen Shetliffe, Janet Saint, Margaret Seddon, P Spies, Genevieve Thomson, Helen Taylor, Audrey Trott, Christine Tipping, Mary Thomas, Shirely Wilson, Thelma Warren, Margaret Warren, Ruth Weaver, Jean Watson, Pauline Woolcock, Jane Jensen, Molly Burden.
Wool	Mary Cave
Stockmen	Inez Freebairn, Nan McLennan, Roma Woolcock, Shylie Barritt, Yvonne Edwards, Wendy Roupell, Anthea Weaver, Maisie Todd, Joan Beauchamp, Kiwi Trigg, Jean Seppelt, Lesley Skinner
Sheep	Helen Williamson, Shirley Crisp, Thora Trenerry, Eleanor Durdin, Nancy Davis, Pauline Hartshoren, Joan Bennett, Peggy Brown, Beverley Blin, Alison Rackham, Heather Gordon, Margaret Marshman, Alison Day, Esther Fisher, Judith Grasby, Carlien Grasby, Joan Webb, Peggy Grasby, Joan Clift, Elaine Hiscock, Mary Gell, Betty Everard, Marjorie Russell, Joan Burgess, Juliet Howard, Mignon Mussared, Ruth Berriman, Judith Berriman
Swagman	Rex Dawe
Squatter	John Duncan
Troopers	K Thomas, A Richardson, R Brinkworth
Oranges	Lois Blackman, Alison Holder, Lesley Cox, Mary Cave, Shirley Stevens, Phyllis Doherty, Peggy Shaw, Joyce Ternan, Mabel Tucker, Lucy Willoughby, Ruth Gell, Rosemary Stretton, Peggy Letcher, Althea Upton, Margaret Cox, Constance Austin, Betty Taylor, Jean Mitchell, Joyce Moody, Florence Kirby, Jean Paterson, Anne Gunson, Nell Anthony, Eileen Sutton, Mary Barnes, Maria Rubeo, Dorothy Madden, Mary Jolley, Effie Edwards, Jean Andrew, Enid Bridgland, Dorothea Angus, Rene Zanker, Renee Wenzel, Teddy Barbour, Shirely Davey, Betty Jones.
Champagne	Walter Dasborough, Wilf Stevens, Kathleen Short, Helen Parsons, Beryl Pennington, Anne Haslam, Erica Blackman, Peggy Mason, Glen Wallman, Pattie Davis, Barbara Roake, Margaret Searcy, Pat Durbin, Joan Durdin, Joan Judell, Margaret Wadlow.
Wine (Goblet)	Mrs Arthur Conrad
Red	Nancy Burgess, Patsie Clutterbuck, Pat Goode, Ailsa Macdonald, Mavis Short, Betty Sawers, Bronte Wiltshire, Helen Oldham, Maise Todd, Kathie Milner, Helen Harcus.
White	Phemie Armstrong, Adelaide Cudmore, Betty Despard, Kay Francis, Nancy Gilbert, Margaret Howard, Mary Isaacsen, Joan Sally, Barbara Shearer, Lorraine Woods, Leslie Skinner

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