

Copy:

PETITION FROM WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES PRESENTED BY MR. BRUNKER TO  
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

To the Honourable the President and the Honourable Members of the Federal Convention of 1897. The humble petition of the members of the Womanhood Suffrage League respectfully sheweth:

1. That in framing a Federal Constitution for Australasia the determination of the persons to whom the federal franchise shall be granted is a question of great importance and your honourable convention will probably consider whether or not such franchise shall be uniform throughout the colonies.
2. That at the present time in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania women do not possess the right to vote for candidates for election as members of the Parliaments of the said colonies, whilst in respect of South Australia such right has been conferred upon the women of that colony and that therefore the women of the colonies first mentioned are under a disability from which the women of South Australia have been relieved.
3. That ( as the Honourable G.H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales has said in his article "Outlook on Federation",) in this matter the taxpayers have much more at stake

than the petitioners, and that the women of the various colonies are taxpayers under their respective governments, and will be taxpayers under any federal government which may be established.

4. That women are patriotic and law-abiding citizens, taking an equal part in the religious and moral development of the people and doing more than half of the educational, charitable and philanthropic work of society as at present constituted. That therefore whatever federal franchise shall be conferred upon or possessed by male citizens should also be conferred upon or possessed by women.
5. That in view of the facts and considerations above mentioned, we are justified in appealing to your Honourable Convention to so frame the Federal Constitution as to give to the women of all the colonies a voice in choosing the representatives to the Federal Parliament so that United Australia may become a true democracy, resting upon the will of the whole and not the half of the people. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray etc., etc., that your Honourable Convention will so frame the Federal Constitution for Australasia that the right to vote for representatives to the Federal

Parliament shall be possessed by women and men  
without any distinction or disqualification on the  
ground of sex.

Signed on behalf of the members of the Womanhood  
Suffrage League of New South Wales -

M.S. Wolstenholme, President, Ada F. Griffith, Vice-  
President, Eliza M. Mainers, Honorary Treasurer,  
Rose Scott, Honourary General Secretary.

Copy:

The following letter was issued to councils and organised political bodies for this election by the Womanhood Suffrage League.

12th July, 1895.

Dear Sir,

The Council of the Womanhood Suffrage League of New South Wales has instructed me to write asking you to bring before your council and chosen candidates the importance of the reform we advocate. As a league we belong to no party yet leaders of all political parties in the country have acknowledged the justice of our claim. We desire to urge upon your party and all parties the recognition of our right to the franchise. We are citizens law-abiding and patriotic - as deeply concerned as men can be in questions of good government and the welfare of the community, and we accent that a democratic country, allowing black fellows and naturalised aliens a vote, should no longer deny the same privilege to the mothers, wives and sisters of the electors, and to that portion of the people known as women. Trusting that your council and chosen candidates will advocate our cause.

Faithfully yours,

ROSE SCOTT  
Honorary General Secretary, Womanhood Suffrage League

A P P E N D I X. C.PROPORTIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN VOTING AT FEDERAL  
AND NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS BETWEEN 1903 and 1914.

	<u>FEDERAL</u>				
	<u>1903</u>	<u>1906</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1913</u>	<u>1914</u>
Males	53.09%	56.38%	68.12%	77.22%	77.10%
Females	39.96%	43.30%	56.93%	69.71%	67.69%

	<u>NEW SOUTH WALES</u>			
	<u>1904</u>	<u>1907</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1913</u>
Males	74.26%	72.10%	72.53%	72.20%
Females	66.51%	60.78%	65.52%	64.55%

Compiled from Commonwealth Year Books.

LEADING SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION

was formed in 1907 to assist in the after-care of convalescent mental cases, primarily with the object of finding suitable homes and occupations for them.

ALICE RAWSON SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS

was set up to help mothers who could not afford home nursing. It was later proposed to amalgamate it with the District Nursing Association, but the School was finally incorporated in the Baby Health Clinic scheme.

AUSTRALASIAN HOME READING UNION

was an extension of a Melbourne organisation but had limited success in Sydney. It was formed to help with the University Extension Movement.

AUSTRALASIAN TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION

was founded in 1899 as a professional association of nurses. It was strongly supported by many of Sydney's leading citizens.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

in 1820 formed a ladies' committee which was chiefly concerned with the help of women during their confinement. The work was increased some half century later after the extension of the Society's hospital work.

BOARDING-OUT SOCIETY

was set up when the State Children's Relief Bill to supervise the working of the new Boarding-Out System was introduced in the 1880's.

BOYS' BRIGADE

was established in 1882 as an association for the protection of boys, mainly through subsidiary education and the encouragement of physical exercise. It was Church-backed and also concentrated on securing both homes and jobs for boys.

BUSH BOOK CLUB

was founded in 1909 because of a suggestion that books might be made available to workers in isolated country centres. A service utilising the New South Wales Railways was set up for this purpose. The Club was disbanded in 1959.

LEADING SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS (cont'd)

BUSH NURSING ASSOCIATION

was first suggested in 1909 by the Countess of Dudley at a Women's National Council meeting in Brisbane. After considerable press publicity, a public meeting was held in Melbourne and in 1910 the Association was set up on a Federal basis. It was not immediately successful and the scheme was virtually re-organised as a State scheme.

CHILD STUDY ASSOCIATION

was founded in 1904 by Dr. Alan Carroll to help to ensure the physical and mental welfare of children. Advice to mothers about the feeding and rearing of children was the association's chief aim.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

was formed in 1914 as a civic body to interest women in the upkeep and improvement of the city. It had considerable support, but very little influence.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN

was a charitable foundation established in 1867 to dispense food to people of all classes and sexes. A free registry office was also operated in conjunction with it.

DEACONESSES' ASSOCIATION

was a Church of England organisation founded in 1891 to train women for mission and parish work both in Australia and abroad. Its operations extended to social work in children's courts and the upkeep of training schools, homes and hostels.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION

was founded in 1899. It had its origins in the Queen's Jubilee District Nursing Association and was loosely based on a Canadian example. The Association aimed to provide trained nurses in the homes of the poor, free of cost. The Women's Hospital offered to train annually a bush nurse for the service.

FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY

was a society founded in 1849 to afford shelter to women, especially those considered in moral danger.

FEMALE EMIGRANTS' HOME

was established in 1858 to assist female emigrants, mainly servants, to obtain suitable jobs and accommodation.

APPENDIX D.LEADING SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS (Con'd)FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

was founded in 1824 mainly to encourage the employment and teaching of women.

FRESH AIR LEAGUE

was an organisation formed in 1891 to provide holidays for adult and child city dwellers. By 1904 it was supporting 10 country homes, spending about £500 each holiday season and formulating plans to erect a consumptive home for women.

GIRLS' REALM GUILD

was an educational organisation formed early in the 20th century for girls.

HEBREW LADIES' MATERNITY SOCIETY was founded in 1845 in order to help distressed mothers of Sydney's Jewish community.

HOME FOR INCURABLES

was set up in 1900 in a cottage in Redfern, Sydney, and was later moved to more spacious quarters in Ryde.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY

was founded in 1862 to encourage the visiting of distressed inhabitants of Sydney's educated classes in their homes. It enjoyed considerable Church support.

INFANTS' HOME, ASHFIELD

was founded in 1874 as a Foundling Hospital and became probably the best known and supported of all the early New South Wales charitable organisations.

KINDERGARTEN UNION

was formed in 1896 to open and operate a series of kindergartens and a training college based on the latest overseas models. The Union was a strongly supported and successful one.

MOTHERS' UNION

was a Church of England association which began in Tasmania, working on an English model. The first New South Wales branch was opened in Armidale. The movement aimed at the strengthening and improvement of the moral influence of the home, in order to assist in the better training of children.



A P P E N D I X D.LEADING SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS (Cont'd)NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

was formed in 1896, largely on the instigation of the Windeyer family. It was to be a central body to which various women's groups could belong and through which goals of mutual interest could be worked.

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

was founded in 1861 for the education and assistance of afflicted children. A ladies' committee was formed in 1864.

PEACE SOCIETY

was organised in 1907 as a branch of the London Peace Society. It aimed to promote the cause of Peace and Arbitration, and to spread its message through schools and churches.

PEOPLE'S REFORM LEAGUE

was an anti-socialist league and an arm of the new Liberal Party. It was enrolling women by 1903, though they did not become active in politics. By 1912 women members had so far dissociated themselves from active party work that they reorganised themselves as the WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC CLUB.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

Prisoners' Aid Societies dated back to 1884, but in 1902 ladies became committee members of the main society. The object of the organisation was to assist in the rehabilitation of prisoners and to prevent the breaking-up of their homes.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE FUND

was founded in 1887 to dispense charity, particularly to women. The fund was to be dedicated to Queen Victoria.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

was founded in 1852 in association with the earlier Government Foundling Home and the Renwick Children's Asylum. Much of the work was taken over by the later Boarding-Out Society.

SYDNEY DORGAS SOCIETY

was founded in 1837 as a visiting society to relieve poor women in distress, particularly during their confinement.

A P P E N D I X D.LEADING SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS. (Con'td)SYDNEY FEMALE MISSION HOME

was set up in 1874 with the object of providing a refuge for girls and women without jobs or means of support.

SYDNEY HEBREW PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY

was formed in 1833 for charitable purposes to help Sydney Jews.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY

was opened in 1848 as the forerunner of the present Sydney Hospital. A ladies visiting committee was established a few years later.

SYDNEY LADIES' EVANGELISTIC SOCIETY

was established in 1861 as a Church-backed organisation and featured a number of internal departments working for various social and charitable causes.

SYDNEY LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION

was founded in 1887. Its object was to bring to the attention of women of all classes, the principles of health and hygiene. By 1904 it employed a number of permanent lecturers.

SYDNEY MEDICAL MISSION

was set up in 1900 on the example of the London Medical Mission. It supported a dispensary in a poor area of Sydney and arranged for doctors to visit homes. A small charge was made for these services. The Mission was absorbed into the later Baby Health Clinics.

SYDNEY DAY NURSERY ASSOCIATION

was established in 1905 to set up kindergartens and creches for Sydney working mothers. It was strongly supported.

SYDNEY STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY

was a charitable organisation established in 1855 to help the sick and distressed. The ladies' committee concentrated on lying-in cases.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

was organised in 1892 to bring women graduates and undergraduates together. It showed some concern in the political interests of women after 1902, but had not been active in the Women's Suffrage campaign.

A P P E N D I X D.LEADING SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS (Cont'd).TYPEWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

was the organisation formed by Mrs. De.E.Armitage after the 1888 Women's Industrial Exhibition. Mrs. Armitage enrolled the first typists in Sydney.

WOMEN'S CENTRAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

was formed in 1904 as a committee to organise labour voters during and between elections and to work for the formation of women's trade unions. It also worked for improved social legislation affecting women.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

was organised in Sydney during the visit to Australia of the American organiser Eli Johnson, in 1882. The Union rapidly entered the field of social work, tackling a great variety of subjects, but reserved its main energies for the temperance and women's suffrage campaigns.

WOMEN'S CLUB.

was established in 1901 as a meeting place for women. It had no political ambitions and was to be primarily a social organisation for Sydney women.

WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SILK GROWING ASSOCIATION.

was an attempt to open new fields of industry to women in all classes. There was no intention of encouraging them to compete with men and this 1894 association concentrated on exploring the possibilities of establishing a sericulture industry.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, CROWN STREET.

was discussed and set up in the mid 1890's with an executive containing a number of women members and a ladies'house committee.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL GUILD.

was set up in 1891 with Vice-Regal patronage, primarily to help women to obtain manual work, mainly sewing, and to provide outlets for the sale of their products.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL AND REFORM ASSOCIATION

was founded in 1903. It represented the women's arm of the official Liberal Party organisation although the women on the executive played little part in the Party.

A P P E N D I X D.LEADING SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS (Cont'd).WOMEN'S LIBERAL LEAGUE

was founded under the leadership of Mrs. Molyneux Parkes, to recruit women supporters of the Liberal Party. Its work was mainly organisational. The League was absorbed by the National Party in 1918.

WOMEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY

was a group formed in the late 1880's to which a number of ladies prominent in Sydney society belonged. It featured mainly discussion groups on literary subjects.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

was Rose Scott's organisation which she set up in 1902 as a non-political association. It agitated for additional social legislation affecting women, but avoided party politics in the eight years of its existence.

WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

was formed a short time before the passage of the 1902 legislation granting women the franchise. It was a non-political organisation devoted to a number of charitable and social causes, but in fact was pro-Labour in its sympathies. By 1916 its platform was openly socialist.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

was established in 1891. It attracted a membership of nearly 600 men and women and was the most influential organisation working for the extension of the franchise to women.

WORKING AND FACTORY GIRLS' CLUB

was founded in the 1880's as an educational and residential club for working girls, mainly those from the country. It was particularly strongly supported by prominent Sydney citizens and enjoyed Vice-Regal patronage. It closed down in 1906.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

was formed in 1880 as a religious organisation with educational and social goals as well. It provided a meeting place and home for girls and women in Sydney.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

The following list does not represent all the women of Sydney who were active in various organisations during the period under review. Those included are women who were particularly well-known and active and whose identification can be more positively made.

ALLEN, Mrs. Alfred

wife of the Parliamentary Member for Paddington who had been closely connected with the Early Closing Movement. Mrs. Allen had been concerned with the move to organise women into unions in the 1890's and was a member, with her husband, of the Women's Suffrage League. She was also a supporter of the Boys' Brigade.

ALLEN, Mrs. G.W. ( Later Lady )

was the wife of Sir George Wigram Allen, whose Parliamentary career included the post of Speaker. Lady Allen was the daughter of a clergyman, and her particular charitable interests included the Female Emigrants' Home, and the Hospital for Sick Children.

ANDERSON, Selina

was born at Hill End, New South Wales. She became the Vice-President of the Shop Assistants' Union and the President of the Pyrmont Labour League. She was the first woman to represent a union at a Political Labour League Conference and stood unsuccessfully for the seat of Dalley in the 1903 Federal Elections.

ARMITAGE, Mrs. De. E.

was an English woman who had come to Australia about 1887 with her husband and small family. She had worked as a typist in London, and later opened an office for typing in Birmingham about 1886. In Sydney she exhibited samples of her work at the Women's Industrial Exhibition, and shortly afterwards began typing classes at the North Shore Town Hall. She opened a copying office in the Victoria Arcade, Sydney and formed the Typewriters' Association shortly afterwards.

ASHTON, Mrs. Julian

was the first wife of the President of the Art Society of New South Wales. Mrs. Ashton had originally come to Melbourne from England with her husband who had been appointed to the staff of the ILLUSTRATED AUSTRALIAN NEWS. When they moved to Sydney both became active members of the Women's Suffrage League. Mrs. Ashton was also employed as a journalist by the DAILY TELEGRAPH. She died in 1900.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

ASPINALL, Mrs. Edmund

was a close friend of the family of Lady Stephen. She was a member of the Committee of the School of Industry and a lady visitor at the Sydney Infirmary.

BADHAM, Mrs. Charles

was the wife of the English born Professor of Classics and Logic at Sydney University. She was associated with the work of early nursing training.

BAILLIE, Mrs. J. I.,

was a prominent charity worker, connected particularly with the work of the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, the Hospital for Sick Children and the Young Women's Christian Association.

BARFF, Mrs. H.E.,

was the daughter of the Government Astronomer in Sydney. She married the Registrar of Sydney University and was an active worker for the Women's College, the Sydney University Women's Settlement, the National Council of Women and the Mothers' Union.

BARKER, Mrs.

was the wife of the Bishop of Sydney. Her main charitable interests were the Female Emigrants' Home, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children, the Sydney Infirmary, Female School of Industry and the Young Women's Christian Association.

BETHEL, Mrs. Edith

was born in 1875 of a Shropshire family settled in Bowen, Queensland, where her father became Mayor. Mrs. Bethel was active in New South Wales Labour politics, a member of the Political Labour League and probably the original inspirer of the Women's Central Organising Committee of the Labour Party. Until 1908 she was secretary of the Committee. She was known as an accomplished linguist, musician and speaker.

BOELKE, Dr. Grace

was a graduate in medicine. She was prominently associated with the British Empire League, the District Nursing Association, and the Women's Progressive Association.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

BOGUE-LUFFMAN, Mrs. Laura

was born in England in 1848, the daughter of a Royal Navy Captain. She was brought up in France and England, and worked in England as a journalist. She was appointed by a Committee of the House of Lords to enquire into the conditions of whiteworkers (embroiderers) in London. She married Carl Bogue-Luffman who came to Australia about 1899 to take charge of the horticultural gardens at Burley, Victoria. Mrs. Bogue-Luffman worked as a journalist in Australia and when her husband moved to Sydney, she became a prominent member of the Women's Liberal League. She organised the first rally of women to the services of the Empire and became an executive member of the League of Nations Union.

BOOTH, Dr. Mary

was a graduate in Medicine. She became associated with the Prisoners' Aid Society, the Women's Club, of which she was one of the founding members, and the National Council of Women.

BOWES, Mrs. E.

was the wife of a Methodist Minister, and a prominent worker for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was Honorary President. Her daughter was a member of the Women's Suffrage League.

CAMPBELL Mrs. Robert

was the wife of a prominent Sydney merchant and Member of Parliament. Her family was particularly active in the affairs of the Church of England and Mrs. Campbell worked for the Female Emigrants' Home.

CAPE, Mrs. Alfred

was the wife of a prominent retailer and banker of Sydney, afterwards Vice-President of the Royal Exchange. Mrs. Cape was associated with the work of the Women's Industrial Exhibition.

COHEN, Mrs. George

was the wife of a prominent Jewish merchant who became President of the Sydney Stock Exchange and a member of the Legislative Assembly. Mrs. Cohen was a leader of Jewish society in Sydney and prominently connected with the Queen's Jubilee Fund and the Women's Industrial Exhibition.

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.COOPER, Mrs. (Later Lady )

was the wife of Sir Daniel Cooper, a Lancashire-born business man who became a Member of Parliament in New South Wales and afterwards Agent-General for New South Wales in London. Lady Cooper was closely associated with the Female Emigrants' Home.

COWPER, Mrs. W.

was the wife of Archdeacon Cowper, later Dean of Sydney. She was associated particularly with the Female Emigrants' Home and the Young Women's Christian Association.

CURNOW, Mrs.,

was the wife of one of the editors of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. She was associated with the Women's Literary Society and later with the Child Study Association and the Kindergarten Union.

DANGAR, Mrs. H.C.,

was the wife of a prominent Sydney solicitor, who was the son of Henry Dangar, a well-known grazier. Mrs. Dangar was associated with the work of the Hospital for Sick Children.

DARLEY Mrs. F.(Later Lady )

was born Lucy Forest Brown in Melbourne, and was the sister of the author Rolfe Boldrewood. She married Frederick Darley, who became a member of the New South Wales Legislative Council, Chief Justice and Lieut-Governor. Lady Darley's activities were confined to charitable work, and she was associated with the Women's Co-operative Silk Growing Association, the Queen's Jubilee Fund, Women's Industrial Exhibition, the Working and Factory Girls' Club, on which committee her daughter also served, the Kindergarten Union, Child Study Association, Fresh Air League and the Ministering Children's League.



SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

DIBBS, Mrs. George ( later Lady )

was the wife of the Premier of New South Wales. She supported the Working and Factory Girls' Club, the Hospital for Sick Children and the Women's Industrial Exhibition. Her daughter was a member of the committee of the Queen's Jubilee Fund.

DICKIE Mrs.,

was a prominent debater and a leading member of the Women's Suffrage League. She later joined the Women's Progressive Association.

DICKINSON Miss.,

was a colleague of Miss Louisa Macdonald who came with her from England to work with her at Sydney University Women's College. She was prominent in Sydney educational circles, and a member of the Women's Suffrage League.

DIXON Mrs. Hugh.,

was the daughter of W.E. Shaw of the Australian Tobacco Company, a firm with which her husband, a Bank Director and owner of Sydney Strand Arcade, was also connected. Mrs. Dixon was a prominent charity worker for the Queen Victoria Home, Sydney Medical Mission, Veterans' Home, Young Women's Christian Association, Infants' Home, Ashfield, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Boys' Brigade, Consumptive Home and the City Mission. She was also President of the Women's Branch of the British Empire League.

DUNCAN, Miss Annie.

was born in Adelaide, daughter of the Medical Officer of Health and Immigration Agent. She obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and National Health Society in England and was appointed first lady inspector of factories in New South Wales under the 1896 Factory Act.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

DWYER Mrs. Kate.,

was born at Tambaroona Goldfields, New South Wales. Her family was actively interested in politics, though she claimed her own labour sympathies were raised after the depression of the 1890's and her observations of life in Broken Hill. She married a headmaster of a State public school and when she moved to Sydney, became a member of the Women's Suffrage League. She was closely associated with the formation of the Women's Professional Association and the Women's Central Organising Committee of the Labour Party, for which she travelled extensively. She became a political organiser of labour women, a trades union organiser, an executive member of the Political Labour League and a delegate to the State and Inter-State Labour Conferences. She was a member of the Commission which investigated factory conditions in New South Wales, a member of the Working Men's Dwelling Association and on the Board of Management of Canvas Town. She was also a supporter of the Renwick Children's Hospital. She announced her candidature for the Senate in 1908 but was unsuccessful.

FAIRFAX, Mrs. J. R. (later Lady )

was descended from the first white woman born in Australia. Lady Fairfax was a member of the family publishing the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and was herself a prominent charity worker with particular interests in the Young Women's Christian Association, District Nursing Association, the Women's Industrial Exhibition, the Hospital for Sick Children and the House Committee of the Women's Hospital.

She also provided the support which allowed Mrs. D. W. Armitage to open her typing classes in 1888.

Other members of her family associated with charity work included Mrs. C. B. Fairfax who worked for the Working and Factory Girls' Club, and Mrs. W. Fairfax who was associated with the Sydney Day Nursery Association.

FELL. Mrs. H. W.,

was the wife of the Secretary of the Women's Hospital and was herself a Director of the hospital.

APPENDIX E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.FRY, Miss E.A.,

was a member of the Women's Suffrage League and a supporter of the Women's Co-operative Silk Growers' Association, the Women's Club and the National Council of Women.

GALE, Mrs. Susannah.,

was born in England and was the aunt of William Windeyer. She and other members of the Gale family were active supporters of the Women's Suffrage League.

GARDINER, Miss E.A.,

was born in San Francisco and educated in New South Wales. She joined the Labour Party and during and after the 1904 elections, worked as a party organiser.

GARRAN, Mrs.,

was the wife of one of the editors of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and a member of the Legislative Council. Mrs. Garran worked as her husband's amanuensis for over 20 years. She was also a well-known charitable worker, associated particularly with the Boarding-Out Society, the Hospital for Sick Children and the Sydney University Women's College.

GILMORE Mary, D.B.E.,

began her working life as a pupil-teacher, but was not active in this period until her return from Paraguay where she had gone as one of William Lane's colonists. She then took over the women's column of THE WORKER and became active in the Australian Labour Party.

GOLDING, Miss Annie.,

was a sister of Belle Golding and Kate Dwyer. She was born at Tambaroona, New South Wales and became a school teacher and journalist, writing under the names of Cosmos and Fiat Lux. She joined the Women's Suffrage League and became a foundation member of the Women's Progressive Association. She worked for improved social legislation affecting women and particularly strove for the appointment of women to responsible positions in the state public service.

A P P E N D I X E.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

GOLDING, Miss Belle.,

was a sister of Annie Golding and Kate Dwyer. She was born at Tambaroona, New South Wales. She became President of the women's branch of the Australian Natives Association and an active supporter of William Lyne's work in connection with Federation. She was Vice-President of the School of Arts Debating Society, a member of the Women's Suffrage League and a foundation member of the Women's Progressive Association. She was the first woman factory inspector to be appointed under the Early Closing Act of 1899.

GOODLET, Mrs. J.,

was the wife of one of the editors of the DAILY TELEGRAPH. She was associated with a number of charitable organisations, particularly the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, the Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Industrial Exhibition, Queen's Jubilee Fund, the Sydney Dorcas Society and the Sydney Infirmary.

GORDON, Mrs. Alexander (later Lady)

was the wife of an eminent Sydney Judge, and later Justice of the Supreme Court. She was prominently associated with the Young Women's Christian Association.

GOULD, Miss.,

was trained as a nurse at the Prince Alfred Hospital and studied further in England and on the Continent. She became Matron of a private hospital in Sydney and later of Sydney Hospital. She was also associated with the Trained Nurses' Association.

GRANT, Mrs. John.,

was born in Sheffield, England. She married the General Secretary of the New South Wales Political Labour League. She was a supporter of Women's Suffrage and a member of the Women's Central Organising Committee of the Labour Party. She represented the Rozelle Branch of the Labour Party at Annual Conferences of the party.

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.GREVILLE, Mrs. Henrietta, M.B.E.,

was born in New Zealand in 1861 and came to Australia when she was four. She worked as a governess and a teacher and after her first marriage, became the proprietress of tea rooms. On the death of her first husband she married Hector Greville and spent some years on the New South Wales goldfields. She was a member of the Women's Suffrage League, an official visitor to Callan Park and organiser for the Labour Party. She later stood unsuccessfully for the seat of Wentworth and was associated with the formation of the Workers' Educational Association of Australia.

HAMILTON-GREY, Mrs. M.,

was a member of a Scots-Irish family which had produced a number of distinguished clergymen and teachers. Mrs. Hamilton-Grey's particular interest was in the treatment of juvenile offenders, but she protested against the provisions of the 1904 Infants' Protection Act through her Patriotic Censor League, organising a 3,000 signature petition. She was refused permission to speak at the Bar of the House.

HARRIS, Mrs. M. (later Lady)

was the wife of Matthew Harris, a member of the New South Wales Parliament. With her daughter, Lady Harris was associated with the Child Study Association, the Kindergarten Union, Ladies' Sanitary Association, the Fresh Air League, Queen's Jubilee Fund, the Women's Branch of the Federal League and the Trained Nurses' Association.

HAY, Mrs. John (later Lady)

was the wife of a prominent Parliamentarian. She was associated with the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children, the Female School of Industry, the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind and the Women's Industrial Exhibition. Her daughter was a member of the committee of the Young Women's Christian Association.

HICKMAN, Miss May.,

was a prominent socialist writing for THE PEOPLE. She was a member of the Women's Suffrage League, the Political and Educational League and the Peace Society.

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.HALL, Miss Maggie.,

was a foundation member of the Women's Central Organising Committee of the Labour Party. She had worked tending sheep in New South Wales before training as a nurse in Sydney. She was also a member of the Women's Suffrage League and an organiser for the Labour Party.

HODGE, Miss Margaret.,

had trained at the Maria Grey Training College in England. On the invitation of Professor Scott of Sydney University she and Miss Harriet Newcombe had come to Australia in 1897 to demonstrate teacher-training methods in girls' schools. With Miss Newcombe she had helped to establish the training college, Shirley, at Edgecliffe. She was a member of the Women's Suffrage League and the Peace Society.

HOLMAN, Mrs. May.,

was the wife of William Holman, the prominent New South Wales Labour leader. She was also well-known as the writer, Ada Kidgell, and interested primarily in the conditions of domestic workers and the possibility of setting up registry offices. She was a member of the Sydney School of Arts Debating Club, the Women's Central Organising Committee of the Labour Party and the Sydney Anti-War League.

HUGHES, Mrs. Thomas.

was the first Lady Mayoress of Sydney and the wife of a prominent Sydney solicitor. She was a well-known charity worker, associated particularly with the Citizens' Association of New South Wales and the Prisoners Aid Society.

INNES, Mrs. Joseph ( later Lady )

was the wife of a Member of the Legislative Council who became Chairman of Committees, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice. Lady Innes was a supporter of the Hospital for Sick Children, the Fresh Air League and the Working and Factory Girls' Club.

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.JEFFERIS, Mrs. Marion.

came with her husband, the Rev. John Jefferis from England to South Australia where he lectured in Mathematics and National Science at Union College, Adelaide. The Rev. Jefferis was appointed to the Pitt Street Congregational Church in Sydney in 1877 and during the 13 years of her stay in Sydney, Mrs. Jefferis became involved in a number of Sydney charities, particularly the Boarding-Out Society.

KEMP, Mrs. C..

was the wife of a member of the Legislative Assembly. She was on the Committee of the Female School of Industry.

KING, Mrs. George.

was the wife of the Parliamentary member for East Sydney. She was a member of the Committee of the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

KNOX, Mrs. Edmund, (later Lady )

was the wife of Sir Edmund Knox, Danish born Sydney businessman connected with the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and the Commercial Banking Company, who later became a member of the Legislative Assembly. Lady Knox was connected with the Trained Nurses' Association.

LAWSON, Mrs. Louisa..

the mother of Henry Lawson was born near Mudgee, New South Wales in 1848. In Sydney she published THE DAWN which appeared between 1888 and 1903 and became her chief means of support. Mrs. Lawson had strong feminine views and was an early supporter of women's suffrage and a member of the Women's Suffrage League. Her later mental troubles were accentuated by her sense of outrage that royalties on a mailbag she claimed to have invented and which was in use by the Post Office had not been paid to her. The matter was never resolved to her satisfaction. She died in 1920.

LOVE, Mrs. W..

was the wife of the Parliamentary member for West Sydney. She was a member of the Committee for the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.LYNE, Mrs. W. (later Lady )

was the wife of the Premier of New South Wales. She was associated with the foundation of the Sydney Women's Club and was on the committee of the Women's Hospital.

MACKIE Mrs., and Miss.

were prominent members of a number of charity organisations including the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, the Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Industrial Guild and the Hospital for Sick Children.

MANNING, Mrs. William ( later Lady )

was the wife of William Manning who, after a prominent Parliamentary career during which he held the position of Attorney-General, became Chief Justice and Chancellor of the University of Sydney. Lady Manning was associated with the Female School of Industry, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Queen's Jubilee Fund. Her daughter May Manning, who worked for many years as her father's secretary, was the organiser of the Victoria Club and a foundation member of the Women's Suffrage League.

MARTEL Mrs.,

was Cornish born. She was well known in Sydney as a speaker and elocutionist and with her husband was a member of the Women's Suffrage League. She later joined the Women's Progressive Association and later left it to join the Women's Liberal and Reform Association. She announced her candidature for Federal Parliament in 1905, but was unsuccessful. Shortly afterwards she returned to England where she became a leading figure in the British Women's Suffrage Movement.

MCCALLUM, Mrs. M. (later Lady )

was a Miss Dorette Peters and later the wife of the Challis Professor of Literature at Sydney University. She was a prominent supporter of women's suffrage and with her husband was a member of the Women's Suffrage League. Lady McCallum was also associated with the Prisoners' Aid Society, the National Council of Women and the Kindergarten Union.



A P P E N D I X E.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS  
ORGANISATIONS.

McDONALD, Mrs. D.E.,

was the wife of an architect and engineer who came from Adelaide to Glebe, Sydney in 1889, where she joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Women's Suffrage League, organising a branch at Glebe. She withdrew from the League because of disagreements and became President of the Women's Progressive Association. She appears to have been associated with the Working Boys' Institute at Woolloomooloo.

MACDONALD, Louisa .,

was a Master of Arts of London University and a Fellow of the University College. In 1887 she visited a brother in Australia and later applied for the position of Principal of the new Women's College at Sydney University. She was appointed to this position. She joined the Women's Suffrage League, the National Council of Women, the Women's Club, the Working and Factory Girls' Club, the Kindergarten Union and the Sydney University Women's Union.

McMILLAN, Mrs. W. (later Lady )

was the wife of a prominent businessman and politician who became Colonial Treasurer. She was a Director of the Women's Hospital and a member of the Prisoners' Aid Society.

McNAMARA, Mrs. Bertha.,

was born in Posen, Prussia in 1856 and came to Australia when she was 15. She married twice, her second husband being William McNamara who in 1887 founded the Australian Socialist League in Sydney. She was in close contact with most members of the Labour Party and socialist organisations and was herself a member of the Women's Central Organising Committee of the Labour Party. One of her children married Henry Lawson and another John Lang. Mrs. McNamara died in 1931.

MARTIN, Mrs. C.J. ( later Lady )

was the wife of James Martin who became Chief Justice of New South Wales. With her daughter she was a prominent member of the committee of the Queen's Jubilee Fund and was associated with the Hospital for Sick Children, Women's Industrial Exhibition, Infants' Home and the Working and Factory Girls' Club.

A P P E N D I X     E.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS  
ORGANISATIONS.

MERIVALE, Mrs. G.,

was the wife of an English born solicitor, prominent as the President of the Sydney Royal Exchange and a member of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. He was also a partner in the firm of Gibbs Bright and Company. Mrs. Merivale was a Director of the Women's Hospital.

MORT, Mrs. Henry.,

was the wife of a Church of England Minister. She and her daughters were associated with the Hospital for Sick Children, the Women's Industrial Exhibition and the Nurses' Home.

MOLYNEAUX PARKES, Mrs. Hilma

was the half-French, half-Swedish first President of the Women's Liberal League. She had trained as a school teacher and after travelling to Australia to visit her brother, remained to train as a nurse. She joined the Women's Suffrage League and was the founder of the Women's Liberal League. She was also appointed to the women's committee of the Liberal and Reform Association. She died in 1909.

MONTEFIORE, Mrs. Dora.,

was English-born. She visited Australia in 1879 and married George Montefiore. Her interest in feminist causes was apparently aroused on her husband's death when she realised she was not automatically guardian of her children. She was a member of the Women's Literary Society and a prime mover in the establishment of the Women's Suffrage League, but left shortly after its foundation to return to England. Here she became associated with the British women's suffrage campaign and ultimately a member of the Socialist Party. Members of her husband's family were prominently associated with a number of Sydney charities and Miss Etta Montefiore was a member of the Women's Suffrage League and the Ladies Sanitary Association.

MOORE, Mrs. Henry.,

was a well-known Sydney charity worker, prominently connected with the Young Women's Christian Association, the Foundling Institute and the Female School of Industry.

A P P E N D I X     E.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS  
ORGANISATIONS.

MITCHELL, Mrs. J.S.,

was probably the wife of the Member of Parliament for Newtown. With her daughter she was associated with the Working Boys' Institute, Woolloomooloo, the Women's Industrial Guild, the Hospital for Sick Children and the Nurses' Home.

MURRAY, Lady .,

was the second wife of the President of the Legislative Council and the mother of George Gilbert Murray who became Professor of Greek at Oxford. Lady Murray's particular interest was in the Foundling Institute.

NEWCORDE, Miss Harriet.,

had trained with Miss Hodge and accompanied her to Australia. She was also a member of the Women's Suffrage League.

NOLAN, Mrs. J.A.,

was born in Manchester, England and was the wife of a Methodist Minister. She was a keen supporter of women's suffrage and at one time State President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

OSBORNE, Miss Lucy.,

was an ex-trainee of St. Thomas' Hospital, London. She arrived in Sydney in 1868 to become Matron of Sydney Hospital.

PALMER, Mrs.,

was a well known supporter of the Women's Suffrage League but left it to form her own league, the Women's Franchise League.

PENELL, Miss Amelia.,

was born in Sydney, the daughter of an English-born Member of Parliament. She joined first the Daughters of Temperance and later the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1896 she was appointed World's Flower Mission Superintendent. She was also interested in the raising and selling of silk.

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.PLUNKETT, Mrs. J.H.,

was the wife of a prominent judge who became Attorney-General and Chairman of the Board of National Education. She was associated with the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children and the Sydney Infirmary.

POTTIE, Mrs. E.,

was the wife of a clergyman. She worked for a great many Sydney organisations, including the Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Industrial Exhibition, the Ladies' Sanitary Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the National Council of Women and the Women's Suffrage League.

RENWICK, Mrs. Arthur ( later Lady )

was a well-known charity worker and the wife of a prominent Doctor and member of the Legislative Council. She was associated with the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Women, the Sydney Ladies' Sanitary Association, Trained Nurses' Association and the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

RICKETTS, Mrs. T.A.,

was the wife of the Labour member for Glebe. She was associated with labour organising work and was one of the Glebe Branch's delegates to the Labour Party's Annual Conferences.

RILEY, Mrs. A.J.,

was th wife of the Mayor of Sydney. She was a member of the women's committee of the Sydney University Women's College, the Queen's Jubilee Fund, the Girls' Friendly Society and the Women's Industrial Exhibition.

RUTHERFORD, Florence.,

was a member of the American coaching family, and a graduate of Sydney University. She was one of the first two women librarians appointed to the Sydney Public Library. Her sister, Muriel Rutherford became a doctor at Crown Street Women s Hospital .

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.SALOMONS, Mrs. Julian ( later Lady )

was the wife of the Solicitor-General and later Agent-General for New South Wales. She was associated particularly with the Foundling Institute.

SAMUEL, Mrs. S. (later Lady)

was the wife of Saul Samuel, member of the Legislative Council. With Miss Samuel she was a prominent member of the committee of the Hospital for Sick Children.

SCOTT, Miss Rose.

was born at Glendon in the Hunter Valley in 1847, the daughter of Helenus Scott who had come to Australia in 1823. She died at Woollahra in 1925.

Rose Scott moved to Sydney, with her mother in the 1880's where she joined the Women's Literary Society and was drawn into the work of the Women's Suffrage League.

She supported a considerable number of bodies working for improved social legislation and formed the Women's Political and Educational League. She was also President of the Women's Club and International Secretary of the National Council of Women and a member of the Peace Society, Crematorium Society and the Ladies' Amateur Swimming Association.

SEE, Mrs. John ( later Lady )

was the wife of the Premier of New South Wales. She was associated with a number of organisations; including the District Nursing Association, the Women's Branch of the Federal League, the Queen's Jubilee Fund, the Women's Co-operative Silk Growing Association, the Fresh Air League and the Women's Club.

STANGAR LEATHES, Mrs.

was the wife of a Member of Parliament. Her interests included the Hospital for Sick Children, Women's Industrial Guild, Child Study Association, Kindergarten Union, Women's Co-operative Silk Growing Association, and the After-Care Association.

STANLEY Mrs. C.

was the Secretary of the short-lived Female Employees' Union which failed through faulty organisation and lack of support.

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.STEPHEN, Mrs. (later Lady )

was the daughter of the Senior Chaplain of Hobart. She became the wife of the Chief Justice and Lieut-Governor of New South Wales. She was prominently associated with a great many charities including the Sydney Infirmary, Female Emigrants' Home, the Randwick Children's Asylum, Society for the Relief of Destitute Children and the Female School of Industry. Other members of her family associated with charity work included Mrs. M.H. Stephen who was on the committee of the Nurses' Home, Mrs. S.A. Stephen wife of the solicitor for the Mutual Provident Society who worked for the Nurses' Home, and the Women's Industrial Exhibition, Mrs. A. Stephen, whose interests included the Nurses' Home and the Women's Co-operative Silk Growing Association and Mrs. C. Stephen who was on the committee of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Working and Factory Girls' Club.

STUART, Mrs. Alexander ( later Lady )

formerly a Miss E. Wood, the wife of a bank officer who became a Member of Parliament and later Premier of New South Wales. She was connected with the committee of the Young Women's Christian Association.

SUMMERFIELD, Rose ( late-Cadogen )

was a supporter of the franchise and an early member of the Women's Suffrage League. She was also a strong supporter of the Labour Party and an organiser of a labour bureau for women through the Women's Division of the Australasian Workers' Union. After her marriage to a fellow member of the Women's Suffrage League, she joined William Lane's Paraguay colonists.

THOMPSON, Mrs. E. Deas ( Later Lady )

was the wife of a prominent Parliamentary figure. She worked for the Female Emigrants' Home, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children, the Female School of Industry, the Foundling Institute and the Sydney Dorcas Society.

WADE, Mrs. C.G.,

was the wife of the Premier of New South Wales. She was the daughter of Francis Bell, Sydney City Engineer and a member of the Women's Liberal and Reform Association.

A P P E N D I X E.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

WARD, Mrs. E.J.,

was born in Sydney in 1842, the daughter of William Garland, a veterinarian. She was educated at the Ladies' School in Liverpool Street and later became a milliner. She was associated with the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, where she popularised suffrage work, the Women's Industrial Exhibition, the Queen's Jubilee Fund, and the Women's Suffrage League.

WINDEYER, Mrs. William (later Lady)

was the daughter of a clergyman and came to Australia in 1839 from England. She received an excellent private education and in 1857 married William Windeyer who had just been admitted to the Bar. While William Windeyer became Crown Prosecutor, a Member of Parliament, Attorney-General, Judge of the Supreme Court, member of the Sydney University Senate, President of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, President of the Public Charities Commission, Deputy-Judge of the Admiralty Courts, Chairman of the University College for Women and Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Lady Windeyer raised a family of nine children. She became Treasurer of the Infants' Home, Ashfield, a member of the committee of the Boarding-Out Society, first President of the Women's Suffrage League, President of the Suffrage Department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, President of a Department of the Committee of the Women's Industrial Exhibition, member of the Committee of the Women's Exhibition for display at the Chicago World Fair, President of the Committee of the Women's Hospital, President of the Newcastle Free Kindergarten Union, founder of the Temporary Aid Society for Deserving Women, member of the Committee of the Typewriters' Association and a member of the National Council of Women. She died in 1912.

Lady Windeyer's daughter Margaret Windeyer was a member of a number of women's organisations, including the committee of the Sydney University Women's College, the Women's Suffrage League and the Women's Literary Society. She was one of the first two women librarians appointed to the Sydney Public Library.

A P P E N D I X E.SOME PROMINENT WOMEN WORKERS FOR VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.WOLSTENHOLME, Mrs. M. ( afterwards Anderson )

was born at Kingston-on-Thames, England into a family of engineers, one of whom, Norman Selfe was a member of the Board of Technical Education in New South Wales. Mrs. Wolstenholme was an educationalist who founded her own school, Maybank, and edited the feminist paper WOMAN'S VOICE. She was an office bearer in the Women's Suffrage League, but after her marriage to Professor Francis Anderson, Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy at Sydney University, she devoted herself to associations with more educational aims. She was connected with the Women's Literary Society, the Women's College at Sydney University, the Teachers' Federation, the Kindergarten Union, the Playgrounds' Association and the Australasian Home Reading Union. She also supported the Women's Co-operative Silk Growing Association and the Citizens' Association. She died in 1927.

WRIGHT, Mrs. J.C.,

was the wife of the Archbishop of Sydney. She was prominently connected with the Ladies' Home Mission Union, the Mother's Union, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Girls' School of Industry and the Deaconesses' Association.