EDITORIAL NOTE

This issue of the Journal of the Anthropological Society of South Australia focuses on the traditional Aboriginal occupants of the Adelaide region. In recent years the term ‘Kaurna’ has become widely accepted, both in the Aboriginal community and in the general population, as being the name for these people. Aborigines today who can claim descent from Kaurna ancestors number in the thousands.

Since its foundation in 1926 the Society has shown a strong interest in the Kaurna. It was largely through the pioneering research of Norman Tindale and other early members that much valuable information on these people, information that otherwise may have been lost forever, has been preserved. Indeed, it was at one of the first meetings of the Society in 1926 that the term ‘Kaurna’ was first put forward as being the correct name for “the Adelaide tribe”. Tindale continued to gather and publish information on these people during the following decades while researchers such as H. M. Hale, H. M. Cooper and others investigated aspects of Kaurna culture. Since the 1960s the Society has continued this interest, focussing primarily on the archaeology of the Adelaide region. This edition of the journal, combining issues 1 and 2 of 1990, brings together papers on a number of aspects of the culture and post-contact history of the Aborigines of the Adelaide area.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS

The Journal is a forum for articles of anthropological and archaeological interest, reminiscences by, or about Aboriginal people etc. All manuscripts received will be considered for publication. Manuscripts should be sent to:

Honorary Secretary
Anthropological Society of South Australia
c/- Conservation Centre
120 Wakefield Street
Adelaide SA 5000

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**Introduction**

This bibliography provides a listing of published references to the Kaurna tribe, including historical, ethnographic, archaeological and other references. The bibliography relates to Kaurna territory as defined by Tindale in Aboriginal Tribes of Australia (1974). Thus, for example, the bibliography includes historical references to Aborigines at Clarendon, Balaklava and Yankalilla, although the Aborigines referred to in these historical sources may not necessarily be Kaurna. Likewise the bibliography includes references to archaeological sites throughout Kaurna territory, from Crystal Brook in the north to Cape Jervis in the south. Many published local history texts refer to the Kaurna. However, in most cases these merely provide a brief summary derived from other published accounts. In those cases where local history texts provide information not available elsewhere, they are included in the bibliography.

**Other sources of information on the Kaurna**

**Government records**
The Public Records Office of South Australia produced, in 1988, a Guide to records relating to Aboriginal people, which provides a listing of the major groups of Government records containing information relating to Aboriginal history, including the Protector of Aborigines Department, the Aborigines Protection Board, the Police Department, Education Department etc. This four-volume guide is available from the Public Records Office.

**Private diaries, journals, notes and manuscripts etc**
In May 1990, the Mortlock Library of South Australiana released a two-volume guide to the archival and published material relating to Aboriginal people in its collections. Copies of this guide are available from the Mortlock Library. Other archival material relating to the Kaurna can be found by consulting the general catalogues in the Mortlock Library. The bibliography by Houston (1976) lists a number of the more significant archival sources relating to the Kaurna.

**Newspapers**
The Aboriginal Heritage Branch of the SA Department of Environment and Planning has recently produced an index of references to Aborigines in the major Adelaide newspapers from 1836 to 1940. Copies of this index can be consulted at the AHB, the Mortlock Library and at several institutional libraries. Numerous references to the Aborigines of the Adelaide area appear in this index.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHED MATERIAL RELATING TO THE KAURNA**


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Williams, R. F. (no date), To find the way. Yankalilla and district, 1836-1986, Yankalilla & District Historical Society Inc., S. A.
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Social differences in body height have long been known. Schlesinger wrote explicitly in 1925 [28]: "The length curves of grammar school students and upper secondary school students are always several centimeters higher than those of elementary school students. The lowest curve is that of the children from the auxiliary school, most of whom originated from the lower proletariat. Internalizing a norm has two significant effects upon human behavior: People who have internalized a norm follow it even when doing so is personally costly, and they will tend to criticize or punish norm violators (13). Norm internalization allows individuals to reduce the costs associated with information gathering, processing, and decision making (11) and the costs of monitoring, punishments, or conditional rewards that would otherwise be necessary to ensure cooperation (9, 14). Overall, simulations show that if the norm internalization trait remains small, individuals make no effort (x=y=0). If norm internalization trait instead evolves to a large value, individuals both contribute to collective action and monitor and punish occasional free